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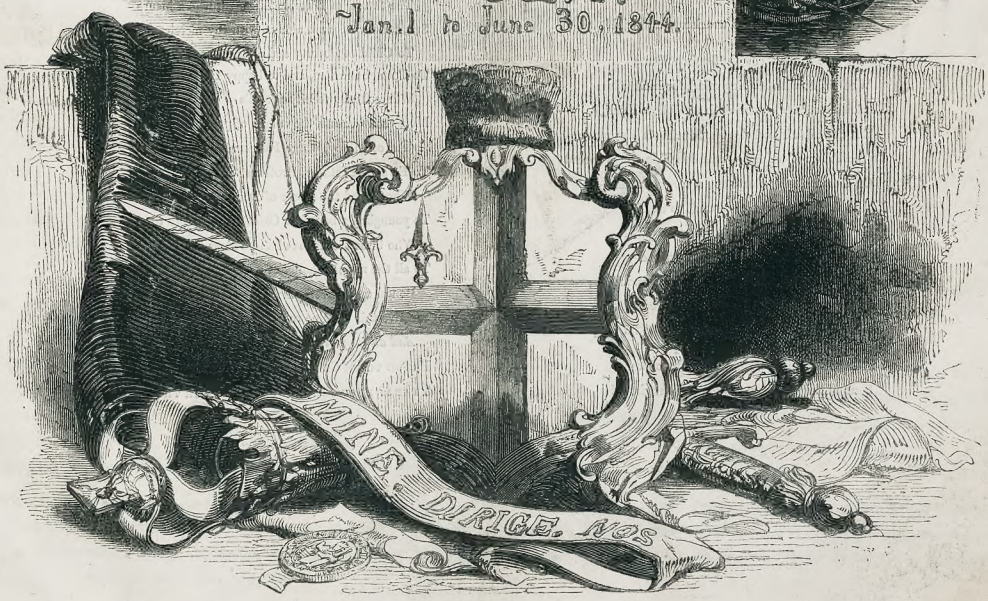

LONDON.

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DEDICATION.

To Statesman, proud of Senatorial fame,—
To Orator, Historian, Judge, and Seer,
To Patriot,—living with a holy name,—
To laurell'd Poet,—who the crown may claim
Which Genius gives her gifted ones to wear;
To Manhood noble, and to Beauty rare!
To the high dwellers by a dazzling Throne!
To the proud Peers and Princes gathered there!
To all who high Nobility may own!
To mitred Bishops and to Churchmen grave
Inspir'd Priest or village Pastor mild,
To all who labor human souls to save
In this world's maze so wearisome and wild!

To the pale Student, by the lambent flame
Who sighs, with lab'ring mind, for hidden lore
To cloistered Sage,—who doth not follow Fame,
But the calm knowledge that enchants him more;
To the Prince-Merchant,—with his Ship-wings spread
On distant flight, o'er many a surging main;—
And to the humbler Trader, wont to tread
By lowlier paths, tho' still intent on gain!
To Sons of Science!—to the factory Band
Working vast treasures from the loom and mine;
To the rough Farmer who,—with rugged hand,—
Guides the sharp plough—or rears the fat'ning kine!

To the bold Soldier, train'd for paths of war,
Sons of the sounding cannon and the glaive!
To the bluff Sailor,—off by Neptune's car,
Strong as his mast and dashing as his wave!
To those who mount Fame's ladder by the Pen
Or *paint* their way, amid the arts of Peace,
Author and Artist;—and those bay-crown'd men
Who Music's prison'd beauties can release
From Instruments endow'd with wondrous sound;
Pouring wild streams of harmony along,
Or scatt'ring more melodious sweets around
In all the dreamy tenderness of Song!—

To Artizan and Peasant: yes to all
The throng of Humble Life—(to whom insure
Sweet Heav'n! such aids as with thy mercies fall!)
To Child of Poverty and all the Poor!
To Cottage inmates, and to happy Homes
Where family felicity prevails
More than beneath the weight of princely domes
(For often Joy, where Fashion lingereth, fails!)
To Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, all
Who thread the mazes of Domestic Life,
To youngling's bound in Childhood's happy thralls—
Who bless the husband and endear the Wife!
To all the mighty family of Man
Bound up in Brotherhood!—with Love elate
We give this Volume to peruse or scan
And all its picture-Treasures dedicate;
PROUD TO BE CERTAIN,—LET WHAT MAY BEFAL—
THAT IT HAS FOOD AND PLEASURE FOR THEM ALL!

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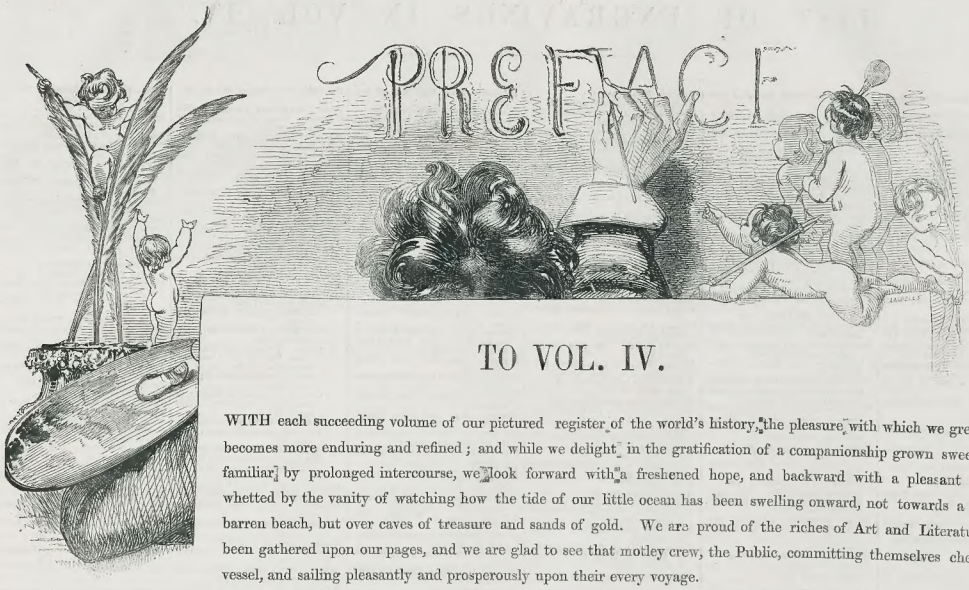

TO VOL. IV.

WITH each succeeding volume of our pictured register of the world's history, the pleasure with which we greet our readers becomes more enduring and refined; and while we delight in the gratification of a companionship grown sweeter and more familiar by prolonged intercourse, we look forward with a freshened hope, and backward with a pleasant recollection—whetted by the vanity of watching how the tide of our little ocean has been swelling onward, not towards a profitless and barren beach, but over caves of treasure and sands of gold. We are proud of the riches of Art and Literature that have been gathered upon our pages, and we are glad to see that motley crew, the Public, committing themselves cheerfully to our vessel, and sailing pleasantly and prosperously upon their every voyage.

And to carry out the metaphor, we regard the completion of each new volume as the reaching of a desired port—the entering of a safe and tempting harbour—the bringing home of troops of friends. We furl our sails for a moment, and sit down with our readers to the banquet that is to crown the voyage.

Greeting and good wishes then go round the board, where we have spread a goodly array of rare and savoury dishes, and where we have loving cups in plenty in which to pledge our friends!

We think we may point with some fair congratulation to the contents of this, our third summer tome, and the fourth of our teeming series. There are many remarkable features in this volume which give it importance in an historical point of view, and in a literary sense; and even in reference to art, invest it with a character hitherto unknown to the world of newspaper intelligence, and at once fascinating and instructive to readers of every class. Upon these features we may make brief remark; but first, in a political sense, we cannot help referring to the fact that it registers one of the most remarkable occurrences in the history of the Nineteenth Century—we mean the important and interesting State Trial of Daniel O'Connell and his fellow traversers for conspiracy in the Sister Kingdom. And here we are strikingly reminded of the immense historical advantage of such a publication as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS over every other expounder of the events of present time. Absorbingly will posterity be interested in such an occurrence; and we have handed it down full of a warm and bright vitality. We have not recorded a dry law case, but there is canvas as well as a report, and pictured truth as well as written history. Not one actor of that great drama has gone unlimned—not a single phase of portraiture has been omitted. The scenes and circumstances of the trial have been depicted with strength and fidelity, and that momentous episode in the destinies of Ireland is vivid, comprehensive, and complete. The other minor passages of world's progress have been reflected with equal care, and treated according to their importance, with the various illustrations of an ever-suggestive art.

The literary feature of introducing a series of *nouvellettes* from the pens of the first writers of our time, has met with a very general and gratifying approval. It seems to have harmonized with the *family* character of this newspaper, and to have fertilized the dry realities of the actual world with a pleasant stream of fiction to please the palate, and prompt the imagination of the young.

There is one gem of knowledge and interest in this volume to which we point with pride. It is to the Illustrated History of the Art, by which we have risen into fame, power, and popularity—the Art of Engraving upon Wood. In a Journal which has so fostered its progress and widened its territory—which contains some of the most beautiful specimens of its excellence—which is a rare epitome of its practical utility—a storehouse of its harvest—a garden of its flowers, an orchard of its fruit—it seemed singularly appropriate that its "Picture History" should be registered as we have registered it here. It is a theme full of important instruction and poetical delight, and it will give an enduring character to whatever production it may adorn.

And, now having glanced at some of the more immediate novelties of our book, we lastly refer to the announcement which it contains of another of our projected gifts of gratitude to the Public—to that glorious Panorama of the Splendid Thames, upon which we are now concentrating the genius of modern art, and by which we hope shortly to inspire the public with fresh emotions of surprise and delight. This volume will surely be the more acceptable for containing the promise of that captivating work.

And with the announcement of this *gage d'amitie*, we may now take our farewell of our readers, thanking them for the past, as sincerely as we would cheer them for the future; and having taken our respite of greeting, hurrying away to find them fresh fountains of pleasure, and open new sources of intellectual enjoyment—feeding them with that attractive knowledge which is the most piquant pabulum of the mind.

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PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

ON the advent of fresh legislation, and the approach of another session of Parliament, the public naturally fix an eye of curiosity upon what is likely to transpire for the improvement of affairs, and ask themselves what are the intentions, and what will be the acts of Government after the coming assemblage of the representatives of the people. And really this inquisitiveness is most justifiable, and the questions every way proper to be discussed. We do not wonder, therefore, that the whole subject should have been, for the last day or two, considerably canvassed—that men's hopes from the future administration of Sir Robert Peel's Government have been measured, in no small degree, by their experience of the past; and that the result should be a feeling—in spite of a disposition to confidence—less sanguine than apprehensive.

From the unmeasured tone adopted by some of the journals most favourable to his accession to office, his performance, or want of performance in it, has disappointed stanch friends, and whetted the opposition of equally stanch enemies; and it is certain that high and glowing and confidential expectation does not fix upon him as it used.

For ourselves who look calmly on, untinged by colouring excitements—uninfluenced by the slightest feeling of party—with no hope at heart but for the common good, and no thought of political ambitions or happiness but in the general welfare—we can much applaud and much condemn the past conduct of the Government—we can find much to deprecate and much to approve.

We will frankly declare, however, that neither for vivid action, for boldness, for decision, nor for enterprise (qualities which were supposed to be inherent in the Premier, from his tone and course in opposition, but which have since been "sicklied o'er with the pale cast" of doubt and inactivity, if they really dwell within him) can we praise the Minister or the Government which he directs. He was, certainly, in the last session, opposed with much virulence, and more vexation; but he had about and around him a strength which he did not use, and the result was a waste of public time and treasure, which the exigencies of the country proclaimed to be sad, if not sinful—grievous, if not guilty indeed.

We are still—with a friendliness of spirit which makes us lean towards the Government—less for what it deserves than for what we believe it capable of deserving—avoiding actual reproach, and partaking a toleration which we think the crisis of the times eminently requires from public men—we are still disposed to withhold rebuke, and to urge the avoidance, for the future, of the errors which have been a drawback upon the past.

Parliament will hardly assemble again in the same spirit with which it congregated for the laboured frivolity of the last session; and legislators, newly instructed by their constituents, perhaps rebuked, and certainly reminded of their abandoned pledges, will evince a disposition for action, and, we hope, indicate to the Ministry that a practical activity of Government *must* proceed. We hope that such a manifestation would be met with a decided—"Yes! ready, march—away to the adoption of sound and safe and vigorous measures—alike without flinching, without halting and without doubt." This is what we hope from Sir Robert Peel. Our confidence in obtaining it is, we have declared, weakened by the past; but we are not despairing, and earnestly and energetically do we press the principle of a bold industry upon those whom we would fain see earnest and energetic too.

We are alive, in the outset, to the great difficulty which Ireland presents—how much it monopolises of the whole legislative attention of the country; session after session, eating away the very heart of debate—how it is stirred in its disturbful spirit, and has the elements of fire in all its veins—how the trials of its agitators are looked to with intense interest, and may, with uncertain action, influence all the destinies of the country, for good or for ill; but, with this knowledge, we are far from combining the admission that before this difficulty (half compounded, as it is, of grievance, and half of crime) the wants and progress of legislation for the whole English people should be absorbed and unprovided for, or the means of promoting our own social, commercial, and domestic welfare impeded and thrown aside.

How much is wanted at home, which, if once granted by the Minister, would carry England, to a man, with him, in any plan for pacificating the wild spirit, or redressing the real grievances, of the Sister Isle. What sacrifice would we not readily make for prompt, decided, and kindly domestic legislation!

Why not strike nobly at the roots of evils which are alarming the sensibilities—or weaning the affections—or depraving the hearts of the community. We are an honest people, and will support you in debt, difficulty, and disaster, if you do not attack

PRESENTATION OF THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE TO LOUIS PHILIPPE ON MONDAY LAST.—(See next page.)

our household love. You prove us one way with an income-tax —why, with endurance and generosity so completely tested—why not win us with a boon? Why compel us again and again to reiterate that your New Poor-laws must be destroyed—that you must give, if you would either keep or thrive in your high calling, a large measure of Christian charity to our poor and destitute, unhappily grown to swarm? Why not believe that the whole English spirit revolts against your workhouse system—your starvation diet—your crushing of honourable exertion by denial of out-door relief—your brutal separation of man and wife, brother and sister, mother and child—your misapplication of the principles and purpose of true benevolence and a wholesome national alleviation of a distress, which, if properly alleviated, would be national no more? Will you never see that if you will give us this one boon—a boon asked by our hearts and affections—you will gather around you a love that will be strong as death—that will uphold for you the strength of your Government, and the loyalty which pours its blessings upon your Sovereign's throne.

Nor stop here—make your great and ennobling lessons of humanity be felt through every artery of the land. Go into your prisons with them, and subdue the soul of crime! Abolish the dreadful system of gaol-discipline, which is daily offending public morals, and strikes disgust upon the sense! Away with your silent and solitary punishments, which brutalize the nature of your criminals, and make your sinners mad! Lead them out of savagery, and up to God! Then do more. To repress the march of corrupting influences, and weaken the bane of ignorance, introduce an extended system of moral and religious education. You have the power to do it—do it without trembling or fear. Promote schemes, too, for the averting of destitution preserve the balance of power by neither sacrificing the commercialist nor the agriculturist to the cry of party; expunge cruelties of all kinds from your manufacturing and productive sources of wealth and strength; cement the bond of union between the poor and the rich; and, although all these measures may be carried with prompt industry, and would be filled by little space, you will find that they will do more for you with the country at large, and more for the country at large itself, than all your abstract discussions upon artificial policy, which the ingenuity of party originates, and the misfortune of the empire bewails. Take care of England, and England will aid you in taking better care of Ireland—either by the conquest of principle or the conciliation of wrong—than she has yet been taken care of by any Government for many a day.

This is the language we would address to Sir Robert Peel and his Ministry, when directing our anxieties to the prospects of the Session of 1844.

PRESENTATION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS TO LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The most interesting ceremony observed on New Year's Day, in Paris, was the general reception at the Court of the Tuileries. Louis Philippe, then surrounded by his family, received the congratulations of the different official bodies. His Majesty appeared in good health. The Queen was greatly affected. This most excellent lady, on all public occasions, deplores the loss of her dearly-beloved son. The engraving conveys a faithful picture of the impressive scene.

The *Moniteur* publishes the addresses presented to the King on the occasion, with the replies of his Majesty. The members of the *corps diplomatique* were the first admitted to the honour of presenting their homage to the King, and it was the Pope's Nuncio, who, according to ancient usage, conveyed them in the name of his colleagues.

"Peace," he said, "for the maintenance of which your Majesty, in conjunction with all the Sovereigns, has constantly and incessantly made the most generous efforts, is every day more prodigal of its blessings. Religion and public morality, those only sources of the welfare of nations insure the repose and prosperity of France and Europe. Those blessings, Sire, are the sweetest recompense your Majesty can desire. Their duration and their very progress are assured by the high wisdom of your Majesty, and of all the Sovereigns, by the perfect harmony subsisting between their Cabinets and the interest of their people. May Heaven deign to continue its assistance to your Majesty!"

The King replied, "I am happy to hear from the members of the *corps diplomatique* the renewal, in the names of their Sovereigns, of the expression of sentiments such as those which you have just manifested. It is gratifying to me to see that accord of all the Cabinets for the maintenance of peace consolidating itself more and more. Each year brings us additional guarantees of confidence in futurity, and imposes upon us new thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the blessings we enjoy."

Baron Pasquier, the Chancellor, next offered to the King the felicitations of the Chamber of Peers, and took occasion to refer to "the recent memorable instance in which sentiments and hearts so highly manifested themselves," as a presage of future felicity for the dynasty and country. The King replied, "Nothing could be more gratifying to me than to hear you place among the favourable presages left to us by the year that has just expired, an interview which caused me a lively satisfaction, and of which the recollection will ever be dear to me." M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, confined himself to congratulating the King and country on the continuance of peace and the progress of civilization, which he ascribed in a great measure to the wisdom of the King; and his Majesty, in his reply, said, that if he had succeeded in achieving the great object of which the President had drawn so brilliant a picture, it was because he had found in the Legislature that support which, at the same time that it consolidated the empire of the laws, had enabled him to overcome all obstacles. The Archbishop of Paris, in his discourse, also alluded to the visit of the Queen of England, "a powerful ally, who came to acknowledge the wise and persevering efforts of the King for the preservation of the tranquillity of Europe." The prelate ventured upon a faint reference to the existing quarrel between the clergy and the university, but his Majesty took no notice of it in his answer.

LONDON DOCK COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Tuesday at the Dock-office, New Bank-buildings, Mr. John Catley in the chair. From the financial statement it appeared that the revenue of the company for the last half year, including wharfage and other dues, amounted to £197,168 15s. 7d.; the expenditure £108,868 9s. 5d. A dividend of we per cent. was declared.

THE COLONIAL BANK.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held on Tuesday, and at which the directors had to make an unfavourable report. The embarrassed state of affairs in the West Indies having rendered the managers of the Bank extremely cautious in the business they have done, the profits have declined again, the amount for the half-year, ending the 30th of June last, being £10,412. The circulation of the Bank is given at £182,578, and the deposits and other liabilities are £620,617. The specie is returned at £272,054. The robbery of £11,000 committed at the Bridgetown branch is set down as a dead loss. The Directors estimate the loss upon cash credits and overdrawn current accounts at 15 per cent., or £30,000, on bills at about £115,000, making the total loss, less the reserved fund, £116,000. In consequence of this unforward state of things no dividend was declared. One proprietor moved for the dissolution of the Company, but the idea was not supported.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, JAN. 2.

SPAIN.

The letters I have received this morning from Madrid are dated the 25th; their contents are barren of any interest of importance. The capital was in a state of great agitation, and fears were entertained that the apparent tranquillity would not last for many days. The inhabitants and the military were continually quarrelling, and the recent infamous conduct of several officers, in destroying the presses of the *Eco de Comercio*, has created such disgust, that the military were hooted as they walked through the street.

The *Eco de Comercio* was greatly blamed for an article against Christina, the purport of which was to denounce the intended return of the Queen Mother. Now, it is a curious fact, that this paper advanced has turned out to be true to the very letter; for Christina has consented to return to Madrid, and will leave Paris the beginning of February. To enable her to hold a species of official appointment, she has been named tutress to her second daughter, the Princess Louise; this subterfuge will not deceive the people—every one is prepared to see Spain placed under the absolute control of Christina and Narvaez.

The intended return of Christina has been officially announced to the French Government, and the delegates, Messrs. Denoza Cortes and Ros de Alano, have returned to Spain.

The Ministers are far from feeling themselves secure, either in the Chambers or with the people; and to avoid answering many disagreeable questions, it is more than probable that they will close the session, or resort to a dissolution of the Cortes. M. Hoyos, the new ambassador to the court of Rome, was to leave Madrid on the 26th.

The last accounts from Catalonia are to the 26th. Baron de Meer arrived at Figueras on the 23rd. The next day he examined the lines, accompanied by General Prim, without being molested by the fort, but the firing re-commenced soon after they had retired. The Committee of Inhabitants, who visited the fort in the expectation of being able to induce Amelier to capitulate, returned greatly disappointed; Amelier would listen to no conditions whatever.

ITALY.

The following account of the eruption of Mount Etna, contained in a letter from Palermo, will be found interesting:—

"From the commencement of last month, the old crater continued to send forth hot ashes, smoke, sand, and lava.

"On the 24th of November a second crater opened near to Coriazzo, from which a fresh stream of lava flowed towards Cortieri. It continued to advance in the same direction up to the 1st day upon which this letter was written, marking its passage by a frightful accident, which occasioned a considerable loss of life. Not far from Cortieri the lava collected in a low spot, where a quantity of water was lying.

"As it continued to form a smoking mass, a number of spectators came from numerous points to look at the unusual spectacle; many workmen were employed in cutting down the trees around the spot; all at once, a loud explosion was heard, from the steam produced by the lava acting on the water, and the superincumbent mass was thrown around with great violence. Upwards of sixty persons were killed or severely burnt by the burning steam and pieces of red hot lava. The horses and mules which had conveyed the crowd there were much injured. The exact number of persons killed is not given.

"The lava from the old crater had turned aside from the direction of Bronte, which was considered out of danger. The lands of Basilani are covered over, and it is thought that the lava will flow as far as Gripido. The whole distance it has run over is about ten miles, it having gone across the public road in a stream more than sixty feet wide."

Several persons belonging to noble families continue to be arrested at Naples and Rome—all the prisons are crowded. Many English families of distinction had taken houses at Florence, where the carnival was expected to be very brilliant.

GERMANY.

A gentleman who lately left Berlin informs me that on the 10th of November was inaugurated, at Kowno, the colossal statue erected by the Emperor Nicholas, in commemoration of the remarkable events which occurred in 1812. On one side is engraved, "God is against the aggressor;" and on the other, "In 1812, 700,000 soldiers of the armies of Russia, and 90,000 only were saved." These passages are extracted from one of the despatches written about that period by Alexander.

Official information has been given by the Court of Vienna, that Austria intends having commercial agents in China under the protection of her flag. A small expedition is fitting out and will soon set sail.

FRANCE.

M. Sauzet has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Many persons, ill informed, circulated the report that the majority was divided in opinion, and that many were opposed to M. Sauzet. This conjecture originated in the wish of many Conservatives to see M. Dupin fill the Speaker's chair. The subsequent election of the Chairman of Committees has, however, clearly shown that the Ministry is as strong this session as it was the last.

The Ministers seem determined to war against the Legitimists. Several of their journals have been seized, and the editors cited before the tribunals; amongst others—*La France*, *Gazette de Languedoc*, *Quotidienne*, and *La Nation*. It is said that those officers who visited England to pay their respects to the Duke de Bordeaux, are to be tried by a court-martial, for leaving France without the permission of the Minister of War.

Mr. George Jones, the author of "The History of Ancient America," was presented, on Saturday last, by Lord Cowley, to the King, the Queen, and the Duke de Nemours.

Prince Leopold, son of the King of Bavaria, travelling as Count de Schegeren, after passing a short time at Cadiz, left for Gibraltar and Malta. The Prince is to be married to the daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake last week at Cherbourg, several houses were seriously damaged, but no lives lost.

The *Semaphore* has to say that Cannes, the seat of Lord Brougham, saying that the example of his lordship in settling in that country, has been followed by several Englishmen of distinction. At a short distance from Lord Brougham's, General Taylor has a splendid villa, at present occupied by a family of high distinction. Mr. Leader, the member for Westminster, has lately purchased a very fine estate, on which he purposes to build a splendid mansion. Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader have made the joint-purchase of an extensive pine fore-t, most abundantly stocked with game, and abounding with foxes.

It is a curious fact, that out of a population in France of 34,000,000, upwards of 20,000,000 wear wooden shoes.

The number of bankrupts declared in Paris during the year 1843, amount to 737; in 1842, there were 649.

The following curious statistic is extracted from an official report on the Bagnes for convicts, and dated January 1, 1843. The total number was 7309, being 401 more than at the same period in 1842. Their ages were—from 16 to 20, 219; 21 to 25, 2121; 31 to 40, 2304; 41 to 50, 1681; 51 to 60, 708; and from 61 to 72. There were 6478 unmarried men: 4331 could neither read nor write; and 2113 could only write and read but very indifferently. Their crimes were—assassination, 188; assassination and robbery, 68; bankruptcy, fraudulent, 14; bigamy, 5; cutting and maiming, 125; crimes of public functionaries, 25; political crimes, 5; rupture of ban, 10; poisoning, 67; extortion by violence, 18; forgery, 215; coining, 134; arson, 157; murder, 899; sending threatening letters, 3; parricide, 18; robbery by armed bands, 12; insubordination, 54; selling accoutrements, 3; rape, and attempts, 362; robbery, 4709; running away with a minor, 1; and other crimes, 31; amongst the convicts were—11 medical men, 7 druggists, 17 engravers and printers, 1 actor, 54 clerks and shopmen, 245 domestic servants, 1 literary man, 5 ecclesiastics, 4 lawyers, 39 schoolmasters and teachers, 134 musicians, 133 soldiers and subaltern military officers, 6 musical men, 12 merchants, 6 notaries, and 38 men of independent property. Out of the 7309 convicts, there were 392 foreigners, of whom 34 were English or Irish; 707 were Catholics; 7 Lutherans; 1 Calvinist, 33 Jews, 5 of the Church of England, 68 Mahometans, 1 Anabaptist, and 9 professing no religion whatever.

The misery amongst the lower classes in Paris is greater this winter than I ever remember it; many unfortunate beings literally die from starvation. A few days since, a young girl accosted a gentleman near the Carrousel. "Give me something, I pray you," imploringly demanded the poor creature, "for a police agent is watching me, and I shall be taken and put in confinement, where I shall get something to eat, for I have had nothing for the last twenty-four-hours." We have no poor-laws, and begging is a crime.

On the 27th ult. the Champagne wine-merchants met at the Hotel de Ville of Rheims, to adopt measures for preventing the imitation of champagne, which every year is increasing.

The *Constitutionnel* expresses its doubts of the death of Catalani. It says:—"The journal from which we obtained the account of the death of Madame Catalani, gives some details relative to her family and position. It is said that this lady expired at her residence near Sinigaglia (Roman States); that her husband, M. Valabrègue, died in 1828; and that she left a fortune of eight millions of ten millions of francs. These circumstances are not exact. Madame Catalani has never had any residence in the Roman States; her husband still lives, and all her remaining fortune amounts to only 20,000 francs a year. We hope that, as the correspondence has made so many mistakes, he is also mistaken as to her death."

There were printed in France during the year 1843, 6176 works of various descriptions, 316 works on music, 1879 engravings, of different kinds, and 147 maps.

Our musical season has commenced, but as yet we have nothing very *saillante*. The Grand Opera is very poor, particularly as regards a tenor, and unless M. Fillet, the director, is able to recruit one in Italy, we are likely to pass, as regards that theatre, a poor winter. "Don Sebastian" is played to empty benches, the receipts not averaging 5000 francs. Now the daily expences of this theatre is 11,000 francs, the subvention given by the Government reduces it to 6500 francs, so that "Don Sebastian," each time that it is performed, leaves a loss of 1500 francs. The Italian Opera is well attended: Grisi continues the great favourite; Mademoiselle Brambilla is daily rising in public estimation; indeed she is much applauded. Rubini's great powers remain unimpaired, without a doubt much whether many of the first operas could be produced. Lablache reached Paris on Saturday last; he appears this evening for the first time in "Don Pasquale."

Our first masked ball took place last night at the Opera Comique; it was badly attended.

All the foreign artistes visiting Paris have subscribed to the fund of the Association of Musical Artistes. Liszt gave 1000 francs, Meyerbeer 500 francs, and others in proportion to their means. On application being made to Rossini, when last in Paris, he replied, "I am an italian artiste, and have something of the same sort at Bologna," and he refused. Rossini can, however, be liberal on particular occasions. The following anecdote is related of him.—One day a poor Savoyard was grinding on his organ, on the Boulevard Montmartre, "Di tanti Palpiti." A gentleman passed by, and cried out "Faster." "I can't, sir," replied the boy. "I'll show you," said the gentleman, who, seizing on the handle of the organ, played for full five minutes, and then withdrew. Some time afterwards the same boy was playing the same tune in another part of Paris, when he was assailed with "Bravo, bravo, that's the time—continue;" at the same moment some money was thrown to him, wrapped in a piece of paper. It was a napoleon, and the generous donor was Rossini—the same who taught the Savoyard how to play "Di tauti Palpiti."

Prince Gabriel Poniatowski is expected in Paris this winter. He is a young man, about twenty-eight years of age, possessing great merit as a singer and composer. He generally inhabits Florence, and the principal theatres of that city have already applauded his works. The beginning of last month he brought out at the Theatre Argentina, at Rome, an opera, called "Bonifacio di Jeremei:" the success was most enthusiastic.

Signor Mario Tadolini, the tenor Guasco, and the basso Varèse, are engaged at Turin, for the Carnival, at which period will be brought out Coppola's opera, "Jeanne de Naples." Don Pasquale *fait fureur à Naples*. "Linda di Cammouix" has had great success at Seville. "I Capuleti ed i Montecchi," by Bellini, is in rehearsal at Madrid.

MONTE VIDEO.

By a mercantile arrival we have advices from Rio Janeiro of the 4th November, but these is little additional news. An explanation is, however, given of the contradictory accounts we have previously received respecting the instructions sent to the Brazilian Minister in the river Plate, on the blockade of Monte Video by the Buenos Ayrean squadron. The order sent was to respect the right of blockade claimed, as far as it applied to arms and munitions of war, but to allow no interruption of commercial intercourse in other commodities, inclusive of flour and all provisions. This will be fatal to the plans of Rosas; but as there is no doubt but the same principle will be adopted by the other maritime powers, he will have no choice but to submit.

SYDNEY.

We have advices from Sydney, to the 27th August, by a vessel arrived on Tuesday last. The Governor had delivered his first Message on the finances of the colony to the new Legislative Council on the 23rd August. His Excellency enters very minutely into the detail of every department for the year 1842, and contrasts the first two quarters of the present year with the corresponding quarters of the last. The total revenue of the colony for 1842 was £414,156, and the expenditure £339,030, leaving a surplus of £75,126. This is exclusive of the income and charge upon the land fund, the result of which shows a reverse picture, and not at all favourable to the practical working of the present arrangement. The charge upon the land fund last year was per survey on sale £21,128, and expenses of Aborigines £12 110, being a total of £46,943, whilst the produce of the sales was only £14,575, leaving a deficiency of £31,668. This contract demands the attention of Lord Stanley in the present principle upon which the land sales are conducted, a principle which we have more than once had occasion to observe, is loudly complained of in the whole of the colonies.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have received a file of New Zealand papers to the 25th of July inclusive, from which we make the following interesting extracts:—

(From the *New Zealand Colonist*.)

JULY 7.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Spain returned to this town from the mission to Otaki. We understand that, on his arrival at Waikanae, he met with Rauparaha, who was endeavouring to persuade the natives of that place to make common cause with him against the settlers. The chief, however, continued firm to his first purpose, stating that he had always received from the settlers just treatment, and would not engage against them in a quarrel which noways concerned himself or his people. This friendly sentiment was confirmed by the statements of Mr. Spain, who took great pains to impress upon the whole body of natives that principle of English law, which forbids that the innocent should be punished with or for the guilty. On the Saturday, Mr. Spain proceeded to Otaki, where he met Watanui and the other chiefs of the Ngati Raukawa tribe. From them he received positive assurances that they would in no case be concerned in acts of aggression upon the settlers, but they unanimously stated their determination to protect Rauparaha at all hazards.

We have just heard a report of the death of Rangihaita, which we are informed occurred at Otaki on Monday last, in consequence of the wound in his foot. From the inquiries we have been able to make, we feel convinced of its truth. This event has considerably removed one obstacle to the settlement of one part of the country. Rangihaita might be considered as the type of the New Zealander before the race were brought under the civilising influences which have for some years past been at work among them—violent, reckless, and unrelenting. Happily, the present number of such men among the natives is small, and as they die off they leave no successors.

We have just heard a report that a man named Hanham, who was supposed to have been killed in the late melancholy affair at Wairau, has reached Nelson, but two are still missing, named Burton and Stokes.

JULY 21.—The Government brig arrived here yesterday morning, from Auckland, bringing Major Richmond, the chief police-magistrate; Colonel Godfrey, Commissioner of Land Claims, who is about to proceed to Akaroa; Mr. Edward Shortland; Captain Bennett, Civil Engineer; and 30 soldiers of the 96th. We have as yet heard but little of the intelligence brought.

The arrival of a body of soldiers will tend to restore confidence, and we believe that ample inquiries will be made into all the circumstances connected with the affair at Wairau.

We understand that Major Richmond will proceed, in the course of a day or two, in the brig to Cloudy Bay, and thence to Nelson, and return to this place as speedily as possible.

A fight had taken place among the aborigines between the Maitland tribe on the one side, and the Port Stephen and Paterson tribes on the other. Several were killed, and a great number wounded on both sides. The Maitland tribe had fire-arms.

IRELAND.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Monday last the Lord Mayor for the current year (Timothy O'Brien, Esq.) was sworn into office with the usual formalities.

The arrangements of the corporation were directed to the splendid house in state, and, after some preliminary proceedings, the late Lord Mayor (G. Roe, Esq.) rose and addressed the assembly at some length. He commenced by saying, he felt it his duty to render an account of his stewardship for the past year; and, after adverting to some topics of local interest, he observed that he regretted much to find himself opposed to the majority of the house on a question which had been discussed by it; but while he could not concur in the opinion of the majority, still he felt that the discussion of the Repeal of the Union was a perfectly constitutional and justifiable one in that house. The manner in which that discussion was conducted, elicited the approbation of all those who were present, or had heard of it. There was no illtemper exhibited on either side, and the question was disposed of without producing in that house the slightest feeling of ill-will. The next topic to which he should advert might be considered to have grown out of that discussion—he meant the pending state trials. He looked upon them with the greatest anxiety; and after considering the subject in all its bearings, he had come to the conclusion that it would be for the benefit of the country—nay, of the United Kingdom at large—that those trials should take place in this city. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") He felt that they would produce excitement and agitation, and lead to all the evils consequent upon such a state. (Hear, hear.) Surely, in the midst of such agitation as these trials would lead to, the country could not make that progress in the paths of commerce or agriculture. He would frankly tell the assembly that, after being in communication with men of all parties since the prosecutions had commenced, he firmly believed it to be the general desire that the agitation of the country should be preceded by the abandonment of those trials. (Hear.) He felt extreme delicacy in saying anything that might be considered trenching upon the administration of the law, which he felt to be sacred ground; but he considered that an expression of public feeling, under all the circumstances, would be calculated to serve the country. He would, therefore, urge such an expression of public feeling, praying her Majesty to take the question of the state of Ireland into consideration, to appoint a committee, if necessary, of the whole House of Commons, to ascertain the causes of discontent which unhappily prevailed. (Hear, hear.) As a mercantile man, he felt that the agitation and excitement that would be produced by the state prosecutions would retard the influx of capital and all improvement for a considerable time. Suppose that complete success should attend these prosecutions—would it be calculated to allay the irritation and discontent of the country? (Cries of "No, no.") Suppose, again, these trials should end in disagreement, would that restore peace? (No, no.) If, on the other hand, as was apprehended, it would be a drawn battle, would that tend to any possible good—would it allay the angry feelings which had been excited? No man could say that the prosecutions would be should these prosecutions be pressed on. (Hear, hear.) His lordship concluded by expressing a hope that the majority of that house would petition her Majesty to grant an amnesty for the past, and take steps to remedy the grievances of Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman Boyse (Conservative) asked his lordship whether the address he had delivered was to be taken simply as his own sentiments?

The Lord Mayor replied in the affirmative.

Alderman Boyse again rose, and proposed a most complimentary vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, for the admirable and impartial discharge of his duties.

Alderman Sir John Power, Bart., said he felt the highest gratifica-

tion is secor ding the motion, which passed unanimously, amidst the warmest plaudits.

The Lord Mayor then retired.

The Lord Mayor elect, Timothy O'Brien, Esq., was then sworn in with the usua. formalities, and took his seat as Lord Mayor.

Soon after the council adjourned.

The processions to the Guildhall accompanied the new Lord Mayor consisted of a great number of private carriages, headed by a military band.

THE STATE TRIALS.—STRIKING THE JURY.

On Tuesday a good deal of interest was manifested by the publication of the summons for the striking of the special jury, which was fixed for twelve o'clock, in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, but after considerable altercation between the parties on either side about the delivery of the lists to the traversers, the business was postponed.

On Thursday the striking of the jury to try Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, took place in the Queen's Bench Office, before Mr. Bourne; and Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Smiley attended on the part of the Crown. Several of the traversers, and their counsel and agents, were present. The press were excluded, except one reporter on each side, but the following summary of what took place is correct

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., applied to have the drawing of the names postponed, because he was prepared to show that 65 names of persons marked by the Recorder as eligible to serve as special jurors were omitted from the list handed to the traversers by the Sheriff.

Mr. Dickenson, the Sub Sheriff, stated, that he and the High Sheriff copied the names and description of every individual appearing in the list handed to them by the Revision Court, and not a single dot to an i had been omitted.

Mr. Whiteside said, he did not doubt the high character of the Sheriff, or his deputy, but he insisted that, by some fatality, or by design in a hidden quarter, 65 names were omitted.

Mr. Brewster stated, that he supposed the public officers had done nothing but what was their duty, and the Clerk of the Crown had nothing to do with the matter which had been attested, but not proved.

Mr. Bourne remarked, that he should proceed with the names as handed to him by the Sheriff.

Mr. Ford said, that he, as attorney for Mr. O'Connell, entered his protest against the proceeding to strike the jury now, and he would withdraw from the inquiry.

The 717 jurors composing the panel being indicated by numbers or cards were counted, and put into the ballot-box.

The drawing of the names was then proceeded with, and after several objections which were made by the traversers, on the ground of non-residence, the following were drawn out. Two appear on the list who are Liberals, expressly disqualified as members of the Town Council, but the Town Clerk had not the proper evidence in the case of one of them. Those marked with an * were objected to by the traversers :—

John Bohan, 4, Upper Bridge-street, merchant.
* George W. Boileau, 87, Bridge-street, druggist.
* James Hamilton, 14, Upper Ormond-quay, wine merchant
Laurence Gorman, 57, Kevin's Port, grocer.
* John Boileau, 58, Stephen's-green, East, linendraper.
James P. Smith, Old Kilmainham, law-student.
* James C. Papworth, Marlborough-street, architect.
* Captain Edward Roper, 15, Eccles-street.
* Stephen Parker, St. Andrew-street, pawnbroker.
* William Ring, 47, George-street, brazier.
James G. St. George, Albany-street, wine-merchant.
* Edward Clarke, Esq., 128, Stephen's-green, Castle, jeweller.
* Benjamin Eaton, 8, Princes-street, bonder.
* John Thwaites, Sackville-street, soda water manufacturer.
* James Hamilton, Chamber-street, ironmonger.
* John Irwin, Esq., 2, Fitzgibbon-street, D D
* Francis Faulkner, 78, Grafton-street, grocer.
* John Croker, 36, N. George-street, merchant.
James Fallon, Stoney Batter
* Robinson Carolin, 22, D Oiler-street, builder.
* John Fry, 30, Dame-street, coach-trimming manufacturer.
* Wm. Hardwick, 24, Grenville-street, merchant.
John Fitzpatrick, 23, Dame-street, grocer.
* Henry Flynn, pianoforte-maker.
* Henry Thompson, wine-merchant
Michael Deane, brazier
* Anson Kyd, china warehouseman.
* Nicholas M. Macdonald, wine-merchant.
John Duncan, wine-cooper.
* John Rigby, gun maker.
* Robert Hanna, wine-merchant.
* John Wolves, merchant.
* George Whitaker, Esq.
* Robert Chambers, merchant.
* William Longfield, Esq.
* William Ord, tanner.
* Robert S. Stubbs, linen-draper.
Joshua W. M'Cormick, Esq., merchant.
* William Suit, upholsterer
* John White, seedsman.
* Wilmore Woodruffe, Esquire, merchant.
* George Mitchell, tobacconist.
* James Walker, engraver.
* John Carolin, builder.
* George Fowler, merchant.
John M'Goni, grocer
Timothy Green, publican.

Yesterday the list was reduced to 24.

[Next week we shall have the pleasure of fulfilling our engagement with our *thousands* of Irish friends and subscribers, by presenting them with the first portrait of the "Dublin Sketches," including the portraits of all the counsel for the Crown in the forthcoming State Trials, with portraits of his Excellency Earl de Grey, the Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Eliot, the Chief Secretary, with biographical memoirs taken expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, by the affable kindness of those distinguished noblemen.]

A deputation, consisting of the Right Hon. George Rose, Lord Mayor; the Duke of Leinster, the High Sheriff, Sir Edward Borough, James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.; George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P.; Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P.; Simon Boileau, Thomas Hutton, and John M'Mullen, Esq., waited on his excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, on Saturday, the 30th ult., to convey to him the resolutions passed at the Mansion-house, on the 23rd ult., relative to giving increased facility to the communication between Dublin and London The deputation was most favourably received, and the Lord Lieutenant expressed in the handsomest manner his earnest anxiety to do all in his power to forward the objects for which the meeting in question was held.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association met at one o'clock on Monday, Dr. Murphy in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell adverted to the speech delivered by the Lord Mayor on his retiring from office; and, on the part of the traversers, disclaimed all anxiety for the interposition of the Corporation, or any other body of men, with the Queen, in favour of the gentlemen against whom the state prosecutions had been commenced. The people's leaders had committed no crime; and much as they revered and respected her Majesty, they could therefore, suppliate her pardon. Mr. Steele fully concurred in the sentiments of his friend, Mr. John O'Connell. Mr. John O'Connell read two letters from his father (Mr. O'Connell), expressing his gratification at the recent adhesion to the repeal cause of Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. O'Neil, of Shanes Castle, and other gentlemen; and enclosing his subscription to the repeal rent and those of twenty-five grand children. At four o'clock the repeal rent for the week was announced to be £289 2s. 2d.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—For several weeks the opening of the Atmospheric line from Kingstown to Dalkey has been interdicted by the Lords of the Treasury, owing to the remonstrances of parties owning property on the line. Mr. Walker, the eminent English engineer, has arrived in Dublin, having received instructions from the Government to hold an inquiry on the subject.

The late Mr. Maher, M.P., a short time previous to his death, added to his will a codicil not *signed*, leaving to Mr. N. Maher landed property to the amount of £5000 a year, and his stock, valued at £7000; to Major Sidwell, £2000; and to various charities, £1000.

It is certain that Austria intends to have commercial agents in China, under the protection of her flag. A small expedition is already fitting out, for, notwithstanding the unfavourable news brought by the last India mail, the Austrian merchants and shipowners have not lost courage.

A plot has been discovered at Galatz, the object of which was to overturn the present order of things in the Danubian provinces and in Bosnia. A great number of persons have been arrested.

SIR EDWARD LEITH MURRO'S EFFORTS.—Contrary to general expectation, the above sale was allowed to proceed on Wednesday morning without interruption. Mr. Wakley probably thought discretion the better part of valour, after the correspondence which has passed between his solicitor and the gentlemen consulted by the friends of Lieutenant Munro. Be this as it may, the sale commenced and was carried through without his appearance. The company was not numerous, and consisted chiefly of brokers and that class of persons usually attending sales of this description. Three or four military officers and some few ladies were present.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE TRINITY COLLEGE (DUBLIN) HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

RECENTLY DELIVERED AT ITS RESTORATION, BY MR. MAGEE, B.A., OF THAT UNIVERSITY.

(From the Sketch Book of the Irish Barrister.)

(Concluded.)

The speaker began to argue in very forcible terms against the introduction of politics into the debates of the Society, which, he said, would anticipate on the very threshold of life the heart-burnings and strivings and jealousies that beset its path. Nothing however could be imagined more ridiculous than getting together *to play at statesmen*, to retail crude notions caught up at second hand, and to support them by arguments which the hearer would find more clearly stated in yesterday's newspaper—and to enact a sort of contracted Parliamentary squabble, in which nothing is real, save the anger and virulence which, though barely excusable in the original, became worse than ridiculous in the copy. It was said, however, that the excitement of politics was necessary to rouse the speaker. Better that such should never enter there. But he contended it was not necessary. On political subjects it might be so, but there were many others on which it was not. Of all subjects like politics, where excitement was the chief means of success, the orator selected for himself the easiest and lowest branch of the science of persuasion. He, on the contrary, who depended for success, not on the nature of his theme, but on his own powers, and could threw the charm of eloquence even on indifferent or disagreeable subjects, commanded the attention and won the suffrages of his hearers Under other circumstances, he, with such powers, availed himself, when necessary, of their passions it favourable, or bent them to his purpose if adverse.

History will confirm what reason asserts, that men who have exercised the most powerful and lasting influence on the age they lived in, have been men trained in the retirement of a convent or the meditative silence of the cloister. She will tell you that it was the voice of a hermit that roused Europe to arms, and sent forth her millions to whiten with their bones the sands of the desert—that it was the voice of the peaceful monk of Erfurth that echoed through the lordly halls of the Vatican and shook them to their centres—that it was the element that mighty empire which it had been the work of centuries to raise—or to sap its great popular orders, the men who wielded of old the fierce democracy of Greece or Rome. She would point to them pondering over their silent studies for this task. She would show you Demosthenes devoting himself to the study of Thucydides, or his great disciple, our own immortal Chatham, committing to memory the pages of Barrow—or in our own country the secret by which you our great orators, the men who made the Irish Bar or the Irish Church the admiration of the civilised world—can see them in the records of the Historical Society, not engaged in discussing the politics for the marguine on party topics of the day, but turning from those scenes of strife and excitement, engaged in the sober studies of history or discussing some unpretending question in morals or philosophy.

With these great examples before them, it behoved them to acquire habits of clear thinking and accurate reasoning, to glean from history a knowledge of human nature, to gain a habit of exercising a calm judgment on past events, the best pledge of your wisdom in dealing with those to come.

The last great advantage of the Historical Society was, that it favoured the very best introduction into public life, and stood as a link between the Academy and the world.

The great danger of a purely academic course of education is that those engaged in it are likely to forget that it is only a means to an end—to forget that their studies are not so much to be valued for themselves alone as for the habit of mind they form, that the information they gain here is not designed to be a cumbrous load of knowledge, but a well arranged store on which they may draw to supply the exigencies of each moment Thus the student which delights in the pleasures of science and literature are too apt to linger about them, and spend their time solely in acquiring knowledge of all kinds, without ever thinking how they may best use it; and the consequence of this is, that when they go out into public life, they find themselves quite in a new world in which all the learning that they have so painfully acquired is of little or no value. They are like fish swept from their shelves full of dusty learning, the subjects and objects of which Now this defect the Historical Society was peculiarly fitted to remedy. She taught the literary enthusiast that something more than mere erudition is necessary; that, if knowledge be power, it is *knowledge skilfully directed*, and brought to bear upon each passing event She takes up his education where the University had left it - she concentrates the mass of information which he has acquired —she bids him prove the weapons with which his studies have furnished him, and to use them with skill and effect, and thus she saves him the mortification of being outstripped by men who are far his inferiors in information or intellect, but who had acquired the art which he wanted of making the best use of the little they did possess.

The course of events has certainly been to give a much freer expression to the popular voice of late in those countries until lately governed by a privileged element in government. No man, however powe ful, could rule in defiance of the public voice; and nations must now be ruled by moral, not physical force. The art of war has been declined to consist in directing the largest possible mass of troops upon a given point; and the art of government seems barely to become the art of directing the largest possible mass of public opinion upon any one measure. It is not necessary for our purpose to inquire how far this great change is for the weal or ill for our country. All we have to deal with is the fact that there is evidence in society of a force which every day and hour is adding—that there has arisen among us a mighty spirit whose influence nothing is lowly enough to despise, nothing so powerful as to resist Should it not be our object to gain to the service of truth and virtue this resistless power? We should fondly meet this strange and mighty spirit and compel him to do our bidding. There is no more talismen which will enable us to command its services. Eloquence is the only spell to which he will yield obedience. It is by moving the heart alone that you can hope to sway the public mind—to rule the millions as one man—to win the affection of the multitude—to still their fierce passions, or else to yoke them like steeds of fire to your triumphal car.

It is not then a matter of deep importance that you, who must hereafter be as led to places of difficulty and trust, should acquire an art so essential to the discharge of your trust?—Is it not important that you should possess not merely the wisdom to choose the right path, but the power of leading others into it, that to the cause you may be called on to maintain you should be able to give the prestige of intellectual superiority, that you should not only love what is true but be able to make truth lovely?

This is what your country looks for at your hands; she looks to this university to furnish men who shall uphold her laws and guard her institutions. She looks to her training from the gates of this noble fortress of learning and piety a band not of raw and undisciplined recruits, but of steady and well trained veterans—men well skilled in the use of their weapons, and sure to use them with effect—champions who she l be able and willing to aid her in her hour of need This is, indeed, the strongest claim which I can make for the Historical Society.

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I would bid you look forth upon the changing aspect of society to see the thousand influences at work there, heaving its surface, and stirring its very depths. I would bid you mark the gradual diffusion of knowledge, the mighty power of mind, to see at the same time the restlessness, the uncertainty, the impatience of all restraint—the love of novelty and change, that seems to pervade all ranks alike. And then to reflect that into this tempestuous ocean you are soon to enter, not as unrolled and obscure individuals, not as mere units in the great mass of society, but as leaders, as guides, as instructors.

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Beware lest the momentous interests intrusted to you suffer from your carelessness or incapacity. Beware how you give men reason to think that the cause you so ingenuously defend is not worth preserving. Indeed, you dislike the mental labour these duties demand, or shrink from the responsibilities they entail—if you covet a life of inglorious ease, and safe obscurity—then if such is the course you propose to yourselves, adopt, I pray you, some mercenary trade; seek for it the industrious artisans, or thriving manufacturers; but do not intrude yourselves into the pulpit or the senate; do not attempt a task for which you are by nature unfitted; do not dare, in times of peril, to assume a trust which you have determined to betray.

* * * * * * *

You are about to enter a scene of conflict. The church of which you will soon be ministers is beset by many active and powerful foes; and you will be painfully reminded that the duty of a pastor is to guard, as well as feed, his flock to maintain truth against its inveterate foes, as well as to urge it on reluctant or lukewarm friends. In these days the men who take upon themselves the office of teachers should be men of lofty and glowing eloquence, as well as deep and fervid piety—men who may not only adorn the church by their virtues, but defend her by their talents. It will be your duty to guard the pure fount of religion against those who would seek to close it for ever; or those still more insidious foes who strive to poison it at its source: each new form of error you must detect and oppose—each fresh assault of vice or irreligion you must repel It is your task to commend the respect of the sceptics, philosopher—to gain the affection of the humble, and the illiterate, and to bring all alike to own the power and the beauty of religion. Remember that the church into which you are entering has ever been the safe asylum of eloquence. The mandate of a sullen tyrant may close the halls of justice, or awe a corrupt and trembling senate into silence and assent. But there is a spot where he does not intrude—there is a charmed circle within which his voice is powerless—on the altar of religion burns free and bright a flame he would vainly seek to quench. Unlike the lawyer or the senator, who require some theatre wherein to display their eloquence, the Christian orator, though every church should be razed to the ear h, will still have the same theme on which to dilate—the same audience to address for the solemn interests of eternity, and unaffected by the movements of sublunary things; and men will still listen to him who to is them of their immortal nature—their high and awful destiny From the day when the Roman in his pride and power trembled before the prisoner, whose life depended on his word, to this very hour, has the voice that reasons of righteousness been heard despite of the efforts of those who hate or fear it. The fierce blasts of persecution may sweep over the sacred harp, as it times upon the willow, but they will wake a sole an strain of unearthly melody, wh ch shall be heard through all the din and no hug of the tempest; and surely never was there a nobler field for the exercise of Christian eloquence than that now before you.

* * * * * * *

Remember, too, what solemn and momentous interests may be committed to your charge—for what are you called on to defend? not the wealth of an establishment, the privilege of an order—no! yours is a far higher and holier duty, a nation's welfare and a nation's honour are entrusted to your keeping, for assuredly the welfare of this or of any country is inseparable from the maintenance of pure religion. Religion is the only bond strong enough to hold together the discordant elements of society, which but for its restraining influence, would burst asunder and resolve themselves into their original chaos. Assuredly, whatever tends to the good of religion tends at the same time to the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions. It is, and must be, even an essential element in national greatness, and it is her maintenance of religion that has raised our own country to her place among the nations. Go forth through our land, walk round her bulwarks, survey her fortresses, gaze on the tall cliffs that guard her shores, behold the fleets that sweep proudly on the waves that encircle her, see her cities rience rich the ceaseless hum of commerce, presenting on every side the signs of wealth and luxury.

But bare lies not the secret of her strength States as proud as she, empires as glorious, have fallen ere now, and left but the ruins of their tombs to mark the spot where once they stood. Cities as great and palaces as magnificent, have ere now sent up the red blaze of ruin to the midnight sky, lighting the march of the spoiler o'er the hearths he has made desolate—no it is not her wealth, nor luxury, nor even her valour, that preserves her. No, you must turn from gazing on her docks and piers and frowning fortresses, and look where, amidst the cottage homes that cluster round it, the humble village church lifts its spire to heaven. Enter within its grey and ivied walls and gaze on its structure, simple and unadorned—what is there that speaks of power? what signs are there here of a nation's greatness! Yet here for ages has been kept the tall-man of England's might—for here have thronged her present sons to offer to their God the incense of their prayers Here, where you stand, bowed the feeble knees of age, the strength and pride of manhood. the grateful forms of y uth—here have their hearts been filled with pure and holy thoughts—here have they caught from the lips of their venerated teacher the lessons of wisdom, of piety, and true patriotism—here have they learned to love their God, to honour their sovereign here he peasant in his infancy has lisped the words of prayer and praise—here in his youth has he learned to live—and here he in old age has his tottering steps have borne him to learn to die. Around him rest the ashes of his fathers, and as he reads upon their humble grave stones the simple lines expressive of the hope in which they departed, his eyes fill with tears, and his heart registers a vow that he will never forsake the faith which they have bequeathed him, entwined as it is with all his best affections, mingling with all the sweet recollections of a mother's prayer, a father's blessing Yes, here we see the secret spring of Britain's greatness even in that pure fount of truth, which sends forth its thousand rills, bringing peace and virtue to each peasant's dwelling. Yes, national religion is inseparably connected with national prosperity; you cannot corrupt or overthrow the on- without destroying the other. The profane hands that are stretched out to touch the ark of a nation's faith may make it totter, and even fall, but assured y they shall wither in the society for a moment they may exult in their impious joy at having extinguished the light that exposed their vices—they rejoice with guilty joy as they watch the striking forms of faith and virtue, but short lived will be their song of triumph. See, arising from the abyss, the evil spirits of anarchy, rapine, and murder; speedily do they advance to share between them the fair realms which they had long vainly coveted, now left vacant by their guardian angels.

"Then shall the fiends at length prevail
Against the seraphs they assail;
And, fir ed on heavenly throne, shall dwell,
The freed inheritors of hell.

* * * * * * *

When the Holy City was compassed about by hostile armies—when the hour of her desolation was approaching, that hour whose foreseen agonies brought tears from the eyes of Him who could have saved her, but she would not—while famine was slaying her thousands, and pestilence her tens of thousands—when discord raged within her walls—while those who wielded the sword of the Romans had spared fell by the hands of their brothers—while the shouts of fierce and unnatural combatants, the ravings of blasphemy, or, still more revolting, the sounds of mad and impious revelry, were heard mingling strangely with the wail of those who were perishing by hunger, or the groans of those who laid them down in their despair to die—a sound more fearful than all these was heard throughout the city, a dread sound- of woe that shook terror within them from the sanctuary, from the shrine, was heard a voice, "Let us depart' let us depart!" and still, as that dreadful sound was swept by upon the midnight air, it smote upon the ears of the trembling listeners like the voice of doomed city. As it was then, so shall it ever be—the deserted shrine is the surest prestige of approaching ruin.

Ma. you, deeply impressed with all your fearful responsibilities, resolve to maintain those truths of revelation in all their purity, and spread around you all the rich blessings of religion, so that throughout the length and breadth of the land peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us to all generations.

* * * * * * *

Then in the deep asylum of our country's breast,
Shall the pure elements of greatness rest;
Virtue and Truth, the tutelary powers,
Her hearths shall hallow and defend her towers.
Still where the hand-maids of Religion rear
In the soft beauty of their verdure smile,
Where yew and elm o rershade the lowly fanes
Text-graved the peasants records shall remains,
Shall the blest echoes of the sabbath bell
Sweet on the quiet of the woodland swell;
And from each cottage-dwelling's lowly shades,
When star-light glimmers through the deepening shades,
Devotion's voice in choral hymns sha l rise,
And hear the land a warm response to the skies.*

This is indeed a fair and lovely prospect, and if I could think that my feeble effort to depict it to you has caused one heart here more clearly to appreciate its beauties—if I could hope that the words I have used have awoke in the mind of one here present a quicker sense of his most solemn duties, and firm resolution to discharge them, then I should rejoice to know that I have not spoken in vain.

Mr. Magee, after having thanked his audience in terms of characteristic eloquence for the attention which they had paid to his address, and for adding one more to the many pleasing recollections which he should bear with him on leaving those peaceful academic scenes, offered them his most ardent wishes for their future welfare, alike of the Society and themselves.

If ever deep and earnest feeling could give power to the wishes which it forms, making the hope that springs warm from the heart a prophecy, then at this moment would I with certainty predict a lon course of fame and triumph to the Historical Society. I would foretell the time when its dwelling, if not eclipsing the glories of its predecessor, the Historical Society shall again send forth its aspirants for all the highest honours of the state—when in the bands of justice, in the senate, and in the pulpit, her members shall be seen reaping the admiration—the love of all; and shedding around them, wherever they move, the bright light of truth, bidding men, as they watch their bright course of honoured usefulness gratefully remember the institution which gave such men to bless their country by their virtues, and adorn her by their fame.

* * * * * * *

It has already been announced, as the result of the mission of Prince de Wallerstein, that France and England have granted to Greece a delay of five years for the payment of its arrears; but this, we understand, is on condition that the National Assembly, now being held at Athens, shall acknowledge the Greek loan.

The *Prussian Gazette* states that an order has been issued by the court of Russia, forbidding the public functionaries of the Russian provinces of the Baltic to wear either beard or mustachios.

Despatches for Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Canada, and for the Governors of the other North American Colonies, were sent off on Wednesday evening from the Colonial Office.

A national delegate meeting, or "conference," of coal miners, commenced its sittings in Manchester on Tuesday. The delegates, to the number of seventy or eighty, assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Garratt-road. On the Wednesday night, in the same place, a lecture was delivered by William DIXON, on the subject of the miners' grievances.

It is currently reported at Kelso, that at the next election for a member to represent the county of Roxburgh in Parliament, it will be contested by the Marquis of Douro, on the Conservative interest.

The commune of Hornu, near Brussels, has determined on erecting a church which will have its interior entirely of iron. It is expected that it will be a most complete proof of the state of metallurgy.

The *Journal de Toulouse* states that it is proposed to establish a railroad between that city and Bordeaux. It is said that an Anglo-French company has been formed, the director of which had arrived in Toulouse, and has met favourably received by the monied men of that place.

The railroad from Amsterdam to Utrecht was opened to the public on the 20th ult.

We hear that the French steamers from Marseilles to Alexandria, are to go by way of Malta, and not as hitherto by way of Syra. By this change we should be obliged to have our correspondence to and from Alexandria pass through Marseilles, which will not be indifferent to our merchants.

For some weeks back, the hatters of Ashton, Mottram Bredbury, Manchester, Gee Cross, Stockport, Denton, and other places for many miles round, have struck for an advance of wages.

By including the troops in garrison, and the average of strangers making only a passing stay in the town, the amount of the inhabitants of Paris may now be reckoned at about 1 200,000.

Mr. Commissioner Youles has ceased to be connected with the Irish Poor-law Administration.

* Altered from Mrs. Hemans.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

In our last week's paper we reported the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, with the speech of the King, Louis Philippe.

On Thursday last, the Chamber was fully occupied with the election of the President. After the election of the Secretaries, M. Lafitte, the President, as oldest member, rose, and read a speech which excited a strong sensation, and met with great interruption. This having subsided, M. Sauzet was re-elected President.

M. Lafitte then called upon M. Sauzet to take the chair; and having given him, according to usage, a friendly embrace—a ceremony which passed amidst loud laughter—placed him in it.

M. Sauzet then rose and said:—In again taking possession of this seat, to which your continued confidence has again called me, I congratulate myself on being surrounded by all those colleagues whom your suffrages formerly gave me. Such an honour is a great encouragement to us to persevere in our duties through this our second session. The first session was opened amid the most mournful emotions. Parliament has not deceived the hopes of the country. The feelings of uneasiness having been calmed, and a new pledge given for the future of our national dynasty and of our institutions, everything attests the strength and union of the constitutional powers. (Hear.)

M. Odillon Barrot: You see that the chair can be made the means of diffusing political opinions.

Another Member: This speech is the counterpart of the other.

M. Sauzet. But the severity of our duties must not relax. It imposes upon us vigilance to maintain and industry to cultivate. In the days of storm and danger the country knows that all the energies of its representatives are applied to calm that storm. It does not ask an account of the time dedicated to its safety. But when tranquillity is re-assured, its just importance requires that its moral and material wants should be attended to, that its laws should be improved, its strength developed, and its prosperity consolidated. It is our business to give, by our deliberations, a free course to that marvellous national activity which, though sometimes misplaced, never tires, and of which provident wisdom can alone direct the course. But already, gentlemen, great progress has been made. Numerous labours, conscientiously prepared, are only awaiting a public discussion. The first session has fulfilled its duties—may the second do the same! May the Chamber concur with its bureau, by the order of its deliberations, by its prompt and well distributed labours, so that no salutary ideas may be omitted, or moment lost. Let us demonstrate all that can be expected of an intelligent and powerful nation, governed by free institutions, and may we thus merit the acknowledgments of our country. (Cheers.)

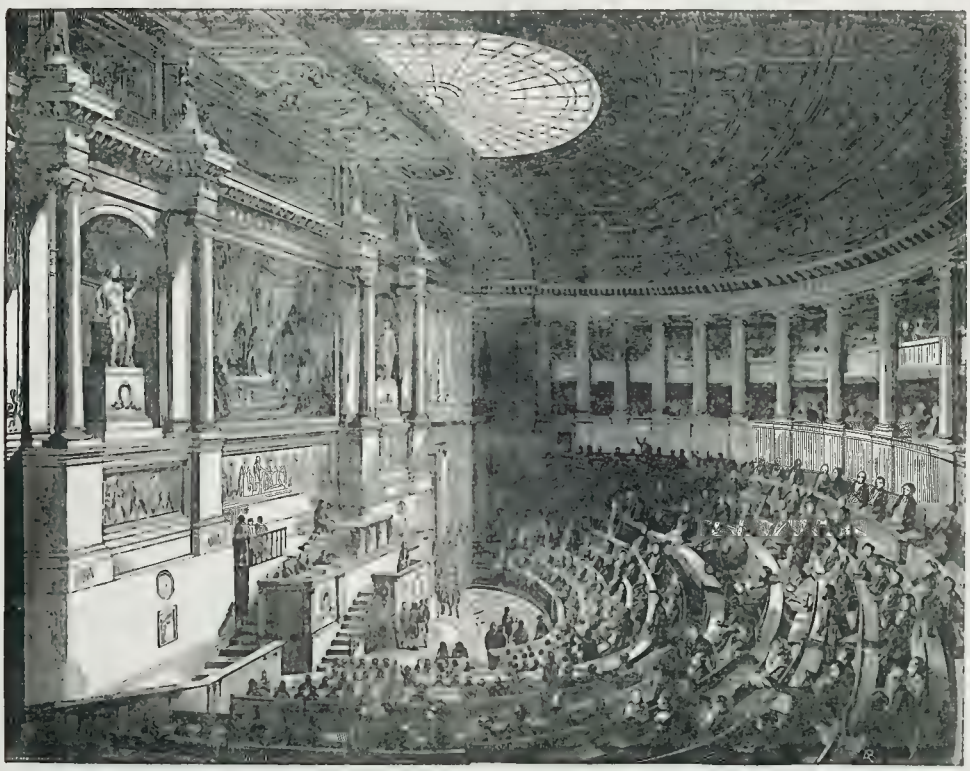
PORTRAIT OF M. SAUZET, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Our portrait represents M. Sauzet about to obtain silence in the Chamber, by his bell of office.

The second engraving represents the Chamber (*Salle des Seances*), which differs essentially in arrangement from our own Houses of Parliament.

The Chamber is of semi-circular form, lighted from the roof, and disposed like an amphitheatre. The members sit upon benches, which rise one above another. Two benches in front, covered with blue cloth, are appropriated to the King's Ministers. At the centre of the chord of the arc are the chair and desk of the President; upon each side are the Secretaries of the Chamber; and in the rear sit the President's Secretary and door-keepers. In front, below the President's desk, is the Tribune, which the Deputies ascend when they address the Chamber. It is of marble, adorned by a bas-relief by Lemot, representing History. On each side of the Tribune are seats for short-hand writers: and at each end of the chord is the office of the *Moniteur*. This portion of the Chamber is highly decorated; it consists of a handsome façade, divided into three principal compartments, by an Ionic column and pilaster; the central compartment is filled with a representation of the oath of August 9; and is flanked with two niches, in one of which is a statue of L[illegible] P[illegible] Order[illegible] the attic, above the pattern, is restored "Charter, 1830." The walls are decorated with bas-reliefs in [illegible] and stucco, and relieved with panels of green and gold. The Deputies enter by a door at each end of the screen, and take their seats upon the benches, which are distinguished as the right, the centre, and the left, and are appropriated to the respective political sections of the assembly. In the semi-circular part of the Chamber, above the seats of the Deputies, is a double row of tribunes, or boxes, between columns and pilasters, in stucco, to imitate white-veined marble; these boxes are hung with red drapery, and are appropriated to the Royal Family, the diplomatic corps, the peers of France, the state council, the journalists, and the public; this last box, or tribune, containing but 30 seats. The Chamber is altogether very handsomely appointed; the pavement is of marble, in compartments, with allegorical decorations. The ceiling is richly painted in caissons with figures and ornaments. The grand doors are of solid mahogany, and the door-cases are of marble, richly sculptured.

Such is the Chamber of Deputies, at this moment the scene of active debate.



THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian Mail has arrived, with letters and papers from Bombay to December 1. The principal items relate to the prevalence of great sickness in the two newly-acquired possessions of Scinde in India, and of Hong Kong in China. Peace prevails throughout British India, although the preparations for war were busy throughout the north-western districts. An army of about 15,000 men was assembled on the banks of the Sutledj, and another was collecting at Agra; the former to compel the Sheiks to adopt some regular fixed system of government, and the latter to force the Government of Gwalior to make proper arrangements.

The fall of the Indus, consequent on the cessation of the monsoon, has always produced a description of malaria in a country where no improvements have been carried during centuries; and it was not to be expected that the British troops should not suffer in districts where every advantage was sacrificed to making hunting grounds for the Ameers.

In Hong Kong the sickness has arisen, as the Chinese say, from the nature of the waters of the islands, which they pretend cannot be used for any time without the worst result. It was even asserted that the British authorities contemplated the abandonment of that island since the death of the much lamented Mr. Morrison.

Much attention has been directed towards the Punjaub. The chiefs are represented as disunited, the soldiers are mutinous, and the provinces are distracted by their fears, for they dread an invasion from the Affghans at Peshawur, and of the British at Lahore. Moultun is described as highly disturbed; the inhabitants—who do not profess the Sheik religion—are in dread of massacres and plundering. Many of the natives are seeking every opportunity of abandoning the Sheik districts, and of escaping with their property into Hindostan. Even the French officers are quitting Lahore. General Ventura, the last of the foreign favourites of Runjeet Sing, has solicited leave to resign the service, and to retire to his own country. Two of the other junior officers have been dismissed. General Court had left, and General Avitable was at Calcutta.

It is difficult, even in India, to obtain correct intelligence of what is going on at the Court of Lahore, and many of the rumours circulated have proved unfounded. Heera Singh, the young Minister, appears still to retain power; he is, as it is known, the son of Dhyan Sing, who was the all-powerful Minister of Runjeet, and of his successors until his death, in September last. Heera Singh, who has the puppet child, King Dhuleep, in his custody, is now said to have obtained the aid of Goolab Singa, his father's eldest brother, and a leading Hill chief, who, at the head of twenty-two thousand men, came in the beginning of November to the capital. Goolab Singh is looked upon as hostile to the British, and will, it is thought, bring about a decided conflict, by influencing his nephew and the court not to assent to any proposals coming from the Government of India.

A crisis was expected in Lahore, when the Governor-General shall have reached the banks of the Sutledj. Several corps of the British troops were in movement in that direction. The number of troops at Ferozepore, Loosana, and Umballa, was estimated at 14,000 men Major-General George Hunter commanded at the two former places, while Major General Sir Robert Dick had the command of the Sirhind and Meerut divisions.

The last intelligence from Lahore states that Heera Singh had entered into a combination with Futteh Jung, the son of Schah Shooja, which had excited the jealousy of the Sheik soldiery, who threatened to attack and plunder both those young men.

It was expected that there would be an attempt on the part of the soldiers to pillage the wealthy inhabitants of the towns.

The news from Cabul current during the month was, that Dost Mahommed had been murdered; but though believed by many, it eventually turned out to be a fabrication. It is true that his position is far from an enviable one; he has named his son, the notorious Akbar, to be the Governor of the Hill Country, near Jellalabad, whence it is thought that he will attempt, ere long, the invasion of Peshawur. Peshawur is described as in a ticklish position, for there is no longer an European General to defend it, and all the plunderers around the Khyber Pass are anxious for an opportunity to sack it.

In the central part of India the affairs of Gwalior are at present most interesting; the Army of Exercise is assembling at Agra. On Sunday, the 19th of November, a dispute took place between some of the troops at Gwalior, which ended in their fighting with each other, when 400 were slain on both sides. Khasgerwalla, the usurper, who some months ago had endeavoured to oppose the influence of the British, had been taken prisoner, and nearly sacrificed by the insubordinate and enraged soldiers. He was saved with difficulty, and the insurgents appeased merely by the promise that he should be given up to the Hon. Company.

A sort of expectation had been raised that the resolution had been adopted by the British statesman now governing in India, altogether to take possession of the states of Gwalior.

There appears to be a general acquiescence throughout India to the British taking final possession of the territories that once were Sindiah's. There is no lawful sovereign, for the child now called to govern is but an adopted son; and the oppressions of that government have been such, that the whole population wish to become British subjects, in order to be saved from the continual pillage of the relentless and unpaid soldiery.

The next point of interest in the north of India was the great enthusiasm raised for the liberation of Colonel Stoddart from Bokhara. A considerable subscription was raised for the purpose of defraying the expense of sending a person thither to examine into the truth of his confinement and of his safety. It is thought that nothing further will be done in India until the result of Dr. Wolff's mission is known.

The most exaggerated accounts are circulated respecting the sickness, but there appears to be but little danger apprehended from any of the neighbouring tribes. Sir C. Napier was at Currachee, where his lady had joined him. He purposed to go to Hyderabad in the beginning of December, and with a considerable body of troops to proceed to look out for healthful situations, at which the troops are to be stationed in future.

Lord Ellenborough had become more popular than during the preceding twelve months. His lordship was to start about the 25th of November for the north-western provinces, invested with every power to make peace or war by a special act of the Legislative Council.

CHINA.

The news from China extends to the beginning of October. The most important intelligence was the arrangement of a supplementary treaty between the Chinese and the British Governments; one clause of which is for the purpose of guaranteeing to all foreign nations the same privileges of trade as to the British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering unnecessary all negociations between the Chinese Emperor and the other powers.

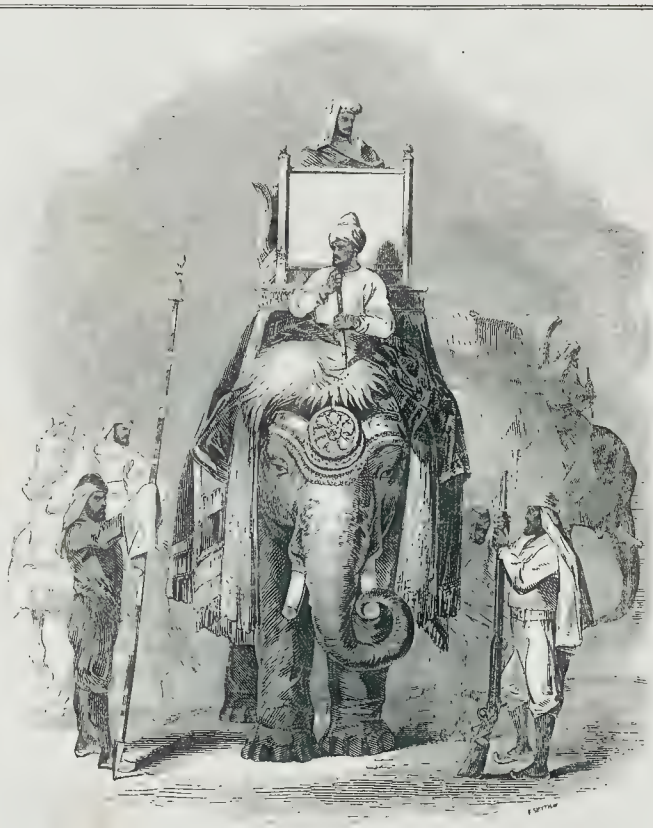
Sir Henry Pottinger, who had gone to Macao to attend at the funeral of Mr. Morrison, is stated to have regarded the supplementary treaty with such importance as to have a steamer sent specially with it to Suez.

The state of trade at Canton was not satisfactory, owing to the tricks of the old Hong Merchants, and their adherents, the linguists. The state of trade along the coast is said to be satisfactory. Howqua, the celebrated Hong merchant died at the age of 75, leaving 15,000,000 dollars' worth of property. The celebrated Mandarin Lin has also paid the debt of nature. The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff has been appointed Chinese secretary in the room of Mr. Morrison.

Amongst the deaths in China are mentioned F. R. Foote, Deputy Commissary General, and Captain Haviland, of her Majesty's 55th Foot.

THE RAJA OF PUTTEEALLA, ON HIS STATE ELEPHANT

Probably, a more fitting opportunity will not occur for introducing to the reader a specimen of the Hon. Miss Eden's admirable portraits of the Princes and People of India. The publication was commenced under the most distinguished patronage, the fair *artiste* being a daughter of Lord Auckland, the late Governor-General of India; and by this means possessing peculiar opportunities of witnessing many characteristics of Indian life, which Miss Eden's accomplished pencil has sketched with rare fidelity and beauty. The views and portraits are drawn on stone most effectively by Mr. Lowes Dickinson; and the work will be completed within a few days.



STATE ELEPHANT.

The specimen we have selected is an imposing scene of Indian pomp, and semi-barbaric splendour. It represents the Raja of Putteealla, seated upon his state elephant. The Raja is chief of the Sikh Principalities, on the south bank of the Sutledj, which owe allegiance to the British Government, and are under its protection. These Principalities were saved from subjection to Runjeet Sing, in the year 1809, through the interference of the British Government. Lord Minto was then Governor-General of India, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was the Envoy deputed by him to restrain Runjeet Sing in his conquests south of the Sutledj. The revenues of the Raja of Putteealla are supposed to from £300,000 to £400,000 a-year.

FUNERALS AND TOMBS OF THE CHINESE.

The Chinese no sooner come to years of discretion than they make provision for their deaths. Every man furnishes his house with a coffin, among other moveables, to put him in mind of his mortality; and people of rank enclose a piece of land for a burying-ground, where they erect a tomb, and a magnificent temple over it, to which they are brought when they die, though at never so great a distance from home.

The son having invited his friends and relations to attend his father's corpse to the grave, the procession begins with those who carry the images or pictures of men, women, beasts, and birds. Dishes of meat also are carried before the corpse. Then follow the priests, with drums, music, and jingling bells, and next the coffin, under a large arched canopy, carried by twenty or thirty men. The sons follow the coffin, on foot, supporting themselves on crutches, as not able to sustain themselves without. The women then advance in close chairs, covered with white silk, rending the air with their cries; and, besides these, are other women who are hired to make a dismal, mournful noise on the occasion. Being arrived at the tomb, which may be taken for a palace, the company enter it by a grand portal, having a less gate on each side of it; and the corpse being deposited in it, an altar is erected before it, and lights left burning on the altar.

The friends of the deceased visit the tomb at certain seasons, and prostrate themselves before it with their faces to the ground. They burn incense, pour out wine, and offer dishes of meat to the deceased,

CHINESE FUNERAL.

which they are not ignorant becomes an entertainment for the priests when they are gone.

The character of the deceased being engraved on marble is placed before the altar. Every man also has a tablet in his house, whereon are engraved the names of his great-grandfather and father, whom they worship; and their great men have temples erected to their memory and a yearly sacrifice offered to them.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 7.—First Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 8.—Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 9.—Rogue Forts taken, 1841.
WEDNESDAY 10.—Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.
THURSDAY, 11.—Sir Hans Sloane died, 1753.
FRIDAY, 12.—Linnæus died, 1778.
SATURDAY, 13.—Cambridge Term begins.

Times of the Tides at London Bridge for the Week ending Jan. 13

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 41	3 59	4 17	4 36	4 55	5 17	5 36	5 56	6 18	6 41	7 6		7 30	

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Indian Officer and Subscriber.*"—*Had the proposed cap been adopted, we might probably have engraved it.*
"*W. S. T.*"—*The New Year's Carol is too uneven for our columns.*
"*C. C.*"—*Our correspondent's complaint has been referred to the Secretary of the Great Western Railway.*
"*M.*"—*The marriage is legal notwithstanding the omission of the name.*
"*J. H.*" *Cutlers' Hall. The plates in Mr. Dickens's Christmas Carol are engraved upon steel, and the other illustrations on wood.*
"*W. W. J.*" *Chippenham; "G. H." Penzance.—A sovereign, full weight, is a legal tender; but no person can be compelled to take a sovereign short weight.*
"*La Gonaleuse.*"—*We do not think the German Opera will perform in London this season.*
"*P. H.*" *will see that we have mentioned the design in another part of our paper.*
"*Arvisides.*"—81 *Jermyn street.*
"*M. A. Y.*"—*Monmouth.—We think the charge per quarter of 7s., with credit, is reasonable.*
"*A. A.*"—*A person born of English parents in America would be considered a natural-born subject of England.*
"*C. S.*"—*We shall insert one of the sonnets.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The Chiltern Hundreds are a portion of the high land of Buckinghamshire, governed by a steward appointed by the Crown. The Buckinghamshire have long since ceased, but the nominal office is retained; and a Member of the House of Commons, not in any respect disqualified, can resign his seat only by the acceptance of an office under the Crown, which is done by his receiving the nominal appointment of the Chiltern Hundreds.*
"*E. H.*," *Baldwin-street. We are happy to state that the Christmas gifts this season have been so numerous that we have been unable to devote space enough to particularize them.*
"*G. B.*"—*Thanks. Our correspondent should order the paper to be sent by a London agent by Saturday's post.*
"*J. S. D.*," *Yarmouth. We recommend the Census for Scotland and Ireland to be bound with our Vol IV.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Norwich.—The defendant can be compelled to pay all expenses.*
"*H. O. N.*," *Dublin*; "*I. S. W. T.*" *are thanked; but our columns are too crowded.*
"*W. R.*," *Birmingham.—The building has been already engraved in our journal.*
"*Exb.*"—*The lines will not suit.*
"*Geminensis.*"—*The postmaster is correct.*
"*E. J.*"—*We cannot undertake to decide bets.*
"*A. Z.*"—*Mr. Catlin's pronunciation is Ki-o-kuh-way.*
"*W. W.*" *Great Coram-street.—Should any event occur at the place, we shall be glad to engrave it.*
"*F. R. R.*" *Walmer. The errata in the Census of England and Wales will be published with the Census of Ireland and Scotland.*
"*C. W. L.*" *The policy would only be worth its original cost.*
"*A Lincolnshire Subscriber.*" *We have not room.*
"*J. B.*" *should keep his money; we have no opinion of print lotteries.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Jersey.—Herbs are placed in the prisoner's dock, at the Old Bailey, to prevent infection.*
"*W. C.*"—*We are not aware of the process adopted in Sir Thomas Branker's works.*
"*A. B. C.,*" *Wynstead.—The specimen is but indifferent.*
"*Hiles,*" *Dublin, is mistaken.*
"*Militaire.*"—*We do not think the illustrations would be popular.*
"*H. G. H.*," *Wimswould.—Steel is, properly speaking, neither a mineral nor a metal, but a metallic compound of carbon and iron.*
The equestrian statue of George IV., at Trafalgar-square, will be engraved in our next.
"*An Irish Subscriber.*"—*A substitute for glazed frames in hotbeds, &c., has recently been invented in Germany. It consists of fine calico strained upon the frames, and covered with a kind of varnish. Our correspondent will find the details of the invention in the Magazine of Science. No. 217.*
"*M. H. A. C.*"—*The seven wonders of the world among the ancients, were—1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2, 3. The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. 5. The Statue of Jupiter Olympus. 6. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 6. The Colossus, at Rhodes. 7. The Tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria—the first mausoleum.*
CRESS.—"*Edward.*" "*W. H. P.*," *and* "*A Chess Tyro.*"—*Received.*
"*C. P.*"—*The King and Knight cannot possibly mate the King alone. (See Walker's Treatise, &c.) Get a board and try it yourself for a few hours. We have forwarded the letter from Gosport.*

No. 84 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Dec. 9, 1843, is now reprinted.

ROYAL PORTRAITS.—We have great pleasure in this week presenting to our readers the first of a series of PORTRAITS of the SOVEREIGNS and PRINCES of EUROPE, drawn on the wood by the distinguished Belgian artist, M. Baugniet, who has been honoured with sittings by nearly all the crowned heads of the Continent. The likenesses by this artist are admitted to possess remarkable fidelity.

ERRATUM.—In a small portion of our impression, the continuation of "Mabel Marchmont," from page 9, appears, by a mistake of the printer, on page 6.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844.

THE foreign news of the week, although it has thickened upon us in the form of expresses, may be summed in small space, and in few words. Louis Philippe, after his satisfactory speech to the Chambers, reported in our last number, has set to work about his own business, and is directing his energies towards obtaining a *dotation* for one of his sons of a good number of thousands of francs per annum. The question of the vote is likely to be pretty violently argued, and it is believed that Guizot is bringing it on somewhat against the approval of his conscience—and some go so far as to assert even at the hazard of his ministerial existence. *La Roi le veut*, however, and Louis is pretty despotic where money is concerned, although we are not of those who believe that he would sacrifice such a minister as Guizot upon any question so limited in national importance as the grant of a pension in his family, no matter how arduous the duties or responsibilities its recipient would be obliged to fulfil. The American President's message will have been discovered by our readers to be a mere budget of *verbiage*, not at all pregnant with political importance, although teeming with the elaborateness and pomposity of Yankee display. It calculates, and guesses a great deal, but enunciates no new principles; nor does it open any fresh difficulties to the vista of peaceful men. The Canadas, however, have in them more elements of uneasiness, and betray a disturbful spirit in the French party, who, headed by M. Lafontaine and others, in withdrawing their support and aid from Sir Charles Metcalfe's councils and Government have evinced a fretfulness of purpose which all parties in England condemn; and which, while it may unsettle weak minds, about the condition of a colony so recently agitated by political rebellion, only strengthens the popular belief in the wisdom and sagacity of the present administration of the functions of the British governing in that quarter of the globe. Sir Charles Metcalfe has opposed steadiness to puerility, and dignified argument to sophistry, at once querulous and unjust.

From India, the arrival of the Overland Mail brings us no intelligence of importance. Some sickness in our Chinese territory is to be regretted, as much as their general tranquillity is satisfactory—and the comparative repose of India is to be viewed hopefully that it may be symbolic of future peace. Some native chiefs are at loggerheads, as they always will be, and treachery and duplicity foment internal broils; but there seems no reason to believe that British ambition will break out into fresh aggression, or that our troops will be again called upon, for the present, to act in the theatre of war. In respect to the subject of conflict between English and natives in foreign places of colonization or emigration, the recent accounts from New Zealand—where there had been a serious affray of blood, and many British lives sacrificed—present the conduct of a magistrate of the name of M'Donough in a very enviable and respectable light, as a sagacious minister of peace—as discarding all principles of revenge—as claiming only inquiry and justice—and so far satisfying, instead of exasperating, the natives, as to obtain their co-operation in the proclamation of such a laudable design. As a consequence, we hope that these fresh and mischievous differences between the English emigrants and the native New Zealanders will be speedily and bloodlessly arranged.

Spain's new Minister has tried the hazardous and despotic experiment of suspending the sittings of the Cortes by a monarchical decree, until Government shall have taken upon itself the responsibility of levying supplies from the people, with a view of obtaining afterwards a bill of indemnity from the very Legislature, whose functions it abrogates for the moment, and whom it intends, on re-congregating, to dissolve altogether, should they refuse its pleasant and dictatorial request. So much for the progress of affairs in Spain!

WE are not enthusiastic admirers of everything that comes from the authorities of Somerset House; many of their orders have enforced general principles, with so little regard to modifying circumstances that they have given rise to cases of extreme individual hardship, and even of unchristian cruelty. But, on the other hand, we are not disposed to cavil at the portion of good that may come from that "centre of the system," by which the "cold charity" of the Law is controlled.

It is, perhaps, one of the greatest advantages of centralization, that it accumulates or gathers into one focus masses of information that could not otherwise be so well brought to bear on any particular fact, or, it may be, a particular abuse. And in England it is always facts that prevail; facts change systems and put down abuses, when mere declamations would utterly fail. Surprising is the power of the advocate of change when he can point to a frightful mass of details—most of them horrible, some of them nearly incredible—but all of them, alas! too true, as the supporters of his cause, and the prompters of his exertions. Such was the immense volume published by the Committee on the Labour of Children and Females in the Coal Mines—it brought to men's knowledge the horrors which in abodes "disinherited of day," the earth covered, but, fortunately for humanity, did not hide. Of the same repulsive and harrowing description is the recent report made by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by Mr. Chadwick, on Interment in Towns. A pamphlet was written some years ago entitled "The Use of the Dead to the Living;" it treated the question of the supply of subjects to the Schools of Anatomy—and we believe it had considerable effect on the legislation of the time. Mr. Chadwick's Report is just the reverse of the pamphlet above-named; it is a minute exposition of the injury that arises to the living generations of this vast city, from the manner in which they permit—or are compelled by circumstances to permit—their dead to be disposed of. The practice of burying within towns and cities has grown up gradually, and, therefore, almost imperceptibly, and not till it has been shown by such an exposure as the present to have caused such evils, is the whole mischief of the practice to be perceived. There is not one principle of our common nature that is not outraged by the revolting indecencies which are detailed in this volume. The history of mankind scarcely tells us of one race that did not cherish a feeling of respect to the remains of humanity—the poor clod of clay from whence the spirit has winged its flight, leaving it to be "compounded with the dust whereto 'tis kin." The feeling is strong alike in the barbarian and the civilized race, nor is it affected by the difference of creeds and religions. But it is in civilized lands that this principle is most frequently shocked, owing to the callousness of the officials who are connected with the last sad rites, to the increase of population in circumscribed spaces, the want of power to step out of old modes of proceeding, and various other reasons which we would rather leave to be suggested by the mind of the reader than formally state ourselves. The prominent evil put forth in the report, is the injury to the public health by the decomposition of vast heaps of animal matter in the midst of our streets and thoroughfares. Of this "enough and more than enough," of evidence has been given. We have gone through this evidence as a duty, but have no wish to repeat any of it here. The fact cannot be disputed; it seems, indeed, to have been long acknowledged. One of the finest of our old dramatists—Webster—who, we suppose, is suggested to us in connection with this subject by what is called the association of ideas, for he was parish-clerk of St. Andrew's, Holborn, illustrates it with some force in a passage which we quote from memory:—

> The pestilence that hangeth in the cloud,
> The bright sun soon disperses it; but when
> The rank infection in some dunghill lies,
> There a work for bells and grave.

He uses most clerkly and funeral images, but his physical doctrine is correct, and with most fearful amplitude is it borne out by this report. But these material evils, if we may so call them, great as they are, are not so terrible as the moral pestilence that seems to arise from the abuses linked with the most necessary and inevitable of duties. One circumstance (mentioned in connection with the account of the operation of burial clubs) is truly dreadful, and makes us doubt if we are living in a civilized and Christian land. It is proved that where parents have been members of burial clubs, children have been by them deprived of life in order to obtain the amount of the burial money from the society! In one case a man obtained payment of the money from ten different clubs, amounting in all to £34 3s., for the burial of one child! The next illustration we quote in the language of the report itself:—

> Two similar cases came under the notice of Mr. Cuppock, the Clerk and Superintendent-Registrar of the Stockport Union, in both of which he prosecuted the parties for murder. In one case, where three children had been poisoned with arsenic, the father was tried, with the mother, and convicted at Chester, and sentenced to be transported for life, but the mother was acquitted. In the other case, where the Judge summed up for a conviction, the accused, the father, was, to the astonishment of every one, acquitted. . . . . It is remarked on these dreadful cases by the Superintendent Registrar, that the children, who were boys, and therefore likely to be useful to the parents, were not poisoned, the female children were the victims. It was the clear opinion of the medical officers that infanticide has been committed in Stockport to obtain the burial money.

Here, then, is a new crime created by civilization, and engendered by the crowding and massing together of thousands and hundreds of thousands without that provision of space for the proper and decent disposal of the dead which is absolutely required both for health and morality. The mere possibility that such a crime can be perpetrated in the midst of us, should be, irrespective of sanatory considerations, or any regard of our own safety from infection, a strong impelling motive to men of all opinions to unite for the purpose of finding a remedy, or of carrying out those already proposed, provided it be at all practicable.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and the Prince, with the whole of the Court and Household suite, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated, and preached from the 2nd chap. of the Philippians, the 5th, 6th, and 7th verses. The orchestra were in attendance, and chanted a portion of the service. Mr. Kiesll, her Majesty's private organist, presided at the organ. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard attended divine service in the parish church. The Rev. I. Gossett officiated. Intelligence reached Windsor that sickness, said to be the small-pox or the measles, prevails in some of the families of the domestics at the seat of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, which has prevented the Court from going thither at present.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked from the Castle to the Riding School, to witness the distribution of their new year's bounty to the poor of Windsor. Her Majesty and the Prince were attended by Lord Rivers, the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Montague, and Hamilton, Col. Arbuthnot, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. Anson. The following joined the royal dinner party:—The Duchess of Kent, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady and the Hon. Miss Montague, Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, Viscount Anson, Mr. and Mrs. George Hope, and Sir H. Wheatley.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the precincts of the Castle. Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by Lord Rivers, Col. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Anson, went out shooting in the royal preserves in the morning. The party afterwards returned to the Castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert dined with the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. Almost the whole of the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on her Majesty and his Royal Highness had the honour of dining at Frogmore. At the conclusion of the banquet her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, and her Royal Highness's distinguished guests, retired to the upper drawing-room, where a concert was performed by the military band of the 1st Life Guards.

WEDNESDAY.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal were taken for their customary exercise by her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, walked in the grounds about the Castle in the course of the day.

THURSDAY.—Prince Albert rode to Swinley, attended by Lord Rivers, Mr. G. E. Anson, Col. Arbuthnot, and Captain Duncombe, to enjoy the sport of shooting. The royal party, after excellent sport, returned to the Castle to lunch. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert rode out in a pony phaeton, his Royal Highness driving, followed by another pony phaeton, driven by the Marchioness of Douro, with the Hon. Miss Hamilton.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty's nephew, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, with the Rev. Canon Wood and his amiable bride, spent the Christmas with her Majesty, who, with her usual liberality, has been dispensing her seasonable benevolence to an immense number of poor families in the vicinity of Witley Court, and in several instances has personally relieved the wants of the indigent and distressed at their humble dwellings.

The Court went out of mourning on Thursday for his late Majesty King William Frederick of Holland, Count of Nassau.

Viscount Melbourne arrived in South-street on Thursday afternoon, from a visit to Lord and Lady Palmerston, at Broadlands. His lordship is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE HARPER CREWE, BART.—This respected Baronet expired at Calke Abbey, the family seat in Derbyshire, on Monday last. He was born in 1795, and married Miss Whittaker, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whittaker, in 1819, by whom he leaves several children. He was elected, in 1837, Member for the southern division of Derbyshire, and continued in the House of Commons until the late general election. He was a Conservative in politics. Mr. John Harper Crewe, eldest son of the deceased, was born in 1824, a successful baronetcy.

EARL GREY.—The accounts which arrived in town on Wednesday relative to the health of Earl Grey, were more satisfactory than any which had been previously received. It is expected that the noble Earl will be able to leave his room in a few days.

We understand that the Duke of Grafton has resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Suffolk, which he has fulfilled so much to the satisfaction of the public for a long period, but the duties of which his age and infirmities have disabled his grace from executing. It is generally believed that Earl Jermyn will succeed to the office.

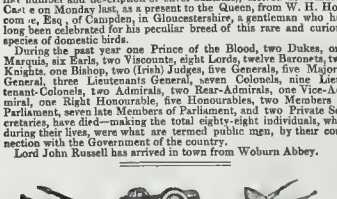
DEATH OF GENERAL LOVEDAY.—This gallant and venerable officer, who died at Bath last week, at an advanced age, had seen much service in India, and his commission as Lieutenant-General (local rank) bore date January 10th, 1837. He married Miss D'Esterre, sister to Mr. Norcott D'Esterre, who was shot by Mr. O'Connell in a duel near Dublin, in 1815, by whom he had a numerous family.

THE HON. CAPTAIN ROUS.—We are able to announce the gallant captain is recovering from the effects of his late accident, and that he will not lose the sight of the injured eye. It has been incorrectly stated that the misfortune was occasioned by the gun bursting; it exploded while in the act of reloading, and the ramrod wounded the finger (since amputated), lacerated the eyebrow, and actually passed through the rim of his hat. The captain's escape was almost miraculous: had his head been a little more advanced, the consequences must have been fatal.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—Eight most beautiful and purebred bantams, consisting of a cock and three hens of gold, and the like number and description of silver bantams), arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday last, as a present to the Queen, from W. H. Holcombe, Esq., of Campden, in Gloucestershire, a gentleman who has long been celebrated for his peculiar breed of this rare and curious species of domestic birds.

During the past year one Prince of the Blood, two Dukes, one Marquis, six Earls, two Viscounts, eight Lords, twelve Baronets, two Knights, one Bishop, two (Irish) Judges, five Generals, five Majors-General, three Lieutenants General, seven Colonels, nine Lieutenant-Colonels, two Admirals, two Rear-Admirals, one Vice-Admiral, one Right Honourable, five Honourables, two Members of Parliament, seven late Members of Parliament, and two Private Secretaries, have died—making the total eighty-eight individuals, who, during their lives, were what are termed public men, by their connection with the Government of the country.

Lord John Russell has arrived in town from Woburn Abbey.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL OBITUARY.

Flag Officers.—Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B., K.C.H.; Captain Samuel Chambers.

Commanders.—Edward Williams, Edward R. Bunter, Fletcher N. Clarke, Joshua Kneesbaw, James Sibbald, William G. Roberts, Hugh D. C. Douglas, George Bissett, William Suallard, John Bowen, Henry F. Seagram, Grant Allan, George Lawrance, William Archbold, John Fulton.

Lieutenants.—Edward de Montmorency, William Shield, William J. Edwards, James Shrapnell, Benjamin Smart, Sampson Marshall, Roger Langlands, John de Foulkes, Ponsonby Sheppard, William C. O'Hara, George G. Fabian, Joseph Taylor, Andrew D. Barbrey, Joseph Proctor, Alexander S. Wright, Bryan Roberts, John F. T. Starke, John Cashman, Daniel H. M'Neill.

Masters.—John Brice, Joseph Perriam, Richard W. Milroy, William C. Pettigrew.

Second Master.—Charles E. Maitland.

Medical Officers.—John Richardson, Richard Hinds, Alexander B. Greig, James Grant, Alexander Hessio, Casspbell Frame, Arthur D. Milne, William Leitch, John Simpson, Hugh H. Monk.

Pursers.—Thomas Wallis, John Taylor, Benjamin Heather, Frederick Hellyer.

ROYAL MARINES.

First Lieutenants.—Richard Browne, William Sampson.

Second Lieutenants.—George D. Clarke, Thomas Cruise, Digby J. Sloggett.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Generals: Morrison, Col. of 13 F., and Gov. of Chester, London; Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. of 1 F., and Gov. of Dumbarton Castle, London.

Lieutenant-Generals: Sir J. Taylor, K.C.B., Col. of 80 F., London; Blommart, Taunton; Loveday, E. I. Comp. Serv., Bath.

Major-General Belianis, E. I. Comp. Serv.

Colonels: T. Westan, h. p. 14 Gar. Bn.; Knight Erskine, C.B., h p. Bradshaw's Levy; Du Vernet Grosset Muirhead, h. p. R. Staff Corps, Budderholm.

Lieutenant-Colonels: J. Williamson, Commandant of R. Mil. Asylum, Chelsea; W. R. Dickson, K.H., h. p., New Bruns. Fenc., and Asst. Adj.-Gen. in Canada, Quebec.

Majors: J. Lenihart, late of the E. I. Comp. Serv., Clevedon, near Bristol; P. Craigie, E. I. Comp. Serv., Dinapore.

Captains: Bryan, h. p. Gren. Gds.; Gardner, h. p. 4 F.; G. Campbell, h. p. 26 F.; R. M'Nabb, Unatt.; Burt, late of R. Eng., Blandford, Dorset; M'Dermid, late 3 R. Vet Bn.; Heine, h. p. 1 Germ. Leg.; Steinwehr, h. p. Brunsw. Inf.

Lieutenants: Knellys, 33 F., Boulogne; R. Harvey, R. Art., Jamaica; R. Brown, h. p. R. Mar.; De Ruvynes, h. p. 20 D.; Bashaw, h. p. 1 Ceylon; Flood, h. p. 4 F., Liverpool; Hamilton, h. p. 29 F.; Horan, h. p. 32 F.; Morris, h. p. 88 F.; Leslie, h. p. 57 F. (Adj.); Carson, Unatt.; R. H. Peel, do.; Wolff, h. p. 1 Line Bn. Germ. Leg.

Cornets and Ensigns: Masterson, 63 F., on board the Minerva, on passage from St. Helena to England; Langford, h. p. 49 F.; Bury, h. p. 57 F.; Cowper, h. p. For. Corps of Waggoners; Von Jeinsen, do.; Kersting, h. p. 1 Line Bn. Germ. Leg.

Paymaster Cross, h. p. 83 F.

Quartermasters: Dowling, h. p. 4 Dr. Gds.; M'Intyre, h. p. Ross and Cromarty Fen., Liverpool.

Medical Department: Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hosp. E. Portsea, h. p.; Dr. M'Dougle, h. p. Scots Fus. Gds.; Dr. Purdon, h. p. Staff; Humphrey, do.; Hughes, 3 Provincial Batt. of Militia.

Chaplains: Rev. J. Hughes, h. p. Staff; Rev. J. Morgan, h. p. 105 F.

A small detachment of ten men of the 7th Dragoon Guards is at Maidstone, under orders to join the head-quarters of that regiment at the Cape of Good Hope. The officers who will accompany the draft are Cornets Gore and Bumbrey, of the 7th. It is stated that the depôt of the 16th Lancers, which was transferred from Canterbury to Maidstone in September last, will, at an early period, be removed from the last place to Brompton barracks.

The Gladiator, a fine first-class steam-vessel, was ordered to be commenced at Woolwich on Monday last, and the shipwrights will be employed by task and job work; and as the greater part of her timbers have already been converted, it is expected she will be ready for launching in about three months from this period. Two new steamvessels are to be built at Deptford, one to be named the Spitfire, and the other the Porcupine.

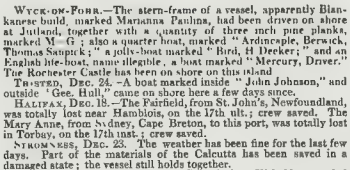
A court-martial has been held in India on Paymaster Henry Routh, of her Majesty's 15th Hussars, on various charges of embezzlement and fraudulent appropriation of considerable sums of money. He was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation "beyond the seas as a felon for seven years." Paymaster Routh had been a lieutenant in the regiment nearly eleven years, and paymaster about four. The sentence has been approved by Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Routh sent to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

We have been given to understand that the command at the Nore has been agreed to Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Hall Gage, now one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, whose present appointment is likely to be bestowed either upon Rear-Admiral Bowles, or Rear-Admiral Ross.

PORTSMOUTH.—Her Majesty's sloop Helena, 16, Commander Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for Devonport, for the purpose of embarking Mr. Bankhead, the American Minister; she will land him at Jamaica, and then proceed to join Rear-Admiral Percy in the Winchester, at the Cape, to which station the Helena will be attached. Her Majesty's brigantine Bonetta, 3, Lieut.-Commander Edward E. Gray, arrived on Sunday from Sierra Leone, coast of Africa, where she has been upwards of three years; she sailed on Tuesday evening for Sheerness to be paid off. The Princess Royal, transport, arrived at Spithead on Sunday, from Antigua, having on board Lieut.-Col. Philip Dundas, 9 officers, and 270 rank and file, being the head-quarters of the 47th Regiment. The Princess Royal came into harbour on Sunday evening, but in consequence of there not being a barrack vacant, either at Portsmouth or Gosport, the troops were obliged to remain on board. The 44th Regiment, now quartered at Haslar and Fortan barracks, left for Winchester on Wednesday, when the 47th landed and occupied their quarters. The second wing of the 47th is expected to arrive in a week or ten days, in the Boyne transport, from Antigua.—The 44th Regiment: Col. Skelton and the officers of this regiment gave a grand ball and supper to 500 fashionables on Tuesday evening, and marched for Winchester next morning.

SHEERNESS.—FUNERAL OF SIR EDWARD BRACE, K.C.B.—The funeral procession of this highly-respected and meritorious officer took place on Tuesday morning, and his remains were placed on board the Myrtle steam-vessel, to be conveyed to the family vault, at Fareham, near Portsmouth. At a quarter before eleven, minute-guns from the Camperdown and Ocean announced the moving of the procession from his late residence in the dockyard, and a detachment of the 77th led the way, followed by a portion of the Royal Marines. The coffin was borne on a carriage similar to those used in the Artillery, and the appointment has not yet actually taken place, that Sir Jahlee Brenton will succeed the late Sir Edward Brace, as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The Government report of the war and navy department of the United States gives as the naval force of that power a total number of 76 vessels of various descriptions. Of these there is one three-decker of 120 guns; nine ships of the line, 90 guns each; one razee of 62 guns; twelve 52 gun frigates; one 50 gun frigate; two 48 gun frigates; eleven first-class sloops of war, 24 guns each; three 22 gun sloops; five 16 gun sloops; two sloops for store ships, 6 guns each. There are also four first class sloops on the stocks nearly ready for launching. Eleven 10 gun brigs and schooners; three ditto, used as store ships, and one for a receiving vessel at Charleston. There are likewise four small schooners employed as packets or receiving vessels. The steam navy consists of the Mississippi, of 12 guns; the Princeton (Erickson's propeller), of 12 guns; the Fulton, of 8 guns; the Michigan, of 6 guns—an iron steamer, built and recently launched on Lake Erie, can carry 14 guns, but her present armament is two 64-pairhan guns, and four 32 pound carronades; the Union, of four guns (with Hunter's submerged wheels), and the Poinsett, of two guns. A contract has been made to build an iron steamer at Pittsburg, of 1000 tons, to sail at the rate of nine miles per hour, with steam, and to cost 150,000 dollars. A small iron steamer of galvanised iron has been ordered to be built at Washington, but suspended for want of means. On the stocks are—The Vermont and Virginia, each 90 guns, at Boston; the Alabama, 90 guns, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the New York, 90 guns, at Norfolk; the Santee frigate, 52 guns, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; and the Sabine frigate, of 52 guns, at New York. Six sloops of war are ordered to be built, two have been launched, and others are ready for launching. The Washington, 74, was broken up; the Hudson is unfit for repair: and the Franklin, 74, and Independence, are at Charleston, waiting more favourable times to be repaired.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

WYCK-ON-FORR.—The stern-frame of a vessel, apparently Blankanese build, marked Marianna Paulina, had been driven on shore at Jutland, together with a quantity of three inch pine planks, marked "M G;" also a quarter boat, marked "Bird, H Decker;" and an English lite-boat, name illegible. a boat marked "Mercury, Driver." The Rochester Castle has been on shore on this island

TEXTEL, DEC. 24.—A boat marked inside "John Johnson," and outside "Gee. Hull," came on shore here a few days since.

HALIFAX, DEC. 18.—The Fairfield, from St. John's, Newfoundland, was totally lost near Hamblois, on the 17th ult.; crew saved. The Mary Anne, from Sydney, Cape Breton, to this port, was totally lost in Torbay, on the 17th inst.; crew saved.

STROMNESS, DEC. 23. The weather has been fine for the last few days. Part of the materials of the Calcutta has been saved in a damaged state; the vessel still holds together.

DUNBAR, DEC. 28.—The schooner Branch, from Kirkaldy, stranded some time since, at Goat Point, two miles eastward of this port, had been got off, with very little damage, and is in dock repairing.

ST. JOHN'S, New Brunswick, DEC. 2.—The Daniel O'Connell, from Windsor to Portland, ran on a ledge, in Cranberry Isles, on the 26th ult., and must discharge. The wreck of the Borneo, of this port, from Liverpool, on shore on the beach at Cranberry-Head, has driven off, and is floating about at the entrance of the harbour.

The Oriental left the Southampton river at four, P M., on Tuesday, for Alexandria, taking out the mails for Egypt, India, and China, consisting of 80 boxes and several sacks; also upwards of 100 passengers, and a large freight of Manchester goods. The Lady Mary Wood arrived on Saturday evening, after a passage of less than seven days, from Gibraltar, bringing the damaged shaft of the Great Liverpool, which was immediately despatched into the north to be repaired, and it is expected will be ready to be shipped in the Iberia on the 10th inst. for the Liverpool, which is at Gibraltar.

INTERESTING TO MARINERS.—Through the intercession of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., with the Trinity Board, the dangerous reef of rocks in Christchurch Bay, on the Hampshire coast, has just been properly buoyed. The rocks are known as the Christchurch Ledge, and have long been dreaded as very perilous to navigation.

VESSELS RUN DOWN AT SEA.—A vessel called the Dorothy, laden with potatoes, from Lynn, was run down between Whitby and Sunderland, by the Jane, of South Shields, on the 27th ult. Hull, when the latter sunk, with the loss of all on board, except the master and an apprentice, who were providentially picked up by the crew of the other vessel. Five seamen were lost. The night was extremely dark, and it is not yet known to whom the blame belongs. Reports have been received of the loss of the schooner Betsy, from Runcorn, off Lamley, on the 22nd inst., in consequence of coming in collision with the ship Albion, from Liverpool. Fortunately, the crew was saved by the latter, which landed them on the following day at Holyhead. The Albion was at the time on her passage to New Orleans, and the Betsy, which had a cargo of iron on board, was proceeding to Dublin. Accounts received on Saturday from North Shields, state that the steam vessel belonging to Bridlington, in attempting to enter the harbour on Thursday morning, struck on the rocks under Tynemouth Castle and the ruins of the abbey, where she remains, and it is feared she will become a total wreck, as she has makes a complete breach over her. Her crew and passengers were saved by the boats. Two tugs, during Thursday morning, were employed to get her off, and made several attempts, which, however, failed. The steamer is a fine vessel of the small coasting class.

WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday last an inquest was held at the Gun Tavern, Woolwich, on view of the body of John Mann, aged twenty-three, a gunner and driver in the 3rd battalion of the Royal Horse Artillery, who was found dead near the barracks. The deceased was found lying on his back quite dead; and, in consequence of the recent desperate fracas in the town, a report soon got currency that the deceased had died from violence. This report proved to be unfounded. It appeared by the evidence, that the deceased was found in the outer range between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening. He had been confined to barracks for absence from duty, and had been employed in the stable-yard. He could only have just previously obtained egress from his quarters, either by scaling a wall, or passing the sentry. Dr. Savage, assistant-surgeon to the regiment, deposed that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body; there were no external marks of violence. His heart was enlarged to double its natural size, and was the primary cause of death, accelerated by mental excitement, or probably from the exertion of running The jury, therefore, returned a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Revenue for the Quarter and Financial Year ending yesterday (Friday) was made up until last evening, and we rejoice in being able to state that it shows an increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and on the year a considerable increase. In the important item of Excise on the year there is an increase of about £400,000. The Customs also exhibit an increase on the year of nearly half a million. In the Stamps there is a small decrease on the quarter. The Property and Income Tax remains much the same, averaging something more than £1,260,000 the quarter. In the assessed taxes a slight decrease occurs. The Post-office returns do not materially differ from former quarters; and the returns from the other branches of the revenue are satisfactory. On the whole, the aspect of the revenue for the last year shows a gradual increase in the trade and commerce of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir James Graham visited Sir Robert Peel yesterday morning at the Right Hon. Baronet's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

Lord Stanley is expected in town this evening from Knowsley Park. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is expected to embark on Monday, to enter upon his official duties.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT (Friday).—The Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and disposed of the remaining cases in the calendar, which only occupied about one hour.—The Court then adjourned until Monday the 5th of February.

The first day for the payment of dividends at the Bank of England, for 1844, will commence on Tuesday next, the 9th instant. The transfer books for annuities due January 5, will be opened on the following days:—Consolidated Three per Cents., on Wednesday, the 17th instant; New Three-and-Half per Cents., on Tuesday, the 16th instant: Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, on Wednesday, the 10th instant; New Five per Cents., on Tuesday, the 9th instant; and annuities for terms of years, on Friday, the 19th instant. A considerable quantity of new sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and silver coinage has been received at the Bank during the last week from the Royal Mint, in anticipation of the demand that is likely to be made for the new gold coinage.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, a clerk in one of the London private banking houses was robbed of his case, containing several sums of money, while on his way from Princes-street to Cornhill. The case contained, amongst others, one sum of money, amounting to between £1200 and £1300, that had been paid to him at one of the leading joint-stock establishments.

NARROW ESCAPE ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday night a miraculous escape from a frightful accident occurred on the Shoreham branch of the London and Brighton Railway. On the arrival of the steam-packets from France in Shoreham harbour, when from stress of weather they are unable to approach the pier at Brighton, the railway company are in the habit of running a special train for the accommodation of the passengers. On the evening in question a special train left the Kingston station about nine o'clock for Brighton, and at the same time the usual train, conveying a number of passengers, left Brighton; but by some mismanagement, both trains ran on the same line. On arriving between Southwick and Hove, they met, to the great terror of the passengers. As all the trains carry a strong red light as an alarm, the engineers discovered their perilous situations from the steam of both engines was shut off, and the signal communicated to the guards to put on their breaks, which was fortunately done in time to prevent a collision.

SUICIDE THROUGH INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Carter, at the Park Coffee-house, Worcester-street, Southwark, on the body of James Loyal Lawry, aged 45, a boot-maker, who hung himself on Tuesday afternoon last, at his own residence, No. 5, Newland-court, Redcross-street, while in a state of intoxication. The deceased was well known in the neighbourhood as an inveterate drunkard, and had been several times punished by the magistrates at Union-hall, for creating disturbance and assaulting his wife, while in a state of intoxication. It appeared that on Tuesday he went home in a state of inebriation, and asked for some tobacco, which he sent one of his daughters for. He then went to the top of the house. About half an hour afterwards his wife went up stairs to ask him down to have a cup of tea, when she found him hanging by the neck, with a black silk handkerchief round his neck, and attached to the top of the door. She immediately sent for a medical gentleman, who found life was extinct. He had formerly been in affluent circumstances in the Borough, but latterly, through misfortunes, became embarrassed, which led him to drinking. He has left a family of six children, the youngest four months old.—Verdict, "Temporary Insanity, brought on by excessive drinking."

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals of Wednesday are nearly filled with a report of the proceedings on the day before in the bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, for the selection of the committee on the address to the throne, to the speech from the throne. Of the nine members of the committee chosen, seven are ministerial. The Ministry announced that negociations were pending with England for a modification of the treaties with regard to the right of search, which has in a great measure silenced the Opposition, as this was the only subject on which considerable excitement had been created. In reference to this subject the *Globe* of last night *naïvely* observes, "To yield to the great measure silenced the Opposition, as this was the only subject on which considerable excitement had been created. In reference to this subject the *Globe* of last night *naïvely* observes, "To yield to the clamour of the war party in France, and to have it supposed that England is compelled to bribe the French Government into a consent to remain on friendly terms with her, would not, in the long run, be the way to cement that alliance, and render it available for the peace of Europe."

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 28th ult. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of the suspension of the Cortes on the previous day, which is regarded by numerous parties as a gross violation of the constitution. The *Heraldo* says, that after the Minister had read the suspension decree in the Senate, a number of senators crowded round him, and expressed to him their satisfaction "at the adoption of a measure which would certainly tend to enable the Government to adopt resolutions calculated to consolidate the throne, public order, and liberty." The *Corresponsal, Eco del Comercio*, and *Espectador* strongly condemned the measure

Carnival Capaccini, the Pope's Internuncio at Lisbon, was expected at Madrid, to arrange the religious differences between Spain and the Holy See.

The arrival of our ambassador, Mr. Bulwer, is anxiously expected, as an indication of the part England means to take in the disorder of affairs. His reception and dining with Louis Philippe look like an accordance between the two Governments, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the spirit of rivalry between the two nations in Peninsular affairs will give way to a good understanding, and that there will no longer be a French party and an English party.

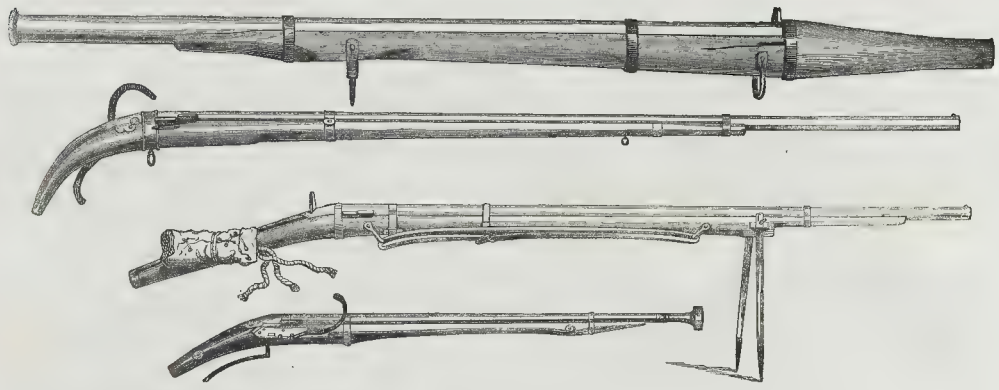
A suspension of hostilities during one month had been agreed to between Baron de Meer and General Ametler, the commander of the insurgent garrison of Figueras.

At the Lambeth-street Police-office on Thursday, an engineer, named *Nehemiah Shakspeare*, was held to bail on a charge of having wilfully caused or permitted the explosion of a steam boiler, by which the lives of upwards of seventy individuals were placed in jeopardy. The Messrs. Johnston, of Gloucester-street, on whose premises the occurrence took place, are the prosecutors.

WARD OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT.—A petition is in preparation, to be presented on Plough Monday, against the following gentlemen, on the ground of disqualification, viz.:—Messrs. Richard Taylor, Robert Obbard (deputy), Edward Hodgson, and W. Gresham. The circumstance has caused a considerable sensation throughout the ward.

Whenever mortals have inspired a passion for spirits, that passion has always been the germ of infelicity. However strongly it may have been developed, or however ardently reciprocated, disastrous results have invariably been the result. Mortals never yet made matches with spirits. Of their having loved them fondly, we have heard, but in the annals of spirits there is nothing like an absolute match of the kind on record. Nor is this to be lamented. Spirits may indeed do for mortals to love, but they certainly will not do for mortals to marry. They couldn't guide, they couldn't govern, they couldn't hold them. Of all flighty wives they would be the most flighty. They might dance very well, they might sing very well, they might look very well, and be very enchanting, but they would be found to be fit to love only in imagination. It is true that in all cases there is much imagination in love: two-thirds of it is generally composed of imagination; but when love is all imagination, they by whom it is cherished are much to be pitied.—*Sylvester Sound.*

CHINESE TROPHIES, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

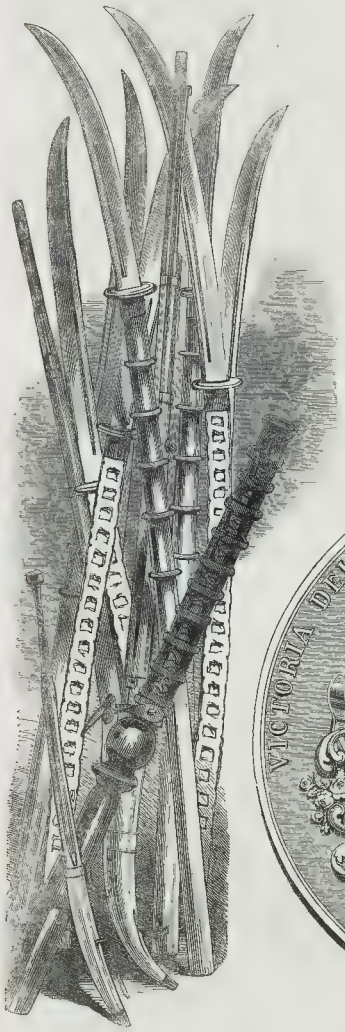


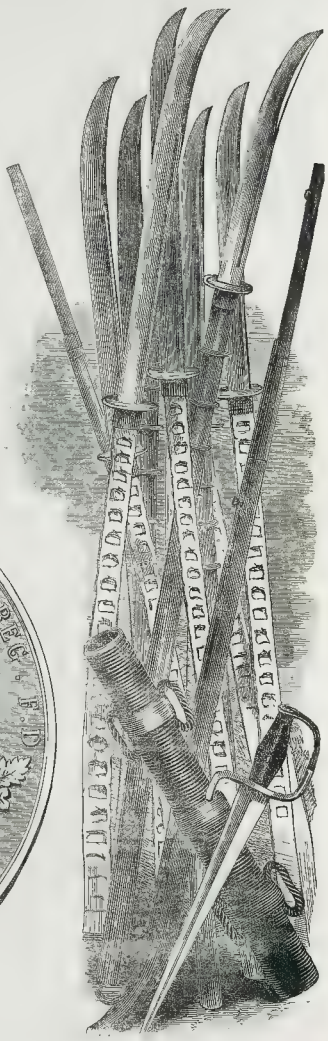
CHINESE TROPHIES.

A very interesting collection of military weapons, taken during the Chinese war by the gallant crew of her Majesty's steamer Nemesis, Commander Hall, has recently been presented to her Majesty at Windsor by the officers of the vessel, and are now, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, in the course of exhibition to the private visitors of the Castle. By express command we have been favoured with an opportunity of drawing them, and they are copied in the accompanying engravings. These "celestial" trophies are very superior in their proportion, workmanship, and adaptation to the purposes of *offensive* warfare—for John Chinaman, in the simplicity of his valorous arrangements, seldom dreams of making *defensive* preparations; and they exemplify in a curious manner the comparatively accelerated growth of a semi-civilised people in the belligerent arts, in preference to those of a more peaceful character. One of the swords and several of the guns might almost be taken for European productions, and to not a few political alarmists they will without doubt suggest a host of *Russian* associations. The collection comprises several very elegant matchlocks, of the lengths of 5 feet, 5 feet 11 inches, and 6 feet 6 inches; a blunderbuss 4 feet in length, and a cannon 2 feet 8 inches, both constructed in the manner of the ringed guns of the time of Edward III.; a number of pike-like swords, from 4 to 6 feet in length, fitted with banded or indented handles for securing the weapons a steady grasp; and some straight swords, with double edges and modern guards. In these weapons, the "sights," matches, rests, slings, temper, edge, &c., exhibit considerable practical knowledge of the arts of gunnery and the use of the sword.

As an appropriate *pendant* to these national memorials of a war which we trust may never be resuscitated, we have added a cut, drawn, for the sake of clearness, on a scale somewhat larger than the original, of the great seal for Hong Kong. It is the first ever struck for the use of a British Sovereign in the Chinese dominions, and as such will be prized by the historian as much as it will interest the general reader. The design for it was made and the die sunk by Mr. B. Wyon, her Majesty's medallist in chief; and we regard the whole work as a successful, because suitable, effort of his established skill and ingenuity. The tablet at bottom displays a view of Hong Kong, with an English and Chinese vessel trading in the harbour. All colonial seals are, in this respect, designed on a similar principle.

In another part of our paper will be found some important but inauspicious news from this newly-acquired colony.





GREAT SEAL FOR HONG-KONG.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. DRAWN BY M. BAUGNIET.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince!—more in principle than high estate!—*Old Play.*

Consort of the fairest Queen
That our favour'd Isle hath seen,—
'Tis a heart-felt joy to find
One of such a gentle mind:—
Who, though part of Majesty,
Yet can all the subject be—
Mixing with each loyal throng
That about—around—along
The pathway of thy Partner moves;—
Sharing in that best of loves
A People's adoration—truth—
Worshipp'd from the earliest youth
Of Her whose Sovereign smile can bless
The Nation e'en in its distress!

All hail! young Albert!—princely—great—
We never can another meet,
Who'll give the jointure of his dow'r,
The deed of influence and pow'r,
So readily to Science—Art—
And all things else which bear a part
In that divine Philosophy
Whose angle's in the farthest sky;
(And which we only here subtend)
The rich man's fav'rite, poor one's friend;
The peaceful, yet if wish'd the bold,
As any warrior sire of old.
We greet thee Albert! doubly wed
To England, and to England's Head
And heart, where Royalty reposes
(Pray Heav'n! long time!) on bed of roses! W.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON CAUGHT "NAPPING."—At the conclusion o the banquet at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday week last, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their distinguished guests, retired as usual to the green drawing room, the Queen's private band being stationed in the adjoining apartment (the crimson drawing-room) the folding doors of which were thrown open. In the course of the evening her Majesty left the private apartment, arm in arm with the Duke of Wellington, and seated herself with the Duke on her right hand, and surrounded by the court, near the band. After listening to the performance of two or three compositions, the Queen rose from her seat to retire, a movement which was, of course, followed by the whole of the royal party, with the exception of the Duke, who had fallen into a profound nap. Her Majesty, smiling, and evidently enjoying the involuntary forgetfulness of his Grace, playfully tapped the Duke on his shoulder with her bouquet, which speedily brought him from a state of momentary oblivion to perfect consciousness, when the Queen, with a gracious smile (amidst the suppressed titterings of the illustrious guests), made his Grace a low curtesey, and, taking the noble warrior's arm in the most kind and affectionate manner, and laughing the while, proceeded from the crimson to the green drawing-room, where coffee was served.

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—On Sunday morning, after attending mass at the Roman Catholic chapel, at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux, travelling under the title of Count de Chambord, embarked in the barge of the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir D. Milne, Bart., and went on board the Sylph tender. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Breakwater, and after inspecting that great national work returned to the harbour, and went on board the Astrea, "to give," as her gallant captain, N. Lockyer, C.B., receiving his Royal Highness with yards manned. The duke and party were shown over this splendid vessel, when his Royal Highness did not fail to express his gratification. On Monday morning, about half-past ten, the Duke visited the Dockyard and made a general survey of the establishment, all the officers being in attendance at their respective departments to give every information. All the respects and courtesy usually shown to foreign noblemen of distinction have been paid by the authorities to the Royal Duke.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be on the *tapis* between the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence and Miss Gordon, grand-daughter of the Marquis of Huntley.

MABEL MARCHMONT.

By THOMAS MILLER.

AUTHOR OF "GODFREY MALVERN," "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "RURAL SKETCHES," "A DAY IN THE WOODS," "BEAUTIES OF THE COUNTRY," ETC.

OD'S will be done, my child," exclaimed old Abraham Marchmont, pressing his granddaughter Mabel affectionately, and raising her eyes from the holy volume, which was laid open upon his knees.

"Amen," echoed Mabel, as she bent lower over the garden chair, while her long brown ringlets mingled with the silver hairs of her grandfather—a hoary head, which threescore and ten winters had whitened. "God hath been very kind to us," added she, in a soft and tremulous voice. A tear rolled down her damask cheek as she spoke, and fell upon the old man's wrinkled hand.

"She may not be dead," murmured Abraham to himself; "it is that I fear;" and for several moments he remained silent.

"How beautiful are all His works," said the old man, his thoughts wandering for the moment from the subject they had been conversing upon, as he pointed to the western sky, broken into a thousand masses of luminous gold, into which the sun seemed fast sinking.

"Beautiful," murmured Mabel, raising her eyes, while her thoughts fell backward to the feelings nearest her heart, and she saw only the splendour of the evening sunset, as we catch glimpses of gaudy visions in a dream.

As the venerable old man sat in silence, contemplating the beauty of the sky, his thoughts wandered to Milton's description of the return of the Son of God when he had driven Satan and his angels down the yawning precipice, and all the hosts of Heaven marched forth with bannered gold, and welcomed back the Holy Victor. Such seemed the sun—so stretched the clouds, like a mighty and armed host, rank above rank, along the western steep of Heaven—armour, and banner, and plume, and helmet, blazing in gold—broad and far along the whole skirt of the bending sky.

It was but for a few moments, and his thoughts trod painfully backward, as his eyes glanced upon the open Bible—to the beautiful history of Ruth, which he had been reading—and with a heart full, almost to breaking, he said in a sorrowful tone of voice, "Thou hast been long with me. Mabel, thou hast been unto me what Ruth was to the widowed Naomi—my home has been thy home—we are the last of a long race, and I have hoped and prayed that thou alone mayest be with me when I close mine aged eyes, and sink in silence into the arms of Death."

"Speak not so sadly, dear grandfather," answered Mabel, as she threw her arms around the old man's neck, "Speak not so, or you will break my heart. I will never leave you—I never wished to leave you, strongly as you have urged my marriage with Alfred. Much as we both love him—you pain me when you name it, and yet it is ever uppermost on your lips."

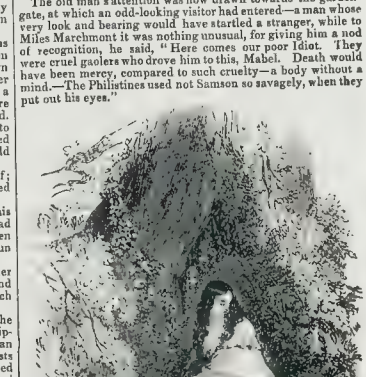
"True, true. Thou wert ever a good child," replied her grandfather, "and I am very old and foolish; it may be somewhat selfish too, now, Mabel; yet thy happiness is dearer to me than mine own. I know not why I should wish to retain one blossom on the withered bough, when all the rest have fallen off and are dead. I would, and I would not—I am fickle as a child—and yet I should like to see thee made happy before I die. The old cottage will be large enough for us all! On that threshold I welcomed home thy father and mother from church—beneath this roof thou wert born from out this doorway they were carried to their last home—and I——"

Tears choked his further utterance; Memory rose up before him, with bowed head and drooping hair—her wan finger pointing to the outstretched and sleeping sea of graves—that silent sea, whose green waves heave but once into hillocks, then freeze down into the ridgy roofs of the dead, silent and motionless for ever. For every sigh we heave for the past is a nipping winter stealing upon the summer of the present, and blighting the very bloom on which the heart has set its choicest pride. Unseen, and too often unmarked by ourselves, we hang over the brink of the grave, wearing, footstep by footstep away, pining for what, while living we valued not aright—for what, when dead, will like ourselves rest a clod of the valley—the soil from which other hopes and loves will spring, and pine, and die.

Abraham Marchmont had seen wife and child carried over his threshold, and consigned to their tranquil resting place—to that solemn spot—where he had heard the earth fall hollow and sepulchral on the coffin-lids of his own father and mother, years, years, agone, "each in their narrow cell for ever laid."

Still Mabel hung about him like a thing of light, whose brightness might chase away all memory of the grave—the last link between him and Eternity. Yet, through her face, Death often peeped in upon the old man; it was like her mother's, she whom his own soul loved, that only son his wife had worshipped, those lips his own aged father had often kissed. So "coil by coil unwound" whenever he looked steadfastly on Mabel, when he gazed on the summer of her beauty, and thought of the winter "which had been."

The old man's attention was now drawn towards the garden-gate, at which an odd-looking visitor had entered—a man whose very look and bearing would have startled a stranger, while to Miles Marchmont it was nothing unusual, for giving him a nod of recognition, he said, "Here comes our poor Idiot. They were cruel gaolers who drove him to this, Mabel. Death would have been mercy, compared to such cruelty—a body without a mind.—The Philistines used not Samson so savagely, when they put out his eyes."



"I will leave you alone with him, grandfather," said Mabel "my spirits are already sadly depressed. Poor gentleman," she added, looking at the visitor, "I often wonder what he could have done, that they should have used him so unmercifully."

"There is some mystery connected with his misfortunes, which few know saving the old lady at the Manor House, where he resides," answered the old man. "The terrible and un-English plan of imprisonment has driven him to what he is—the Silent System and Solitary Confinement,—which I cannot even name without feeling ashamed of my country, for adopting such a savage and unnatural punishment."

Mabel heaved a deep sigh, cast a silent and pitiful glance on the poor Idiot, then opening a little wicket at the far end of the garden, crossed the adjoining field, and entered the neighbouring wood—her favourite walk and one which her mother had often selected on a summer evening. There is something almost holy in such places: they are hallowed by the memory of those we loved when living—and in some moods, the dead seem to be with us, we hear them speak as they were wont to speak in the remembered days of old.

Meantime the new comer had amused himself by plucking the choicest flowers in the garden, which he placed in every button-hole of his coat, and having filled these, he commenced planting them round his hat-band, until he completed the wreath; then came up to the old man laughing, unconscious of the havoc he had made.

Poor fellow! it made the heart ache only to look at him. His face had once borne God's image, and been stamped with manly dignity. The high forehead was there, a waste pile, untenanted. The deep sunk eyes, that had once marked the man of thought, now lacked instre: their fire was quenched; or, in moments of anger, flamed with an unnatural light; the mild gaze was gone; they either blazed or were extinguished. The golden throne of reason had been overturned. The Goths and Vandals of our Gaols had been at work: they had killed the mind, and turned the living body loose into the world!

"Oh, God!" exclaimed the old man, rising from his garden chair, and looking at the poor Idiot, "thou only knowest what this poor creature endured in his solitary cell, until his silence and his sufferings drove him mad. 'Repent and live,' are written in letters of light on the pages of Thy Holy Book—characters worthy of being emblazoned on the gates of Heaven. Despair and Die stand cast in letters of iron over the prison gates that darken our land, as if marking those damnable abodes where Hope enters not. Oh, dreadful thought! to know that there was no human voice to comfort him—no human footfall to break that terrible silence—nothing but his own burning thoughts and aching heart—sickening and sinking day by day, and night after night. Horrible! horrible!—even the fiends find companionship. Poor fellow! Death unto thee would indeed have been an Angel of Mercy."

Miles Marchmont then seized the arm of the Idiot, and attempted to amuse him, just as he would have done a child, by gathering him flowers, and giving him fruit; putting the latter into his mouth; for he would have swallowed hemlock, had it been offered to him.

He was now gentle, simple, and foolish as a new-born babe; and very few weeks had wrought this melancholy change. Powerful friends had rescued him from solitary confinement and death; they just saved the living body, and no coroner's inquest was held over the DEAD MIND. He had been refractory; had cursed his savage gaolers; had yelled and shouted; had prayed aloud for death. So they gave him darkness. They thrust him into a deep, dark, silent cell; alive, they buried him; then, cruel mercy! put food into his coffin, and made the dead-living man eat. A dead man suddenly awakening to life, in his dark grave, could not have listened more attentively for a sound than he did after his first struggles were over: motionless and silent did he listen in the deep darkness, hour after hour. No sound came: he held his breath—he could not hear for his own loud breathing; he held his breath, and then his heart knocked awfully loud against his bosom—his very soul seemed struggling to get free, as if it loathed the living body imprisoned in that vaulted coffin. But the mind was not yet dead; it aroused the body, and the man once more sprung up; like a newly-captured lion, he stalked to and fro in his horrible den. He paced madly his three limited strides, striking his hot head against the cold stones, unconscious of what he did. The beaded drops stood thick upon his burning brow; his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth with parching thirst; yet his savage keepers gave him no drink. He might have been caged up in the centre of a desolate and sandy desert, where never was heard the voice of man, and looked for pity among the howling wolves that thirsted to lap his blood, as sought for it in that deep, cold, stony, and silent cell. Then he knelt down, and prayed for death—with clasped hands and streaming eyes did he pray to die. But even Death seemed to shun that horrible abode, and to pass on with a shudder, leaving the wretched living to die, without a blow from his friendly dart—pitying and passing on, and leaving the coffined-living to his emissaries the gaolers: for Death knew that there was but a wall between them and his own dominions—the quiet realms of the grave.

So days of agony passed, until his thoughts became knotted, and he had no separate idea; all was massed in confusion; his very mind was numbed; one great overpowering agony had seized upon each lesser sense, and left no room for cessation. His thoughts had locked themselves up in one great pain; a mountain seemed to have settled upon his head, and crushed flat the mind beneath its pressure. Then they brought him forth into the light—silent, solitary, blinding light—and he smiled, played with his fingers, and thanked them, for light and darkness were now alike to him. The sun of his reason was fast setting, and gleamed sadly upon the ruins of a shattered intellect and broken heart. Then the white walls seemed to make faces at him; and he "mopped and mowed," and returned their mocking grimaces. He could not even see the cold unfeeling eye gazing upon him through the trap-hole in the door, while he was making armies of straw, and laughing as he blew his combatants together. Formerly, he felt low, sinking, and hungry; and yet, when his food was slided in, he could not eat it, for it was not hunger, but despair, that preyed upon him. But now this pang had passed. The slow poison springing from that horrible bite had crept through every vein, and poisoned every drop of healthful blood. He now devoured all that was given to him, and gnashed his teeth at his keepers. His body held the mastery over his mind. His hands had triumphed, and, by the aid of his brutal gaolers, forced the food into his mouth which his soul loathed—for there was no friend there kind enough to help him to die. They crammed food into his throat, and left it in his coffin: their only dread was lest he should die.

His friends were then written to: and he was allowed once more to mingle with his fellow-men. This living body, without a mind, was turned out of its grave into the sunshine, and it looked round, as if it expected to find the earth desolate; clapped its hands to its ears, and ran from the sound of living voices; sought dark and silent corners, in which to hide itself; until, at last, it became reconciled to the face of man; licking like a dog, the hand that fed it, yet lacking the sagacity which that faithful animal so often shows towards man.

And now he came fondling and caressing old Miles Marchmont, for he knew by instinct that the old man was kind to him, and was now rubbing his face against his hands; then trying to catch him a bird, chasing a bee, or plucking a flower, or sometimes peeping into the cottage window to see if supper was forthcoming, for kind old Miles Marchmont used to cut his food into small pieces, and feed him with it.

God waiteth his own good time: the day of reckoning is sure to come; that day when, if He stirreth up the rage of man, the thunder-fires of Heaven will plough deep the blackened graves for these dens of cruelty, tyranny, and savage oppression, and leave them, like the Cities of the Plain, marked only by the sullen and weltering waves, to tell of the great iniquities buried beneath. The grim and weather-beaten gibbet-posts, on which the bleached bones and rusty irons hung and shook, and rattled in the wind, were not half so hideous to the imagination as these silent slaughter-houses are, to which thousands of our fellow-creatures are now yearly consigned. There stood the deed, marked by its dreadful doom, a hideous and shocking reality, beneath which the wicked shuddered, and the good man prayed. Death then claimed his victims in the open noon of day, but now he has to dive into deep cells and silent prisons, where the flapping of his wings spread no awe, where the voice of Pity is never heard, "*where the wicked never cease from troubling and the weary are never at rest,*" until hushed in the lap of our mother earth, where they sleep the sleep that awakens not, until the last trumpet has sounded

But we must leave the old man and his visitor for a brief period, and follow the footsteps of the beautiful and disconsolate Mabel, into the dim twilight of the greenwood, where she wandered alone, hanging her head aside, and looking very unhappy. "*She* may not be dead," were the words that rung in Mabel's ear, for they had been uttered more than once during the day by her grandfather, and the very thought was enough to make a maiden, who loved like Mabel, very miserable.

Alfred Etherington, Mabel's accepted lover and intended husband, had, at the age of seventeen, married a young lady scarcely six months older than himself. It was a childish match—a boarding-school courtship; where they made love over the high wall of the old Manor House, and ate the peaches to show their constancy. A gold watch presented by the young lady won the consent of the governess, who had little to care for, saving her half-year's salary, and perhaps the more readily consented, as notice had been given that the "lady-love" was to quit the academy at the expiration of the six months. Alfred succeeded equally as well with the old person, with whom he was a favourite; and as there was no one at hand who had any interest in prohibiting the bans, the "boy and girl" were made "man and wife." The village bells rang merrily on the occasion, and, saving that by night the ringers were drunk, nothing remarkable occurred until about a week afterwards, when the young lady's guardian (while she was out nutting with her husband in the woods) drove up to the old Manor House in a post-chaise for the purpose of taking her from school. An explanation of course took place. Mrs. Etherington was sought, and found; she shook her ringed finger at her guardian, talked about love and death, and in one or two hours afterwards was seated beside her guardian in the post-chaise, waving her white handkerchief at her husband as she departed; while he, poor fellow, stood with both hands thrust into the very bottom of his trousers-pockets, whistling a most melancholy air.

The young lady's guardian seemed to be a man of the world; he made, to use a homely phrase, "but little bother about the matter," said "what was done could not be undone;" spoke about settlements, and the necessity of two days' absence—of bringing back some of her friends from London, and celebrating the marriage in high style; and away went the chaise, post-boys and all, and from that day to the evening Mabel wandered alone in the greenwood, the "bonny bride" was never seen. Three months after her departure, however, a letter sealed with black, and bearing the French post-mark, reached the disconsolate husband, and told him in pretty plain language that his young wife was dead, requesting him also to make no further enquiries about her family, but, like a good boy, to draw his two hundred pounds annually, which was invested in the funds, and spend it in the best way he might choose.

Of course he went into mourning, engraved the name of Amy (for he never knew her by any other name, and it was short) on many a tree; tried his hand at an elegy, and could not, for the life of him, find a rhyme to correspond with the second line of the first verse, for it was "coffin'd;" was much courted and petted by all the young ladies in the boarding-school; had sly hints thrown out by old mothers who had marriageable daughters, that it was mocking Providence to mourn so long for the dead, and that so young a man, with two hundred a year, and so many lovely faces about him, ought to seek for comfort in—TWO HUNDRED a year. A widow of fifty felt for him like a mother, wished only that he were her child. One of sixty could not look at him, but upon him, he so much resembled her poor dear husband when he was young. Another of forty had commenced a novel upon him, entitled "The Mysteries of the Manor House;" and had actually invited him to tea to hear the first volume read. While Misses without end beset him—beginning with bib and tucker, and ending with a terrible bustle—of sighs, besetments, ogles, hems, whispers, &c. &c. &c.

So four years glided away; and at the expiration of that time he became acquainted with honest Miles Marchmont. He was then a young man, and Mabel a maiden under sixteen, yet the mistress of her grandsire's household; and never yet was found matron who bore her new dignity with greater honour than did our youthful Mabel. Everything she did became her. Whether she helped her grandfather's servants to brew or bake, cream or churn, she still looked the mistress.

> She was the prettiest low born lass that ever
> Ran on the greensward. Nothing she did but seemed
> To smack of something greater than herself—
> Too noble for her place. SHAKSPEARE.

And Alfred loved her—loved her like a man; "he who does more is no man." Here we give a whole blank volume to be filled up by the imagination of our readers. It begins with what he said, and ends with what he did: it is sweet and very pastoral.

"She may not be dead," said and sighed sweet Mabel. A woodbine in love could not have sighed or said it more sweetly, although it had wooed its opposite neighbour of the dell, the wild rose, between the twain of which our Mabel then walked, "half spied, so thick the blushing roses round about her blowed."

"Hang not thy head aside, sweet Mabel, like Desdemona's maid," called Barbara; "who had a song, an old thing it was, called 'Willow, willow, willow,' and who went about the house all day singing it;" a picture which only the poet has painted, shame to our artists! though he whom she loved proved false.

We knew not, Mabel, but that the musk-rose of the dell (a pearl-flushed and perfumed home, hung in a silent world of green,) may in summer time nourish some fair spirit amid its fragrance. We cannot tell what the butterflies say to the flowers when they shake the downy silver from their folded wings, and give unto them a fresher bloom. The golden-belted bees may have a language of their own sweeter than the murmuring that we hear, and with which they allure the blossoms to give up their honey. The brook babbling to the bulrushes may possess eloquence which is lost upon us, and dies away among the whisperings of the tufted reeds. The lettered flowers that strew the dale may be the pages of a book, which only the hovering angels can read, and thy fate may be recorded therein, dear Mabel.

Nay! droop not thy pretty head!—the sun is fast sinking. "She may be dead," dear Mabel. The wild roses above thy brow, and the grey old stem against which thou leanest, can tell thee nothing. The forest-brook brawling along between its mossy banks, will but add to thy melancholy by its sound, my Mabel. Hie thee home to him who loves thee with a holy love, for the round moon will soon arise, and the song of the nightingale (which silly poets have written so much about) will turn thy poor brain. Thy chamber-window, with its snow-white curtains, peeps through the twinkling leaves of the vine, and seems to look for thee through the last gleam of sunset. Even thy bird hanging in the open casement bath called thee home. Although fairies sleep under the blossoms after sunset, dear Mabel, the dreamy old wood is a safer couch for thy beauty than the sin-stifled streets of cities. But the night air is cold, and the blue of the twilight grows deeper; as for the blossoms, they are all asleep—so good night, love-lorn Mabel.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE TWELFTH-NIGHT KING.

(From Beranger.)

BY LEWIS FILMORE.

Thanks to the chance! Your King am I,—
Your homage pay in song and wine!
And while the festive moments fly
This circlet on my brow shall shine.
On rank and power each heart is bent
And to ambition all are prone,
Who with his Star would be content,
When he like I could wear a Crown?

The King upon a brow of care
Must place the weight of gold and gem;
The Shepherd too a crown can wear,—
But wreathes it of the ivy-stem.
With Care the King his splendour buys,
The Shepherd's wreath Love twines alone—
The "gold-bound brow" of slumber flies,
The Shepherd sleeps—yet wears his Crown.

The poet pants—the warrior burns,—
To live in verse—to shine in story—
That brow a double laurel earns,
For which song gilds the deeds of Glory.
He's more than king who both commands—
And though he fall 'neath Fortune's frown,
And lose the sceptre from his hands,
He still, of Merit, wears the Crown.

My subjects fair! the bloom of youth
And innocence is on your brow,
And soon will men, the foes of Truth,
Bend humbler than to kings they bow;
Kings walk amid deceitful snares,
Man's falsehood often all unknown,—
If Beauty heeds what flattery swears,
How soon may beauty lose her Crown?

Ah! lose a Crown!—such words of fear
Should bid me think of keeping mine;
Come! in my reign be each a peer!
While free from tax shall flow my wine.
So drink, my subjects! drink with me,
Nor, till the midnight hour has flown,
'Mid song, and dance, and festive glee,
Will I resign my chance-drawn Crown.

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF DROGHEDA; AND ITS ENVIRONS; WITH A MEMOIR OF THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.

A work, thus entitled, has just issued from the Dublin press, in two volumes, 8vo., embellished with twenty beautiful views, taken on the spot by Mr. John R. Jones, and which are superiorly engraved on steel by Mr. Edward Radclyffe. Four maps will further illustrate these scenes of deep historic interest, where the commerce of Ireland was fostered, English Government established, and the present royal succession secured upon the throne, by the memorable battle of the Boyne. The history is compiled by Mr. Dalton, of Summer-hill, Dublin, a member of the Irish bar, well known for his antiquarian researches and dispassionate historic works, and we trust he will meet that support and co-operation in this country, which this disinterested effort to advance the literature of his own, at the present crisis and at his own risk, should command, independent of the beauty, interest, and cheapness of the publication.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

The prime month of the year is usually rife with first numbers; the accessions to the magazine rank are, however, this year but few; still there are manifestations of improvement in the old favourites; so that, altogether, there is abundant promise of an increase of entertainment for that very numerous and widely-spread species—"the reader."

Foremost of the new comers is "Hood's Magazine and Comic Miscellany," opening with the Haunted House, a romance by the editor; an exquisite blending of the pathetic and the picturesque, and altogether true poetry, reminding us of the author's "Eugene Aram." Here is a specimen:—

> O er all there hung shadow of a fear,
> A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
> And said, as plain as whisper in the ear,
> The place is Haunted!
>
> The Death Watch ticked behind the pannell'd oak,
> Inexplicable tremors shook the arras,
> And echoes strange and mystical awoke,
> The fancy to embarrass
>
> Prophetic hints that filled the soul with dread,
> But their one gloomy entrance pointed mostly,
> The while some secret inspiration said,
> That Chamber is the Ghostly!
>
> Across the door no gossamer festoon
> Swung pendulous—no web—no dusty fringes,
> No silky abr sales or white cocoon
> About its nooks and hinges.
>
> The spider shunn'd the interdicted room,
> The moth, the beetle, and the fly were banish'd,
> And where the sunbeam fell, athwart the gloom
> The very midge had vanish'd.
>
> One lonely ray that glanced upon a Bed,
> As if with awful aim direct and certain,
> To show the BLOODY HAND in burning red
> Embroidered on the curtain.
>
> And yet no gory stain was on the quilt—
> The pillow in its place had slowly rotted;
> The floor alone retain'd the trace of guilt,
> Those boards obscurely spotted.
>
> Obscurely spotted to the door, and thence
> With many doubles to the grated casement—
> Oh what a tale they told of fear intense,
> Of horror and amazement!
>
> What human creature in the dead of night
> Had come'd like hunted hare that cruel distance?
> Has sought the door, the window, in his flight,
> Striving for dear existence?
>
> What shrieking Spirit in that bloody room
> Its mortal frame had violently quitted?

Across the sunbeam, with a sudden gloom,
A ghostly Shadow flitted.

Across the sunbeam, and along the wall,
But paused on the air as very dimly,
It hardly well'd the tapestry at all,
Or portrait frowning grimly.

O'er all there hung the shadow of a fear,
A sense of mystery the spirit daunted,
And said, as plain as whisper in the ear,
The place is haunted!

Poetry, and that of the best order, is everywhere plentifully sprinkled through the number: it is full of pleasant pungency and epigrammatic point, as in "A Tale of Temper."

There is a capital *dourderie* report of the Irish Rebellion, a sort of rejuvenescence of the Comic Annual. We have not space to particularise further, but must sum up by adding, that the entire Number is in Mr. Hood's raciest vein; and wishing success to "The Comic Miscellany."

MAXWELL'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION IN IRELAND IN 1798, is another first appearance of the serial class, and promises to be a sound as well as attractive record; the authorities quoted prove the author's research, and each page sparkles with his vivid style of narrative. The subject is extremely interesting at this moment, by way of parallel, so that we doubt not Mr. Maxwell's work will soon spring into popularity. It is to be issued in parts, each illustrated with plates by George Cruikshank; those in the present number are the "Surprise of the Barrack of Prosperous," and the "Arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald."

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT resumes the "Proceedings in Eden," and brings the travellers home. The satire is so very smart, that the dose must be pleasant, even to the subjects; thus —

From Mr. Moddle to Eden is an easy and natural transition. Mr. Moddle, living in the atmosphere of Miss Pecksniff's love, dwelt (if he had but known it in a terrestrial paradise. The thriving city of Eden was also a terrestrial paradise, but Surprise of the Barrack of Prosperous," and the "Arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald."

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT resumes the "Proceedings in Eden," and brings the travellers home. The satire is so very smart, that the dose must be pleasant, even to the subjects; thus —

From Mr. Moddle to Eden is an easy and natural transition. Mr. Moddle, living in the atmosphere of Miss Pecksniff's love, dwelt (if he had but known it in a terrestrial paradise. The thriving city of Eden was also a terrestrial paradise, but unconscious of its prop erors. The beautiful Miss Pecksniff might have been poetically described as a something too good for man in his fallen and degraded state. That was exactly the character of the thriving city of Eden, as pro-perly enlightened by Zephaniah Scadder, General Choke and other worthies: part and parcel of the talons of that great American Eagle, which is always trying itself sky high in pursuit after, and never, no, never, never, thumbs down, with draggled wings, into the mud.

Next is an unmistakeable portrait of one of the steam-boat passengers. —

He had straight black hair, parted up the middle of his head, and hanging down upon his coat; a little fringe of hair upon his chin; wore no neckcloth; a white hat; a suit of black, long in the sleeves, and short in the legs; soiled brown stockings, and iced shoes. His complexion, naturally muddy, was rendered muddier by too strict an economy of soap and water; and the same observation will apply to the washable part of his attire, which he might have changed with comfort to himself, and gratification to his friends. He was about five-and thirty; was crushed and jammed up in a heap under the shade of a large green cotton umbrella: and rum mated over his tobacco-pug like a sow

Here is a vignette of an English home :—

It was one of those unaccountable little rooms which are never seen anywhere but in a tavern, and are supposed to have got into taverns by reason of the facilities afforded to the architect for getting drunk while engaged in their construction. It had more corners in it than the brain of an obstinate man; was full of mad closets, into which nothing could be put that was not specially invented and made for that purpose; had mysterious shelvings and bulk heads, and inclinations of staircases in the ceiling; and was elaborately provided with a bell that rung in the room itself, about two feet from the handle, and had no connection whatever with any other part of the establishment. It was a little below the pavement and abutted close upon it; so that passengers grated against the window panes with their buttons, and scraped it with their backs; and fearful boys suddenly coming between a thoughtful guest and the light, deified him, or put out their tongues as if he were a pugilism; or made white knobs on the ends of their noses by flattening the same against the glass, and vanished awfully like spectres.

The scene of "the great Mr. Pecksniff, the celebrated architect," and "the member for the gentlemanly interest," making "a kind of dirt-pie," and laying the first stone of a grammar-school, is capital throughout; for it turns out to be Martin's design, the villain Pecksniff having only put four windows in and spoilt it. We like this showing up of the petty larcenies of the world of art.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE has added to its contribution-roll Mrs. S. C. Hall, Camilla Toulmin, and Leigh Hunt; and graceful additions they are. Mrs. Hall's paper is well-timed—"The Long Hours," and glances at the sufferings of "the fevered dressmaker" and "the suffocated shopman," and other specimens of *white slavery*. The editor's contributions are his own portrait, after Maclise, and the commencement of his long-promised "St. James's, or the Court of Queen Anne," with a pair of good interior scenes. Leigh Hunt's paper on the Honey of Mount Hybla, is pleasant, classical, and *Indicatorish*; for the hint he thanks Messrs. Fortnum and Mason's shop-window. The paper headed "Charles Dickens," is a review of his most recent works; but the writer is not in his *forte*.

(To be continued.)

NIGHT.

For the Night cometh when no man can labour.

Night is coming—when no man may labour,
When sleeps in its scabbard the warrior's sabre,
When the huntsman has wound his last call, and the rover
Casts anchor for ever: Life's voyage is over:
Night is coming!

Night is coming: we go to our fathers—
To the regions of shades, where Eternity gathers
The sheaves of Death's reaping—the spoils of his sickle,
The brave and true-hearted, the craven and fickle:
Night is coming!

Night is coming: the head that is hoary
Shares the low pillow with mankind in glory
The bright brow of boyhood, the fond breast of woman,
The monarch and menial, clansman and foeman:
Night is coming!

Night is coming: Joy comes in the morning;
It comes to the free soul, sin's tyranny scorning;
It comes to the souls who could "*love one another*,"
And lay down life's coil for the good of a brother:
Night is coming!

Night is coming: but a night that is deeper
Shall flap with its foul wings the soul of the sleeper
Who sleepeth sin's slumber, and only shall waken
To horror, when Earth from her pillars is shaken:
Night is coming!

Night is coming: your house set in order:
Broods the death-cloud over Life's narrow border—
Flashes the shaft, winged from Ruin's red pinion,
And crumbles to ashes Earth's tyrant dominion:
Night is coming!

Illuminated Magazine.

THE LATE WILLIAM ALLEN, F.R.S.—Few names have been more highly spoken of than that of the eminent head, for upwards of half a century, of the firm of Allen and Co., druggists, in Plough-court, Lombard-street, who died on Saturday last, at Lindfield, Sussex, in the 74th year of his age. The deceased gentleman, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was long the head of his profession, and distinguished by his great chemical attainments, having been an intimate friend and associate of the late Sir H. Davy, and in conjunction with Mr. Pepys, made the most celebrated series of experiments on the composition of the atmosphere, and its influence upon animal life. His character was equally eminent as a philanthropist and a philosopher; he was intimately connected with Wilberforce and Buxton in their successful efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade; was one of the original promoters of the Anti-Slavery Society, and of the British and Foreign School society, of which he acted as treasurer for many years. He took an active part in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was president, and took the chair at the last anniversary meeting.

THE NELSON STATUE.—The statue of Nelson upon the Corinthian column, Trafalgar-square, having been found not to exhibit a perfectly erect position, and which is supposed to arise from the size of the cable by which it is supported, giving it that appearance, directions have been given by Mr. Bailey, the architect, to have the cable reduced. A scaffold has been erected at the base of the pedestal on which the statue stands, for that purpose.

THE PALACE OF CASERTA, AT NAPLES.

At the end of sixteen miles of level road we arrive at the Palace of Caserta, a noble and magnificent building, exceeded by few, if any, in the world. Versailles and the Escurial are, of course, larger, but I have seen none so perfect as the Caserta. It is a vast quadrangle, of enormous magnitude; the south front has three noble arched entrances, of which the centre one leads into a sort of continuous portico, supported by a hundred columns. When we were admitted to the grand staircase an universal *scream* of admiration burst from the whole party at the first view of this vast and exquisitely beautiful specimen of architecture. I can conceive nothing more perfect, were the architect furnished with Aladdin's lamp, and unlimited by sordid consideration of the *cost*. Charles the Third began it in 1753; and when he laid the foundations of a palace more in harmony with his taste than his means, little thought his dynasty would be displaced to make room for a pastry-cook. It is more fit for the state residence of the mighty sovereign of Great Britain than the king of a nation of little more than eight millions of inhabitants. The steps of this vast staircase, where three or four carriages might drive up abreast, the walls on each side, the vestibule, and dome at the top of it, supported by its twenty-four coupled columns, are all of the finest marble, of the richest colours, and most exquisite forms: the interior of the dome is charmingly painted; the different sides of this beautiful vestibule communicate with the chapel, the theatre, and the royal apartments, all admirable, but it would require twenty pages to describe them. I was much struck with the theatre, which, though small compared with that of Versailles, is in equally good taste, and has the strange peculiarity that the boxes, of which there are forty, in five rows, and an immense one in the centre for the royal family, are supported by the pillars taken from the temple of Jupiter Serapis at Puzzuoli, where only three now remain, but these three are indicative of one of the most curious and interesting facts in the history of the globe, of which I shall speak by-and-by. The royal apartments put to shame, by their magnificence, the palaces of Spain, and by the exquisite richness of their decorations, the comparatively poor and bald apartments of Windsor Castle, which are the best we can show in England, at least of the royal residences, for several of her Majesty's subjects are better housed than herself. This nation needs a little spur to its pride in this respect. The new Westminster Palace will do something towards removing the reproach from us; but till it is completed I shall not believe but some sudden gush of popular economy may stop its progress, and leave it, has the others, a monument of meanness.

Many of the apartments in the Caserta are not yet completed, and require for that purpose larger sums than it is at present convenient to his Majesty to spare. He is reported to be hoarding very largely, but this is perhaps only a stratagem of his enemies, who wish to have it thought that he is convinced of what they are always asserting and wish to be generally believed, namely, that his situation is very precarious, and that he will probably be soon put aside, and make way for a man of the people.

At the back of the palace we see a long stream of wa er, a succession of cascades in a straight line, of which I shall speak presently.

To reach the beautiful Casino of the Belvidere and its splendid gardens, we had to pass through the village, whose great square was completely filled with mendicants. We here see the blessed effect of there being no statutable provision for the poor. Our carriages were certainly not expected, and therefore this vast congregation of paupers must have calculated only on the ordinary resources of the place, which has no appearance of wealth. The miserable, squalid wretches, some blind, some lame, some extremely old, surrounded the carriages in swarms, and the noise of their petitions was deafening. It was impossible to carry on a conversation together till we had escaped from the crowd: to give to such numbers was hopeless, and there was no reason to make a preference, so we hastened on to the gardens.

The gardens are winding walks ornamented with flowers, cut through an extensive wood of arbutus, myrtles, laurestinas, olives, and other evergreens, occasionally intermixed with the pines and forest trees of England.

When the important and most interesting ceremony of dinner was completed, we walked round by the great cascade, and wended our way slowly round to the palace. This extraordinary waterfall is formed by a river brought from a distance of forty-seven miles, according to our decrees (through twenty-seven according to other authority), through solid rocks, and across deep valleys, one of which, the Maddalone, is traversed by an aqueduct of three stages, the lowest nineteen arches, the next twenty-seven, and the highest forty-five. This great work was accomplished in seven years, and is a strange example of misdirected skill and labour. Such works are necessary for canals and railroads, but for the mere conveyance of water iron pipes would have sufficed. It is curious that so simple a fact as water finding its level should not have been known to the ancients, although they had unconsciously acted on the principle in the supply of water to Herculaneum and Pompeii. We see in the Museum here, the bronze tubes from those cities, as large as, and exactly resembling, those in use at the crossings of streets in the present day, where by turning a handle the stream was directed to any of the four streets which it was desired to supply.—*Illuminated Magazine.*

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The Rev. C. Graves has been appointed Professor of Mathematics, in consequence of the appointment of Professor M.Cullagh to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy, in room of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, who has become a Senior Fellow.

OXFORD, JAN. 1.—Messrs. John Young Seagrave, William Henry Milman, Mark Haggard and Stephen Swabey have been admitted actual students of Christchurch, having been elected from Westminster in May last. At the same time, Messrs. Charles James Webber, Charles Vernon Harcourt, Henry Archer Harvey, and Chichester Samuel Fortescue, were elected students.

OXFORD, JAN. 3.—The judgment of the Delegates of Congregation in the appeal from Dr. Kenyon's decision, in the cause so much talked of, "Macmullen v. Hampden," was this day delivered in open court by Dr. Plumptre, the master of University College. There were present as Dr. Bradford, rector of Lincoln; Dr. Jackson, of New College; and Mr. Williams, of New College, delegates on the same occasion. The delegates have decided against Mr. Macmullen, declaring that the amended libel on the part of that gentleman was wrongly admitted, and expressing an opinion that there are no allegations on the face of the libel on which any legal duty is grounded, for the breach whereof an action on the case for damages would lie. They, therefore, reverse the judgment of the assessor, and order the amended libel to be dismissed with costs. Notice of another appeal to the Delegates of Convocation was immediately given by Mr. Macmullen's proctor.

SUPPOSED CHEMICAL CAUSE OF THE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—It is known that the strong smell of sugar proceeding from the stoves of sugar houses is a gas liable to ignition. The places about the stoves are kept very air-tight. The particularly heavy atmosphere, which has prevailed for a length of time, may have assisted the accumulation, and favoured the chemical changes to which this gas is liable to a point when explosion must take place, without any contact of flame, but, from the affinities and particular state of electricity governing the elements composing the sugar gas, to resolve itself into low combinations. We trust the subject will be taken up by scientific men.—It was currently reported through the town that the men were locked in when at work, but there is no truth whatever in the statement.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—We understand that Government have sent down three active detective policemen to assist the constabulary force of this county in the detection of the villains who have committed the late acts of incendiarism on farming property. We are happy to state that the farmers are also exerting themselves for the protection of their property, and the prevention of this crime, by placing watchmen on their premises; and, as instances of the advantages of this system, we may state that on Thursday last William Bone was fully committed to Hertford gaol, by the Bench of Magistrates at Leigh, for setting fire to Mr. Rudd's farm, called Gouche's Farm, near Dunstable. On the 26th Robert Truett, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Swannell, was remanded by the Rev. J. B. Magenis and the Rev. Vere Alston, until Monday, on a charge of having set fire to the farm of Mr. Swannell, at Telmersham.

BRIGHTON.—On Sunday night Brighton was visited with a tremendous hurricane, which lasted until the following morning. The wind did considerable damage to houses in exposed situations, and it is feared that disasters have occurred at sea. About ten o'clock on Monday morning the wind lulled, and was succeeded by a fall of snow, the first this winter. The town continues very full of fashionable company, including the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Jermyn, the Countess of Athlone, the Duke of Somerset, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Dalbiac, the Countess of Effingham, the Countess of Charlemont, &c

BRIGHTON.—Apartments are taken at the Bedford Hotel for the Duc de Bordeaux. His Royal Highness has been invited to Brighton by the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, who, it will be remembered, entertained the Duke at Alton Towers on his arrival in England.

BRISTOL.—FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning the inhabitants of Clifton-road, Bristol, were greatly alarmed at hearing a tremendous noise, similar to the rumbling of thunder, which was soon discovered to arise from the falling of one of the new villas now in the course of erection in Cli ton-road, better known by the name of Gallows Acre-lane. At the time of the accident there were six men employed on the building, five of whom escaped unhurt, but one, we regret to say, was buried beneath the fallen mass, and when dug out was found to be a corpse. He was a young man, 17 years of age, of the name of William Jewell. The escape of the other five workmen was little short of miraculous, the catastrophe happening so suddenly. One of them chanced to look up, saw the wall tottering, and cried out, "Good God, the wall is coming on us!" and scarcely were the words out of his mouth before the crash came. One of the men had just time to hide under an archway; another had the presence of mind, seeing that he could not get beyond the reach of the falling stones, to place himself close up against a wall, when the mass fell right at his feet, leaving him uninjured: the others, with the melancholy exception of Jewell, contrived to get out of the reach of the impending ruin. From the evidence delivered at the inquest, it would appear that this deplorable accident was occasioned by the rottenness of the stones, and other materials used in the lower part of the building. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time requesting that the depositions should be sent to the mayor and magistrates, for them to take what steps they judged proper.

GLOUCESTER.—At the quarterly meeting of the justices for the county of Gloucester, held at the Shire-hall in Gloucester, on Tuesday.—Mr. Parnell in the chair—the new dietary introduced into the gaols throughout the county by order of the Home Secretary, formed the subject of discussion. The subject was introduced by the chairman, who made the startling remark that the dietary, although fixed by Sir James Graham, after consultin the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the kingdom, and ordered to be introduced into all gaols and bridewells throughout the country, as a great improvement on previous dietaries, had no sooner been introduced into the gaols of Gloucestershire than great complaints were heard of it from the prisoners. The court, however, was without the power of making any alteration. A presentment on the subject of the enlargement of the several gaols and bridewells, including the building of a considerable addition to the County Gaol and Penitentiary at Gloucester, was then read. Resolutions in conformity with the above presentment were passed.

NOTTINGHAM.—INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Friday night last another of those abominable outrages on property was perpetrated at Hucknall-Torkard, in the county of Nottingham, a wheat-stack, containing about twelve quarters, the property of Mrs Price, a widow, having been ignited by some putiful scoundrel or other. The fire was discovered soon before the burning into a blaze, and plenty of assistance being at hand, it was put out in a very short space of time, but not before the whole of the wheat was spoiled. A clue has been obtained to the detection of the scoundrel who committed the offence, and it is to be hoped that he will not escape the punishment which the law so justly inflicts on such persons.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—On Sunday afternoon last, several convicts made their escape from the county gaol, Nottingham. Between four and five o'clock, on the second turnkey going down into the felon's yard, an attack was made upon him, the key taken away, and he was locked in the yard. Six convicts rushed up the steps, proceeded to the outer door, where, meeting with the head turnkey, they fell upon him, knocked him down with great violence, and, forcing the key from his hand, which he resolutely held for some time, they unlocked the door, and out they ran. An alarm was given, but the men all escaped. We have received the following description of them:—Joseph Smith, aged twenty-one, stands five feet nine inches in height, fresh complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes, and oval visage; Joseph Bowers, aged thirty, five feet six inches high, fresh complexion, dark brown hair, oval visage, and several scars on the left hand; John Binns, aged twenty-four, five feet seven inches high, fresh complexion, brown hair, and oval visage, lately lived in Derbyshire. These three men were convicted of the burglary at Sutton Bonnington, at the house of the Rev. Robert Meek, and were sentenced to transportation for life at the late special assize. Thomas Barton, aged thirty-six years, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, oval visage, and under sentence of transportation for fifteen years, for stealing ten lamb hogs at Farnsfield, in the county of Nottingham. William Thompson, aged twenty-two, five feet six inches high, fresh complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and oval visage; convicted at the late special assize of burglary at Fiskerton, Nottinghamshire, and sentenced to be transported for ten years. Thomas Green, aged twenty-four, five feet nine inches high, brown hair, light complexion; convicted of burglary at Fiskerton, and was sentenced at the late special assize to transportation for life. The convicts all had the prison dress, and were without hats. A large reward is offered for their apprehension. Thomas Barton was apprehended within an hour and a half after his escape, in Colwick-street, Nottingham, by a gamekeeper. Barton, on his trial, endeavoured to set up the plea of insanity, and, on being "collared" by the keeper, who took him for a poacher, attempted a similar defence. On being asked who he was, he said that he had just got out of the Lunatic Asylum, in order to see his friends, and that, if the keeper would let him alone, he would go back again. This statement, however, was insufficient to satisfy the keeper, and he was handed over to the custody of the police. Within the very short space of time which had elapsed he had contrived to change his dress; and it is said that a man was observed to give him a coat, whilst he was running by Swinton Church. The turnkey Lowndes was taken to the hospital, and, on being examined, his skull was found to have been fractured, and very slight hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he is now considerably better.

ROCHESTER.—On Monday last the Rev. Henry Winter, chaplan to the Fortitude convict ship, together with Mr. George Bassett, army butcher, residing in the High-street of Chatham, appeared before the county magistrates, to answer informations, charging them with disposing of a heifer on the 25th of November last, being unfit for food of man. Several witnesses proved the death of the beast from a disease called "murrain," and its subsequent conveyance to the defendant Bassett's shop, having been cut up and dressed as if for sale, and that fewer than five collops had been taken from the same way. The carcases were described as being in a most awfully loathsome state and quite unfit for human food. Several important witnesses being absent, the defendants were held to bail to appear on a future day.

A Greek was decapitated, about a month since, for abjuring Islamism, to which he had been recently converted at Bilejeh, a town in the neighbourhood of Brousse, near Constantinople. The British Consul has been instructed to investigate the matter and report thereon.

The Rev. H. Moseley, Professor of Natural Philosophy, at King's College, has, we are informed, received the appointment of Inspector of Normal Schools, from the Committee of Privy Council for Education.

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX AT ALTON TOWERS.

This magnificent baronial seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury was a scene of princely festivity, during the recent sojourn there of the Duc de Bordeaux and suite. We learn too that the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have just arrived at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, where an extensive suite of apartments have been engaged for his highness. A series of grand entertainments will take place on the Duke's arrival in Brighton, and on Sunday morning there will be high mass at the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Alton Towers is distant 10 miles from Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, and 20 from Stafford. It was originally a small house, occupied by a steward, when Charles, the fifteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, in making a tour of his estates, on arriving at Alton, was so struck with its beauty, that he resolved to enlarge the house and add to its picturesque gardens. At length he made Alton Abbey, as it was then called, his principal country residence; and the mansion, thus enlarged at different periods, and by different architects, became more picturesque than symmetrical. The present earl, possessing a similarity of taste with his uncle, on succeeding to the family honours, continued the work in the same spirited manner; he added noble galleries, with an immense wing, containing the state apartments, and a beautiful chapel —making Alton Towers one of the most magnificent residences in the kingdom, and befitting the rank of the ancient and illustrious house of Shrewsbury.

On approaching the mansion, near the head of the north side of the valley, is a Gothic bridge and embankment, with a huge imitation of Stonehenge beyond it, and a pond above the level of the bridge alongside it, backed by a mass of castellated stabling. Further along the side of the valley, to the left of the bridge, is a range of architectural conservatories, with glass domes, richly gilt. Further on, still to the left, and placed on a high and bold native rock, is a lofty Gothic tower, or temple; but so various are the objects filling the remainder of the valley, that words cannot give any idea of their effect. The boldest architectural features of the mansion are the broad square tower which terminates the picture-gallery; several beautiful oriels of the Elizabethan period; and the lofty and elegant Gothic tower of the chapel; the whole pile looking over the picturesque gardens; with a lawn and lake in the immediate vicinity. The structure exhibits every order of architecture, from the Saxon era to that of Elizabeth; and the pointed, florid, and Tudor styles, are introduced with harmonious effect, with

"The battled towers, the donjon keep,
The loop-holed grates where ladies peep
And flanking walls that round it sweep.'

The interior is superbly appointed. Thus, we have the noble entrance hall, the armoury, the picture-gallery, the chapel, the octagon, a splendid suite of state rooms, besides various other suites of apartments. A very minute description of the mansion and its costly contents will be found in Mr. Adam's diligently written "Guide to the Peak."

ALTON TOWERS, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

VISIT OF THE DUC DE BORDEAUX TO THE DUDLEY CAVERNS—THE ENTRANCE.

INTERIOR OF THE DUDLEY CAVERNS.

VISIT OF THE DUC DE BORDEAUX TO THE DUDLEY CAVERNS.

Among the curiosities of Staffordshire are the extensive limestone quarries of Dudley, nine miles north-west by north from Birmingham. A tunnel, one mile and three-quarters in length and thirteen feet high, has been cut through the hill on which the castle stands, for conveying the limestone under the castle-hill to the kilns.

These far-famed "Dudley Caverns" were lately visited by the Duc de Bordeaux and suite, previously viewing the extensive iron works of Philip Williams, Esq., at Gopsal Oak; and also the museum of the Dudley and Midland Geological Society, where the Prince was received by Lord Hatherton, the Vice-President, and several members of the committee. They afterwards proceeded to the *Caverns* situate under the Castle-hill, which were illuminated in a beautiful manner by thousands of candles; and these, being reflected by the water, produced an extraordinary effect. Red and blue lights were also disposed with great taste, the intense glare of which displayed even the lofty heights of these wonderful excavations. There were several elegant devices; and, among others, one representing a crown and sceptre. The display terminated with a royal salute; and all who have visited the Dudley Caverns are aware of the tremendous and startling effect produced by firing vollies within these excavations. Marshal Soult, a few years back, leapt precipitately out of the boat (thinking discretion the better part of valour), when saluted by one o. these thundering cannonades.

The Duc de Bordeaux was accompanied by Lord and Lady Hatherton, Ladies Lyttelton and Fitzgerald, Lord Loftus, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Dr. and Mrs. Penfold, the Vicar of Dudley, the Mayor and magistrates of Dudley, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen. His Royal Highness was conducted through the works by Richard Smith, Esq., and expressed great admiration at the caverns, and also of the preparations which that gentleman had made for his reception. The Royal Duke returned to Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, where he remained that night, and left by an early train for Tring, on his way to Oxford.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN WELCH CHURCH.

The chapel of St. Etheldreda, in Ely-place, Holborn, has just been opened for the performance of divine service in the Welch language, in accordance with the forms of the Established Church. The Rev. J. R. Williams, late curate of Lampeter, who has been appointed incumbent, officiated, for the first time, on Sunday morning, the 17th ult. The Reverend Gentleman took his text from the 16th chapter of St. Mark, and the 20th verse; and the sermon was at once impressive and most appropriate for such an occasion—the opening of the first church in London wherein the service is performed in the Welch language. The congregation numbered about 300 persons; and in the evening the church was still better attended. It is somewhat singular that no provision should hitherto have been made for the spiritual wants of the Welch residents in the metropolis, in their own language; seeing that they form a very respectable portion of the community, and liberally support their own institutions.

THE WELCH CHURCH, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN

SONNET TO JANUARY.

Gate of the year! where wouldst thou lead us now?
On still thro' Winter's path?—or will, ere long,
Thaw the cold icicles that point thy brow,
And wend us to a way of woodland song
And Spring-time, flow'r-embroider'd road of light?
Art thou like Susa's portals which disclose,
Unto the Alpine traveller, the sight,
All suddenly, of fair Italia's rose
And vine, and honeysuckle interlac'd?
Or has December left a will behind
That thou shouldst on perpetuate his snows,
And make the year, like that he left, a waste?
Is not young Spring a wooer warm and kind—
Wilt not for her thy rigid locks unbind? W.

SONG OF AN EVENING SPIRIT.

The breeze of the mountain
Is laden with balm;
The tones of the fountain
Are silvery and calm;
The glow of the sunset
Is glorious and bright;
The waves of the ocean,
In fairy-like motion,
Are joyfully dancing in light.

The ruins so hoary
My fancy engage;
The evenide glory
Has gilded their age.
The song of the nightbird
Has sweetly begun,
The gale's airy pinion,
O'er Vesper's dominion,
Has fluttered "*Adieu*;" to the sun.

The spire in its brightness
Is towering on high;
The barque in its lightness
Seems touching the sky;
The murk of the village,
In murmuring tone,
Swe is softly and sweet
Through the *sylvan* retreat,
And mingles its voice with my own.

My odorous arbour
Is lonely and far;
The gold tinctured harbour
No hurricanes mar;
The column of incense
Is languishing here:
But the beam of the west
All resplendently dress'd,
Has come as my *charioteer*.

SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN TAM O'SHANTER," AT ASTLEY'S.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

A regular Christmas pantomime at this house is quite a novelty; it being many years since a Harlequinade was produced here; which seems rather strange, considering its resources and capabilities for such kind of performances. Nothing could have been better chosen than the subject of the present one, which is founded on Burns's admirable tale, and is entitled, "Harlequin Tam O'Shanter and his Steed Meg, or the Fairy Thistledown and Witches of Alloway Kirk." The poet's story is closely adhered to in the main, with a liberal addition of fairies, sprites, and demons, necessary to the well-being of a legitimate pantomime. Some of the scenery in the introduction is most admirably contrived, particularly the flight of *Tam* through the storm, on his mare *Meg*, followed by the witches of "Auld Alloway's Haunted Kirk," which made many a heart thrill, so widely supernatural the chase seemed. At length the safety bridge ."the brig o' Doon"—appears in sight, and *Tam* exclaims, in Rab's own words:—

> Now do thy utmost speed, my Meg,
> And win the keystane of the brig;
> Then at them thou thy tail may toss—
> A running stream they dare not cross.

For all this poor *Meggie* loses her tail, and the tale of the introduction ends also by the usual transformations. In the comic portion there was a most ludicrous scene in the interior of a nursery, where six babies are sleeping in six separate cradles. The humour of the *Clown* (King) and *Pantaloon* (Matthews) in this was such as to convulse the audience to an unparalleled paroxysm of laughter. The pantomime was altogether most ably sustained. Between the pieces there was some most fearfully dexterous rope-dancing by Mons. Plege and his son, which, in itself, is well worth the whole performance at some other establishments.

FINNOE HOUSE.

Finnoe House, the subject of the annexed sketch, is situated in the centre of a small demesne, within one mile of the town of Borrisokane, in the Barony of Lower Ormond, County of Tipperary. As the scene of the recent massacre of the Waller family it has acquired a celebrity to which its unpretending appearance and situation could not legitimately lay claim.

FINNOE HOUSE.

As a stranger, whose duties led him to the vicinity, curiosity induced a visit to a place of such unenviable notoriety.

We commonly associate with a deed so horrible, the idea of a place of kindred gloom—fancy anticipates a situation remote and solitary, buried amidst the darkness of embowering woods, promising a degree of impunity to the lawless daring of the midnight assassin. With such a preconceived impression of the probable appearance and situation of this ill-fated mansion, how was I surprised to find it exactly the reverse! Situated in the angle where three roads meet, the house is not more than fifty or sixty yards from any of the leading thoroughfares. The house, a small, elegant, cheerful mansion, in the cottage style, the very picture of a happy rural home, with the neat little parish church almost beside it, and only separated from the rectory by the road, surrounded with one or two handsome villas, and the demesne of Rodeen—no situation could be more unlikely to be the scene of so foul, so brutal an atrocity. The time selected for the perpetration of the crime adds considerably to its enormity; upon the evening of the Lord's-day, a season of security and peace! While the venerable and lamented Mr. Waller and family are seated at dinner, they are assailed by a brutal gang of murderers, who leave the whole party, consisting of two gentlemen and two ladies, weltering in their gore in the space of a few moments.

Conjecture wearies itself to find a reason for this outrage. Even the peasantry, so ready to attribute hardship and tyranny to the landlord, are silent in reference to this event.

Few men have deserved better of his neighbours than the late Mr. Waller. Where the beautiful demesne and mansion of Finnoe now stand, was a waste, uncultivated, moory tract, about 20 years ago. Being desirous of residing upon his estate, in order to afford employment to his numerous tenantry, and set them an example of improving the light unprofitable land upon which they were located, his first care was to enclose a very small demesne—small, that he might not encroach upon their small holdings, and to build a suitable mansion; and with such ardour did he carry out his intentions, that he continued for more than fifteen years to expend upon improvements considerably more than the annual income of the whole estate, giving most extensive and lucrative employment; and just as his object is realised in making Finnoe all he designed it to be, he is suddenly cut off by the hands of those whose condition he so ardently desired to raise and ameliorate.

Since writing the above, I have to add a melancholy addition to the catalogue of murders in this blood-stained district:—On St. Stephen's night, at an early hour in the evening, a confidential servant of Mr. Faulkner, of the adjoining demesne to Finnoe, of the name of Ardill, a Protestant, was most savagely assassinated; and this at a time when in that very neighbourhood the authorities are in search of the murderers of the Waller family, with the tempting reward of £1000 for their discovery. Poor Ardill is the father of a large and helpless family of eight children.

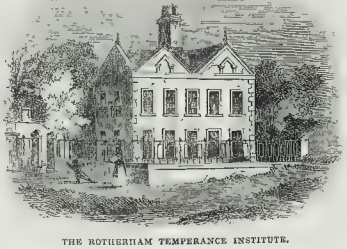
One more instance, and I am done for the present. This day, the 28th of December, within one mile of Nenagh, where I now write, another man has been most brutally murdered in the noon day, in the presence of several individuals. Happily, in this last instance, the murderers are in custody!

I may add, in conclusion, that, as a passing stranger, without a single local attachment in this county, what I have written is the honest and unbiassed result of my personal observation.

J. B. D.

ROTHERHAM TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.

In the latter end of September, 1842, an inquiry was instituted by the Committee of the Rotherham Temperance Association, for the purpose of devising means whereby its operations might be rendered more efficient, and its progress more commensurate with the importance of the object sought to be achieved. From this inquiry it appeared, that however successful the Association might be in reclaiming the dissolute from evil and improvident habits, and in saving many others from forming those habits, yet, that it had no sufficient resource, whereby the reclaimed might be saved from relapse, or those not already perverted to evil preserved in the right path, and that therefore it was not only desirable, *but absolutely indispensable*, that an Institution should be formed which should possess within itself attractions, benefits, and privileges, more than sufficient to counteract the power of previous habits and the influence of too prevalent example, and thereby render the operations of the Association not only more successful, but also more permanent and substantial. To effect this purpose, several members agreed to advance £150, and call upon the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood generally to assist them in the undertaking. The appeal was made and nobly responded to, insomuch, that the committee were enabled to purchase twelve hundred volumes of new and first-rate standard works, by the most popular authors in every department of literature and science, a pair of large globes, a large collection of maps, both filled up and in outline; diagrams and drawings illustrative of natural history, geography and astronomy, with considerable philosophical apparatus; maps of Bible history, &c., &c., for the instruction of classes of young persons, &c., who are enabled to enjoy these advantages at a very small charge. They have likewise been enabled to purchase the late vicarage house and premises, of which the above is a sketch of the west front, and now only give it this publicity in order that other similar associations may be stimulated to exertions more vigorous and worthy of the cause they have espoused, but hitherto lamentably failed in giving to it that all but paramount prominence and character which is its just due.



THE ROTHERHAM TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.

THE EYE GLASS.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL

Blindness is no recommendation either in a man or horse; a man who cannot see his way clearly is of no use either as a guide or adviser. A short-sighted horse is a dangerous acquaintance, as his false optics cause shying, and he shies you off—the man and the horse have not a pin to choose between them. A man who cannot see beyond his nose is looked upon as a fool, yet is near-sightedness assumed as a mark of great wisdom or intense study. Either in a bill to pay, or a friend to know, give me a long sight.

The Exquisite man upon town may have his own reasons for assuming blindness, as retaining the glass in the eye with nonchalance is looked upon as a fashionable gymnastic; it is also available in meeting a tailor or other dun; he can carelessly drop his discriminator and pass on. This is excusable, being a kind of blind foresight; but for any one without these excuses, who sees you as plain as noon day, to distort his physiognomy by a horrid grimace, and to hold a glass dexterously between the eyebrow and cheek, is a disgusting affectation.

I have seen this passion carried so far as to decorate the riding whip with a glass, as if the poor equestrian could not distinguish between the horse's head and tail.

The inveteracy of this habit was once carried to its height by a right honourable exquisite, who, upon being called out by a brother officer, on taking the ground, stuck his eye-glass calmly in his eye, surveyed his friend from top to toe, placed it coolly into his waistcoat pocket, and shot him through the heart. That was short-sightedness indeed! But who is not short-sighted; it is the cause of all the ills that flesh is heir to, and our only chance is to obtain credit of Prudence (sometimes passing under the name of Foresight) for the loan of an eye-glass, or clarifier of our mental vision, to assist us in avoiding the many pitfalls and dirty ways that continually are open to engulph the thoughtless and unwary. Oh! the blessing of a long sight, Experience seldom giving it us but in time to see the pretty mess we have got ourselves into. Infancy opens its eyes and appears to see clearly, but sinks rapidly into blindness as the passions come into action. Next the schoolboy, blind to his own good, looks upon his mentor as a tyrant, draws bogie in his ciphering-book, or falls to sleep over his lesson on his industriously carved desk.

The young man, blinded by vanity, dashes into the army or navy, and finds, too late, he has been following a will-o'-the-wisp that has rewarded him with a wooden leg, the feelings of a gentleman, and half-pay.

Another, attacked by one of the worst forms of ophthalmia, called love, looks through the prism of his passions, which paints his adored as something angelic and irresistible; he continues wrapt in the delusion until he comes to the word amazement; which, like the ancient Abracadabra, clears the mist, the prismatic colours rapidly fade, and he possesses a woman.

The spendthrift is one of the most extraordinary of short-sighted mortals; for though the end of his career may be next week he sings, dances, drinks, and mixes in all kinds of debauchery, throwing his gold about as if it were inexhaustible, when before many days he may stand in need of the most miserable pittance; in this case the blindness must be total, or, the precipice being so near, the lamentable object would have an opportunity of avoiding his total destruction.

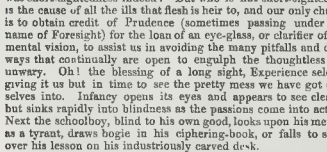
Vanity is sure to create blindness to a great degree; such as not being able to see your own faults at home, but perceiving clearly those of your neighbour's over the way; or an old fool, who, with a natty cane and a jaunty air, whistles an Opera tune through two remaining teeth, without the slightest perception that he is laughed at; fit companion to him is the *passé* fine woman who keeps the young women, her daughters, in the background, and resists all attempts to bring them out, persevering in calling them her chits of girls until they are thrown by her neglect and short-sightedness into the arms of designing men unworthy of them; and she sinks into the old woman, fighting with a savage feeling to retain her hold of the world, or that which she considers to be such.

Blindness in the case of avarice has been deemed incurable: though ridiculous in its form, the afflicted one sees nothing but his treasure, which he hoards, and starves himself through manhood and in age to amass a heap of riches; hugging himself even in the hour of death with the delight of possession of that which has caused him to pass a life of starvation and bitter contempt; and he leaves it behind him to be scattered by the hands of people who despised him, weighed down by the dreadful onus of having so much good at his disposal, and locking it within his own iron heart.

Prudence even will yield its blindness when all other feelings are thrust on one side to entertain it; the prudent man hesitates to marry until he becomes a creature of solitary habits and whimsicalities; he calls it foresight, and then hopes to find a woman, young and amiable, to be the tormented of his unaccommodating mind. The prudent father blights the happiness of his child, by thwarting her affections, because the object is not rich enough in bank stock: he is short-sighted enough to believe that the richest husband is to be preferred, and that love, sympathy, and devotion are much better when commercially brought under the head of £ s. d.

The next much to be pitied is the man who will travel from Dan to Beersheba and say all is barren, the sun and the moon enlightened him unheeded, the beautiful flowers spring beneath his feet and are trodden down unnoticed, he walks through the beauties of nature unmoved, with the most pure and beautiful spring of self-happiness dried up within his heart. To him mountains are fatiguing, vallies are damp, and the magnificent ocean has an extremely unpleasant smell; he praises railroads that he may see the end of his journey, that being the only end he started for; he has a kindred feeling with the man who sees no good in any one, and is blind enough to say that he never saw an honest man; he buttons up his pockets with a knowing wink, expressive of his excessive cunning and foresight. Poor mistaken mortal! he is worse than animal; for in foresight the insect and the animal place our boasted humanity in a very low scale of creation. He who never opens his pocket never opens his heart, which, like all other things shut up from genial warmth, becomes mildewed and blighted; and, as the central fount of life, contaminates and destroys every healthful pulsation; he becomes, as he deserves to be, a bane to himself.

The next—but I could go on *ad infinitum*—and I fear to bring a trifling care home to myself which might cause me to light my cigar with this paper, and all the little boys lose the lesson which I have attempted to give them on the vice of being near-sighted, and making a virtue and a pride of it, proving that it is not weakness in the eye but in the head.



SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Thomas Puckle, Esq., and a full Bench of Magistrates.)

The January Epiphany Sessions for the county of Surrey, for the transaction of county business, and the trial of prisoners for felonies committed in any part of the county, commenced on Tuesday morning at the Court house, Newington by St Mary's, before the High Sheriff of the county, Thomas Puckle, Esq., chairman, and an unusually full attendance of the magistracy; there being upwards of sixty magistrates present. The learned Chairman in his address to the grand jury, remarked that though the calendar contained the names of upwards of sixty prisoners, from the review of the past year he was happy to announce that crime was not on the increase in the county, which might be attributed to two circumstances—the activity of the police, which was both a preventive and detective force—and also to the great pains which were taken in the education of juvenile offenders, in order to effect reformation in their character. The report of the chaplain of the county gaol stated the number of prisoners in confinement to be 238, and that six male prisoners were under orders for transportation.

The county treasurer's account stated that he had a balance in hand of upwards of £7000, and that he should require a rate of twopence in the pound to meet the expenses of the ensuing quarter. The court granted the required rate

The subject of compelling the attendance of debtors at the church service on Sundays was next entered upon, and elicited a very warm discussion. Mr. Hawes was of opinion that it was a stretch of power to compel the attendance of a Jew, a Roman Catholic, or Dissenter, on the worship of the Church of England; and although the Secretary of State had given it as his opinion that the governor, by the 163d rule, could compel them to attend, or subject them to punishment, the honourable member said, he thought the governor would hesitate before he made use of the discretionary power which the act gave him. After a very lengthy discussion, the matter was referred back to the visiting justices. The Rev. M. Howe was elected chaplain of Horsemonger-lane, in the room of the Rev. Samuel Benson, resigned.

Extraordinary Charge of Felony and Highway Robbery.—*William Dodd*, a young man, very genteelly dressed, and of respectable connexions, surrendered on Wednesday morning to take his trial, on a charge of highway robbery, at Clerk's-green, near Dorking, in this county. The indictment charged the prisoner with stealing the £5 notes of the Reigate and Dorking bank, on the 30th of November last, from the person of Thomas Muggridge, farmer, of Warnham, which was the property of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Muggridge, farmer.—Mr. Wallenger appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Charcook.—It appeared that the prosecutor had been waylaid on his return from Dorking with his horse and cart, on a lonely part of the road, by three men who threw stones at him, and knocked him off the unmen stated; but he could not identify the parties. On the morning o the 15th of December, as the Dorking bank was opened, the prisoner presented himself at the bank to change one of the notes, and received five sovereigns. Immediately after the departure of the prisoner, the manager of the bank ascertained that the note in question was one of those which Mr. Muggride had been robbed of, he the manager, having received information of the robbery, and was requested to stop the notes should they be presented for payment. The prisoner was immediately followed by Mr. Overton, the manager, was soon overtaken, and questioned as to his possession of the note. The sovereigns were also demanded from him, which he instantly gave up. The prisoner accompanied Mr. Overton back to the bank, when he stated, in answer to several questions put to him, that he had another £5 note, and that he could produce it. It was ascertained to be the other stolen note. The prisoner said he found the money in a canvas bag at Westcot, in a hedge on the road-side, near to his mother's residence Elizabeth French, who was a town public-house, proved having changed that about half-past ten o'clock in the evening after the robbery the prisoner accompanied by two other men, called for some refreshments at her house, and tendered a £5 note in payment, which she refused to change. The prisoner then offered a second note for the same amount, which she also refused. The notes were the same as those produced. The notes were of the Dorking and Reigate bank. Mr. Charcook rose, and addressed the court on behalf of the prisoner, who he said, was the last person in the world likely to turn highwayman. His friends and connexions were highly respectable, in affluence, and the very circumstance of the prisoner being enabled to cash such heavy bill, on a serious occasion, spoke volumes in his favour. He would never render himself liable to transportation on such a charge. The learned counsel then called William Brett, who deposed that he was with the prisoner, and saw some money, which it was reported a strange man and woman had secreted in the hedge, and which, it was said, had been taken from Mr Muggridge. Witness kicked about the bank, and the money was found. The bag contained two £5 notes, which were very wet there was also half-a-crown. He saw a strange stout man searching for some thing, but could not tell what it was. This was on the 1st of December. The witness underwent a most severe and rigid cross-examination by Mr. Wallenger, when he said he had been out of work for three years; he had been in trouble, and fined for pheasant-shooting.—Mr. Overton, the prisoner for some years; had tried to find money on several occasions.—Three other witnesses gave similar testimony, and sustained a rigid cross-examination. One of the witnesses said he got his living in the best manner he could.—The jury, after nearly an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

CARMARTHEN ASSIZES.—Carmarthen, Dec. 31

THE WELSH RIOTS.

Mr. Justice Cresswell entered the court at nine o'clock, on Saturday. In reference to the cases of *Thomas Hughes, John Jones*, and *Benjamin Jones*, charged with having unlawfully and riotously assembled on the 1st of August last, at Pontarcelfoche, in the parish of Llangadock, and then and there feloniously demolished the dwelling house of Griffith Jones, being the Pontarcelfoche toll-house, the property of General said, that he had perhaps a defence that there was a deficiency of proof of a "riotous assembly in the case of the Dolaithrion toll-house and gate, he should enter a *nolle prosequi* as regarded the charge of felony. There would be no difficulty, of course, in endeavouring against the prisoners for a riot and destroying the gates, and he would therefore remove that case, by *certiorari*, to the next assizes. His lordship acquiesced in the propriety of this mode of procedure. The prisoners were then passed at the bar, and having pleaded not guilty, were discharged without bail.

Extraordinary Case.—*David Evans*, a farmer, and *James Evans*, his servant, were charged with having, on the 30th of September, 1843, riotously and unlawfully assembled at Pantycraig, in the parish of Llanfihangel Rhaeyoon. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty. They were defended by Messrs. Nicholl, Carne, and E. C. H. Hall. The Attorney-General was on behalf of the prosecution, and said that the prisoners were indicted for a misdemeanour and not, and the substantial charge was that on the night of the 30th of September, they, with others, demanded a sum of moo y from Thomas Thomas, of Pantycraig, a farmer. Mr. Thomas was disturbed in the night by a body of men, disguised and armed, dragged from his house and taken to the house of one of the prisoners, where a sum of moo ey was demanded in compensation for an injury his cattle had done to the pris ner by trespassing in his corn field. He was after wards allowed to go back. Since that time Mr. Thomas had unfortunately lost his life He did not mean to attach suspicion to either of the prisoners with respect to that transacti n, as the prisoners had been in gao ever since the affair for which they were now being tried, but he mentioned the fact Mr. Thomas could not appear to give his evidence. As, however he was examined as the presence of the prisoners was had an opportunity of cross-examining him and making any statement they thought proper, his deposition would become evidence against them The Attorney-General then read the depositions detailing the particulars of the outrage, which were given in this paper at the time of its occurrence, and concluded his statement to the case by addressing the Court and Jury in the following humane and impressive terms:—"This is the last case to which I attach any great importance. This is the last case in which the outrages that have been so frequent in this county have been carried on, for purposes and used for the furtherance of private ends. The object of these prosecutions is not so much the punishment of every individua. who took part in the disturbances, or who were concerned in any outrages, but generally

warehouseman in the very next house to that tenanted by Messrs. Storer, and it is supposed by that means acquired his knowledge of the position of the houses he has participated in robbing.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—Last week a dreadful accident occurred at a coal-pit, belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, near Hulton, by which several lives have been lost, and a great number of persons frightfully injured. It appears that on Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, about 30 men and boys assembled, and part of them—about 17—had got into the workings, and had partially got to work, when the men at the mouths of the two pits were alarmed by a tremendous explosion, from both of the shafts, blowing up the tubs or baskets, which were in the shafts at the time, and also forcing forward two carters, who were standing near one of the pit mouths, a distance of several yards. There were about 17 persons, men and boys, in the pits when the explosion took place. Some of them were sent up in a state of complete stupefaction, with their clothes almost burnt from their bodies, and so disfigured with coal dust and soot, that it was with considerable difficulty they could be identified as they were brought up. Isaac Mills, a drawer, was found in a most deplorable condition. He died about eleven o'clock the same night. After a search of about an hour and a half the men found the body of Robert Bradshaw, a young man about 18 years of age, his skull being frightfully fractured, part of his brains being scattered over the tub of coals which it would appear he had been in the act of drawing when the explosion took place. Of course, as may be imagined, from the extent of the injury to his head, he was quite dead. The body was also much burned. As the unfortunate people were brought up they were placed in carts, of which there were several at hand, and conveyed to their respective homes. The hands ceased working on Saturday afternoon at the usual time, and, of course, were "at rest" on Sunday and Christmas-day, during which time it would appear that a considerable body of the carburetted hydrogen collected in the different workings.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, last week, on the arrival at Bromsgrove station of the down train from Birmingham, a hat, jacket, and bundle of sticks were found lying on the buffer bar of the engine. This leading to the suspicion that some accident had happened on the line, the pilot engine was instantly despatched to ascertain the particulars; and between Barnt Green and Crofton Hall, the body of a labouring man was found lying between the rails quite dead. The body was warm, and it appeared the train had not passed over him, but it is supposed that the buffer bar of the engine struck him in the back, and that his hat, jacket, and sticks, were jerked at the same moment upon the buffer bar, and there remained until the engine arrived at the station as before mentioned.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Ann Mitchell, the proprietress of one of the Kensington omnibuses, came by her death a few days since in the following singular manner. She was seated on the outside, at the extremity of the seat behind the driver, when on attempting to pass a van the turpaulin which covered the van caught deceased and swept her off the seat. Having fallen on the road the wheel of the van passed over her body, which she sustained such injuries that she died in a few days afterwards at St. George's Hospital. The deceased was a very extraordinary woman. For many years past, in all weathers, she had ridden "from early dawn to dewy eve," on the outside of one of her own vehicles, looking carefully after the main, and taking heed that her cattle were good, and her servants obliging.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Bermondsey-wall, by Mr. Carter, on the body of a milkman named Richard Creasey, aged 66, in the employ of Mr. Kelsey, dairyman, who died from the effects of a kick from a cow which he was about to milk. Verdict, "Accidental death."

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—An alarming explosion of a steam boiler took place on Tuesday morning, at the cigar manufactory of Mr. Johnston, in Gloucester-street, Commercial-road East, which has been productive of considerable mischief, although fortunately no loss of life has resulted. The following is Mr. Superintendent Braidwood's official report of the injury done:—A serious damage done to boiler and machinery; roof of engine house blown off, and back wall of drying house severely shattered; front wall much out; half floors and contents of drying-rooms destroyed; several workmen and boys injured; part of carpenters' workshops damaged by the force of the explosion. The buildings were formerly a sugar-house, and belong to Nicholas Tenperly, of Mincing-lane, Esq., who has

THE KINGSTOWN AND DALKEY ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY—STARTING OF THE TRAIN.

THE KINGSTOWN AND DALKEY ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

Atmospheric propulsion on railways is now an *accomplished fact*. Several preliminary trials have been made on the line we are about o describe, and very shortly the establishment will be in full operation.

The scene of this triumph of science is one line of the train laid down for the purpose of conveying granite from the quarries of Dalkey for the construction of the magnificent harbour of Kingstown; and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company having been empowered by their Act of Incorporation in 1831, to purchase the road, on the completion of the harbour works, with the consent of the Commissioners and of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, they opened a negotiation for the purchase of one half the road—or a single line—and the necessary consent having been obtained, the purchase was made, and the works were commenced.

It will scarcely be necessary to describe the general principles of the Atmospheric Railway; but there are some details connected with its practical application which it may be requisite to enter into, as the applicability of the system depends principally on the mode of keeping the pipe air-tight. This explanation we quote from No. 10 of the *Artisan*, a work we conscientiously commended to our readers at its outset, and each succeeding Number has tended to raise this periodical in our estimation; it is at once sound and popular, elaborate and economical:—

In the Atmospheric Railway, a pipe of about twelve inches diameter is laid between the rails on which the carriages run; this pipe is exhausted at one end by an air-pump; a travelling piston is forced along it by the pressure of the atmosphere; and a rod, or plate, of iron, connecting the piston with the carriages, traverses a slit on the top of the pipe. The great difficulty to be overcome was to cover

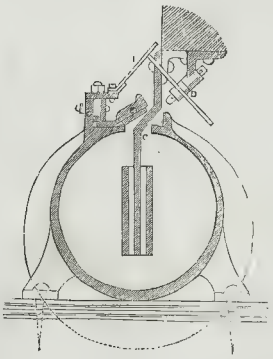


FIG. 1.

this slit with a substance which would be air-tight, and yet would permit the connecting-rod to pass without offering much obstruction. The plan adopted by Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, the projectors of the system as improved, will be best understood by reference to the accompanying diagrams.

Fig. 1 represents a vertical section of the pipe. The opening at the top is covered by a continuous valve G, extending the whole length of the pipe. It is formed of leather riveted between two iron plates. The upper plate is wider than the slit, and prevents the leather from being pressed in by the pressure of the atmosphere; the lower plate just fits the slit, and is curved to the shape of the pipe. One edge of the leather is fastened to a longitudinal rib, cast along the opening, and forms a hinge, as on a common pump valve. The other edge of the valve, when it covers the opening, forms, with a ridge cast on the pipe, a channel or trough, on its whole extent, a section of which is shown at F, fig 2. This trough is filled with a composition of bees-wax and tallow, which, when melted and cooled, adheres to the side of the valve, and keeps it air-tight. As the travelling piston is forced along the pipe, one side of the valve is raised by four small wheels fixed behind the piston, so as to admit the connecting rod C to pass, as represented in fig. 1. The opening thus made also admits the air to act against the piston. The rupture thus made in the composition of wax and tallow is cemented again, before the train passes, in the following manner:—A steel wheel R (fig. 2), regulated by a spring, is attached to the carriage, and presses down the valve immediately after the connecting arm has forced it open, and a copper heater N, about five feet long, filled with burning charcoal, passes over the composition and melts it, thus leaving the valve air-tight as before, and ready for the next train. A protecting cover, I, formed of thin plates of iron about five feet long, and hinged with leather, is placed over the valve, to protect it from rain or dust. It is contemplated to have each pipe about three miles long, with a stationary engine for each length of piping to exhaust the air; and an arrangement is made by means of which the piston, as it approaches the end of the pipe, opens a valve which admits it into the next length of piping, so that the train may proceed from one to the other without stopping.

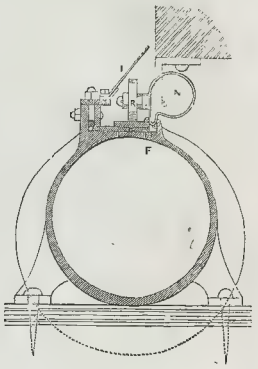


FIG. 2.

It is evident that as the tractive force is derived entirely from the pressure of the atmosphere on the piston, its amount will depend on the area of the piston, and on the extent to which the exhaustion of the air can be carried by the air-pump. It must also be evident that the difficulty of keeping the pipe air-tight will increase with its length, and with the pressure obtained. The vacuum-pipe on the branch of the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway, where the atmospheric system has been in operation for more than three years, is only nine inches internal diameter, and but half a mile long. It is on an incline of part 1 in 120, and part 1 in 115. A vacuum, equal in some instances to a column of mercury 23½ inches high has been obtained, and loads of 13 tons have been propelled at a speed of 20 miles an hour. On the Dalkey branch of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, the pipe is 15 inches in diameter, and its length, so far as it has been tried, is one mile and a quarter. The average incline is 1 in 100; the exhaustion has been extended to 22½ inches of mercury, and three carriages loaded with passengers have been propelled up the incline at a speed exceeding 40 miles an hour.

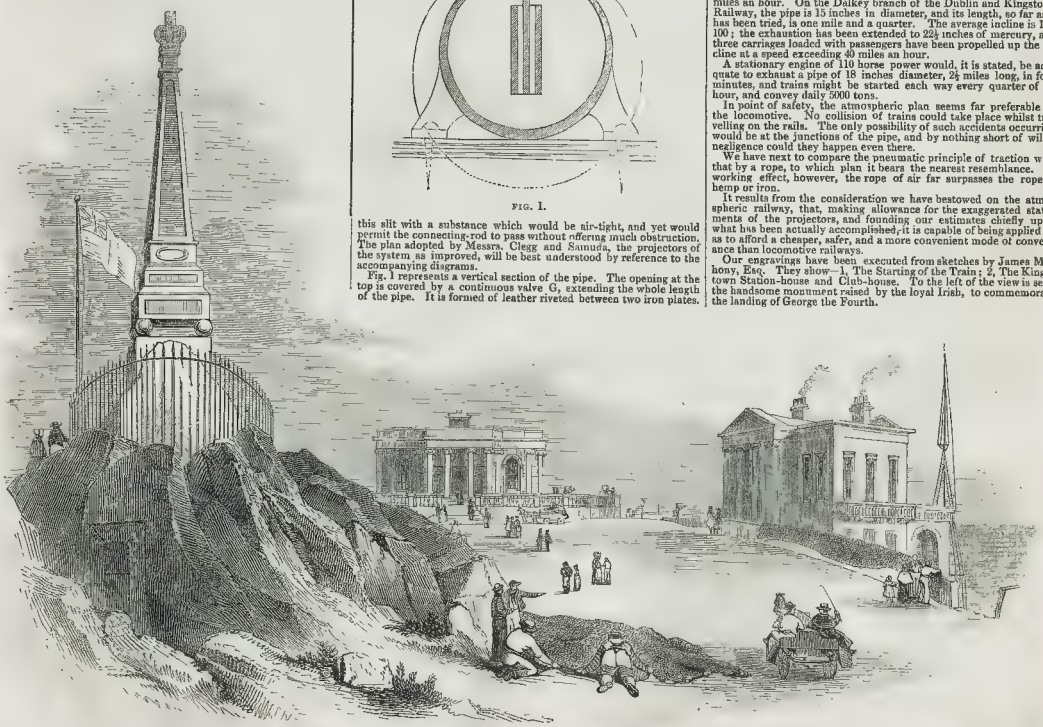
A stationary engine of 110 horse power would, it is stated, be adequate to exhaust a pipe of 18 inches diameter, 2½ miles long, in four minutes, and trains might be started each way every quarter of an hour, and convey daily 5000 tons.

In point of safety, the atmospheric plan seems far preferable to the locomotive. No collision of trains could take place whilst travelling on the rails. The only possibility of such accidents occurring would be at the junctions of the pipe, and by nothing short of wilful negligence could they happen even there.

We have next to compare the pneumatic principle of traction with that by a rope, to which plan it bears the nearest resemblance. In working effect, however, the rope of air far surpasses the rope of hemp or iron.

It results from the consideration we have bestowed on the atmospheric railway, that, making allowance for the exaggerated statements of the projectors, and founding our estimates chiefly upon what has been actually accomplished, it is capable of being applied so as to afford a cheaper, safer, and a more convenient mode of conveyance than locomotive railways.

Our engravings have been executed from sketches by James Mahony, Esq. They show—1. The Starting of the Train; 2, The Kingstown Station-house and Club-house. To the left of the view is seen the handsome monument raised by the loyal Irish, to commemorate the landing of George the Fourth.



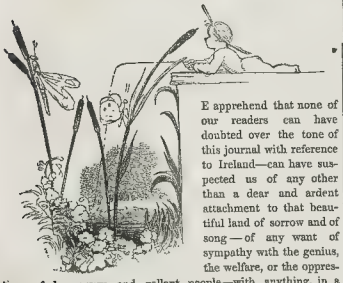
GEO. IV. OBELISK—THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—THE KINGSTOWN STATION AND CLUB-HOUSE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844.—REPRINT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 89, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13, 1844. [Sixpence.

IRELAND—THE APPROACHING STATE TRIALS.



APPREHEND that none of our readers can have doubted over the tone of this journal with reference to Ireland—can have suspected us of any other than a dear and ardent attachment to that beautiful land of sorrow and of song—of any want of sympathy with the genius, the welfare, or the oppressions of her warm and gallant people—with anything, in a word, short of a patriotic love for the country—which is not the less sincere for being the reverse of revolutionary—or the less enduring because it would cement the strength and cordiality which binds it to the British monarchy—in the best and wisest and strongest of all social, moral, and political ties—the tie of that union by which England calls it her Sister Kingdom, and our Queen regards it as second child of her realms. But why need we repeat that we love Ireland. Is there any point of grievance in her fair distracted territory—among her wild enthusiastic people—that we have not manfully and impartially denounced as an evil to be redressed? And still we hold on to our course—still we tell our present, and all Governments, that Ireland must be studied like England—through the affections of her people—and that wrong must be strangled with animosity, so that neither may survive. All political strifes—all hereditary feelings—all religious difficulties—are not to be overcome suddenly; it is not in the nature of events, the country, or the people, that they should; but there are practical afflictions which might and must be redressed, and which a Government may meet more fearlessly than ever they can meet sedition with prosecution, and relieve more generously than ever they can pardon the agitation to which they give—but too unfortunately—the semblance of excuse. We have denounced the Poor-laws lustily—we have dwelt indignantly upon their bad and brutal principle—their total inapplicability to miserable and far spread Irish poverty—their want of consolation to suffering, of domestic sympathy with the purer affections which remain holy always in the human heart, and holiest when they burn brightly in the bosoms of those whom the world has frowned upon and crushed—(for is not Love most beautiful when it is the one sweet light shining amid a storm of sorrows)—their stinging injustice and untender means of practice and operation—in a word, their wholesale social and political infamy—blighting, blasting, and withering as it sweeps over the poor.

We have addressed ourselves to the subject of absenteeism, and implored the administrators of affairs to inquire how far that and the other great and essential question of the relations of landlord and tenant, are capable of mitigatory legislation, of harmonizing the perhaps only partial remedy.

We have sought to soothe the paramount religious disagreements which stir, and prompt, and goad the inveteracy of political opposition, by preaching a doctrine of tolerance and indulgence, which we should be too happy to see responded to upon the soil of the country for whose good it was invoked.

We have prayed at the hands of Governments and agitators alike, a silencing of that quick, varying, and uncertain storm of the national soul—that wild social turbulence—that undefined impetuosity of action and of thought, which have alternately heated and lacerated Ireland's bosom, until speculation flies from them in terror, and commerce gazes upon them with alarm. We would fain have conjured the spirit of calm—of bright repose—of ministering safety and confidence—to have lured the gold of our English capitalists to that fine field for its outlay—for the promotion of a glorious system of agriculture, where the earth, though not dug deeper than its surface, is capable of giving mines of wealth—for the impetus to trade, the employment of the people, and the institution of public works; but when we asked for the blessings of such a system agitation scowled down upon us its fury—when we claimed for Ireland the bread of prosperity her own disturbers presented her with a stone!

Well, then, we have surely loved Ireland; and according to our, poor and humble ability, would serve her too. And let no one say that we had a spark of unfriendliness in our bosom when loudly, heartily, emphatically, we raised our voice against Repeal. That word, when agitation had taught Ireland to ring with it, we would gladly have heard sounded without a single echo! We would take Ireland as the Sister of England's bosom, and we would not bear to see the parting of their sweet embrace. England, we have said before—and when we speak of England, we speak of her people, and not her Governments—has evinced a ready sympathy with the social and political sufferings of the "Shamrock Isle;" and the connection which has held them together has improved Ireland—in happiness, in riches, and in trade. The severance of that tie, if it were possible—which, in the present position of events, we solemnly aver that it is not—would ruin the Sister Kingdom irretrievably, and for ever. We spoke up then firmly, inexorably, against Repeal—we spoke against no party, against no order of political faith apart from that, but against the dangerous speculation itself. We attacked O'Connell—at once and above board—for agitating his too fevered and susceptible countrymen with that alarming question; but upon all others—upon every ground of expedient legislation for Ireland's good—we affirmed that stern impartiality and neutrality of purpose, which, flinging party from its presence as the cursed "madness of many," addressed itself only to promoting what was right, and annihilating what was shameful. In O'Connell we denounced the present agitator and not the past patriot—and in Repeal we hated the specious and fictitious remedy for wrongs and sorrows which we had deplored, but not denied!

And now, upon the eve of those momentous state trials—of which our next number will record the early progress we hope—with the same earnestness of purpose against the object of Repeal—to vindicate the same impartial dignity with respect to the proceedings at issue against the head repealers—we would gladly hear the cry of faction hushed as the court of justice opened. We believe that it would be more honest, more honourable, more religious, more true to the spirit of the Constitution, if all men would abstain from giving breath to the lungs of Party during these judicial investigations. Why this rage about Crown and traverser—Protestant and Catholic—over a plain, simple, solemn process of the law—which ought to be without quibble in its exercise, deceit in its nature, or partiality in its conduct, and which should be surrounded with dignity and decorum as the head bastions of a fortress impregnable and impassable to all but Justice herself. To our minds there is a sort of guilt even in the prejudgment of out-door popular opinion—and the wrangle of courts which accuse juries before they embark upon their sacred functions is unseemly and disgusting in the extreme. The jury panel for the Irish state trials is now struck, and we care not one jot how it is constituted. We hear that the Crown has struck off so many Catholics, and the traversers so many Protestants, and that the traversers themselves are some of them Protestants and some of them Catholics—so that right or wrong seems pretty evenly balanced between them; but we care not a jot for that, nor should we have cared if all the jury had been Protestants or all Catholics. We place our faith for justice in much higher considerations than these—in the inviolability of an oath tendered from earth to Heaven, and laid at the footstool of the throne of God. And next to this sacred security, we place a firm reliance upon our belief that the merchants, tradesmen, and gentlemen of Dublin are too proud of their honour, too chary of their respectability, and too fond of the rectitude of their own conscience, and the principle which speaks within, to commit the crime of perjury, either for Queen Victoria or for Daniel O'Connell. They will hear, see, sift, think, and decide—we are sure fairly, that is, as they think they ought—we believe justly, that is, as we hope they will—and without party or prejudice, whatever may be the issue—we exclaim fervently, "May God defend the right."

Now we have thought it proper to write so much about Ireland and her state litigation, before plunging into the heart of the interesting crisis that awaits her—we believe our readers will take this article as an earnest of the pure, but at the same time fearless impartiality with which we shall watch this great tournament in the halls of justice; and in this belief we have only to add—not, we hope, an ungracious or ill-considered promise—that our illustrations of the trials will be proportionate to the grandeur of the occasion, and the dignity of the theme, and will every way vindicate the character of the Illustrated London News!

VERA CRUZ.—See next page.

VERA CRUZ.—ARRIVAL OF THE WEST INDIA AND MEXICAN MAILS.

The Clyde, Royal Mail Company's steamer, Captain Symons, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning, bringing the following mails:—Columbian, Mexican, and West Indian.

The news from Mexico is somewhat important and dramatic. On the fourteenth of November, when the Clyde arrived at Vera Cruz, it was learnt that Santa Anna had visited that place the day previous, and that he had had the troops drawn up in the square and harangued them. He stated that he had arrived for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications, and that war with England was inevitable; that he was determined to support the honour of his country to the fullest extent, and would defend the castle of San Juan de Ulloa in person, and would resign it only with his life. About four o'clock in the afternoon, however, shortly after this bombastic exhibition had taken place, a special messenger arrived with the information that he had been re-elected President for a further term of five years. The news was received by the military with great rejoicing and enthusiasm, but no particular manifestation was made by the civilians on this announcement. The moment the information had been communicated, Santa Anna immediately mounted his horse, and returned to his house in great haste, without inspecting one of the fortifications, or taking further notice of the troops in any shape whatever. It is the opinions of the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that he merely made the demonstration for the purpose of securing his election, and that his denunciations against England were sheer bravado, and nothing else.

Her Majesty's ship of war Albatross was at Vera Cruz, as also three French corvettes and a Spanish frigate.

An illustrative view of Vera Cruz may, at this moment, be specially interesting to our readers. It is still the most important commercial town in the United Mexican States. It lies on the south-western shores of the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico; though it has, properly speaking, no harbour, but only a roadstead formed by several shoals, which enclose in a semi-circular form a tract of sea, which in many parts offers good anchorage. The largest of the shoals lies opposite the town, and at its western extremity is a rocky island, on which the fortress of St. Juan de Ulua is built.

The town is built on a level and arid shore, consisting of sand, and almost destitute of vegetation; but at the back of the town are sand-hills, rising from 25 to 36 feet above their base, and the high temperature which there sand hills acquire in summer, and the reflection of the solar rays from them are considered the principal cause of the temperature of Vera Cruz from May to September, being somewhat higher than the mean annual temperature of the equator.

Vera Cruz is inclosed by walls, which surround the town so completely that the free circulation of air is impeded; and disease is, accordingly, very prevalent. The streets are, however, very wide; the paving is very good, and each street has raised footways, formed of lime, sand, and shells, which equals stone in durability, and is highly polished by the feet of passengers. Many of the houses are excellent; all of them are constructed of porous white coral, which composes the cliffs on the coast; the houses, too, are flat-topped, and covered with cement, and these roofs serve as tanas for rain-water. There are many public buildings, including several hospitals. The population is stated to be now about 12,000 inhabitants.

Vera Cruz, though its trade has declined since the War of Independence, still serves as an outlet for mining produce, and of all the cochineal destined for the markets of Europe and the United States; tobacco, sugar, coffee, jalap, vanilla, and sarsaparilla are also among its exports. The greater part of the tobacco, and even some tracts along the Pacific, are supplied with foreign goods from the capital, which receives them by the way of Vera Cruz, which town, therefore, must be considered as the port of the city of Mexico.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, JAN. 9.

SPAIN.

The affairs of Spain are in so confused a state that it would be hazardous to form an opinion. The various letters I have received this morning from Madrid, all agree that a crisis is imminent, and that the struggle will be severe. The members are preparing for a general election, the Progressists have emissaries in every part of the country exciting a spirit of discontent against the Government, and agitating for a popular rising. Whether the ministers or their opponents will succeed, it is difficult to say—the question remains in the hands of the military, a body corrupt, incentious, and disorganised. At the present moment, the military, as regards the officers, are friendly to the Government, and may be considered their instruments. In every part of Spain they not only insult all those who possess liberal sentiments, but have taken on themselves to destroy the press. The following article, which appeared on the 26th ult. in a Cadiz paper called *El Nuevo Defensor del Pueblo*, is a fair sample of the general conduct of the *furet protectors of the people*. The paper says:—Yesterday an article appeared in this paper declaring that amongst those who excited the civil and military authorities on Sunday last, was a Captain of Cavalry, who WISHED HIS MORSE COULD WALK IN THE BLOOD OF LIBERALS. The Captain came yesterday to our office, and asked for the editor. On being told that he was absent he returned, threatening to pull down the printing-office. Soon after, the editor, sitting quietly in a coffee-house, was touched on the shoulder. On turning round he beheld the Captain, who exclaimed, 'You have insulted me,' and instantly drew his sabre and made a cut at the editor, which with great difficulty he avoided. The editor then left the *café*, pursued by the Captain. Having sought refuge in another coffee-house, the waiter assisted him in escaping. Afterwards, three soldiers entered the *café* and greatly insulted every person present, and great damage was done to the premises. A party of municipal guards protected the printing-office from any attack." The same scenes have taken place in Madrid and other principal towns. Should the ministers be able to gorge these *valiant fellows* with money, they will not only stick to them, but do all their dirty work! It was reported in Madrid that a Carlist conspiracy had been discovered, which was to have broken out at Las Rosas, but had been prevented by the vigilance of the authorities.

The last accounts from Madrid are to the 3rd; there was nothing fresh. Mr. Bulwer had been presented to the President of the Council, by Mr. Jerningham, the Secretary of Legation.

Letters from Catalonia to the 2nd give us positive that Ametller had capitulated on the 30th ult. The inhabitants of Barcelona made an attempt at revolt on the 31st ult., under the direction of the late Secretary of the revolutionary Junta, Montana y Roma, and the Colonel Riera, but it has been repressed by the governor.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome, of a late date, confirm the report of the intended marriage of Queen Isabella of Spain, and Count de Trapani, youngest brother of the King of Naples. The Prince is not more than sixteen years of age, and has not yet completed his education at the College of Nobles.

The Marquis Masgrave, and the Director General of Texas, two of the wealthiest noblemen in Italy, lately died at Naples. They have given the whole of their fortune to the Jesuits, and other religious communities.

Tranquility, by the latest accounts, appeared to be restored in the Papal States, and every precaution was being taken by the Government to prevent a repetition of the late disorders.

GERMANY.

Letters from Trieste of the 23rd December, state that several Greek priests had reappeared in the Adriatic; they had already captured two vessels and murdered the crew. The Austrian and Greek Governments had sent some fast sailing vessels in pursuit of them.

A treaty has been agreed to between Prussia and Austria for uniting the railroad of Upper Silesia, now in a state of construction, to that of the Emperor Ferdinand, by means of a branch line passing from Giemuts to Neumunts near to the Prussian frontier

The King of Wirtemberg has ordered a grant to be made to the Jews for keeping up their places of religious worship, schools and hospitals.

On Carnatinas Eve Prince Albert of Prussia went in his carriage to the street in Berlin which bears his name, and, having called around him all the poor inhabitants, distributed to them money and clothing. He also paid such of their debts as were owing to bakers, butchers, and tailors.

FRANCE.

The debate in the Chamber of Peers yesterday was interesting. The report of the Committee of the Address was brought up by the Duke de Broglie. It is nearly an echo of the speech. The latter part of the first paragraph evidently alludes to the visit of the Legitimatist Princes to England, it speaks of "criminal manœuvres," and the last phrase is, "The King has kept his oaths—what Frenchman could forget or betray his own?" The Duke de Richelieu was the first legitimate Peer who spoke on the address. He observed that in 1830 he was a Peer of France, and consequently the principal obligations which the honour that had been transmitted to him brought with it, and not thinking himself freed from those obligations by the changes that had taken place in the state, he had determined to remain in his duty and to take the oath was required—he took the oath, and had never broken it. An occasion presented itself to go to a neighbouring country to express to the Duke de Bordeaux the sentiments which he should always consider it a particular honour to entertain. The Marquis de Veyrac, another Legitimist Peer, thought that the last phrase of the first paragraph of the address appeared to attack both the dignity of the Chamber and the independence of its members. In 1830 he had served a royal child, the loyal heir to a throne, had been included in the exile of his family. What reproaches had one to address to the young and chief victims of the fatal ordonnances? None! Prudence had preserved that royal child, and brought him to man's estate. He wished to gain information by visiting different countries, and for two years he had been travelling through Europe. At present he was in England. What was he doing there? Was he sailing around him adventurers and men of arms? No! A few friends had crossed the Channel to express to him their respect and their affection. Who would dare to blame them? He would affirm loudly that the progress of civilisation would prevent all blame or punishment falling on the meeting of the noblest sentiments between the most respectable misfortune. M. Guizot, in reply, said that the present Government had not attempted to exercise any exaggerated surveillance over the Prince to whom allusion had been made; but when his presence in one or the great capitals of Europe appeared to involve one of two consequences—either to place the French ambassador in a false position, or to furnish matter for exciting men's passions—we at once declared that such a position could not last, and that if it were persisted in the presence of our ambassador appeared to us neither suitable nor proper. England is a country of great liberty and great publicity. The Government was aware that the English Government was not armed against the consequences which we had treated of elsewhere; but, at the same time, we had a right to reckon on its loyal friendship Our hopes in that respect had not been deceived. The Queen of England refused to receive the Duke of Bordeaux, and by that step gave a striking proof of her displeasure, and her disapprobation of the political colour that was attempted to be given to this journey, and the consequences that might be drawn from it After the resolution of the Queen not to receive either in public or in private the Duke de Bordeaux, scenes took place in Belgrave-square, to which intentionally he would apply the epithet of scandalous—yes, scandalous, in the eyes of all men of sense or worth in every country. The Prince travelling for improvement, and in its place the title of Pretender to the Throne of France—of Pretender in virtue of a right which, since 1830, no French subject living under the laws can for an instant allow to appear. The Legitimist party had not to burden a certain number of their adherents, and he had no hesitation in affirming that by far the greater portion of that party blamed energetically what had just been lauded in the Chamber. He believed that the Legitimist party, like every other old party in the country, united by deeply-rooted sentiments and beliefs, reckoned amongst its members men animated by noble and good feelings, but the wisest, the most moderate, and the most intelligent, in all parties, allowed themselves to be excited by political busy bodies. In fact, gentlemen, to use a vulgar phrase, "the tail ran away with the head." (Applause.) Such were the motives that led the Government to regard as dubious the sentiments expressed in the address. They should not quit the course of moderate and liberal policy which they professed, but they should take every possible measure for the future, as well as at present, to prevent the recurrence of events which filled the mercy of rash attempts. That was the point which the address arrived at when it declared that "factions were put down, and the powers of the state, whilst they disdained their denunciations, found their united watch and their firm manœuvres." Yes, they should disdain, as they had hitherto done, all vain denunciations; but when they became revolting scandals or threatening symptoms of announcement. In fact, a criminal manœuvre should not be treated as mere frivolity, and, with the assistance of the Chambers, they were sure to succeed. (Applause.)

The Committee on the address of the Chamber of Deputies have elected M. Saint Marc Girardin to be their reporter. The Committee, by a majority of eight to two, voted that the address should express the same sentiments as those contained in the speech from the Throne, with the exception of a paragraph in favour of the nationality of Poland

Lord Brougham and Sir Henry and Lady Webster have returned to Paris.

On Saturday the examination of the different colleges got up a pretty demonstration in favour of the ill-timed speech of M. Lafitte in the Chamber of Deputies. After delivering an address to the old ultra-Liberal, they went in a body to pay a visit to the poor Berenger, whom the Foreign Office has put under the ban of M. Guizot." Not finding M. Berenger at home, they amused themselves in insulting the Commissary of Police, and finished the day by about a dozen of them being arrested.

The *Journal des Chemens de Fer* notices a discovery for railway travelling of rather a novel character. It consists of an enormous wheel, large enough to contain a horse and its driver. This wheel is on the principle of a squirrel's cage, in which the animal, although he never moves forward, constantly causes the cage to revolve. Other wheels, connected with the train, are set in motion by the revolutions of the monster wheel, and thus the train is made to advance in the ratio of the speed of the horse

Our Carnival has commenced rather dull; it is, however, expected that most of the fashionable salons will be opened next week. With the exception of the Italian Opera, the theatres are badly attended—indeed, there is no novelty to attract an audience. The principal parts in the opera "La Fortune en Dormant" is confided to Mesdames Stoltz and Dorus-Gras, Messrs. Levasseur and Barroilhet. The principal character in Auber's "Syrène" has been given to Mademoiselle Lavoye. It is said that "Caghostro," a comic opera, in three acts, will be brought out on the 15th.

Donizetti is at present in Vienna, rather indisposed; his medical attendants have a dread him to seek repose for some time. Notwithstanding the opinion of the doctors, this *fecunde maestro* has already spoken to write for the Milan theatres two operas and a ballet, and has promised to write for our Grand Opera the music to Scribe's piece, "Jeanne la Folle."

Mademoiselle Grisi, "la Diva Assoluta," is playing at Naples with great success. Thus opera does the maestro great credit, and, according to the opinion of the Italian amateurs, can be compared to the "Pirate," "Sonnambula," "L'Elisir," and "Anna Bolena."

Rossini's "Siege de Corinthe" is in rehearsal at Prague. The libretto has been translated into the Bohemian language.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon correspondence of the 2d inst. brings the intelligence of the opening of the Cortes by the Queen in person that day

Senor Olozaga arrived at Lisbon at the end of the last month, and was residing on the 1st instant in one of the suburbs of that city.

The late ministerial crisis in Portugal has terminated in the refusal of the Queen to accept the resignation of the present ministry: her Majesty's subsequent proposal to him to form a new ministry, and his declining to do so, and reinstation with his colleague. The continuance of the ministry has been marked by her Majesty's especial favour, conferred on the Prime Minister by his elevation to the dignity of a Councillor of State

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"Noble Peers of the Kingdom and Senores Deputies of the Portuguese Nation.—I see with pleasure once more assembled in this honourable house the representatives of the nation, the fundamental law of the state has invested with the noble character of legislative interpreters of the national wishes and opinions.

"With the view of making myself more intimately acquainted with the wants of the people, accompanied by my august consort and two of my children, I left the capital for some weeks to visit the principal towns of Alemtejo and Estremadura, and I hope that this visit will not prove unprofitable, or fail to contribute to the prosperity of the inhabitants of those places, whose love, loyalty, and respect towards my royal person, it gratifies me to give public testimony of in this place.

"Subsequently to the solemn opening of the last legislative session, it pleased Providence to afford other means of security to the throne of these kingdoms in the birth of an Infanta.

"I have the satisfaction of being able to assure you that I continue to receive from allied nations assured proofs of friendship; and I confidently expect that the negotiations with the Holy See will be shortly brought to a conclusion—the rights of the crown have been preserved, and the wants of the Lusitanian Church attended to

"And to me it is above all things agreeable, to assure you that the public tranquillity has not suffered the slightest alteration in these kingdoms.

"In determining the force to be kept up, both military and marine, you will attend to the interests of the honour and security of the nation.

"In conformity with the constitutional character of the monarchy, the statement of the revenue and expenditure of the state for the future economic year will be presented to you; and as well with respect to this object, as in regard to the different measures which the Government has to propose to you the proposals which they will deem fit, and which experience has demonstrated the necessity of. I fully expect that the Chambers will afford my Government that co-operation which is to be expected from its zeal and its interest in the public weal."

GREECE.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the following note from Lord Aberdeen to the British Minister at the Court of King Otho.—"The financial position of Greece gave rise in the month of April to a meeting of the conference of London, which produced four protocols. Three of them were signed at St. Petersburgh to be acted with the most perfect good understanding. The Russian representative not having full powers to accept definitively these protocols, they have not been published. It was agreed between them to send them to St. Petersburgh to be signed by the Emperor. After the events of the 3rd of September, Prince Wallenstein Oettingen received a commission from the King of Bavaria to hand to the conference at London a note, and to come to an understanding with the Courts of London and Paris relative to Greece. According to this note, the King of Bavaria appeared to wish to acknowledge the representative Government accepted in Greece as King Otho had written to the King of Bavaria after the 30th of September, that constitutional institutions were not only useful but necessary to the country. King Louis expressed at the same time his wish that the Powers would continue to cause his rights to be respected and his throne to be consolidated. The French and English Governments, therefore, have determined to give their representatives of Greece special instructions relative to the present state in that country.

WEST INDIES.

By the steamer Clyde, arrived at Southampton some days behind her time, we have accounts to the 8th December. The gazette, bringing the sum of £26,490 dollars on freight, 4,661 ounces of gold and gold dust, 3,690 oz. of silver, 152 oz. of platina, and £1,463 in British money, with one box of emeralds, &c.

In Jamaica the Legislature had passed some useful bills, and among others, one for the railway from Kingston to Spanish Town, and one for a census of the island, being, we believe, the first ever taken, and likely to prove of some importance in determining hereafter the increase in a free black population as compared with one still in slavery. Trade was still dull, and money so scarce, that it was even apprehended by some that there would soon be serious difficulties among the mercantile community of the colony.

In Barbadoes the weather continued dry and the planters were anxious for a little rain

There are statements in the West India journals of the slave trade being very openly prosecuted in Cuba, under the sanction of the new Governor General, O'Donnell, who, if this be true, will, we trust, be properly and promptly called to account for his conduct. We fear, from the concurrent testimony reaching us, that the slave trade is really on the increase, despite the vigilance of our cruisers, owing to the shameful violation of existing treaties by foreign powers.

AMERICA

The packet ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, landed her papers at a late hour on Wednesday night, at Liverpool. She sailed from New York on the 21st ultimo, and by her we have received papers of the 20th and 21st; the intermediate dates, viz., the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, are on board the packet ship New York, which sailed from New York on the 19th, two days before the Liverpool, and is now off the port.

The papers we have received do not contain any news of importance. There is not a line in them from Canada. The proceedings of the American Congress do not appear to have been of a character to excite any attention. It is reported that some changes will certainly be made in the Tariff, and it is added that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means are in favour of a great and decided reduction in the duties, and that they intend to introduce a bill forthwith.

News from Monte Video to the 16th of October, received at New York by the Liverpool from Rio Janeiro, announces that the blockade of that port was strictly maintained by Admiral Brown, who had issued a proclamation forbidding the entrance of any vessel with articles for the use of his opponents

H.M.S. Spy had captured three slavers off the coast of Africa. One of them had 500 slaves on board, all of whom were liberated, and the vessel condemned and sold.

The mercantile accounts are less satisfactory than those received by the last steam-ship. There was scarcely any business doing in any of the New York Markets, and the money was particularly dull. On the day preceding the sailing of the Liverpool there was little business done, and what was, was generally transacted at a decline of prices.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BLUNTISHAM.—On Monday evening last, about seven o'clock, a fire was discovered raging in the homestead of Mr. Aspden, farmer of the place, and one of the guardians of the poor. The flames were soon got under, in spite of the exertions of the neighbours, and the presence of two engines, were not subdued till all the stacks in the yard but one, and a barn containing threshed corn were consumed. The dwelling-house was saved, but the implements and stock on the premises. There is no doubt as to the conflagration having been caused by an incendiary, as Mr. Aspden has for some time past been subject to a system of annoyance. Mr. Aspden has been insured in the amount of about one-half of the stacks were cut off, and very lately all the gates on his farm were despoiled of their hinges.

CAMBRIDGE.—At March on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, a large thatched barn, the property of Mrs. Barton, widow, was discovered to be on fire; the premises are situate in the town, and from the rapid and powerful ascendancy of the flames it was found impossible to preserve any portion of either building or contents. The fire engines of the town were quickly brought to the scene of destruction, and a plentiful supply of water was obtained; at one period, however, considerable fears were entertained for the safety of the property of Mr. Teesdale, wine merchant, but fortunately the fire was confined to the premises in which it originated. The barn had been used as a carpenter's shop, in the occupation of Mr. Bevis, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Peyton, and contained a quantity of deals, &c. This fire is generally thought to have been accidental, though a different opinion prevails in some quarters. The property, we believe, is not insured.

CAMBRIDGE.—MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Mr Cristord, for many years the proprietor of the Bull, one of the principal hotels of Cambridge, was found drowned in the Cam on Monday morning, under circumstances in which it was difficult to come to the conclusion whether his death proceeded from accident or self-destruction. A labourer named Darnell, of Newenham, perceived a hat lying on the bank, near a place called the Bull Leys, and a few yards from this, in the river, he observed a human body standing upright, with the water coming up nearly over his head, which proved afterwards to be the body of Mr. Cristord. He had his gloves on, and his coat was buttoned up to the chin. The body was cold, the face black, and the clothes dry, as if he had fallen to the mud at the bottom, and had been struggling to get out.

GLOUCESTER. MANSLAUGHTER AT A CARD TABLE.—A young man named Richard Fricker met with an unfortunate end on Saturday evening last. A party of some boon companions, in a beershop called the Plasterers' Arms, in Barton-street, when another man, named George Fricker, joined the party about seven o'clock, and they all sat down to play at cards. He was intoxicated, and very quarrelsome, and as the game proceeded, he looked over the cards of one of the players, and made a signal to his partner for the purpose of showing what cards were out. This aggravated Cole, who told him he would play no more, and threw up his hand. Fricker then challenged Cole to fight, and Cole rose from his seat, and struck a severe blow in the mouth. A proposition was made to adjourn to the yard, but Fricker would not agree to this; and, taking an opportunity, hit Cole a violent blow under the jaw with his fist, which knocked him down. In the fall he struck his head against the bar of his head, and continued to beat him for some time, until he lay outstretched on the floor, and upon being called on to rise, it was found that he was quite dead. Fricker then laid hold of the landlord, threw him on the ground, and beat him about the head. Mr. Hughes, a medical man, promptly attended, and pronounced Cole to be dead. The landlord was much hurt

his pockets a phial, containing laudanum was found. Every effort was made to counteract the effects of the poison, but in vain; the unfortunate gentleman expired on Saturday afternoon.

ST. IVES.—During last week a labourer employed on the farm of Mr. Wratten, farmer, of Needingworth, near St. Ives, discovered what he considered to be a piece of paper projecting from one of his master's stacks, when, on a nearer inspection, it was ascertained to be a sort of a large fuse attached to a ball of what is considered to contain combustible matter, which was placed about a foot in the stack. The paper or fuse had been lighted at the end exposed, but from some fortunate reason had smouldered a short time and gone out.

IRELAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Friday Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, attended at Mr. Bourne's office for the purpose of reducing the Jury list to the number of 24. Mr. Pierce Mahony and Mr. Cantwell, solicitors, were in attendance on behalf of the Traversers. Mr. Steele and Mr. Barrett were also present.

Mr. Bourne, addressing Mr. Steele, said: As you appear one of the parties on the record, and appear in person, FIELD—for I say, if you have anything to offer, I am quite ready to hear you, before proceeding with the immediate business for which we have met here.

Mr. Steele: I do not intend just now to trouble you, but I beg to inform you that my attorney is present, and under his guidance I am acting.

Mr. Mahony complained of several qualified persons, some of whom were Roman Catholics, being omitted from the Jury list, and Mr. Bourne, refusing to entertain the subject, he handed in the following protest:—

"COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, CROWN SIDE.
"THE QUEEN *v.* DANIEL O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.

"I require you to take notice that I do hereby protest, on behalf of the traversers, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and the other proceedings taken and steps taken in striking a jury in this case. First—Because the names of a great number of persons qualified to be inserted upon the special jury list, and whose right had been allowed by the Recorder of the City of Dublin, have been fraudulently and unjustly omitted from the special juror list. Secondly—Because you refused to receive evidence to prove the above fact, although proof of the same was in readiness and tendered to you. Thirdly—Because many persons not resident in the county in the special juries list who do not reside in the county of the City of Dublin.

Because you refused evidence of the said fact, although proof of the same was in readiness and tendered to you. FIELD—Because several of the persons struck in striking names were drawn yesterday do not reside in the county of the City of Dublin. For these reasons, in addition to those I offered to you yesterday, and also to those given to you in writing yesterday by Mr. Forde, I solemnly protest against any further proceeding in striking a jury in this case. Dated the 8th day of January, 1844.

"PIERCE MAHONY, Attorney.

"To Walter Bourne, Esq., Clerk of the Peace."

The reduction of the jury list was then proceeded with, and on the part of the Crown the names of eleven Catholics and a gentleman named Hamilton, a native of England, were struck off. A similar number of persons, supposed to be hostile to the Repeal question, were struck off on the part of the traversers, and the affair terminated after some very strong observations had been indulged in by Mr. Cantwell. The Sheriff disclaimed being actuated by other than the most impartial motives, and Mr. Mahony bore testimony to this fact.

In consequence of this exclusion of all the Roman Catholics from the special jury in the state trials, a requisition is in progress for an aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, to petition Parliament and address the Queen on the subject.

Very extensive alterations are being made in the interior of the Court of Queen's Bench preparatory to the coming trials. The gallery has been extended back to the extreme end of the court, and new stairs have been erected to the side boxes. Both the inner and outer bars have been divided by a partition, and the seats at the end of the bar have been taken away, which makes the place much more ample, and will be available for accommodating many more persons than heretofore. The alterations about the table are judicious, and the side bar has been amplified, in order that the "conspirators" may have places there. One of the side galleries, including the jury-box attached, will be appropriated to the reporters, who, it is needless to say, should have every facility and accommodation afforded to them on this important occasion. It was said that the front seat of the above gallery was to be set apart for "peers, and other high personages," but on making inquiry on the subject, both the High and Sub-Sheriff declared that one of the galleries should be reserved exclusively for the reporters, and that a person, no matter what be his rank or station, would not be allowed to interfere with the reporters, or disturb them in the discharge of the all-important duty which they had to perform.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—Summonses were this day served, by the Crown, upon several members of the committee of the Repeal Association, who are required to attend as witnesses at the trials. Yesterday and this day summonses were also served upon those of the gentlemen of the Dublin newspapers, who are required to give evidence on behalf of the Crown. As all the witnesses are to be excluded from the court, unless the witness actually under examination, this summoning of the reporters will produce extreme inconvenience to the various journals to which they belong, as well as disappointment to the public.

JANUARY 10.—A notice of great importance was last night served upon the traversers and their attorneys, calling upon them to produce among the list of the minute-books, letter-books, account-books, lists of Repeal wardens, and original documents used at the several meetings of the Repeal Association and the "monster" meetings throughout the country.

HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK. I have just learned that a very general rumour prevails that the trials are abandoned. Such a rumour is not new—but the present has not an air worthy at least of some notice. The grounds assigned are, that after the Recorder left here and arrived at Drayton Manor, he discovered among his papers some sheets of the jury list, which contained the names of some of the Roman Catholics, above whose absence from the panel so much has been said and written during the past five or six days.

I mention this rumour without having made any inquiry in a quarter qualified to confirm or contradict it, at time presses, to save the post.

Wagers are already made that no trial will be had this term. Probably the knowing ones think that some crotchet has arisen which cannot be overcome in time.

JAN. 11.—Hilary Term was opened this day with the usual formalities, and the Queen's Bench was much crowded at an early hour. Rumour busied itself in debating the matter with the fictions that orders had come from the other side of the water, to put an end to the proceedings against Mr. O'Connell and the other accused parties, but there is no foundation for the rumour.

To show the anxiety of the public to be present at the state trials, I may mention a matter which would otherwise be only of local interest; the County Grand Jury box and the adjoining gallery having been set apart for the press.

REPORTING.—A meeting has been held of the Dublin Reporters and the Correspondents of the London Press, and a resolution of the following purport carried:—

"Resolved—That having been informed that several members of our body have been summoned to give evidence on the approaching State Trials, we feel it incumbent on us to protest firmly against the principle involved in this proceeding; and we declare our conviction that to compel reporters and correspondents of the public press to give evidence in the course of judicial proceedings respecting matters which come under their observation exclusively in that capacity, would be attended with great public inconvenience—would embarrass us in the discharge of our onerous duties, and by compromising our neutrality would materially impair, if not destroy, that confidence we have heretofore been favoured with by all classes of the public."

[We can ourselves bear testimony to Mr. Latouche's great courtesy towards the press, and we think he deserves the thanks of the public for his conduct but we would take leave to suggest to him the propriety of placing the police constables *outside* the door instead of *inside* the gallery, as they were stationed during the proceedings last term, to the great annoyance of the "Fourth Estate."—ED. I. L. N.]

On Thursday Mr. O'Connell arrived at Clonmel. The corporation and the traders went out to met him; he was conducted into the town in a triumphal procession, and was greeted as he passed from every house. He appeared in excellent health and spirits, and much gratified at the devoted marks of attachment bestowed upon him by the inhabitants of the town. He addressed the assembled people from the balcony of his hotel, and most emphatically urged them above all things to keep the peace, and avoid every kind of violence. He was afterwards entertained at a banquet, at which the Very Rev. Dr. Burke was in the chair, and about 300 gentlemen were present.

On his way to Dublin Mr. O'Connell received an address from the corporation of Kilkenny, who went forth to meet him in full costume and with all the insignia of their office. He arrived in Dublin on Friday night.

At a meeting of the freeholders of Tipperary, held on the 4th of January, it was resolved to put Nicholas Maher, of Tenlulla, in nomination to fill the vacancy in the representation of that county. Mr. O'Connell was asked to allow his son Daniel O'Connell to stand, but he deferred to the claims of Mr. Maher, who was, he said, a patriot long before patriotism was fashionable.

At the Repeal meeting, held at the Conciliation Hall on Monday, the week's rent amounted to upwards of £600. Mr. O'Connell was present, and the attendance of members was more than usually numerous. The Attorney-General gallantly denounced the Landlord and Tenant Commission as a "humbug," and recommended the people, instead of crowding the streets during the Repeal trials, to read the accounts of them in the newspapers. He promised them, whatever might be the result, they would ultimately have the Irish Parliament in College-green.

THE CORPORATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held at the City Assembly House—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, when Alderman Roe moved the following resolution:—"That an address be prepared to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be pleased, on the assembling of Parliament, to direct that an inquiry be made into the grievances of Ireland, and that her Majesty would be graciously pleased in the meantime to direct the suspension of the present state prosecutions until effective measures shall be taken to redress those grievances, and that such address, when prepared, be submitted to the citizens at large for signature." A long debate ensued, which was ultimately adjourned until next day.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GENTLEMAN NEAR CHALK FARM.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before nine o'clock, the following most shocking and determined act of suicide was perpetrated by a youth apparently not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, and attired in the garb of a gentleman, in one of the fields adjoining the Chalk Farm Tavern, Camden Town. It appears that two boys, named Jones and Henry Crewe, were playing in the carpet-ground belonging to the father of the former, when they observed the deceased come from the direction of the Regent's Canal, and then load a pair of pistols. Shortly after they heard the report, and, on the boy Jones turning round, he saw the deceased falling. Crewe ran to the spot, and then called out "Murder!" The boy hove away together to find a policeman, and having met police constable John Carter, 88 S, near the York and Albany, they told him what had happened. On his arrival in the field he found the unfortunate deceased lying on his back, near the carpet-ground fence, with his head literally blown to atoms, and his face so shattered as not to leave the slightest trace of his features discernible. One pistol was lying near his right hand, discharged, and another on his left side, loaded nearly up to the muzzle and on full cock. At this time pulsation had not ceased, but the body presented a most appalling spectacle. On him being searched by the constable, upwards of a quarter of a pound of powder was found in a powder-flask, and four other separate parcels in deceased's pockets, together with three large bullets (which indicated from their appearance that he had carried them about with him some days), on which were also found patches a pewter, and a small piece of paper having writing on it of the words "Suffer Structure Account." He is of remarkable fine build, about five feet four inches in height, and has light brown hair. He was attired in a dark cloth frock coat with a figured shadow stripe, black cloth waistcoat and trousers, black handkerchief, nearly new, and lastly also a new Wellington boots, one of with red morocco leather, and his stockings were marked "J. A., No. 2." a black cloth cap was also found near the spot, which no doubt belonged to him. The body was conveyed to St. Pancras workhouse to await an inquest.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.—On Wednesday evening, shortly before six o'clock, the discovery of a horrid case of murder was made in Griffen-street, Deptford. It appears that the father of the two children returned home from London soon after five o'clock, having been in town all day on private business, and when, on going into the back parlour to meet his wife, he found her with her throat dreadfully cut, lying with her head towards the foot of the bed, weltering in her blood, but still alive, and, on getting a light, he discovered his two children, the names of one about two years of age, lying at their mother's feet next the head of the bed, with their throats so dreadfully cut that the knives had become almost immediately afterwards extinct. He ran out and informed the police, when Mr. Ewins, (S) Inspector, Lovell, 15 R, and Sergeant Roscoe, 2 R, entered the premises, and immediately sent for Dr. Arthur, the parish surgeon, and another gentleman, who came at once and sewed up the wound in the woman's throat, and by Mr. Forde, Lambeth-street, by the time the churchwardens, &c., had arrived, and searched the place, and after some time, they found a razor covered with blood. The name of the father is John Farnley Dickinson, recently carrying on the business of a licensed victualler at the Peterborough Arms, Parsons Green, Fulham, where it was understood he was unfortunate. His wife's maiden name was March, and she formerly lived at Kensington. At the time of the dreadful event Mr. Dickinson was keeping a lodging house at No. 5, Griffen-street. In some boxes and drawers were found an immense number of pawnbrokers' duplicates for articles pledged at Bermondsey, Horsleydown, Knightsbridge, and Kensington, and it is evident that the family had been supported by such means for some time past. The following part of a letter was found in a box by the bedside: "Dear Sir, I now write to you for the last time; you said last night it was the unhappy fault, it was owing to my own misconduct, that I was now in my present distress; but that I deny. I say now, and I shall always say, that you were the cause of my downfall at the Peterborough Arms. I am compelled to write to you, as I could not express myself to you last night. I now wish to know if you will be so kind as to pay my rent for me?" The prisoner was heard the woman say to the surgeon, police, and churchwarden, that she did the deed herself. Some brandy and water, and also warm tea was handed to the woman, which revived her a little, and enabled her to speak in a low tone. Mr. Dickinson was removed to the union workhouse for personal safety. Two policemen are left to watch the unhappy man.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, a house painter and decorator, named Pury, 42 years of age, who was at work at the town residence of the Duke of Devonshire, in Piccadilly, whilst standing upon the parapet, between thirty and forty feet from the ground, suddenly slipped and fell upon the grand entrance stones in the area in front of the premises. The poor fellow when raised was found to have sustained a shocking fracture of the vertebræ of the back, besides other serious injuries.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A BALL-ROOM.—A truly awful instance of the uncertainty of life was last night afforded in the neighbourhood of Kingsland. A party of friends had met to spend the evening at the house of Mr Thomas Edwards, brew-dealer, when one of the party, Miss Silas Fisher, who resided within a few miles of Edwards's, on standing up to join a quadrille, became suddenly seized, and before medical assistance could be obtained, the vital spark had fled. The deceased was much beloved and respected by a large circle of acquaintance.

SHIPWRECK. LOSS OF LIFE.—The Dublin newspapers, which arrived on Monday evening at the Dynas Coalworks, the property of Walter Coffin, Esq., in the parish of Llantrissent, in Glamorganshire. The case is at present involved in considerable mystery; from what we can collect, it was a case of fire-damp, and that from ten to twelve lives have been sacrificed, and severe injuries have been suffered by others. The roof of the pit has been blown up, and the bodies are all buried in the ruins, and it is contended that a week of day and night labour will be required before the bodies can be found.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, as a country waggon, heavily laden, was passing through Long-acre, when nearly opposite Long-acre, an elderly man, evidently in a state of intoxication, was in crossing the way, suddenly fell completely before the horses belonging to the waggon, and before assistance could be rendered, the man had been run over and so severely injured that, on his being conveyed to the hospital, the amputation of both legs was considered necessary. It appears that his name is Jenker, a tailor, and lives in the neighbourhood of Drury-lane.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At a pigeon-match, held at Richmond, Yorkshire, on New Year's Day, the party were, as usual, surrounded by a number of young persons firing at the birds which escaped. A youth in the crowd, whose gun had missed fire, and while replacing the cap, incautiously directed his piece amongst the by-standers. The gun suddenly went off, and the contents striking the forehead of a boy named Deighton, twelve years of age, carried away the whole of the upper part of the head. He died instantly.

HEARTLESS OMNIBUS ROBBERY.—Last week a poor woman, living at Hackney proceeded to Peckham to receive £3, a yearly gratuity of a charitable lady residing there, and on her return home in a Peckham omnibus, a gentlemanly-looking fellow entered into conversation with her on the suldiness of the season, and in consequent blessing to the door, &c., when she foolishly recounted the charitable deeds of her benefactress, and explained the nature of her errand. Her sympathising fellow-passenger left at the Elephant and Castle, and on her arrival at Grasechurch-street the poor woman found her pocket had been cut, and the £3 and a 6d. extracted. A few benevolent individuals at Hackney are about to restore the amount.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Elizabeth Edgley, aged 34, housekeeper to Mr. Laing, of Stanfield Court, Inner Temple, met her death a few days since, by falling down stairs, and her comb being forced into the scalp. The deceased was widow of John Edgley, coachman to the late Sir William Gage, Master of the Rolls.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. Benjamin Dunnell, a plate layer on the North Midland Railway, was killed by the engine of the Leeds train from Manchester on Thursday last, owing to his own carelessness in not getting out of the way in time. He has left a wife and six children.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Captain Thos. Fernyhough, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, expired very suddenly on Monday morning, at his residence, the Governor's house in the lower foundation of the Castle. He was in the 67th year of his age and has left a widow and four children—two sons and two daughters. The vacant governorship is in the gift of her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

On Saturday last Mr. M. J. Whitty, the high constable of Liverpool, sent in his resignation of an office he has held with the highest credit to himself and the utmost benefit to the town for upwards of eleven years.

The Lord Bishop of London has sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts a journal of his visitation to the western portion of his diocese during the autumn of 1842, which the society has determined on publishing for circulation amongst its members.

A shelf, about six inches from the shop window of Mr. J. C. Akester, chemist, &c., St. James's-street, Hull, has been burnt in to the depth of a quarter of an inch at least, occasioned by the rays of the sun impinging upon one of the large globular show glasses in the window, and thence passing through to the shelf in question. Had not this been timely observed it might ultimately have led to a conflagration.

The French press, in 1843, brought forth 6,176 works in all the languages, dead and living; 4,870 engravings and lithographic prints; 147 maps, plans, and charts; and 116 pieces of music have also been published.

The Champagne wine merchants met at the Hotel de Ville of Rheims on the 27th, to adopt measures for preventing the imitation of Champagne, which every year is increasing.

Complaints are continually being made that letters and parcels, beyond the twopenny rate are charged to the receiver, after having been prepaid, in many, at the time of being posted. This arises in consequence of post-masters and receiving-houses not being provided with stamps for 1½d. and 2½d. "Paid Twopence," and who are therefore compelled to mark in red ink the postage, showing no difference between a letter thus already paid than one to be received for.

At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians of the Hackney Union, held last week, it was resolved unanimously—"That the board deprecate the low remuneration made in the metropolis to sempstresses, and believe that the present state of things, so much condemned, has been brought about by the anxiety of guardians of unions themselves, and other superintendents of large establishments, to find employment for their inmates, even at a nominal price, and that the master of the workhouse of this union be now directed not to receive any more slop-work."

The new British and Foreign Institute is to be honoured at its opening with the presence of Prince Albert, who has consented to become its patron.

Last week J. C. Schetky, Esq., professor of drawing at Addiscombe College, was appointed marine painter in ordinary to her Majesty.

On Monday last the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church of St. John, Notting-hill, in the parish of St Mary Abbotts, Kensington, was performed on the site chosen on the summit of the hill, known as the Hippodrome hill on the Uxbridge-road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Sinclair (Archdeacon of Middlesex) who delivered an impressive and instructive address in the presence of a vast assemblage of people who attended on the occasion.

The Marquis of Salisbury has withdrawn from Freemasonry. The refusal of that body to elect him Grand Master, in succession to the late Duke of Sussex, is the generally assigned cause.

By appointment of the Free Church Assembly's commission, Dr. Burns has left on a mission to the United States, in behalf of the religious body he stands connected with. The reverend gentleman goes out to America as a companion to Dr. Cunninghame, for the purpose of explaining the position of the Free Church of Scotland, and for collecting funds for its support. We believe it is the intention of this deputation to continue in America for about four months, and not to return sooner than for the sitting of the Free Assembly in May next.

A letter from Hanover, of the 27th ult., states that the master of the hounds had been murdered while hunting in one of the forests of the Cleyer. The crime is supposed to have been committed by poachers.

Dr. Kalley, after suffering an imprisonment of four months in Madeira, has at length been released on bail.

Such is the scarcity of silver in Barton, in Yorkshire, that several influential tradesmen in the town have been under the necessity of issuing tickets of the value of half-a-crown, in lieu of silver change for gold. These tickets are now in circulation, and answer all the purposes for which they are wanted.

Monday a meeting of several hundreds of colliers took place on the Moor-day-green, Barnsley. From what could be gathered of the speeches, it is the intention of the coal miners in England and Wales to form themselves into one great union, so that they may all act in concert at any given time for an advance of wages.

A very beautiful sword has been transmitted to Captain Sir George Sartorius, of the Malabar, by General Espartero, in commemoration of Sir George's services in Portugal, which so powerfully influenced the establishment of Spanish freedom. The sword was presented to General Espartero by the province of Santander.

Burke the notorious trotting horseman, was convicted at the Hitchin Petty Sessions, on Tuesday last, of cruelty to Brewer's pony, which he drove at some time ago in a match against the Bedford coach, and was fined in the full penalty of forty shillings.

The Duke de Nemours, the future Regent of the French, has not waited for his dotation to give himself a magnificent equipage, drawn by the finest horses that perhaps exist in France. It is said that those superb animals are a present from the Queen of England.

The *Suabian Mercury* states, under the head of Darmstadt, that M. de Haber, who recently killed M. Sacharga in a duel, intends to surrender to the proper tribunal, and to undergo the sentence of imprisonment, if found guilty, will, according to law, be three years' imprisonment in a fortress.

Last week the cuckoo was frequently heard in the neighbourhood of Blackburn.

The Christian order of the Swan has been revived in Prussia, by a royal decree, dated Berlin, Christmas-eve, 1843.

Her Majesty has commanded to be transmitted to Mr. Catlin, through the medium of the Hon. C. A. Murray, Master of the Household, a check for £20, to be presented to the Ojibbeway Indians. These interesting creatures evince a great desire to revisit Windsor Castle, which is likely to be gratified.

The statue of the late Sir D. Wilkie was, we hear, carried by the National Gallery for erection last week; but the floor of this unfortunate building was found insufficient to support the weight, and they have been propping it up to the needful strength.

In the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday last, dividends were declared on the separate estates of Hobhouse, Philpott, and Lowder. Mr. Hobhouse's and Mr. Philpott's private estates paid 9s in the pound. On that of Lowder, a dividend of 8s in the pound, in addition to 9s in the pound already paid, was declared.

In the Dublin Consistory Court the suit of Lady Galmoy against Lord Galmoy has been dismissed, on the ground that both parties were disentitled by their own conduct, each having proved the charge brought against the other.

The latest accounts from New Zealand correct some inaccuracies which had appeared in the earlier statements of the massacre of our unfortunate countrymen. It was said that the settlers first fired upon the natives and killed several of them, including the wife of the Rangaiata, who had a child in her arms at the time, and that this was the commencement of the affray.

A company has just been formed in shares, with a capital of 500,000 francs, for the destruction of rats and mice throughout France! There is abundant room for the operations of the company, as the depredations of these pests, of which are almost unexhaustible from the vast numbers of rats which infest them, but the means by which the company proposes to clear away this annoyance are not revealed.

Earl Spencer has written a letter to Mr. Whitworth, Honorary Secretary to the "Northampton Farmers and Graziers' Association," resigning the Presidentship of that Society; owing to the decided opposition expressed by the members at his lordship's recent declaration in favour of free trade principles.

We understand that the will of the late eccentric Mr. Thompson, (vide "Price" Memoirs of the late Mr. Humphrey Gregory, at present a prisoner in Newgate, is disputed, and the question is about to come before the Prerogative Court.

Mr. J. R. Kemp, late Member of Parliament for Lewes, and to whom nearly half Brighton at one time belonged, has been outlawed at the suit of Wm. Pilkington, Bart., and Dame Mary Milbourne Swinnington, his wife.

The occurrences which have taken place amongst the colliers since the commencement of the new year seem to indicate that the present differences between men and their employers cannot be amicably adjusted, and that the result must be a general strike. In every instance the men have refused a proffered advance of wages.

The public must now be very cautious in receiving sovereigns and half-sovereigns, all of which will be rigorously weighed at the banking offices, when offered there for payment. If there be a deficiency, however small, the sum of 6d. is deducted from each sovereign, and 3d. from each half ditto; and the coins, having been cut with a hammer and chisel, are despatched to the Mint for re-coinage.

As an instance of the decline of the whale fishery, it is mentioned that the whole number of vessels that sailed for this trade in 1843 was eleven, whereas they used to be about thirty per annum.

The churchwardens of the parish of St. George, East, Middlesex, have distributed the goods of several of the inhabitants for church rates.

According to a recent decision of the French Minister of War, no officer of the army shall in future obtain leave to marry, unless the person to whom he is to be united should possess a revenue of at least 1200 francs per annum.

The following capital *jeu d'esprit* is from the playbill of the Haymarket pantomime: "The public is respectfully informed that the little dog mentioned in the original story has been omitted, for fear the animal's attraction might render the manager liable to the penalties of the 3d and 4th of Victoria, cap. 47, sec. 56, by which it is enacted, 'that no person within the district of the Metropolitan Police shall use any dog for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw,' &c."

A correspondent from Watchet in Somersetshire, informs us that singing mice abound in that locality to a numerous extent. Two of the scrawlers have been caught, and are described as extremely interesting both in their performance and appearance.

KAMEHAMEHA, KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The great interest which the aggressive policy of the French Government towards the Sandwich Islands has excited on behalf of their King Kamehameha III., and the incipient constitution of which he is the intelligent administrator, has induced us, at much trouble and expense, to procure a beautiful full-length portrait of his Majesty, as he usually appears dressed, in a rich Windsor uniform, on the occasion of a consultation with the somewhat turbulent members of his council. The group is a curious one, and presents a striking picture of the "civilization which eats up the savage." Kauikeaouli, whose proper name is Kauikeaouli, is the brother of the lamented Liholiho, who, with his Queen, died in London in 1824. On their death he was raised under a regency, of the head of which sat his gentle but heroic mother, Kaahumanu. During the latter years of his minority he became a victim to pleasure, and spent his days in the society of the most dissolute chiefs of the islands. But having sown his "wild oats," and learned the commiserating nature of earthly pleasures, he fortunately became acquainted with the American missionaries, and, under their tuition, his naturally noble nature recovered its primitive strength, and he at length became a willing convert to the religious and mild under-currents of the Anglo-Saxon race, and consequently, at the same time, a determined foe to the Jesuitical spirit of their Gallic neighbours. In this spirit he has recently given to the Hawaiian archipelago a magna charta, which breathes in all its enactments a sentiment of representative liberty, and a love of the human race, much, while it enables him to the gratitude of the good of all nations, should in an especial manner procure for his island empire the sympathetic protection of Great Britain. Not a tittle of its fair scroll was dyed in blood, nor did a threat or blow urge its execution. It was an optional change from the hereditary absolutism and grinding tyranny of his forefathers to written laws and constitutional freedom. In doing this, says Jervis, "Kamehameha has shown himself a worthy descendant of the great Tamehameha (Kamehameha I.) Embodyin in his crown the spirit of progress which characterizes his nation, he

KAMEHAMEHA, KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, IN COUNCIL.

has kept in advance of his people, and as boldly led their ranks in the pursuit of political wisdom, as even his father, in the forlorn hope of a doubtful strife. To the latter belongs the credit of uniting the islands under one head, a victorious monarch; but to the former is due the more genuine glory of conferring upon them the blessings of enlightened councils, which, if allowed fair scope, will ultimately produce happiness at home and respectability abroad." Such is the character and conduct of the sovereign of whom Louis Philippe, by the mouth of his captain, C. Laplace, demands "he shall conform to the usages of civilized nations;" or, in other and more intelligible terms, sanction the unlicensed introduction of French brandy and French priests. We may here mention that Mr. Wyld has just published a corrected chart of the Sandwich Islands, which is interesting in connexion with the French interference.

IRISH ARMED OUT-PENSIONERS.—A GROUP FROM LIFE.

TOWER OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The tower of this truly superb structure is now externally completed. The grasshopper vane has been repaired and regilt, and deposited in its place. The dials and hands of the clock have been placed; the machinery just perfected; Mr. Tite has consulted Professor Taylor, the Gresham Lecturer on Music, as to the arrangement of the actual times of the chimes; and the bells are in the course of casting. This is the third time that "the Gresham grasshopper" has been perched upon the summit of the Royal Exchange. "Twice," says the *Spectator*, "has the Exchange been burned to the ground, and twice has Gresham's grasshopper, emerging like its fabulous prototype from the flames which consumed its nest—another, yet the same—like a new-minted sovereign, brighter than it was before from the fiery purging—resumed its place on the highest pinnacle of the building; where it may be viewed, either like the stork which builds on the house-tops in Holland as a sort of tutelary genius, or, like the banner which floats over the Royal palace as the blazon and mark of the presence of Royalty, or as combining both attributes in itself. The denizens of the Royal Exchange are not the first who have had the grasshopper for their emblem; the citizens of Athens wore it as their distinctive badge. There was more of the freshness of youth in the idea which those old Greeks associated with it; there is more of the sad experience of the world's age in the truth of which it is the type or hieroglyph in our day. The soil-born Athenians saw only a light-hearted brother in the grasshopper, aboriginal, indigenous, as they claimed to be in Attica—as brisk, energetic, careless, restless, and fickle, as themselves. Theirs was the mere natural grasshopper of the fields, born of the summer, and leading a summer life—a creature existing only in the present, without a past and without a future. Ours is more the mythological grasshopper into which Aurora changed Tithon, for whom she obtained immortal life, but not immortal youth.

What has been said of Rome's Coliseum may be said of our Exchange—while London stands it will stand. While London is a city it will be thronged by eager crowds, of whom their grasshopper is an apt emblem. The worship of the grasshopper will be as enduring as that of the deified oxen Apis and Brama.

The tower is placed towards the eastern end of the main building; its height is about 160 feet, being 23 feet higher than the tower of the last Exchange, which, in general design, it resembles. We shall, however, be more explicit as to architectural details, when we describe the entire structure.

The grasshopper will be remembered as having been the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the original "Royal Exchange." There is no foundation for the tradition that Gresham adopted the grasshopper for his crest in consequence of the creature having once saved the merchant's life when a boy. Gresham, on the other hand, was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and educated at the University of Cambridge; so that he is not likely to have been found pining with hunger in a field, to be saved by the chirping of a grasshopper attracting a person to the spot where the future merchant lay. The whole story is, probably, even more fabulous than that of Whittington and his Cat; but Gresham and his grasshopper may have had its "sweet uses" in teaching a lesson of hope and trust in Providence. Gresham lived in Lombard-street, and kept a shop on the site now occupied by the banking-house of Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Co.; and over his door was his crest, a grasshopper, by way of sign. The original sign of Gresham's shop was seen by Pennant, and is stated to have been in existence as lately as the year 1795; when, on the erection of the present building, it disappeared from the station it had so long occupied over the door; its metallic value having, probably, aroused the cupidity of some of the labourers

GRASSHOPPER VANE, AND TOWER OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Reverting to the gilded vane, a correspondent has penned the following

IMPROMPTU,

ON SEEING "THE GRASSHOPPER" PLACED ON THE NEW EXCHANGE.

A German natur'list, 'tis said,
Did once a time contrive
To make defunct Grasshoppers chirp
As well as when alive!
An architect in London town
Has done as good a thing,
For where the last was burn'd down,
He makes a new one sing.
'Change—'Change—
New—new 'Change!
There's nothing like change—
There's nothing like 'Change!

Now after this, will any dare,
'Gainst Criticism's lashes,
To say Grasshoppers may not rise
Like Phœnixes from ashes? W.

ARMED OUT-PENSIONERS.

The Government scheme for saving a penny and risking a pound, in a general armament of the military out-pensioners, which our readers will recollect was so long and hotly opposed in the House of Commons, is now in course of being carried into effect in Ireland, where it has also become a subject of much derision, and, to the poor pensioners, of great and increasing annoyance. Our sketch represents a group of veterans in Dublin, rigged in their new and extraordinary toggery—a compound of the policeman and the soldier's costume preparatory to one of those vexatious drills, by which their honourable repose is hereafter to be disturbed. They evidently do not like their garments. Their trousers, of a dark brownish grey, striped with scarlet, their dark blue surtouts turned up with red and yellow, their dandified epaulettes, and, above all, the abhorred regulation hats, seem to be the subject of a condemnation, in which our readers will, without doubt, as heartily join. The dress might suit a cadet or an elegant sentimentalist of L'Ecole Polytechnique, but for a retired hero, one "in whose ashes live his wonted fires," to be so cribbed, cabined, and confined, is surely as unnecessary as it is cruel. But, in truth, the whole affair is a monstrous absurdity, degrading to the service, and discreditable to the nation.

GOLDSMITHS' HALL.—NIXON'S STATUES OF THE SEASONS.

SPRING.

The grand staircase of Goldsmiths' Hall has just received a most artistical accession to its embellishment, in four exquisite statues of the Seasons, from the masterly chisel of Mr. Samuel Nixon. Each figure is about four feet in height, and is placed upon a paneled pedestal, in the situations shown in the centre engraving. The material of the statues is exquisite white marble; and the poetic feeling displayed in the designs is ably carried out in the extreme delicacy of their execution. They have been universally admired by the *cognoscenti* of the sculptural art; and will add materially to Mr. Nixon's well-earned fame.

Of the superb architectural pile which these statues grace, we annex a few details; although, as regards the interior, for the present, our description is almost restricted to the portion of the structure in which these statues are placed.

"The Goldsmiths'" is the most magnificent of all the Halls of the City of London, and is the third edifice erected by the Company on this site—in the rear of the General Post Office. The former building was taken down in 1829, and the present structure forthwith commenced from the designs of Mr. Hardwick, who has here produced a very noble piece of architecture, in the Italian style of the 17th and 18th centuries. The building is 189 feet in front, from north to south, and 100 feet in depth, and is completely insulated. The plinth, or basement, is of Haytor granite, and the superstructure of fine Portland stone. The west, or principal façade, is composed of six attached Corinthian columns, the whole height of the front, supporting a rich Corinthian entablature, continued all round the building, and having a bold cornice of extraordinary beauty. The east, north, and south fronts are decorated with pilasters, with which also the angles are terminated The plinth is six feet high, and some of the blocks in the column, shafts, and entablature, weigh from ten to twelve tons each. The windows of the principal story have enriched pediments, supported by handsome trusses; and the centre windows have massive balustraded balconies. The intercolumniations of the centre above the first story, in place of the continuation of the second story windows, bear the Company's arms, festal emblems, and naval and military trophies, boldly sculptured. The entrance door is a rich specimen of cast-work.

The entrance hall makes no great architectural show; it is separated from the grand staircase by a glazed oak screen, which is a good arrangement, both as regards effect and convenience; without being altogether shut out of view even at first, the staircase does not come into view too soon; and the vestibule having first to be passed, gives an idea of greater extent than if that and the staircase formed a single open space. By being enclosed, the latter is rendered infinitely more comfortable; not only draughts of air, but the noise attending the arrival of carriages and the setting down company, is cut off, and visitors can linger on the staircase in their ascent, without being exposed to the gaze of attendants in the hall. It certainly is a scene to linger in: most striking as is the *coup d'œil*, on first entering, and it is one of almost magical effect, a fresh architectural picture—a new combination presents itself at every turn of the ascent; and as you advance, the space shows itself greater; nor is the full climax of effect gained until you have reached one of the side colonnades, and thence survey the full extent of the staircase from end to end (80 feet) across the four ranks of columns. We have here so many—such a succession of architectural scenery and effect, that it is quite impossible for any single view to do justice to, or convey an adequate idea of, such a subject.

Our engraving shows the staircase as seen on immediately entering except that, instead of being a direct front one, the view is turned a little obliquely, both as being thereby more picturesque, and as showing the upper part more clearly on one side, and the second range of columns. Standing on this spot, there is a striking degree both of expanse and loftiness over-head; to the first of these the depth of the colonnades and upper loggias contributes in no small degree, for had the design been in all other respects just the same, but with only a single line of columns on each side, the effect would have been considerably less—different, in fact, as to kind, as well as degree, and of by no means so striking and unusual character. The scenic effect thus produced is considerably enhanced by the mode in which the light is admitted entirely from above—over the centre division, through three large arched windows beneath the dome, on the south, west, and north sides, and over each of the loggias behind the columns, through three compartments in the flat ceiling, filled in with dispered and stained glass, and therefore highly ornamental in themselves, and also tasteful novelties in design.

GRAND STAIRCASE AND VESTIBULE OF GOLDSMITHS' HALL

We have yet to explain one or two matters that are rather important in an architectural interior, yet cannot be understood from an engraving—and first as to colour; that of the walls is a light neutral tint, inclining to buff, and the doors and doorcases are oak, but the shades of the columns and pilasters are of dark green veined scagliola in imitation of *verde antico*, and their bases and capitals white. The balustrades of the stairs are of bronze, and others of the same material and pattern enclose one compartment of each colonnade, and a narrow passage or balcony, which allows persons to cross from one side to the other without passing through the rooms, or having to descend one flight of stairs, and ascend the opposite one.

Captivating in its *ensemble* as a highly scenic piece of architecture this staircase derives additional picturesque effect from the introduction of the four figures of the Seasons, and two larger ones in the middle intercolumn of each colonnade above; that on the south, or right-hand side, and which is shown in the engraving, being Diana, the opposite one Apollo. The two last are from the antique.

Another piece of sculpture here, and one deserving particular attention, is a very fine marble bust, by Chantrey, of William IV. Unnoticed it can hardly be, since it occupies a very conspicuous situation in a niche immediately facing us, as we ascend the first flight of stairs, but, owing to the point from which the view is taken, this niche is not seen in our engraving. Immediately over it, in the centre compartment, hangs a large portrait of George IV. on horseback, by Northcote, between those of George III. and Queen Charlotte, presented to the "Company" by William IV., from the royal collection at Kensington.

The Banquetting-hall is in a corresponding style of magnificence; its dimensions are—80 feet long by 40 feet wide and 35 feet high; it has on each side a range of beautiful Corinthian columns, with corresponding pilasters behind them; at the further end is a lofty arched alcove, hung with draperies, and lit from invisible tapers; and scagliola pilasters, with vast mirrors between them, reflecting the side columns; whilst the splendour of the white and gold capitals and entablature, crimson draperies, painted windows illuminated from the outside, noble doors with panels of sculpture over them, and a ceiling of very rich design,—is indescribable. At the opposite end to the above is an oaken screen with Corinthian columns, supporting the music-gallery. The suite of apartments occupying the extent of the principal front, is fitted up in costly style; and superb carpets, gorgeous damask in draperies, gold frames, sparkling lustres, massive candelabras, and mirrors multiplying this pomp of furniture—well bespeak the opulence of the company. An antique painting of the legend of St. Dunstan and the Devil, has been preserved, with some exquisite carving, from the old Hall.

SUMMER.

AUTUMN.

WINTER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan 14th.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 15th.—Moliere born, 1670.
TUESDAY, 16th.—Battle of Corunna, 1809.
WEDNESDAY, 17th.—Dr Franklin born, 1706.
THURSDAY, 18th.—Old Twelfth Day.
FRIDAY, 19th. Copernicus born, 1473.
SATURDAY, 20th.—American Independence, 1776.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Jan. 20.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 9 13	A. M. h. m. 9 56	M. h. m. 10 39	A. M. h. m. 11 16	M. h. m. 11 56	A. M. h. m. 0 29
A. M. h. m. 1 0	M. h. m. 1 33	A. M. h. m. 2 0	M. h. m. 2 31	A. M. h. m. 3 0	M. h. m. 3 41

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Eleven Months' Subscriber," by addressing Messrs. Allen and Co., booksellers, Leadenhall street, may hear of the work he requires.
The contribution received from a reverend gentleman at Cranoe shall appear.
" *R. G. P.,*" *City.—We have only space for the subjects suggested, in connexion with the anniversary.*
" *J. B.,*" *Walsall.—The information is too late.*
" *J. S.,*" *City-road. A trifling sum, according to station.*
" *A. A.,*" *Mount Pleasant, completing, with several others, that newsmen are not sufficiently careful in folding the paper for transmission by post.*
" *J. S. L.*"—*The expense of changing a name amounts to between £100 and £200. Our correspondent should apply to a solicitor.*
" *J. G.,*" *Harworth, Darlington, should write to Lloyd's, or to the* " *Nautical Magazine.*"
" *F. S. C.,*" *Spalding. The charge is regulated by the credit given.*
" *H. Y. H.*" *should order the last Navy List of any bookseller*
" *H. J.*"—*If they balance, it is sufficient.*
" *J. J. J.*" *We have received a neat sketch from Swindon, for which we thank our correspondent; but we are not aware of having expressed a wish for the subject.*
" *H. F. S.*"—*All back numbers of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *are kept in print.*
" *M. L.*"—*The etiquette is to place the knife and fork upon the plate when it is sent up a second time.*
" *X . " Bath, should apply to the Spread Eagle office, Regent-circus.*
" *F. P. C.*"—*An engraving of Eunice House appeared in our last.*
" *I. B. J.*"—*We recommend our correspondent to avoid the parties in question, and to apply to a respectable physician.*
" *A. F.,*" *Pimlico, should have good recommendations to the Commissioners of Excise.*
" *A. X. Z.*" *will perhaps send the portraits in question.*
" *J. W. S.,*" *Paris.—Declined.*
" *G. R.,*" *Bradford.—All our numbers are in print. Sir H. Pottinger has appeared.*
" *George,*" *Ramsgate.—We have not room.*
" *C.*" *did not pay the postage of his letter.*
" *P.*"—*We have covers for the volumes of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *(8s. each); and any bookbinder will bind them, without the expense of sending them to London.*
A Correspondent wishes either of our subscribers to explain the phrase " *by gings.*"
" *Troglodemus Muddlework.—The stature is meddling.*
" *T. H. P.*" *The remedy shall be inserted as soon as possible.*
" *A Regular Subscriber,*" *Brompton.—King James II.*
" *X. G. L.*" *Alford may at any time receive a catalogue by applying at the Custom-house.*
" *A Mesmeriser.*"—*We are not believers in Mesmerism; and our correspondent's letter is not authenticated.*
" *A. L.,*" *St. Pancras.—We have not room at present for the subject.*
" *G. L.*" *had better apply to a respectable solicitor for replies to his conditional questions.*
Declined.—" *R. H. M.*" *Baxterley; Song for the Stranger, by* " *M. A. S.*"
" *T.,*" *of Liverpool, should apply to the builders, Messrs. Bedborough and Jenner, of Sheet-street, Windsor, or to Mr. James Walter, Market-place, Windsor. Her Majesty's poultry-houses are about to be considerably enlarged.*
" *F. A. B.*" *shall be replied to by post.*
" *W. P. A. L.*"—*Nos. 36 and 37 have been reprinted, and may be had by order of any newsman.*
" *G. B.,*" *Tenterden.—The apartments at Windsor Castle are usually shown on all days, except Friday.*
A Subscriber for 1843—44." *The first Monday after Twelfth Day was called Plough Monday, because it was the first day after Christmas that in olden times husbandmen resumed the plough.*
" *J. B. P.,*" *Edgbaston.—To the diagrams of epicurism, the livers of geese for the celebrated* " *Pâté de foie d'oie de Strasbourg*" *are prepared by roasting the bird alive before a slow fire; but the pâté does not consist entirely of livers, as is generally imagined. It is not more in request now than were the great goose-clubs in the time of the Romans. (See Diary.)*
" *D. S.,*" *Edinburgh, is warmly thanked for the sketch, which shall be engraved in due time; and our correspondent's reasonable request shall be attended to.*

CHESS.—" *H. Hinchliff,*" " *Peon.*" *received.*
A gentleman will be happy to play a game at chess by correspondence with some one. Address " *A. B. C.,*" *Post-office, Gravesend.*
" *M. P. D.*"—*If he cannot mate you in fifty moves, the game is drawn.*
" *Ben*" *will be happy to play a friendly game by correspondence. Address* " *Ben,*" *Post-office, King's Lynn, Norfolk.*
" *W. Harris*" *shall appear early.*
" *Pawn*" *is anxious for an antagonist. He might accept either of the above challenges.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.—Covers for binding the Third Volume may be had of any bookseller, who will receive it in his regular London parcel at a trifling expense of carriage, and quite free from injury.
Subscribers wishing to complete their volumes are informed that all the back numbers are reprinted, and may be had by order of any bookseller and newsman.
MABEL MARCHMONT.—The completion of this tale is unavoidably deferred till next week. This arrangement will not, however, prevent our commencing the story by Miss Camilla Toulmin, as announced in our last.

ERRATA.—*The distinguished artiste of the Portraits of the Princes and People of India is the sister of Lord Auckland, and not his Lordship's daughter, as stated in our text.*
In a small portion of our impression last week, the continuation of " *Mabel Marchmont,*" *from page 9, appears, by a mistake of the printer, on page 6.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1844.

Art has done much for Charity; it has painted her in attractive forms, and recommended her by the graces of outline and colour to the eyes, and, through the eyes, to the minds of men; it has sculptured her in marble, "with children round her knees," and given to the hard stone the pliable softness we associate with that first of virtues. We are sorry to say that Charity does so little to return the obligation. We have been disagreeably interested by a description given in the *Times* of Wednesday, of a visit paid by the charity boys of the parish school of Marylebone to the National Gallery. It was by the sanction of the "authorities," of course, and might be considered a praiseworthy appreciation of the influence of art, and an indication that they were willing to give even the poor alms-taught boys a glimpse of the beautiful. But there is a fatality that hangs over every thing "parochial;" the Bumble spirit breaks in and spoils everything, making even good intentions ridiculous. Some of our readers may, perhaps, have read the exquisitely absurd account of what might have been rendered at once pleasing and useful. The number of the boys was three hundred; we would answer for it they were not individually of very extraordinary bulk; we have seen twice the number of grown people in the rooms at the same time without very much inconvenience; but everything that is done by "authorities" must be done in an extraordinary manner. These unlucky boys were made to place their left arms round the railing that runs in front of the pictures, and thus pass round the several rooms; they were besides ordered to look at the paintings "over the left"—of course the only practicable position. We need not point out how the whole object of such a visit—if object it had—was destroyed by such an arrangement, in reading which, it is difficult to know whether most to laugh at the absurdity, or grow angry at its cruelty and disregard even of the comfort of the poor children. As to their being enabled to derive any pleasure from the inspection of the national collection, under such circumstances, it was quite impossible. Imagine the "Portrait of a Jew," of Rembrandt, or "Venus attired by the Graces" looked at "over the left," or in a difficult and distorted squint! Why, in the name of everything reasonable, not have allowed the boys the common freedom of every visitant; or brought them there in sections; or have done anything rather than made them ridiculous. True, they are the children of charity—and of charity law-compelled and rate-extorted. But why surround even this with absurd and repulsive circumstances that would make the warmest charity unwelcome? We have far too much of this among us; we clothe the naked, but it is in a garb of degradation—stamped and branded as if the recipients were felons. We teach the children of destitute ignorance, but them, too, we make ridiculous by needless and gratuitous interference. Nothing that is to be done, by them or for them, can be done as common sense and common humanity would dictate. We take charity children to see the master-pieces of art, and make them look at them as they were never looked at before. Is it impossible to do anything for poverty, but we must show the unfortunates that the "trail of the serpent" is over everything connected with them?

We understand the Government in Ireland is fully prepared to enter upon the prosecution of "O'Connell and others" on the appointed day. At a late hour on Monday night the briefs for the Crown Counsel (thirteen in number) were ready for delivery. The briefs are partly printed and partly lithographed, and each contains between three hundred and forty and three hundred and fifty pages. The letter-press printing alone in each brief occupies one hundred and seventy pages, so that it would seem there is plenty of one sort or another to be proved. All persons concerned are called upon by the Crown to be present in Dublin by Sunday the 14th, at the latest; and on Monday, it is expected, the battle of the lawyers will in good earnest begin.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay preached from 2nd St. Luke, 32nd verse. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by part of the royal suite, walked in the grounds about the Castle. The amusements at the Castle during the preceding day were of the usual routine description.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out in the royal pleasure grounds. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and Lord Wriothesley Russell joined the royal dinner party.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk, and left the Castle in the afternoon for Claremont. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort occupied the first royal carriage and four, and were accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the members of the royal suite followed in the remaining carriages and four. The royal party took their departure from the Castle at 25 minutes past two o'clock, the cavalry escort being commanded by Lieutenant Lowther. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, paid a visit to the Queen previous to her Majesty leaving the Castle. The royal progress to Claremont was marked by a general display of flags and banners along the way. Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia arrived at Claremont shortly after four o'clock. According to present arrangements the Court will not return to Windsor until Tuesday next, on which evening her Majesty's private band have been commanded to hold themselves in readiness to perform at the Castle. It is gratifying to state that the sickness (feared to be of an infectious nature) which prevailed very recently in the immediate neighbourhood of Claremont has entirely disappeared.

CLAREMONT, Wednesday.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting in the grounds and preserves in the vicinity of Claremont. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty taking her accustomed early walk. Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening.

THURSDAY.—Prince Albert went out shooting, attended by Sir E. Bowater and Lord Rivers. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing. The Queen and Prince Albert left Claremont in the afternoon for a drive, in an open pony carriage. The Royal party took their departure from Claremont at half-past three.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux, on leaving Brighton, by the last train on Sunday evening, was rudely assailed by some persons in the garb of "gents." A carriage was appropriated to his Royal Highness and suite, and, on the Duke going to it, he found it occupied, the railway attendants having neglected to keep the carriage vacant till his Royal Highness came. The tenants of the carriage were politely requested to alight, at the same time being told that the carriage was engaged by his Royal Highness, but the occupiers positively refused to leave their seats, although on hearing their refusal with language not the most refined, and the consequence was the directors were under the necessity of putting on another carriage for the illustrious Prince and his attendants.

EARL GREY.—The Hon. William Grey, youngest son of the noble and venerable earl, arrived at his lordship's mansion in Berkeley-square, on Tuesday, from Howick-hall. The answer given yesterday to inquiries was, that accounts received from Howick by that morning's post stated that his lordship was going on well.

APSLEY HOUSE.—Circulars of invitations have been issued by the Duke of Wellington, for his Grace's political dinner on the 31st inst. It is said cards inviting upwards of 60 peers have been sent out.

Sir R. Peel gives a grand parliamentary dinner on the eve previous to the assembling of the Houses of Parliament. The entertainment will be to a party of about 40. The Right Hon. Baronet does not return to Drayton Manor, as his presence will be required in town from the press of public business.

Viscount Melbourne left Brook-street, on Monday, for Brocket Hall, Herts, where his lordship is expected to remain till Easter.

Prince Colloredo died at Vienna on the 28th ult.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at his residence in George-street, Hanover-square, on Monday evening, from his seat, Turville Park, Henley-on-Thames.

We are happy to announce that Lord Western, who has been suffering severe indisposition for some days past at his house, in South-street, is much better that his lordship's friends entertain sanguine hopes of his ultimate recovery.

The Ecclesiastical Commission for England had a meeting on Tuesday, at the office in Whitehall,—eight of the Commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Earl of Chichester, and the Dean of Westminster.

The Attorney-General had an interview same day with Sir Robert Peel. Sir James Graham and other Ministers also visited the Right Hon. Baronet.

Accounts have been received at Holdernesse House which state that Lady Alexandrina Vane, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and sister of the Marchioness of Blandford, is seriously ill of scarlet fever, at Paris, and it is feared the other members of the family may also take the infection.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW AMERICAN SHIP PRINCE ALBERT.—The splendid new American line-of-packet ship, *Prince Albert*, which arrived in the St. Katherine's Dock on Thursday last, has, since then, been a source of very great attraction to persons who feel an interest in matters connected with improvements in shipbuilding. The Prince Albert is the companion-ship to the Victoria, that was launched last year, and although of the same rate of tonnage (1000), she is considerably larger in every respect, and in all her appointments superior; she is, in fact, the strongest and most capacious vessel ever built in America for commercial purposes.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—The boys of the Marylebone workhouse, about 300 in number, paid a visit to the National Gallery on Tuesday morning. The arrangements to prevent confusion were complete, each boy following close upon the other's heels, having secured his line of march by encircling with his left arm the rail which prevents a too near approach to the pictures. The perspective effect of this living line, threading in and out and around the rooms, was not unlike some huge snake, each boy forming a joint or vertebræ of grey cloth and brass buttons. Any advancement in a taste for the fine arts cannot fairly be adduced from this visit; the boys having been told to look "over their left" at the pictures, which they did according to the free interpretation of the injunction.

Thursday being the first day of Hilary Term, Westminster Hall presented its usual bustling and animated appearance. The Judges in the Equity Courts commenced business as early as ten o'clock; but in the Common Law Courts proceedings did not commence before one o'clock.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following circular has been addressed to the Conservative members of the House of Commons:—" Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1844.—Sir, As upon the meeting of Parliament, on Thursday, the 1st of February, public business of importance will be proceeded with immediately, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance in the House of Commons on that day. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant,

" ROBERT PEEL."

DEATH OF SIR HUDSON LOWE.—Sir Hudson Lowe expired on Wednesday evening from the effects of the severe attack of paralysis of which he was recently the subject. As the officer to whom was entrusted the custody of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, his conduct has been so fully and frequently canvassed, eulogised, and subjected, as a military officer in command, obeying the orders of his superiors, he was merely the agent of others. It is understood that some very interesting documents, together with a Memoir, drawn up by Sir Hudson Lowe's own hand, of the events connected with his custody of Napoleon, are in possession of a friend, to whom he intrusted them for publication, and that Lord Ashburton's orders as to the treatment of the ex-Emperor are among them. Sir Hudson Lowe was an Ensign in the East Devon Militia, and served as a volunteer with the 50th Regiment in 1785 and 1786, nearly sixty years ago; and in September, 1787, was appointed Ensign in the same Regiment, and Lieut. in Nov. 1791. He served at Gibraltar six years, and subsequently at Toulon, and in Corsica. He was present at the attack of Martello Tower, the storming of Convention Redoubt, and the siege of Bastia and Calvi. He was appointed Lieutenant-General in July, 1830, and obtained the Colonelcy of the 50th Foot Nov. 17, 1842. He was K.C.B. and G.C., St. Michael and St. George.

ANOTHER MODEL PRISON MANIAC.—Within the last few days another victim from this prison has been sent to Bethlehem Hospital. A convict named Cowle, sentenced to transportation in the spring of last year, and transferred to Pentonville, has become insane, and has been sent by an order from the Home-office to the Government department of the hospital. We should like to know whether this, which is the third case of insanity removed within one year, is that experiment which Mr. Wakley warned the keeper that the prisoner's brain was softening, and that the "portals of Bethlehem would soon open to receive him."

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL.—On Thursday last a general court of the members and patrons of the above asylum took place at the Institution; Mr. Lewis in the chair. The report detailed at some length matters connected with the charity of no importance. Amongst the vice-presidents of the institution are his Grace the Duke of Leinster, K.G. and K.P. of Ireland; the Earl of Zetland, the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, the Marquis of Salisbury, B.B. Cabbell, Esq., &c. &c. Francis Crew, Esq., is secretary. After the usual business was gone through, it was announced that there are six vacancies in the school, there being an equal number of candidates. The meeting then separated.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The ministers present were, Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir T. Fremantle. The council sat three hours.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer visited Sir Robert Peel yesterday morning in Whitehall Gardens.

The Factory Inspectors, viz., Messrs. Horner, Stewart, Saunders, and Howell, had a long interview with Sir James Graham yesterday morning at the Home Office.

The Education Commissioners had a meeting yesterday at the Council Office.

DEATH OF LADY BURDETT.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Lady Burdett, which took place yesterday morning in St. James's-place, at twenty minutes past eight.

PRIVATE BILLS FOR THE ENSUING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—The time limited by law for the close of notices of petitions for private bills to be introduced during the next session of Parliament closed yesterday (Friday). The total number of notices amounted to two hundred and thirty-one. Seventy-six of these are for railways, thirty for the improvement of towns, and twenty-five for docks for the port of London. Two notices have been received for bills for the erection of new metropolitan bridges, namely, one at the Horseferry road, Lambeth, and a suspension bridge from Chelsea to Battersea. A notice has been received of an intention to introduce a bill for the formation of a colonnade to Finsbury, and a bill is to be introduced to provide means for the redemption of the tolls on the metropolitan bridges—Southwark, Waterloo, and Vauxhall. A fresh notice has been given of a bill for bringing in a bill for the incorporation of a watch manufacturing company.

COLONEL SIBTHORP.—We understand that what may be considered a most gentle intelligence has reached town, to the effect that Colonel Sibthorp is still alive, and at large, though strictly watched, by orders of the Khan of Bokhara. We also learn that Capt. Conolly is dead; but whether he has fallen a victim to imprisonment and disease, or has been the executioner of a colonnade to Finsbury, and a bill is to be introduced to provide means for the redemption of the tolls on the metropolitan bridges—Southwark, Waterloo, and Vauxhall. A fresh notice has been given of a bill for bringing in a bill for the incorporation of a watch manufacturing company.

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THAMES REGATTA.—Yesterday evening a meeting of the members of the above club was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of electing officers for the year ensuing. J. D. Bishop, Esq., the chairman, opened the business of the evening by informing the meeting that their excellent friend and treasurer, James Layton, Esq., had sent in his resignation to the honorary secretaryship, in consequence of a serious illness. The meeting then proceeded to the election of chairman, when Mr. Bishop was again elected to that honourable post: Edmund Antrobus, Esq., M.P., treasurer; T. L. Jenkins, Esq., honorary secretary; and Messrs. Bishop, Jenkins, E. Ambrey, C. E. Mayhew, G. J. Selwin, A. Julius, A. Shadwell, E. Morris, and T. Meeson, the committee of management. Amongst the company we noticed Jas. Layton, Esq.; T. L. Jenkins, Esq.; C. J. Selwin, Esq.; —Shadwell, Esq., &c. &c. A general subscription having been entered into, a vote of thanks were passed to the chairman, who, in a neat speech, returned thanks, and the meeting separated. It was determined in the course of the proceedings to allow ten votes each to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the subscriptions received from them.

GOVERNMENT FEMALE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—It is stated that the wood-engraving department of this school has been abandoned. On the re-opening of the school after the Christmas holidays, the teacher was dismissed and the pupils told they were to discontinue their studies.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—At the last Quarterly Court of Governors, a resolution was passed for the admission of medical pupils to visit the wards of this institution, the same as at the other London hospitals. The physicians may also give lectures on mental diseases to students, and make pathological demonstrations in a room appropriated to such purposes.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—Yesterday (Friday) a general court of the subscribers to this society took place at the office, 74, King William-street, City. The society was established for the purpose of affording relief to sick and diseased seamen, and was incorporated by act of parliament in 1838. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared that the donations and subscriptions received were in amount £500 less than in previous years, thus making the total sum due by the society £705, although the expenses had been £200 less than last year. It further appeared, that the committee had resolved on establishing a museum of anatomy in connection with the hospital -the materials for the purpose being presented by Mr. Busbe, surgeon. The number of men received throughout the year had been 1,747; the number at present on board is 176. The total number received since the first establishment is 46,290. Of these, 2,843 belonged to her Majesty's navy, 1,727 to the Honourable East India Company, and 39,652 to vessels of all nations. A vote of thanks being passed to Rear Admiral Young, who presided, the proceedings terminated.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE THIS MORNING AT DEPTFORD.—On Friday morning last a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. J. Sewell, linen-draper, 8, High-street, Deptford, which gutted the house, and destroyed all the property it contained. The adjoining houses are also much damaged.

ALARMING FIRES.—At a few minutes after five o'clock on Thursday evening a fire broke out in the residence of Sir William Curtis, situate in Portland-place, Regent's-park, which had a very narrow escape of being burnt to the ground. Although but a very short period had elapsed after the discovery, the fire had extended rapidly, and it was with some difficulty that the apartment could be entered, in consequence of the smoke and the intense heat. Water being plentifully supplied to the brigade men, it was thrown on the flames in considerable quantities. The damage done is rather considerable.—In about an hour after the above was got under, another fire broke out in the lower part of the mansion belonging to the Marquis of Anglesey, in Burlington-street, Burlington-gardens. Several engines were soon in attendance, but the firemen were refused admittance, consequently the extent of damage done could not be ascertained.

THE MURDER OF EARL DERBY'S GAMEKEEPER.—We are enabled to state that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to remit the sentence of death on all the prisoners convicted of the murder of the Earl of Derby's gamekeeper, except John Roberts, the party who fired the fatal shot. Roberts is left for execution. The others will, it is expected, be transported for life.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, January 8, 1844.—The news from Spain received last night is highly interesting, as I anticipated in my correspondence of yesterday The ministers to avoid answering *unpleasant questions* have thought proper to *suspend*—not prorogue or dissolve—the Chambers until *further orders*. This arbitrary act took place on the 27th. It appears certain that the ministers notwithstanding the suspension of the Cortes, intend to raise contributions *to pass* a municipal law, and to reorganise the National Guards. On the meeting of the Cortes, they will ask for a Bill of Indemnity!

FRANCE.—Cardinal Prince de Croi died on the 1st at Rouen. The Cardinal was born on the 12th of September, 1773, and was created Archbishop of Rouen, in 1823.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

PENCILLINGS IN THE FOUR COURTS, FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF AN IRISH BARRISTER.

(*Continued.*)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Thomas Philip De Grey, Earl De Grey, of Wrest, county of Bedford; Baron Lucas, of Crudwell, county of Wilts; and Baron Grantham, of Grantham, county of Lincoln; and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Bedford, is now in his sixty-third year, hav-

ing been born on the 8th of December, 1781. His Excellency is the third lord of the title, and is descended from William Robinson, a celebrated Lord Mayor of York in the days of Elizabeth. William's son was also chief civic magistrate of his native city in James the First's time, and his grandson sheriff of the county in the reign of Charles the First. Sir William Robinson, nephew to the sheriff, held the same office at the time of the Revolution, and sat in the Convocation Parliament, as he did in seven successive ones for York. His son, Sir Tancred, was Lord Mayor of York in his day, besides being Rear-Admiral of the White. From civic and parliamentary distinction we next hear of the family of the Robinsons achieving a high reputation in the difficult circle of diplomacy. Thomas, younger brother of the last-mentioned baronet, was sent, when Horace Walpole held office in 1725, on embassy to the French Court, and in 1730 he went to Vienna [illegible] considerable capacity. In 1754 he [illegible] of State, and in 1759 he was appointed one of the [illegible] in the absence of the King. He very soon, however, resigned his seals; and the simple circumstance of his resignation is another proof to the countless ones which crowd the history of the past and present times, that, on the one hand, there is no man, however upright in sentiment and faithful in the discharge of his duty, who may not, provided he be of a sensitive nature, be driven from public life by the constant and concentrated attacks of his political enemies; and that, on the other, from the highest to the lowest of our public men, there are too few who have not at some period of their career acted towards a political opponent from the impulse [illegible] prit. To this grand factor one of the safeguards [illegible] living shame to our sense of morality: The Religion of En[illegible] very malice and all uncharitableness;" our English justice is proverbial for the most candid purity in the ordinary affairs amongst man and man at home, and in our general communion with the nations of the world; and yet "we chanee all that" in our political relations towards each other. Without absolutely saying that [illegible] white, the spirit of party can give another [illegible] to the blackness of the crow and the whiteness of the dove.

Dat cen[illegible] censura columbas.

One of the most di[illegible] of the Robinson family, to whom allusion has last been [illegible] felt the combined influence of Pitt and Fox, afterwards Lord Grantham, and Frederick Robinson, for whom waged war on his [illegible]pointment because it was made under the auspices of the Duke of Ne[illegible] resigned it. He was then made Master of the Wa[illegible]ce he held [illegible] of George the Second [illegible] Lord [illegible] Thomas, the second Lord, who was created (in the year 1760) Baron Grantham, of Grantham, in Lincolnshire; ten years after which he died, and was succeeded in the family titles and estates by Thomas, the second Lord, who was born at Vienna during his father's diplomatic residence at that court. It appears to have been his good fortune to follow the parental example set him, and to follow it with not unequal steps. In 1761, we find him Secretary of Legation at Augsburg; ten years afterwards, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid; then First Commissioner of the Board of Trade; and at length, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which capacity he concluded the preliminaries of the peace in January, 1783, and resigned his office in the March following.

This nobleman "married the Lady Mary Jemima Grey, second daughter of Philip, second Earl of Hardwicke, by the Lady Jemima Campbell, Marchioness Grey, representative of that branch of the ancient and noble family of Grey, which through twelve generations had borne the title of Earls of Kent. This lady by her marriage with the Earl of Hardwicke gave birth to two daughters, of whom the elder, the Lady Amabel, succeeded her mother as Baroness Lucas. She married Lord Polworth, eldest son of the late Earl Marchmont; but was for many years his widow without any family, and in 1816 was created Countess de Grey, with remainder to the heirs male of her sister, the Dowager Lady Grantham. Lord Grantham died in 1786, six years after his marriage, leaving three sons, Thomas Philip, (the present Lord), Frederick John, since created Earl of Ripon, one year his junior, and Philip, who died young."

His Excellency Earl de Grey received his earlier education under the superintendence of Doctor Glass, at his private establishment, and subsequently entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1799. Whether his Excellency took a degree at the University or no we are not known to the writer of the present notice, for his name is not with those of other noblemen inscribed in the Cambridge calendar. He may, however, have proceeded so far, although he had left the university and was travelling on the Continent when the Cambridge regulation of 1786, shortened the term of taking the B.A. degree in the case of noblemen and others who proceeded to it "tanquam nobiles" per year. At the renewal of the war, in 1803, he returned to England and devoted himself almost exclusively to the formation and discipline of one of the most celebrated corps of the domestic service of the country, the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was made, and continues to this day, Colonel. In 1831, he was appointed by William the Fourth, King's Aide-de-Camp for the Yeomanry service, an office created especially by his Majesty in compliment to his lordship's services. These latter, besides the efficiency, he displayed in the discharge just mentioned, consisted chiefly in rendering himself generally useful as a country gentleman, which tranquil and unostentatious path he pursued whilst his brother Frederick toiled along the far more arduous one of political ambition. Although regular as most of those who enjoy the church patronage in their neighbourhood duties, Lord De Grey seems not to have breathed of a congenial atmosphere in the Senate, for but two speeches are recorded of his Parliamentary life, one of which was against the Reform Bill. When Sir Robert Peel came into office, in the year 1834, his lordship accepted the appointment of a Lord of the Admiralty, and under the same auspices was appointed to his present distinguished post, which he fills to the satisfaction of the moderate men, at least, of both parties, although the number of these in Ireland is not "legion." With the violent on both sides of the political waters, he is, as a matter of course, unpopular. His administration does not go far enough for one party, and it goes too far for the other; and it is to be presumed that whenever a happier fortune may recall his Excellency into private life, that no man better than himself can tell how difficult it is to steer a fair course in the stormy sea of Irish affairs, and how very difficult it is to act safely in Ireland with Irish officials.

Earl De Grey has very much devoted himself to the improvement of the few literary and scientific institutions which Ireland has the means or the inclination to support. His attention to these important matters, and the amiable and generous manner in which, alone all former Viceroys, he seems to regain on all possible occasions to this natural ground as a place of pleasure and congenial retreat, have won for him the golden opinions of all those who have the honour and pleasure of meeting his Excellency on such occasions.

Earl De Grey married on the 20th July, 1805, the Lady Jemima Henrietta Frances Cole, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Enniskillen, by whom he has had several children. Of these two daughters only have survived; the elder married to Earl Cowper, and the younger to Henry, third son of the late Robert Vyner, Esq., of Grantley, in Lincolnshire.

LORD ELIOT, M.P.

The office of Secretary for Ireland has long been the one in which most of our statesmen have been tested on their entrance upon the difficult career of politics. It has seldom been other than a hard one to fill with credit, on account of the many jarring interests arising from the intensity of political and religious differences for which Ireland has always been remarkable, and which every one filling the situation of Secretary, the principal officer of the Government, must contend with, meet, soothe, reconcile, or compel, as the case may be. It was in this post that Sir R. Peel first exhibited his administrative talents, after the favourable impression he made in Parliament; it was also filled by Mr. Goulburn, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and its duties are now discharged by the subject of our present sketch, Lord Eliot. We never the difficulties of the office may have been in former years, few will dispute, and fewer still deny, that they are increased sevenfold at the present moment, when the peace are excited beyond all former example, and the power of the Government is displayed in military preparations which seem as formidable as the danger is great. Though long united to England, Ireland has never, like Scotland, become amalgamated with her, and absorbed into her social and political [illegible] interest, and how the breach is daily w[illegible] the empire seems threatened. In the mi[illegible] on prosecuting and [illegible] the terrible responsibility involved [illegible] Secretary must be indeed a trying one. [illegible] and, with much, a calm temper, and a sound and just intellect, can steer its way through the shoals and quicksands that beset his course, Lord Eliot is possessed of those qualities in an eminent degree. No one member of the present Ministry can be pointed out whose personal character has commanded such respect from all parties.

His lordship is the eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans. The family has been long a distinguished one, and was, in the fifteenth century, at the head of the gentry of the county of Devon; it subsequently removed its seat into the county of Cornwall, where the Priory of St. Germans, now a pretty village on the banks of one of the branches of the Tamar, the church of which was formerly the cathedral of the diocese of Exeter, and is the most ancient specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in England. Among the ancestors of the noble lord is one whose name cannot be passed over without notice, having left a renown acquired in the same struggle against the same power in which Hampden fell. Sir John Eliot was member for the county of Cornwall in the early part of the reign of Charles the First, and was a strenuous opponent of the tyrannical and impolitic measures which the King was so badly advised as to adopt. The time was not deficient in men of ability, and Sir John Eliot must have held a high position among them, since he was appointed by the House of Commons one of the managers of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham. The post was one of danger; in those days of prerogative, and Sir J. Eliot, with Sir Dudley Digges, the other manager, was committed to the Tower: they were soon released, but in 1628 were again committed to the same prison for refusing to account to the Privy Council for their conduct in Parliament. Several other members suffered with them for their independence, and the unwarrantable proceeding was followed up by other measures. On the 29th of May in the same year, an information was exhibited in the ever infamous Star Chamber against Sir John Eliot and his companions for their undutiful speeches and votes. They were afterwards brought to trial on the same charge in the Court of King's Bench, were convicted, of what was then considered a crime, and sentenced to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, and to find sureties for their future good behaviour. In addition to this, Sir J. Eliot, having been more prominent in his opposition than the others, was fined £2000. But the growing feeling of the country set strongly against the King and his party, and the Court had reason to repent its step in thus imprisoning the leaders of the Opposition. They were not thus imprisoned were afterwards offered their freedom, on condition of their making submission. The proposal was rejected by all of them, and Sir J. Eliot died in prison, in 1632, after a confinement of four years, no less a martyr in the cause of constitutional liberty than Hampden, who perished in the field. The peerage was bestowed on Edward Eliot, Esq., in 1784. The Earldom was created in 1815, and the present possessor of the title succeeded to it in 1823. His son, the Secretary for Ireland, was born in 1798; his political career commenced in 1824, when he was returned for the borough of Liskeard, which he represented till 1832. In 1827 he was made a Lord of the Treasury. But the circumstance which gave his name an European celebrity, was one less conected with party struggles than with a measure that secured the observance of the common principles of humanity, when they were outraged during a condition of society in which they are seldom remembered—that of civil war. When the conflict between the Carlist and Christina forces was at its height in Spain—when the rules that govern even war were broken when not only no quarter was given during battle, but the prisoners taken were butchered afterwards in cold blood, and atrocities were committed on both sides, of which savages might be ashamed—Lord Eliot was commissioned by the Government, in 1835, to negotiate between both factions an understanding that mitigated these horrors, if it did not entirely remove them. He succeeded in procuring the proclamation of what was called the "Durango Decree," and in connection with it his name will always be recorded with gratitude, though none can think without abhorrence of the ruthless spirit that would exact such an interference between two sections of people calling itself Christian. In 1837, he was returned for the Eastern Division of Cornwall, and on the formation of the Peel Ministry was appointed Secretary for Ireland. In the general election of 1841, he met with a most able speech from the hustings, when closely pressed by Sir W. Molesworth, who proposed his opponent, Mr. Trelawney, to declare what was likely to be the policy of the head of the Government as to the corn laws. It was in the assize court of Bodmin, in his address after being returned, that he made his declaration of the policy that was to govern the administration of the Government in Ireland. It was to be that of equal justice to all—a measure of justice for parties, but for the nation. As far as Lord Eliot could himself carry it out, that pledge has been redeemed. His moderation and justice have never been impeached; indeed the strongest censure that has been cast on him has proved to be a guarantee that might have been least expected—from supporters of the Conservative party. His late dignified rebuke to the magistracy of Ireland for the intemperate manner in which some of that body have acted in carrying out the provisions of the Arms Bill, is an honourable testimony to his just and fairness. Would that all those by whom he is surrounded, and through whom he must act, were animated by his spirit; we might then see oil cast upon the troubled waters, and hope for peace where there is now such stern contention. He is an advocate of the whole of national education, which is doing so much good in Ireland, and his acute and intelligent defence of part of the system of training adopted in the College of Maynooth, when it was attacked in Parliament, was much admired.

His lordship is a fluent and graceful speaker. His personal appearance is very prepossessing; in bearing and manners he is a model of the English gentleman—easy, unembarrassed, and graceful, without any appearance of condescension. He bears about with him that charm of amiability that deprives party opposition of all personal animosity; we never heard his name mentioned but with that feeling of respect and attachment which is always secured by private worth. He is exceedingly popular in Cornwall, and rallies round him as enthusiastic a constituency as ever sent a member to Parliament. His return at the last election was celebrated like a triumph. Let us hope that he will be enabled to continue his public services in a country where the qualities he possesses are so much required.

THE CROWN COUNSEL.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS BERRY CUSACK SMITH,

one of the most distinguished members of the Irish bar, is a son of the late Sir William Smith, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and a grandson of Sir Michael Smith, in his day Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Mr. Smith was a very distinguished member of the Irish university, having obtained a scholarship, and other high academic honours. He was called to the bar in 1819, and appears to be not older than 45 or 46 years of age. His mother was a Catholic, and it is supposed that he alluded to this circumstance with the memory of a beloved parent, when he repudiated the notion in the House of Commons, during the debates on the Irish Arms Bill, that he could entertain a personal hostility to the majority of the Irish people, from whom he differed in religion. On that occasion Mr. Roebuck replied with his usual smartness and tartness, and made some remark concerning "a cock and a bull story about his grandmother," displaying more flippancy than feeling, and which, perhaps, the hon. and learned member for Bath would not have made if he had recollected that he himself had felt called on to talk to the house about *his* ancestors, when a certain great London newspaper attacked him, on which occasion Sir Robert Harry Inglis made rather a severe remark upon the circumstance. "The hon. and learned member," said he, "has appealed to the memory of his ancestors, but he has not told us who they were." Perhaps this circumstance was forgotten by the right hon. gentleman who had been present at Mr. Roebuck's personality; or, perhaps, had he remembered it, it would not have been parliamentary to allude to a former debate, which had nothing to do with the question then before the house. In Parliament, south to say, the Attorney-General was not pressed quite so freely of the atmosphere by which he was surrounded, which by no means detracts from his merits as a lawyer. "*Non omnibus omnia*," and forensic more than senatorial disputation is his forte. He gained a legal eminence at common law, and was pre-eminent as a pleader. For three or four years previously to his elevation to office as law officer of the Crown, he gradually forsook his former practice for equity, in which line he has been signally successful. Mr. Smith, although he has not been fortunate in the early stages of the present state prosecutions, has been always remarkable for the utmost diligence and anxiety displayed in behalf of his clients, and the general accuracy with which he gets up his cases, never allowing himself to be overpressed, and never taking more business than he can conscientiously do justice to. Independently of political views, one way or the other, on the matter, and looking on it legally, if the right honourable official has left himself open to a palpable hit or two from his opponents, it must be recollected who these opponents are, and their experience and their numbers—forming together one of the strongest and most brilliant bars that any officer of the Crown had ever to make head against on any state occasion. His ardent temperament might well be tried by the ordeal of combatting such an opposition. The high-blooded but light-limbed racer will fret and sweat when past his fellocks in a fallow on a rainy day, with the steady strong-boned ones picking him up quietly, the cry of the hounds becoming more faint, and the same getting further out of view. On lighter soil this high-mettled one is a dainty steed, and a regular daisy cutter. It has been said that the Attorney-General was not the man for such a responsible and momentous affair as the present Crown prosecutions, which, besides a first-rate knowledge of criminal and constitutional law, required the utmost dignity and equanimity, and at least the appearance of deliberation. If strong measures be deemed necessary for Ireland, the Irish are the very last of the overgrown who are likely to become "good children" for being punished in a passion by stepmothers or guardians, and the English people are accustomed to look upon fairplay as a jewel that ought to be placed in the very front of the crown. To do Mr. Attorney-General only ordinary justice, it should be stated that, during the latter part of the preliminary skirmishing, he had the misfortune to be was coming round a bit, and that his moral glass was improving with the state of the weather. His offering an extension of time to the 15th of January was a concession which the most sanguine of the accused parties could not have anticipated, and really had not from the former proceedings. As to temper or equability, therefore, it would not be fair to say more at present, but to await the great issue. The ground has been cleared; the skirmishing about pleas, demurrers, replications, and rejoinders is all over; the great battle on the merits is to be fought. The day has been named, the main bodies are in view of each other, and

A sight for warrior's eye
Hangs on the hoof decliviy;

Alas! it is by no means a pleasant one to those who look upon it with the eye of common humanity

Mr Smith's political life has been of a calm description. In former years he enjoyed the reputation of being a liberal and of agreeing with his father's political views generally. At present he is, and indeed for a long time back has been, Conservative, but not a violent one; having been remarkable for the same general views as the present leader of his party and head of the Queen's Administration. He would not disturb the grant to Maynooth College, nor interfere with the late Government system of national education, which may account in some measure for his unsuccessful canvass of Trinity College, when a vacancy not very long since occurred in the representation of the Irish university. He also was unfortunate when he contested the borough of Youghall against Mr. John O'Connell, the present member for Kilkenny. We are called a superstitious people in Ireland, and it was remarked as rather ominous at the time, that the Conservative candidate lost his seat when standing on horseback into the borough, the seat for which, it seems, (*sic Dii voluere*) he was not destined to obtain. But it has nothing to do with superstition, and is a remarkably positive fact, that the Attorney-General for Ireland represents an English constituency, being member for the borough of Ripon. If people say it has a political complexion, it should be remembered that the same thing has happened to the party to which Mr. Smith is opposed. In private life he is much beloved and respected.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL, MR. RICHARD WILSON GREENE,

is a son of the late Sir Jonas Greene, who was Recorder of the city of Dublin, and an eminent criminal lawyer in his day. Mr. Greene's career at Trinity College was a very distinguished one, which he brilliantly terminated, as a medallist, in the year 1811. His father's legal mantle seems to have descended upon him at a very early period of his professional life, for we find him successfully engaged as a criminal lawyer in a variety of important cases. Lord Plunket though very highly of him, and when Attorney-General, he chiefly committed to his care and capacity the great *ex-officio* affair of the battle conspiracy in Lord Wellesley's time. Although very eminent as a criminal pleader, Mr. Greene practises as a first-rate lawyer in all the branches of the law. He was appointed Solicitor-General by her Majesty's present Administration, when Mr. Smith was made Attorney-General, consequent on Mr. Blackburne's appointment to the Mastership of the Rolls. Mr. Greene has very often been appointed, under both Administrations, Judge of Assize, to fill up vacancies, and on all such occasions his decisions gave the highest satisfaction. Mr. Steele declared in court, at the opening of the state prosecutions, that he had no objection to be prosecuted by her Majesty's Solicitor-General, for whom he would, I am sure, have no doubt, object on having his case submitted to him as a judge. The Solicitor-General has never yet taken a prominent part in politics, by which is understood a violent expression of political opinions at public meetings, or through the intervention of the press. His opinions are Conservative, although he has served both parties professionally, and served them well. Mr. Greene was called to the bar in the year 1814, and is about 53 years of age.

MR. ABRAHAM BREWSTER,

who stands third on the list of the crown lawyers, has been long distinguished at Nisi Prius. Few men, even at the Irish bar, are more famous for that which is called "*hacking a witness*," (a term borrowed from *wool-carding*, I believe,) or, where all other resources fail, for making an onslaught on the opposite attorney. Indeed his professional strategy in difficult ground, his proverbial resources in a sentence of case, and his admirable tact in concealing the weak points of his client, are almost unrivalled. In the attack which he made on Mr. Pierce Mahony, one of the solicitors for the traversers in the Court of Queen's Bench, he did not anticipate the warm reception which he then experienced. The solicitors were naturally indignant at being deemed worthy of disbelief, whilst a barrister was to be yielded the most courteous and enlarged credence, and a committee of the body took the matter in hand. They did not get up a testimonial to Mr Mahony, for they considered he only did his duty as a professional man and a gentleman, when he said in open court that "he respected the bench very much, but respected his client still more;" they put themselves in communication with Mr. Brewster, and an apology creditable to both parties very happily settled what might have been a rather disagreeable affair. Your Irish solicitor is not so easily put down, nor is he compelled to submit to any whatsoever degradation any ill-advised or over-ardent member of the higher branch of the legal profession may fancy himself entitled to subject him to. In general society he is on an equal with the barrister, and public opinion in Ireland, independently of professional etiquette, would approve of his vindication of his honour. Had Mr. Brewster refused to make the amende honorable to Mr Mahony, although the latter were not at the head of his own branch of the profession, and which, under any circumstances, as a gentleman, he would not—nor could he—have refused to do, it is quite certain that the aggrieved party's professional brethren would have made common cause, and stood by him to a man, and that Mr. Brewster's now well-filled brief-bag would have been relieved of its plethora.

Mr. Brewster is a man of independent fortune, which he spends liberally, especially on objects of public charity and general benevolence, and is very much respected in private life. He is in politics a Conservative, and something more; was called to the bar in the year 1819, and is about 50 years of age.

MR. ROBERT HOLMES

is one of the oldest and at the same time one of the most distinguished men at the Irish bar, having been called so far back as 1795. When Mr. Thomas Dickson, the father, goes to "that Bourne" (not the Irish Clerk of the Crown of that name, whose *returns* have been questioned by the traversers) but "from whence no traveller returns," Mr. Holmes will succeed to the paternal honours of the practising profession. He is a Bencher of the Queen's Inn, but wears no silk gown, although he was offered it over and over again by his successor. Governments; and he might have been on the bench years ago if he chosen. Whether it be that he prefers personal ease, and the undivided enjoyment of his professional emoluments to the dignities and honours, which enjoin no small amount of conventional responsibilities, or whether he has a dislike to be placed under obligations by men in power, to what party none but they belong, I know not; but this is certain, that "unplaced, unpensioned—no man's heir or slave" he presents the strange picture of a most able, successful, and highly popular lawyer, in his seventy-third year, being still at the head of his profession. It is said that he has declared in his own peculiar way, that it was better to be at the head of the juniors than at the tail of the seniors. There are those, on the contrary, who aver that the following circumstance—which, though painful in its, reflects no discredit on Mr. Holmes's character—influenced him in the decision which he long since came to, to stand aloof for ever from the Government dispensers of the honours of the bar, and to take the only honour which his own profession could bestow—a seat at the Benchers' table in hall. He is the brother-in-law of the unfortu-

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* The British Peerage, Ryall's Conservative Portraits, &c., &c.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

PORTRAIT OF LORD KITOT.

nate Robert Emmett, in whose case the Castle officials of the day ancied from neglected, from the mere fact of his personal relationship, and his popular political opinions, and subjected him to some months imprisonment in Newgate.

He has been for many years a widower, and by diligent application to the arduous duties of his profession, has succeeded in amassing a very fine fortune, not one penny of which has he had out a bad or any other species of security in Ireland, and all of which, whenever it be vested, will be inherited by his daughter, an only child, resident for a long time back on the Continent. Mr Holmes is chiefly engaged at common law, and is distinguished as a sound constitutional advocate. In the convivial circle he is a famous punster, and very often indulges his sparkling propensities in this line when engaged in forensic contests, on which occasions he seldom fails to set the court in a roar. There is always a quaintness of thought, a dryness of expression, and a not unamiable eccentricity of manner about him, for which no member of either bar affords a parallel. Some years ago, having been rather roughly handled by a celebrated member of the Dublin press, in the news paper which he conducted, Mr. Holmes sent Mr. Fitzgibbon, a brother barrister, to request the favour of his company, at his earliest convenience, upon such particular spot of earth within the area of the Fifteen Acres, in the Park, the Champ de Mars of Dublin, as the plenipotentiaries of both parties might think proper to measure and apportion, then and there to meet and confront each other in wager of battle, with "high and haughty defiance," to wound, maim, or kill, as the case might be, with pistols in their hands, at ten paces—or twelve it might have been fairly stepped Roman measure, and, Heaven defend the right, all have mercy on their immortal souls. The gentleman who, from the hiding of four or six pocket volumes might have been taken for one of the fighting department, returned for answer, in the first stage of these grave proceedings, that he would, if permitted, much rather go to his grave with out a fight, than fight so old a man. Mr Fitzgibbon unhesitatingly removed the objection by offering to stand in his principal's shoes; and the editor, finding that he had selected not exactly the cool end of the poker, or perhaps fancying himself in a cleft stick, took one of those great resolutions which prove the great man in difficulties. He resolved to fight neither; alleging as an excuse that he was bound to the peace of the country in recognizances to the amount of £500 lawful coin of the realm. One would have thought this to be a settler to punctilio, and that none but casuists of the most subtle habits of distinction could think of a further step in prospect of satisfaction. Not so in this memorable affair. Mr. Holmes instructed his friend to lodge £500, the amount of the editor's security, in any bank the latter might name, that all chance of future difficulty or misunderstanding between the parties interested might be prevented, in the event of his surviving or falling; by which arrangement it was pointed out that in the one case the editor's escape would cost him nothing, and in the other that the Crown should be put to no trouble in recovering from his heirs, assigns, and survivors. Even this offer had not the desired effect. The editor declared himself notwithstanding a "peace at any price" man, and the parties were left to the pensive public and their own reflections. Those who do not know Mr. Holmes might, judging from his political opinions, deem it rather strange that he took a brief from the present Government; but those who know him would be surprised if he refused it. He has never yet been known to reject one, from what quarter soever it came, provided the retainer came with it. And why should he not do so in this instance with as much justice and good grace as the chief members of the traversers' bar, who are Conservatives?

MR. HENRY MARLEY

is the leading member of his circuit, the North East, and a good general lawyer, practising with success in all the courts, and especially in the Rolls. He is brother-in-law to Mr. Blackburne, the Master of that court—is a Conservative in politics—took a very respectable degree at the university—was called to the bar in 1826, and is about forty years of age. The traversers intended to have had him for their counsel, but found that the Crown had previously secured his services.

MR. JOHN GEORGE SMYTH

is what in legal parlance is facetiously called the Attorney General's Devil, and is the son of an old and distinguished member of the North West bar. He stands in a respectable rank of his profession, and like the great majority of his brethren of the Irish bar, he practises in all the courts. He was called to the bar in 1820, and is about forty-years of age. He is nephew to the late Lord Chief Justice Bushe.

MR. JOSEPH NAPIER

is the son of an eminent Belfast merchant. He took high honours at the Irish University, from whence he proceeded to London, to keep terms, and prosecute his legal reading for the bar. He there became the favourite pupil of the present Judge Patteson, and before long conducted the chief portion of his business, which he continued to do for a considerable period. He is a first-rate Common lawyer, and admitted to be one of the first pleaders at the Irish bar. He greatly distinguished himself, very recently, in his defence of the celebrated northern Orangeman, Sam Gray, against the Crown officials; and, in every case of appeal, for some years back, to the twelve judges, he has been engaged on one side or the other. The traversers thought to retain him, but he returned the fee, alleging that he had been retained by the Crown. It seems that one fee had been sent to him to the country, where he was sojourning at the time, and another was sent to his town residence, and that he chose to accept the former one. Mr. Napier is a great favourite with the bar, and has the utmost attention and consideration afforded him by the judges. In private life he is a most estimable and much-respected person; and, as an instance of his religious character, it is said that he refuses to enter upon an iota of professional consideration on the Sabbath, devoting that day to the higher duties of worship, and visiting various benevolent institutions.

PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

It was Mr. Napier who discovered the inaccuracy in the bill about to be sent up to the Grand Jury against the accused in the present state prosecutions, and by his suggestion the word "affirmation," as specified by the act, was added. It will be remembered that there was a quaker on the jury. Had the bill gone up as originally framed the error it contained must have proved a fatal one.

*** We have been reluctantly compelled, from want of space, to omit the biographies of several of the portraits which appear amongst the Crown Counsel this week, but we will endeavour to remedy this defect on a future occasion. It will be seen that our artist has taken the liberty of associating with these distinguished lawyers, Mr Latouche, the High Sheriff; Mr. Kennis, the Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Bourne, the Chief Clerk, for no other reason that we can see than that at the present critical period it might be dangerous to separate these faithful servants of the Crown.

PORTRAITS OF THE COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN, ETC.]

NEWSPAPER

FINE ARTS.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA—FROM A PAINTING BY SCHOPIN.

PAUL ET VIRGINIE,

AS RE-ENGRAVED BY EUGENE JAZET FROM A PAINTING BY SCHOPIN.

This is one of the most exquisite productions that ever came from the pencil of pictorial imagination. The ornamented foot of Virginia, contrasted to the naked one of Paul—showing that she was about to depart

From simple climes to where they live on dress—

is in the highest degree artistical—nay, poetical. There is a quotation at the foot of this magnificent engraving, which we will attempt to render, with a few additions of our own:—

PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

"To be more happy than you have been here,
Whers would you fly?
Whoe'er could kiss from that sweet cheek a tear,
Or fondly dry
Its melancholy moisture like a mother"'
"Alas! I know not," said Virginia, weeping,
"My friends will have me go—
But something here more strong than tie of brother
My heart is keeping.
What 'tis I do not know!
We have been children here together
In summer—ay! and winter weather;
And 'tis not easy to forego
A thing we've known long, long ago"'
More difficult," said Paul, "'twill prove
To part from what we dearly love!"
The maiden blush'd!—Cupid's transgression
To cause her face make such confession.

The Neapolitan journals are teeming with accounts of the extraordinary furore excited there by a Signora Favanti. She is said to be young, with very beautiful; her voice is of a peculiar freshness and brilliancy, and possesses a facility, power of modulation, and extent which has astonished the connoisseurs. It reaches, in the greatest perfection, from C of the bass to F sharp of the soprano, comprising three octaves and a half—an extent unprecedented. She executes the most surprising and varied exercises, ascending and descending through all the notes of her extensive register with the greatest facility and precision. She is the rage in that city, every other theatre being deserted, whilst she nightly attracts overflowing audiences at increased prices.

DONIZETTI. This indefatigable composer has just left Paris for Vienna, to produce *Don Sebastien* in that city.

BALFE, the composer, whose opera has been enthusiastically received by the Parisian *dilettanti* on his return to the city that "first cradled his fame."

THEATRE ROYAL, LIVERPOOL.—This house, under the new lesseeship, continues to be highly attractive. The decorations of the theatre, by Messrs. G. Morris and Ireland, of the Haymarket, in the Louis Quatorze style, are extremely elegant; and a drop scene, by Marshall, has bestowed upon provincial connoisseurs a treat which had never before been "out of town!" We must not forget to state there is newise some cleverly painted scenery, by Mr. Johnson. Madame Celeste is the *directrice*, in the absence of Mr. Webster, the new lessee. We envy the good Liverpool folk the presence of such an actor as Compton—it is, indeed, a sad proof of the legitimate drama's decline when such an artist is obliged to provincialise.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

FROM A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Ne me time donum ferentem.

DEAR SIR!

Tho' 'tis the time to send
Kind wishes to each distant friend,
(The first week of another year)
It probably may strange appear
That one who never yet has seen
Thy face, should have emboldén'd been
To "book a parcel" (spare my Muse)
For "LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS!"
(My prosody I left at school—
In other things I'm not a fool!)
I don't presume to have believ'd
It is the best as yet receiv'd—
But this I'll stoutly fight for mine
Contains no underhand design
Of heartless compliment or bribe,
I am no Pharisee, by Scribe,
But honest country gentleman—
Who well the difference doth scan
'Twixt Cornet "Would" and Captain "Could"
As General Shakespeare's understood
To call them—Yes! I'm pretty keen,
To see the disproportion 'tween
One matter which originates,
And other, that but imitates—
I herewith send a thousand thanks
From friends of mine in various ranks
Of what is termed Society,—
Who, grateful, have commission'd me
To be their spokesman and express,
In my best way, their thankfulness
For all the pleasures they're enjoy'd
(Sweet pleasures that have never cloy'd)
At thy most bounteous hand, which sheds
Improvement both on hearts and heads,
And scatters wide, intelligence,
Without the slightest wound to sense
Of Virtue, or e'en Modesty,
(That rarest nymph we now can see!)
We wish thee, Sir! a happy year!
And hope thy future life's career
In "custom'd excellence won't lack"
But run its brilliant Zodiac
As brightly as it yet hath done
In the ecliptic of that Sun
Call'd PUBLIC FAVOUR, which o'er thee
Hath shed its beams so gloriously!
From time to time, at no great lapse,
I'll send thee, friend! some more—

PERHAPS!

MABEL MARCHMONT.

[BY THOMAS MILLER,

AUTHOR OF "GODFREY MALVERN," "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "RURAL SKETCHES," "A DAY IN THE WOODS," "BEAUTIES OF THE COUNTRY," ETC.

THE old Manor House, which we made mention of in a former part of our story, had of late years undergone a great change.

"A merry spot 'twas said in days of yore,
But something ail'd it now, the place was curs'd;"

for a cloud seemed to have settled upon it ever since the marriage of the unfortunate Amy. The ancient avenue of gigantic elms which led up to the stately and aristocratic entrance of the hall, appeared darker and more solemn than it used to look in former years; and the carriage way was overgrown with long grey grass, which stood white and bleached, and unmown, year after year. The noisy rooks, that suit built and cawed in "the windy tall elm-trees," were the only old familiar sounds that awakened the sleeping echo. Even the black old mastiff had ceased to bark, and only left her kennel to bask outside in the sunshine. The heavy coil of rusted chain looked as if it belonged to the wreck of a ship; and the old grey weather-beaten kennel stood like a portion of her wind-bleached hull.

How different the scene a few years before, when the young and the gay who are gave life and beauty to the landscape, when they threw open the doors and burst forth from the large doors of the old Manor House, like a pent-up stream, that sparkles and runs in every direction, giving a voice to the silence, and throwing back a look of saucy light upon the sunshine. But the race of romps was gone. The sedate couples that paraded that long avenue arm in-arm, beneath the stern eye of their stately governess, had vanished; their shadows no more broke the golden network of the velvet sward; the "smooth-shaven green" rebounded no longer beneath their elastic tread. Husbands, and children, and household cares had stepped in between; and some had pillowed their aching heads in the grave: the place they once had known, "*would know them there no more for ever.*"

Yet it was not altogether deserted, for sometimes, when the sun shone, a superannuated deaf old woman (now sole mistress of that once noble mansion) would crawl forth slowly into the sunshine, and, bow-bent with age and crime, go mumbering along to herself through the grass-grown paths of the shrubberies, and the winding walks which departed youth and beauty had looked upon as their own, and there communicated to each other all those fond little useless secrets which make such a bird-like flutter within a woman's heart. And sometimes this deaf, half blind old woman would curtsey to the grey stems of the trees, and fancy that they were her boarders; and, when the wind was unusually loud, and the old boughs clashed together, with noise enough to strike the dull drum of her ears, then would she name one Miss after another, and request them not to talk so loud; she bowed to the tall white grass at times, as she passed along, mistaking it for the fluttering drapery of some passing pupil.

For more than half a century had she groped her way through the twilight cloisters of learning; and when she could no longer lead, she hired teachers—creatures who were made to move at her beck and bid, while she herself seemed to sit unseen; her cold grey sunken eyes strengthened by the shadows that screened her as she marked narrowly all that moved in the stronger and outward light. She had now made gold her god; every track that led to her abode was marked with gold; the very slime which encrusted the walls of the dark passages that led to her darling idol, glittered with the traces of gold. And so she added acre to acre, field to field, until the wide domain which had once been owned

by a noble race, had become her own; and she laughed whenever her cold calculating eye fell upon the half-obliterated escutcheon, and thought of the proud possessors who were gone. Many a night had this cruel old woman sat up alone in that old Manor House, counting over her ill-gotten gold, and plotting new schemes to barter away the happiness of the unsuspecting and beautiful victims who slept their innocent sleep above her head. If an heiress eloped, and her enraged parents came, her "God-a-mercy" was ever ready; she would have the windows barred, and the walls sheet-ironed; it should never happen again. So the devil and her kept sentry for years, and winked at each other while they watched.

And now she could have built for herself a vault of gold—could have coffined up her crooked body in the very dross for which she had bartered her peace of mind; nay, had even purified her very soul. Then she began to think of death, and to wage war against the evil one, by giving loaves and blankets to the poor; but even the poor loved her not; the old paupers, on St. Thomas's day, accepted her doles, and cursed the hand that distributed it. Her name was Miss Crowley, and the poor had changed it to Cruelty, though to her face they called her "my Lady; and woe to the wight who wanted a favour, and addressed her by any other title than that of "My Lady Crowley, of Messingham Manor House."

She kept two affectionate female servants, who would have poisoned her if they dared, but they confined their malice to the old lady's favourite cats and dogs, even her old gardener never failed to leave a rake, or hoe, or roller in her path, over which he hoped she might some fine day break her neck. As for her coachman, he could scarcely see for fat and the want of exercise; so contented himself with eating and sleeping, and looking at his horses, as if only to see which got the fattest. The footman was her master, and only did what he pleased; gave her to eat what he himself disapproved of; heard her when it suited him, and stood grinning behind her chair while she rung the bell that summoned him to her presence. The old steward was the only one faithful to the last, for he had risked his soul too far to retreat; he thought it hard for the old lady to insure herself in the fire-office below without a witness, so insured himself for companionship. She was a stately old dame, and would have thought Death himself very ill-mannered if he did not offer her his bony arm whenever he might think well to conduct her to the grave.

And that man, whom she had been the chief instrument in getting imprisoned and maddened, was now her only boarder,—the only living wreck that pointed to the stormy and dangerous sea over which she had sailed for her ill-gotten wealth—the only thing, saving her rents, which apprised her of quarter-day, when the accustomed cheque came which paid for his board, lodging, and attendance, and which her steward always got cashed into gold, every piece of which the old lady weighed repeatedly, and sent back those which were the balance of a hair too light.

She little dreamed of the mischief she was doing, when eight years before she permitted Amy to marry a mere boy. For twelve years had her fair pupil remained at school. No one came to fetch her home at holiday-time. The man, now an idiot, was the only one who ever came, and that was but seldom. It was not enough for the old lady that her increased salary was paid regularly. She did not like boarders at holiday times. She wanted the money without the meals—the pay without the trouble. She liked to be alone then, to count her ungodly gains. And when notice was given for Amy to leave the school, she thought she must have a little more for her trouble, and so made the best bargain she could with the friends of Alfred Etherington.

Amy's mother had then long been dead. Her father died while she was but a child. Her mother had married again to a man who accepted her hand solely for the sake of her property—for her estate joined his own. Had the law allowed him any loop-hole through which he could have stepped in, and claimed it, he would have done so, but finding this no easy matter, he married Amy's mother,—broke her heart, and buried her in less than three years—sent his daughter-in-law to Miss Crowley's school, married another lady of fortune, and kept the very existence of Amy a secret from his coroneted wife. Amy might have succeeded the old lady, and kept her school on,—but she had nearly grown grey, had it not been for her ill-timed marriage with Alfred Etherington. For Amy herself knew not that when she gave her girlish-hand to her youthful lover, she also gave up thousands of broad acres, which until then the law allowed her step-father to claim as his own. That juvenile cutie, Miss Crowley, was the first to communicate the tidings. She was, as she expected to be, bought over. The pretended guardian came down and took away poor Amy.

Even then the gold-loving old governess proved too much for the ambitious step father, and the man who acted like a tool in the clever mechanic's hands, she cast sheer between them both. The letter from France announcing Amy's death, she handed over to Alfred, and then she demanded an account of what had been her pupil. It was soon rendered. A heavy cheque brought the earnest satisfaction; it tore the registry from the church book—proved the elopement of the guardian with her pupil—produced a trial in which the man now mad, pleaded guilty for a promised reward—ended in a forged certificate of Amy's death, and the imprisonment of a confiding fool, who was found guilty of a crime he was innocent of, and who went mad cursing the ingratitude of his patron. whose petition to the Secretary of State, stating the whole truth, was never allowed to pass the walls of his prison, for it was to the interest of his gaolers to believe him mad, and lest there should be a doubt, they brought all their horrible means to bear upon him, they gave him darkness and solitude, and finished their damnable work. Then his patron stepped in, sheriff like, and claimed the body; but was given up, when the mind was dead, when mischief had wrought its worst.

Amy's marriage was the last act of that old woman's long tragedy. Not that she might have brooded over it any more than the hundred other deeds she had her guilty of, had not the presence of the poor Idiot caused it at times to rise more distinctly before her, and that, too, when she found he was so constant a visitor at Abraham Marchmont's, and heard the rumour of the intended marriage between Mabel and Alfred. Sathanos himself (according to De Foe's history of that dusky gentleman) could not have been more attentive to tempt his host any, or a better God Christians by his footmark—so cruel Miss Crowley, either out of a love of mischief, or a reverence for the beauty and innocence of Mabel—whom she had often seen and admired at church—for Mabel had always curtsied to her grey locks as she passed from the porch—began to take an interest in the forthcoming marriage; and as old Abraham Marchmont had danced with her fifty years ago, and as Mabel's mother had been her pupil, she was married to Abraham's son, soon after she left school, she introduced herself, her gold-headed stick, and fat poodle, all at once to the old man, much to his astonishment, one fine sunshiny day. She began by talking about the balls she had given in former times at the Manor House; of the dead who then danced with her; of the few living, whose dancing days were over, like her own and Abraham's; and then her style of dress, and the decreased interest on money; regretted that she had not perceived the increase of the village of Messingham, but had let the leases of her lands so low; talked about the intended repairs of the church, and how inconsiderate it was of her to promise one hundred pounds towards the aforesaid; and ended by sallying forth to see if the church would not do without the repairs, adding, as she crossed old Abraham's threshold, "I say! he has stood five hundred years, and I compute see why it should not stand five hundred more; or, at least, as long as I live, without wanting any repairs. It has outstood the old De Laceys."

How many and varied are the emotions which a visit to a churchyard awakens—to all it looks not like the silent City of the Dead. The cheek of the young bride may blanch as her silken dress rustles by her mother's grave, and the footsteps of the bridegroom falter as he passes the spot where his forefathers sleep. Time brings the portly nurse with the baby christening—and the future dawns upon a new race of men and women, while the old grave-stones are gradually removed, and each new comer looks round and takes his rest, disturbing nothing but a few old and forgotten bones. So streets and houses pour out the old race of inhabitants, the mute passes from the door, and makes way for the upholsterer, the dress-maker, and the undertaker, who furnish and prepare the new bridal robes, the white and black waste strew the self-same floor, the room that one week echoed back the long heart-breaking sobs, in a few more days resounds with laughter, and ere we can say "that is the house of mourning," it has become the abode of mirth.

It might be that some such thoughts as these rose up in the memory of that old woman, as she entered the village churchyard, and gazed on the grey old pile, against the last of the De Laceys slept. Perchance other wrecks have up before her eyes and "dazzled sight, visions which she herself had hurried to their final slumber, beneath that still green sea of stationless waves, broken only by the vessel-spars of white grave stones, each of which seemed to start up like a wan and shadowy ghost, while the last red rays of sunset gilded their time-worn sum mits, as if their brows had been "dabbled in blood."

On one of those silent and grassy hillocks sat the poor Idiot, arranging a handful of wild flowers, which he had gathered in the neighbouring fields. The old lady walked up to where he was seated, and sat down on an adjoining bench, her thoughts divided between him, the surrounding dead, and the repairs of the old church.

"Fine morning ma'am," said the Idiot, unconscious that it was evening, which was of no consequence, as the old woman could not hear a word he said. "Won the prize at the flower show—seven hundred—this rose did it,' added he, holding up a faded buttercup, "grew it in the dark—no air—no light—went mad when they saw its colour—all ran off and were locked up—mad, mad! ah! ah! ah! all went mad!" and he laughed—such a laugh as would have driven the blood back cold into the heart to have heard him.

"Only seventeen when she died," muttered the old woman to herself, as she looked round amongst the graves, her eye gradually perceiving the objects that rose before her through the dim owl-light of her old age. "It was a pretty piece of plate her mother gave me, for attending on her through her long illness; but her shame was buried with her, and they were a haughty race. It was for the best, after all, perhaps; and Dr. Mori knew better than I did, so I haven't that to answer for, and he has long since settled his account. I did expect a better legacy from him—but he behaved very handsomely." And she drew her old cloak more closely around her, for she thought the air was colder about graves than it was in other places.

"I've a been a great traveller, ma'am," continued the Idiot—"was two thousand years on a solitary island, where a flower was never seen—took my tongue out, and had it by, because I had no use for it—This flower will win seven prizes—Barren country, ma'am—no light to grow anything—going over again soon—made a contract with the gas company—light it up, and have beautiful vegetation."

"And he seems very happy," said the old woman, now looking at the harmless madman beside her. "Perhaps it was all for the best; he was then very acute, almost too sharp for me even. He might have forged his name to a will, or made base sovereigns, and ruined many a poor family, and perhaps he might have got hung—who knows? After all, I haven't much on my conscience: now he can harm nobody, and he hasn't sense enough to feel trouble like me. Well, that's a blessing. If I give him a shilling, and tell him it's a guinea, he does'nt know the difference, and that's a great comfort, when it is so."

"Quite enough here ma'am," said the Idiot, remembering for the moment that they were in a churchyard, and still pursuing his task in arranging the wild flowers, for the golden chain of his thoughts was too shattered to hold together long. "Nice trade that of sexton; dig, dig, dig; cover all up in the same suit I find the flowers in now, beige—garden's bigger than the world. Pretty parents—May-blossoms for country maidens, lilies and roses for ladies, because they are pale and quiet; monk's-hood and black aloes for widows—forth-wormwood for the prizes. Hemlock and night-shade for old women, ma'am; and poison and prison for death-head moths—they died the living on the back of the dead, and so left them in the grave." And he made a horrible noise between his teeth, then began to bite the stalks from the flowers.

Meantime Mabel and Alfred had entered the churchyard, and approached the old woman, who was Mabel's godmother. She saw them come up, and motioned Mabel to sit beside her, an office which the latter deemed; but leant heavier on the arm of her lover.

"So you are about to be married," said the old lady; "well, well, I dare say you will be very happy, and you, sir," added she, addressing Alfred, "are but a young widower. But I dare say—let me see—eighty years has not left my memory quite so perfect as it once was. And Amy, I could tell by looking at my banker's book—for I gave up my school the quarter but one after. And her father sent me the first cheque for Mr.—— but Lord have mercy on me, I have no memory for dates now, and should forget when it was dividend-day did not Mary move the long calendar every morning. I am getting older, goddaughter."

Mabel Marchmont made some complimentary remark about old age and virtue for she, dear girl, believed that everyone who was old was as good as her grandfather, but what she said was lost upon the ears of her grandmother.

"Your mother lies there, and I sit here," continued the old lady—"Lord, Lord! who would have thought that I should have outlived her. She was so fond of green peas, and she died in June when the first lamb was coming into season. The last time she took tea with me you was not above this height," and the old woman raised her hand up as she spoke. "Miss Wainwright died the Tuesday after—she had a white coffin. I have the feather pillow yet that she wished to be buried in; it was swan's down, and I changed it for the best sheetman's flock. I did it all for the best. Swan's down! and so often as the young ladies were ill; besides, it felt so easy under my own head. But she died very happy—although it had been her mother's."

"What an old wretch," said Alfred, "to pluck the very pillow from the head of a dying girl. Ask her where poor Amy was buried. I would that we knew the worst, Mabel. There is something wrong, or her father would not now be here.

"I cannot," answered Mabel, in a very low, and tremulous voice, "ask anything of my future marriage might be a pain to her—it is to me, and yet I know not why it should." She then turned round, and taking the few wild flowers, which the Idiot presented to her, placed them in her boddice.

"You spoke of Amy's father just now," said Alfred, hollaing into the old woman's ear. "I saw him to-day! he was inquiring about a gang of gipsies who are somewhere near to Messingham. You are old, and away from the grave—does his inquiry concern me, or in any way affect my marriage with your god-daughter, Mabel? If it does, tell me, while Mabel is beyond hearing. I have heard strange things whispered of late. And her father has been hovering about here for several days."

"God-a-mercy, Amy's father here," exclaimed the old lady: "why I gave him a stamped receipt for his last quarter's account; my steward sent it back by return of post—he were ever particular in matters of money. The gipsies, I see," said she, thrown for a moment off her guard; "it may be something about her baby."

"What, said Alfred, grasping the old woman's wrist, for Mabel was engaged with the Idiot—"what baby? As you hope to enter that Heaven which you are so unworthy of, tell me what you hint at so darkly. Is Amy still alive?—what brought her father here?—where is the child you name? Answer me, old woman—I am not a boy, now."

"Dear me, no," said the old lady; "how you hurt me. Leave go, and I will tell you. Well, there was a child, and Amy sold it—no—they took it from her He there," pointing to the Idiot, "said it was his. But all was done for the best, although it drove him mad. Your wife Amy, the girl, was taken—but I cannot remember the names of places. They put her in a private asylum, and she made her escape. From that day to this her father knows not what befel her—he could not deceive me—I have not that on my conscience. She may be dead for aught I know. I did not know she was so rich when you married her; but I did it all for the best; for, poor thing, she had nobody who seemed to care for her. Wait awhile, and I will write. Mabel, you know, is my god-daughter. It may be worth your while to wait. I have no relation nor friend in the world. Her father is here, is he? Well, well! he is more to blame than I am, and I have enough to answer for for other people; marry have I."

"He is," exclaimed a deep manly voice, which seemed to come from the grave beneath the old woman's feet, while a tall gentlemanly-looking man emerged from the porch of the church in which he had been seated. "He is, old woman, and has now come to demand a receipt in full. We have long played a fast and loose game together. Tell me, old hag, to whom you consigned Amy's child." The sound of voices was, at this moment, heard without the churchyard wall, and as the old woman exclaimed, "another day, not now: another day," Mabel turned her head, and heard the terminis of a very old song, which ended with—

"Let others think of what they may,
We gipsies have enough to day,
And why should we not laugh and play,
Merry as the birds in May."

(To be concluded in our next.)

SIMPLE CURES.—Some two years ago, relates Mr. Guthrie, the wife of the Grand Master of the Ceremonies of the Autocrat of all the Russias, suffered for two days from inflammation of one eye, which gave her an agonizing pain whenever she attempted to move it. It was just dusk, and she had determined on having a consultation of three or four physicians and surgeons the next morning, when, as she was passing hastily in the domestic-street, my friend Count D'Orsay introduced her to let him go for me. He told me her story, and as it was too dark to see clearly, I assured her ladyship I did not mind having candles, that a very trifling needless operation and three magic words would remove her evil in a moment. I everted the upper lid, rubbed my fore-finger steadily along its internal surface, and declared she was cured, which she acknowledged five minutes after to be the case. Next morning her ladyship earnestly entreated I would remove a local irritation of the heart she frequently laboured under, and cure her son of a pain in his chest by the same simple means. I accomplished one by loosening a tight stay lace, and declined attempting the other as beyond even the aid of magic.—*Medical Times.*

It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty founder was a child himself.—*Dickens's Christmas Carol.*

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

(Continued from last week.)

BLACKWOOD opens with a paper on "The State Prosecutions," and closes with the "Position and Prospects of the Government." The sketches in Texas are continued; and "the Banking-House" is concluded. The number has but little seasonable life in it: one of its drolleries is a meeting of horses recently held for the protection of their interests in corn; it is a short, smart trifle, in the school of our faceate friend *Punch*.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is full of vigorous writing; and, having told the reader that the stories of Agnes Strickland, Mrs. Trollope, Horace Smith, Eliza Cook, Peter Priggins, Barry Cornwall, and John Poole, figure in its pages, we need not add that the number is a good one. This strong array is, we suppose, to make up for the late secession from the editorship. The opening paper—"Prince Talleyrand," is cleverly and amusingly written; and a "Narrative of a Visit to the Courts of Vienna, Constantinople, Athens, and Naples," by the Marchioness of Londonderry, has more than the *prestige* of high rank. Miss Strickland's "Barn Johnson, or the Blind Witness," is a tale of the domestic class; and by aid of a stern hypocrite, a ruthless murderer, and some beautiful *bits* of description, this will be not the least popular paper in the number: the narrative is cleverly circumstantial. The "Visit to Rousseau's Favourite Residence" is *Trollopized* pleasantly enough, though the place is *faded* in interest. Horace Smith's contribution is a piece of poetry, entitled "Mord Runa," by turns quaint and eloquent. Mr. Poole's "Gentility-Virginity," extends but to four pages; and, like everything from his pen, is neat, polished, and full of point.

BENTLEY'S *avant courier* is Mr Albert Smith's "Fortunes of the Scattergood Family," a worthy successor of Ledbury's Adventures. The writer is evidently maturing, especially in "the descriptive:" thus—

It was cold, bitter cold. The wind came frozen as it swept in biting gusts over the fetid marsh, or whistled amongst the slender leafless trees of the pollards; and the very stars appeared shivering as they twinkled in wintry brightness in the clear blue sky. But, in the intervals of the wind's wrath all was dead and still. The spirit of Nature, being locked up in the icy bosoms of the frost, until the sun chose to heal her out, was aware that at present she could not well help herself, and so maintained a dignified and impressive silence.

The hero, Vincent Scattergood, is introduced: certain phases of London life are cleverly sketched: the market breakfast-house is well described: but the bank clerk's maiden entertainment, in the Kennington-road, is in the author's liveliest vein; and the spirit of the whole is well carried out by a pair of illustrations by Leech. Of the remainder of the number little can be said in praise: the papers want mark—as the "Fish-street Catastrophe"—eight pages of mediocre verse; "The London Hotel-keeper" and "The Physiology of London" are too much in the same track, and that by no means unbeaten track: the latter paper is by the author of "The World of London," in Blackwood's Magazine. Again, the "Few Thoughts on the Old Year" are so tame, that we wish they were fewer. The "familiar" is far more difficult to excel in than is generally imagined: hence, the frequent mistake of describing common-place things in a common-place style.

THE SPORTING REVIEW, in the present number, maintains its high position as the first periodical of its class. The Editor's "Hyde Marston" is full of sparkling reality, and the *savoir-vivre*. Mr. Vyner's "Notitia Venatica" is a paper of experiences, well seasoned with anecdote. Cotherstone has contributed a practical paper on Training the Race-horse: and of kindred value is a record of the past Racing Season, by Castor. There are likewise some sprited papers on Foreign Sporting; and the number, in each department, is inviting.

THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE is enlarged to the extent of sixteen pages, so as to enable the proprietors more completely to report the proceedings of farmers' clubs. This is a judicious measure, now that Agriculture has become a leading study as well as pursuit. Among the more important subjects discussed in this number are "The Investment of Farmers for Meeting Reduced Prices;" "Management of Fold-yard Manure;" "Manures, Experimental Farms, and Agricultural Chemistry," &c. The reports are valuable, especially those of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Smithfield Club. A practical paper on the Potato will be read with profit.

THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLER numbers among its contributors Miss Camilla Toulmin and Miss Youatt. The *mélange* consists of *nouvelette*, tale, and sketch, interspersed with a few graceful poetical pieces. The embellishments are a portrait, and two plates of fashions.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE continues to be an attractive miscellany of biography and Christian antiquities, sermon and sketch, interspersed with well-executed wood-cuts. It contains, likewise, a valuable record of ecclesiastical intelligence.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE contains a pleasant piece of gossip that might have been styled "the Domestic Life of Queen Victoria;" but, for obvious reasons, it is headed "Regina's Regime." The anecdotes are amusing, and we take their authenticity to be on a par with "the very best authority" of gossips; and scarcely a trait of royalty is related without this assurance. The number is altogether lively and attractive. The paper, "A Fine Day in Fleet-street," describes the haunts of genius, and the Johnsonian "animated appearance" of the metropolitan sorts: the tavern anecdotes are good, but would be better were the personal recollections somewhat nearer fact.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE is of somewhat sterner cast than usual. A promising series of Historic Tableaux is commenced with "The 18th Brumaire." There are three reviews, of which that of the drama of Henry II. is the soundest. In the notice of "Paris and its People," the author is treated "very martyrly," and then handed over "to the most insolent and sarcastic critic of all France." It is throughout a smart piece of breaking on the wheel. A long paper on Mesmerism, though very interesting, is somewhat late in the day. The portrait is that of the gifted Dr Maginn, and an admirable likeness it is. The accompanying biographical memoranda extend through some thirty pages, and contain a few sketches of the Doctor in his last year, transcribed from some letters written at that period by the biographer himself, and an application made by him on behalf of Maginn to Sir Robert Peel, and within a week the Premier took measures for the poor Doctor's relief, of which, however, Maginn was never apprised.—

In this occasion he again alluded to his poverty, and the ingratitude of his party: in fact, he seemed to have no other trouble on his mind. On Thursday evening I left Walton; I never again saw him alive. He died on the following Saturday, and, I firmly believe, died in ignorance of the splendid gift of the Royal Society of England—a gift that would have afforded him consolation in his dying moments.

This is a most lamentable circumstance. The memoir is full of literary secrets, and among them it is stated, that at least one-fourth of the "Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters," which contains "Fraser's Magazine Scrap Book," while that book was under the guidance of Miss Landon, was contributed by Dr. Maginn. The number is wound up with a vigorous paper—"Repeal Movement—the Prosecution," in which parliamentary inference is confidently predicted.

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE is rife with seasonable novelties: as a Diary of Sport with her Majesty's Hounds; the Royal Visit to Belvoir; the Universities' Boat Races; Progress and Prospects of the Hunting Season; the approaching Racing Season, &c. One of the illustrations is a plan of the places of meeting of the Worcestershire Hunt.

THE HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA, by Miss Corner, has attained its 12th part, breaking off with the usurpation of Aurungzebe. The work continues to be be neatly compiled and liberally illustrated.

SYLVESTER SOUND, Part III., is full of amusing incidents and pleasant drollery. The story proceeds with the discovery of the guardian and the appearance of the "Spirit" on the Pastor and Jones; the Fearful Conjecture; and a very lively chapter—the Eggs and Exotics. The number is illustrated with four steel-plate engravings: and these, with the thickening plot, make up a capital modicum for the month.

NEW METHOD OF RAPIDLY RAISING A BLISTER.—M. Donné, of Stenay, (Meuse,) proposes the following method, which he calls *blister with a watch-glass*: pour eight or ten drops of concentrated ammonia in a flat watch-glass, cover it with a bit of fine rag, somewhat smaller in diameter than the glass, and then place it on the skin, keeping it in its place, by means of moderate pressure, with the fingers. Generally, in about thirty seconds, the end proposed is attained, which is indicated by a roseate zone of about three-quarters of an inch wide, which forms itself round the glass. The apparatus is then removed, the wound washed with tepid water, and the epidermis taken off.—*Medical Times.*

On Friday a coal engine belonging to the East Hetton Coal Company blew up, whilst proceeding up the Hartlepool Railway, and a poor woman who was upon the engine was killed on the spot. The engineman and stoker were severely scalded.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE. No. IX.

The recent visit of her Majesty to Chatsworth, doubtless, suggested the opening paper of this number—"Mary Stuart at Chatsworth Park," by Miss Costello: it pleasingly narrates Mary's attempt to escape by concealment in the great cavern at Buxton, which nearly cost the Earl of Arundel his life. "The March of Civilization" is a half-jest, half-earnest view of the colonization of Australia. "A Supper Scene in the Olden Time," sketches a racy meeting at the Devil Tavern, the favourite resort of Ben Jonson, and occupying the site of Child's-place, near Temple Bar. "The Stockings; or, Idle Inny," an Irish fairy tale, by the late John L'Estrange; and "The Heilsman's Dog, a Memory of the Rhine," by Miss Pardoe, lend graceful variety to the number. Our illustrated extract is from a paper of considerable graphic power, and it relates the mutations of an old inn.

OU might travel many a league, and never meet with village inn so picturesque or so achingue as ours. You might traverse many a broad acre of jungle, wood, and park, and yet not see so brave, so fair an oak, as that which covers with its mighty arms the time-worn sign that swings before our humble hostelry. It stands in solitary majesty, leafless and bare, a grim, gaunt skeleton, the huge anatomy of a long-lived giant, its summer bravery put off, its leafy garniture departed, its many-hued autumnal robe stript from it, and trodden down to mingle with the sodden soil beneath. Centuries have rolled over it, and generations passed it by, and still it towers in altitude, in beauty, and in bulk, the same. Lichens cling firmly to its rugged bark, and mosses drapery its hardy roots; but they become it, as hoary hairs become the veteran; they are gnomonic of a rare old age—old age without its concomitant decay. They must have been coeval—oak and house; and let who reared the one must surely have committed to the earth the tiny acorn from whose grave sprung up the Titan vastness of the other.

But the Inn! what ever see a crazier pile? —an edifice so nodding, tottering, curious and uncouth? Story overtopping story, and a row of heavy gables, sombrous and uniform, ornate with cunning carving, wormeaten and somewhat decayed withal, lifting their peaked summits above the sunken windows, the redundant cornices, quaint corbels, vacant niches, brackets and bas-reliefs, which diversify and decorate the motley aspect of the "Royal Oak."

It hath had its mutations—that way-side alehouse; and the rude effigies which rustle art hath traced upon its sign-board, have changed as often as the blazon of the royal shield. When its walls first rose, the farmer's strong oak arms was hanging through the realms of Christendom, and noble blood was shed like rain upon the thirsty soil of Palestine. Then, the "Red Cross" became the rendezvous for village gossips; and if, perchance, some humble palmer sought the shelter of its roof, day-spirit would dawn before the strong dispersed whom curiosity had convened to hear the wonder-teeming tales with which the wanderer regaled the greedy ears of that attentive company.

Anon, when many an eventful year had run its course, and the Crusades were numbered with the bygone things of an imperfectly remembered past, the "Harry Tudor" swung from before the village inn; and cripplèd veteran, who had been eye-witnesses of and actors in, the sanguinary and merciless wars of the Roses, met in the summer evenings beneath the verdurous roof spread out by that all-sheltering oak, and spun interminable recitals (that varied with the occasion and the audience) of Hexham's total rout—of Stamford's fierce, disastrous fray—of Barnet's Saltash fight, and Bosworth's bloody field.

Once more the sign was changed, and Harry Tudor's sharp and thoughtful face was hidden beneath a patch of sober, russet-coloured paint. True to the spirit of the age, the shuffling close-cropped hipster (of the period of the Commonwealth) scrawled on his board the haknayed watchword, which certain of the Republicans had adopted—"God encompasseth us!" *That*, we may be sure, was never destined to survive the Restoration; and in its stead, there was accordingly displayed (as to make up in resemblance of the oak of Boscobel as the painter's fancy could devise). And often renewed as it has been, still does the sign revive, while under it we read the well-known name of its hearty honest host, "John Summers."

We like the tone of this number throughout; and the papers are well chosen for variety of interest. The illustrations are clever and spirited.

LITERATURE.

SNARE'S BERKSHIRE ALMANAC, &c., for 1844. John Snare, Reading.

Although a local publication, this *volume* possesses a general interest, inasmuch as it shows that were equal pains taken in compiling such a work for every populous district in England, we might then arrive at a better notion of the resources of the entire country than could possibly be obtained by ordinary means. Here we meet with an annual containing all desirable information relating to Berkshire; next is a register of the officers of the country; and then, a post-office directory of residents, professions, and trades, in the several towns in the county. The calendar has been constructed by an astronomer, at his "house at Greenwich," for the meridian of Reading; and the directory is interspersed with well compiled antiquarian and topographical notices of the several towns. We like this admixture of the commercial and literary; since it may be the means of incidentally bringing historical data under the eye of those persons who have neither leisure nor taste for more extended reading of the kind. The work before us is an admirable specimen of provincial printing: it is very neatly worked in red, blue, and black, and embellished with wood-cuts: its production is honourable to the ingenuity and enterprise of the publisher, and we trust that the good people of Berkshire will not be slow to recognise so meritorious a labour of one of their townsmen.

CHINA; in a Series of Views, displaying the Scenery, Architecture, and Social Habits, of that ancient empire. Vol. I. Fisher, Son, and Co. 4to.

This is a truly superb volume, calculated to supply the place of the high-priced Annual, and by its more sterling character to maintain its pre-eminence of that much over-rated class of publications. It contains no fewer than 32-quarto plates, drawn from original and authentic sources by Mr. Allom; and engraved in the finest line style by Willmore, Prior, Bentley, Sands, Bradshaw, Redaway, Adlard, Topham, and other eminent masters of the burin: many of these plates are brilliantly executed, and the out-door scenes have the delightful atmospheric effect of Mr. Allom's pencil. The letter-press consists of historical and descriptive notices by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A.; they are written in a popular, readable manner, although here and there we detect a few fantasies which might have been spared—such, for example, as the attempt to cultivate tea in Brazil being attended "with *tolerable* prosperity." In his preface, Mr. Wright scarcely magnifies the importance of his subject, when he states of the Chinese that "their agricultural system is unequalled, their manufactures the models of other nations, their architecture elaborate and fantastic, and their plans for economizing labour and redeeming time, admirable. The first light of those three portentous discoveries printing, gunpowder, and the mariner's compass discoveries to which modern times owe all their boasted superiority over the earlier ages of the world—is known to have emanated from China" Until recently, our knowledge of this vast empire was very scanty; but, we are happy to learn that nearly all the works on China with which the press has lately teemed, have been very successful; and the volume before us has already partaken of this gale of favour, since the author speaks of the "unexampled patronage" which this enterprise has received; and, assuredly, it merits such encouragement.

FISHER'S DRAWING-ROOM SCRAP-BOOK. 1844. By the author of "The Women of England." Fisher, Son, and Co. 4to.

There is a melancholy interest associated with this annual in the recollection that it was introduced to the public by the lamented L. E. L., whose epigraph the title-page still bears:—

Gifts are the heads of Memory's rosary,
Wherein she reckons kind remembrances
Of friends and old affections.

The present volume contains thirty-six plates, the accompaniments to which are from the pen of Mrs. Ellis, the wife of the excellent missionary. The task of *writing to* plates is one of no mean difficulty, which has, in the present instance, been gracefully overcome. We have only space for a single specimen:—

THE SONS OF JACOB.

This have we found mysterious falsehood! why
Was evil blended thus with Heaven's own plan?
Was there no way but this most sinful lie
That in the semblence of fair Truth began?
No other means to bring about that end
Whose glorious fruits to distant worlds extend?
Oh, majesty of power! supremely high:
Inscrutable to human thought!
Great mystery of mysteries! never taught
To those who sit in darkness here below;
When shall the dawning of that morning be
When we shall dwell in light, and look on Thee?
Ever adoring, ever bending low,
From man's foul deeds God's purest mercies flow.

THE JUVENILE SCRAP-BOOK. 1844. By the author of "The Women of England." Fisher, Son, and Co.

Original tales, memoirs, and brief poems, are the accompaniments to as many plates, engraved in first-rate manner, for this instructive and amusing annual; which, at the same time that it delights the eye, improves the heart by the pious tone of every page.

SHAKSPEAREAN TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS. Edlin, New Bond-street.

A very pretty set of twenty-four characters for Twelfth Night has reached us. They are taken from the most popular of the plays of Shakspeare—as Romeo and Juliet, Othello, Richard III., &c.; they are of the usual size, and each character is backed by a sketchy scene, smartly lithographed and coloured. With the pictures is given a sort of key, with the name of the character, and an appropriate couplet, &c. The object of the artist, in this seasonable novelty, has been to supply a set of characters, which, whilst affording abundant material for mirth and repartee, shall be entirely free from the coarseness and vulgarity which attach to the ordinary figures and mottoes; and we think the result entitled to the attention of all those who cater for the holiday circle.

PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL. Darton and Clark.

This is another seasonable novelty for young people," and the fifth volume of the kind presented by Peter to his little friends. It consists of tales and sketches, and "something about" almost everything; with a thick sprinkling of woodcuts, and some plates. The tone of the book is kindly; and, although full of instruction, it never strays into dulness.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

There has been nothing new at this house since the new pantomime —constructed upon the story of old. Valentine and Orson continue nightly to "make war in onset," and at last shake hands, in most fraternal amity creating a corresponding good-humour on the part of a numerous audience.

COVENT GARDEN

This house is
Full of mirth and harmony
As any one would wish to see,
JULLIEN, the head magician,
Wanding o'er each best musician
That the land, on pipe or string,
Can afford to forward bring.
Symphonies and waltzes all
Alike obey his potent call!

SURREY.

The *vowel* pantomime at this house continues to be quite *consonant* with public favour; it increases nightly in attraction.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHANCERY.

Thursday was the first day of Hilary Term, but, contrary to usual custom, the Lord Chancellor did not give any breakfast to the Judges, in consequence of an arrangement having been made that his lordship should not do so excepting at Michaelmas and Easter Term.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.
(Before Sir J. K. Bruce.)
DICKENS *v.* BERGER.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd moved, on behalf of Mr. Charles Dickens, for an injunction to restrain the publication of a work by the defendant, which was a piracy of one published by the plaintiff. Mr. Dickens had published a work shortly before Christmas, entitled "A Christmas Carol," the principal character in which was an old man who had spent all his life in money getting, and who was converted to the genial influences of the season by means of certain ideal pictures or representations which were made to pass before him. The alleged piracy was published in the 16th number of a periodical, called "Peter Parley's Illuminated Magazine;" and with the exception of some vulgarities of expression, which he supposed were introduced on account of their supposed suitability to the readers of a twopenny publication, it was identically the same work as Mr. Dickens' "Christmas Carol." The scenes were the same, the machinery, whether natural, or supernatural, was the same; and the names even the same, with the exception of one, into which a new letter was introduced.—His Honour then granted the injunction.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Thomas Puckle, Esq., Chairman, Messrs. Freshfield, Johnson, and a Bench of Magistrates.)

Henry Cox, aged 18; *Joycille Hopkins*, aged 23; and *William Woolridge*, aged 19, were indicted with stopping and robbing George Sligo and Hannah Sligo, his daughter, on the Queen's highway, at Camberwell, on the morning of the 24th of December. Mr. Locke prosecuted, and Mr. Scriven and Mr. Charnock defended the prisoners. A man of the name of *John Beauchamp* was also included in the indictment, but, on the application of the counsel for the prosecution, the court admitted him evidence for the Crown, it appearing the prisoners could not be convicted without his testimony. Sligo having given his evidence, Beauchamp, the approver, was next examined, and proved that the prisoners, Hopkins and Woolridge, proposed to Cox and himself that they should waylay and rob the old man and his daughter. This being acceded to, they changed dresses on the road, so that they might not be recognised. The witness detailed in an accurate manner the way in which the robbery was planned and effected. Hopkins and Woolridge were sitting on the old man on the ground, rifling his pockets.—Mr. Scriven called a witness on behalf of Cox, who gave him a good character, and said he was willing to employ him again. The prisoner had been in his employment for twelve months, and was so at the time of the robbery. Mr. Charnock addressed the jury at great length, but called no witnesses.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Hopkins and Woolridge, and acquitted Cox. The chairman, in passing sentence, told the prisoners that where highway robbery was accompanied with violence and outrage, they would always award a severe sentence. The prisoners were then sentenced to ten years' transportation. The trial occupied seven hours.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE WILL FORGERIES.—On Tuesday the re-examination of the prisoners *Barber* and *Fletcher*, who were remanded on Monday week last, on two charges of forgery, was resumed. The prisoners, it will be remembered, have been frequently remanded on the charge of uttering a forged will, purporting to be the will of Anne Slack, and when they were last brought up they were charged, in addition, with uttering a forged will, purporting to be the will of Mary Hunt; they were on that occasion remanded on both these charges. Mr. Clarkson attended to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Chambers appeared for Barber; and Mr. Ballantyne for Fetcher. A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which Mr. Ballantyne renewed his application to be furnished with a copy of the depositions, but it was refused, and the prisoners, who were kept apart during the investigation, were further remanded until Monday week next.

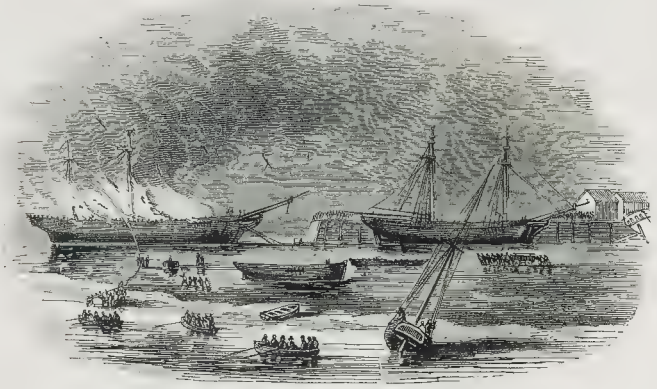
QUEENSBERRY-SERIES, *Elizabeth*, and *Jane Hayward*, three sisters, of repectable appearance were placed in custody, charged with having stolen a quart of table and bread knives, forkes, pocket and tea spoons, the property of Mr. Hague, Esq., the brother of Capt. Hague, a magistrate of the county of Middlesex. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that in consequence of the communication made by a lady, whose house was immediately opposite to the prisoners' residence, Mr. Hague was very desirous that the Mansion-house constable should be sent for, and in consequence of the receipt of this information Mr. Hague was very desirous that the Mansion-house constable should be sent for, and in consequence of the receipt of this information Mr. Hague's son gave directions that a police-constable should be sent to his residence. Mr. Hague's son gave directions that a police-constable should be sent to his residence. Mr. Hague's son gave directions that a police-constable should be sent to his residence.

THE NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

FAÇADE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM—FROM SIR R. SMIRKE'S DESIGN.

Considerable *misrepresentation* having been made as to the façade of the New British Museum, we have taken some pains to obtain for our journal a drawing of the actual design, obligingly furnished from the office of the architect, Sir Robert Smirke. Our readers will now have an opportunity of estimating with precision the actual architectural merits of the design in question; on which there have already appeared some very stringent criticisms. It consists of a central portico and two wings; the general objection is an excess of columns, and bareness of entablature. A writer in the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal," considers that the central Museum portico "threatens to be considerably inferior to that of the Post-office, and hardly better than that of the College of Physicians." The same critic observes that in the Museum portico—

> An advanced line of columns added to the general colonnade forms an octastyle, which will, doubtless, be crowned by a pediment; thus, besides some variety being imparted to the *elevation*, there will be some richness and a more than ordinary degree of perspective intricacy will attend the inner range of columns seen behind those in front, of which disposition of them we have as yet no example in any of our London porticos. Still it may be questioned if such arrangement of the columns is the very best suited for the occasion, because there is hardly sufficient space for so many columns in that direction within the portico, the latter being rendered thereby nearly as shallow as far as actual serviceableness is concerned, as the other colonnades. There will be no amplitude of space any where, the entire plan of the portico being subdivided into so many lesser squares of uniform size; whereas, had the hinder part of the portico been made to recede within the building—either wholly or to the extent of the three or the five centre inter-columns—then the effect of passing through two outer rows of columns would have been more striking;—there would have been sufficient space within, and also far greater variety in the general composition. As it is, we suspect that, however good it may be in itself, such display of columniation will be upon the whole rather prejudicial than otherwise, inasmuch as all the rest is likely to fall very short of the architectural pretensions made in regard to columns. The omission of the four centre columns of the second range might therefore be rather an improvement than the contrary, for at any rate then some space would be gained—perhaps some monotony also avoided, while the two remaining columns would give all the greater expression of solidity to the angles where the octastyle advances before the other colonnades.



THE BARQUE "CAMBRIDGE" ON FIRE

BURNING OF THE BARQUE "CAMBRIDGE," AT PLYMOUTH

We are indebted to a correspondent at Plymouth for the annexed sketches of an awful catastrophe which occurred in that port on the evening of Sunday last—the destruction of the newly-launched barque Cambridge, by fire. The larger engraving represents the vessel on fire, just after she was launched from the patent slip; the other her remains, after the fire was extinguished.

Our correspondent was an eye-witness of the catastrophe, which he thus describes —

The barque Cambridge, Turpin, master, about 300 tons, had been for some time lying on the patent slip in Mr. Gent's shipwright's yard, undergoing repairs in consequence of the damage she sustained by getting on shore in Batten Bay, in the gale of Sunday, the 19th of November last.

Immediately a-head of her lay the American barque Adario, likewise under repair; and alongside was the brig Victoria, laid up for the winter. The fire was discovered in the cabin about nine o'clock, but before any assistance could be rendered, the whole of the cabin was in flames, which continued to increase till half-past one, at which time she was on fire from stem to stern.

About a quarter before eleven she was launched from the slip into the mud. The spectacle at this time was very striking; the whole of the after-part was on fire, and the burning rigging added much to the impressiveness of the scene; the vessel in flames, gliding smoothly and slowly down the patent slip, could not but fill the most thoughtless with awe. Fortunately, the tide was low at the time, or the extent of damage would have been incalculable; for the Pool was full of shipping and fishing craft, which would certainly have ignited had there been water enough to float the burning vessel. Another favourable circumstance was the calmness of the evening, there being little or no wind at the time. About half-past eleven, her foremast was cut away, and fell with a tremendous crash on her larboard bulwarks; shortly after which, three small canisters of gunpowder, which were in the cabin, blew off with a loud report.

At this time the engines were at play upon the burning mass (the men working up to their waists in the water), but the fire had gained such an ascendancy that the efforts of the firemen availed but little, and that only in preserving her bows from the flames.

About half-past twelve her mainmast fell, and shortly after her mizenmast fell over her stern. The whole of the vessel was enveloped in flames, except the stern; and the fire continued to rage furiously till the advancing tide flowed in and extinguished it about six o'clock.

The Cambridge is now a mere shell; her timbers are destroyed, her outer planking is burnt, and her bows only, with the figure-head and bowsprit, are left to mark the remains of this once fine barque.

The cause of the fire is not correctly ascertained; but it is supposed to have proceeded from a burning lamp setting fire to the wood-work.

THE "CAMBRIDGE," AFTER THE FIRE.

AALBORG, Dec. 28.—A mahogany travelling-case, marked "W O" on the top, and containing papers belonging to William Alcaer, master of the ship Tempest; a boat, marked outside, "Tempest, Sunderland," and inside "William Almer;" and a case, marked "I R 26," containing snuff-boxes, have washed on shore near Ruren. A cask of linseed oil, marked on one end, "K & C (under a triangle), No. 27," has been picked up at sea, and landed at Farroe

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 4.—The Uranie, Vander Drift, lying at Sourabaya, taking in cargo for Amsterdam, sprung a leak at her stern, and must re-land her cargo to be surveyed.

WICK, ON FORR ISLAND, Dec. 29.—The wreck of a vessel, sunk in five fathoms, was discovered yesterday on the seaward side of the Island of Syit, name and nation unknown. The body of a man washed on shore near there, on whom ten sovereigns and seven pieces of other English coin were found.

PORT TALBOT, Jan. 5.—A clinker-built boat, 19 feet long, black outside, inside black and red, came on shore yesterday morning.

BORNHOLM, Dec. —.—The Jacht, — Grondahl, of Nexal, from Copenhagen was stranded on Holdeode'e Rup, on the 15th instant: crew saved.

CAHORE, Jan. 5.—The Minerva, of Kincardine, struck on Blackwater Bar, became unmanageable, and drove on shore at Cahore Point: crew saved. Mem.—The Minerva is supposed to be from the Clyde to Bombay.

The Sir William Wallace steamer, which left Boulogne on Thursday morning last for Folkestone, broke down and drifted into the Downs. The Duke of Wellington steam packet, coming to Dover, took some of her passengers. The others were brought into Dover by her Majesty's packet Princess Alice, Capt. Smithett, who fell in with the Sir William Wallace off the Goodwin Sands. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with regard to the conduct of the captain belonging to the City of Boulogne, who refused to take the distressed vessel in tow until he had landed his own passengers, which left them in an unmanageable state, at the mercy of the elements, for several hours.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30.—The Bess, of Dundee, Anderson, was fallen in with in a sinking state, and abandoned by the crew, in lat. 56.N. long. 3. E. by the Oline Cecilie, Arndt, arrived here. The Aurora, Deek, from Nyksted to London, has put back here, with damage to hull and cargo, and must repair.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD IRELAND.

THE ROUND TOWER OF CLONDALKIN, NEAR DUBLIN.

On Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve's declining,
He sees the ROUND TOWERS of other days
In the wave beneath him shining!

MOORE.

The Round Towers of Ireland (we mean the column towers) have long puzzled the most sagacious antiquarians. O'Brien, in a work of the most extraordinary learning, has clearly proved their origin and religious use—that they were oriental importations, and symbols of that worship which prevailed in the "Province of the Sun," Iran, whose daughter, like another "*imago vocis*," was Erin. We have not at present space to quote from the work just alluded to, but will gladly make it the subject of a future notice.

ROUND TOWER OF CLONDALKIN.

The Round Tower, or rather pillar, of Clondalkin, stands in a little village in the vicinity of Dublin, and was formerly almost surrounded by the premises of Powder-mills, which, a few years since, blew up, and left nothing standing in their neighbourhood but the Round Tower

"Alone in its glory!"

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

MR. JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

Richardson is *prima flauto* to all the world, and may thank his stars that he was not born in the time of the Mythology, for he might have been flead alive instead of Marsyas, having more power to contend with Apollo, and therefore more likely to be his competitor. We have heard all the great *flautists* of the last twenty years, but never heard "Il Flauto Magico," before "we listened enchanted" to the breathings of Richardson, who possesses every quality necessary to fill up perfection. Taste—tone—fluency of execution, accompanied by that sympathy with the delicacies of his art, which shows that he does not think it to be a mechanical one, all elevate him to the highest degree of Artisteship (*licet facere verba*) and make us feel proud that an English Academy of Music can vie with any continental one, in the production of great and original genius.

Joseph Richardson was born at Leeds in the year 1816, and was sent to the Royal Academy of Music by the late Lord Milton and the Earl of Liverpool about the year 1833. He is an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, a member of the Amœbœntic Society, Dublin, also of the British and Foreign Institute, and, in fact, is or ought to be, free of every other musical society in the world.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF PAGANINI.—The Milan paper of 1805 contained the following curious anecdote of the *Gran Maestro* above named, which was afterwards republished by Mr. Gardiner, of Leicester, in his pleasant book called "Music and Friends," from which we extract it. Paganini kept a little shop as a violin-maker in one of the narrow streets of Milan. He was considered very handsome, and the Italian maidens often used to pass down the street to steal a glance at the young fiddle-maker. One day a gentleman called with a violin to be repaired, and accidentally left a book behind him on the transmutation of souls, a subject of all others that interested Paganini. He read it with avidity. In a small room at the back of his shop, lay, on her death-bed, his aged mother. Paganini had just finished a fine violin, and in the full persuasion of the truth of the doctrine contained in the work he had read, he placed a leathern tube over the mouth of his mother at the instant of her death, and received her last breath at the S holes of the violin—and this was the magical instrument with which he set out on his travels, and played upon all over Europe, until later in his career, when he usually performed on a magnificent *Cremona*.

MASTER THIRLWALL.

We are not over fond of being present at exhibitions of precocious talent; but there is such a wide difference between *it* and genius, that our feelings are quite in the contrary current when this latter appears, and we do not care where or how soon it developes itself. Mozart was a prodigy even in his third year, and we have now the pleasure—the national delight—of recording the existence of another, Young Thirlwall, who from his earliest infancy evinced the highest perception for music.

William Thirlwall was born in Nottingham in 1833. We can furnish some interesting facts relative to him.

In music, the minor mode from the ancients downwards, has been allowed to possess a greater influence over our sympathies than the major. We cannot here enter into a physiological enquiry of why it should be so, but so it is. When the Young Thirlwall was but a year old, on hearing his father play (and beautifully too), an air in the minor key, such as the second part of Auld Robin Gray (that falsely supposed Scotch tune) the baby would invariably weep. About this time he could sing "Fidelio," a melody of Mozart's, with the exception of the concluding notes, which were below his compass: his attempts to produce these notes occasioned much mirth, but he went on absorbed in his efforts with the utmost gravity, paying no attention to the laughter he created.

When four years or age he was taken to make choice of a toy, and he chose a sixpenny violin: when he got home he scraped on his miserable instrument until he was summoned to bed. The next morning he told his father that his *fiddle* was "too little to make tunes!" In a short time he was supplied with a real violin—his father undertook the task of instructing him, and his progress was extraordinary. When eight years of age, he played a solo at the Yorkshire Amateur Musical Festival with immense *éclat*, and shortly afterwards he played at a soirée where both Thalberg and Rubini were present, and who pronounced his performance to be most extraordinary. His execution of Paganini's "Carnival de Venise," at Covent Garden, Vogler's "Air Varié," and some other pieces, the composition of his father, have excited universal wonder and delight.

Mr. Thirlwall, the father of this truly clever boy, is a man of no ordinary genius himself. Independent of his being the sole instructor of his son, which argues "a foregone conclusion" of his own proficiency in the art and practice of music, he has courted, and not in vain, her sister poesy, who has bestowed some of her sweetest favours upon him; and although little known beyond the immediate sphere of his intimate acquaintance, can boast of having written some ballads in the choice vein of "venerable vernacular," or "English undefiled," which is more than can be said of a score of our Cockney jinglers He is an excellent violinist, but he can write a song as well as he can play a solo, or depute his son to do it for him.

The portraits of Master Thirlwall and of M. Baumann, are copied from photographic plates, taken by Beard's improved process, at his institution, King William-street; the portrait of Mr. Richardson is copied from an oil painting, but is, in our opinion, by no means so good as the other two.

PORTRAIT OF MASTER THIRLWALL.

MR. F. BAUMANN.

This distinguished artiste is a native of Ostend, and received his education in the Conservatoire de Paris. Belgium has been most prolific in the production of musical genius; not to mention the bygone worthies who were renowned in their day, and whose memory is yet "green in our souls," we have but to mention the names of De Beriot—Vieuxtemps—Berlioz, and a host of others of the present time, including last, though not least, the talented subject of the present notice Mr. F. Baumann, first *fagotto*, not only to the first orchestras in this country, but premier bassoon wherever he is present in any other of Europe. He possesses the happy power of pleasing everybody who has a soul for music—*auloeti doctique* are equally delighted by his exquisite performance, for unlike *Ismenias* of old, he has not been taught to despise public opinion, but contrives to infuse a magic into his performance which alike captivates all degrees of listeners. If he do not possess the full round tone of other performers on his delicious instrument, he has a greater power of delicate inflection, and a breathingness of sound that might "create a soul under the ribs of death!" His style is purity itself, and his facility of execution most marvellous. In countenance, M. Baumann bears a remarkable resemblance to Napoleon, and also something to what we recollect of the great tenor Donzelli. In manners he is as gentle and *amabile* as his own beautful style of performance.—A correspondent has favoured us with the following:—

ACROSTICAL IMPROMPTU.

B rightest amidst a galaxy of *sounds*
A ri sing great power of the "*steady*" Quire;
U nmatch'd in "*Tone*" (whose sweetness hath no bounds)
M atchless in *Volume,—Pathos*, and in *Fire*.
A las! when thou, "*Time's*" fearful "*Pause*" shall gain,—
N ature, Life's "*Chord*" no longer can "*sustain*,"—
"*N e'er shall we look upon thy like again.*" T. W.

MADAME DULCKEN, the accomplished *pianiste*, gives a second series of three *Soirees Musicales* at her residence, 80, Harley-street, where she will be assisted by some of our first-rate artists, vocal and instrumental. We know of no performer, male or female, who so perfectly enters into the spirit of the works of Beethoven, Weber, &c., as this lady. To understand these masters is much, but to be able to render them in all the wonderful variety of their imaginings, is a gift possessed by but few.

Mr. Braham and his two sons sung at the concert at Brighton, on Wednesday evening, and attracted a numerous audience. Mr. Braham was encored in two of his songs, viz., "When the Trump of Fame," and "The Bay of Biscay;" and the duet of "Gallop on Gaily," sung by himself and his son Charles, was also encored. Mr. Hamilton Braham was quite new to a Brighton audience. He was much applauded in Bellini's "Sun of Freedom" and "The Wanderer" of Schubert, which he gave with powerful expression. We were also much gratified with the singing of Miss Alleyne, who was encored in 'Ah, bid my faithful Ariel fly." This lady is a pupil of Mr. T. Cooke, and she appears to possess all the requisites for a good concert singer

A YOUNG ORGANIST.—At Eldad Chapel, Stonehouse, on Sunday morning, the Rev. John Hawker arrested the attention of his congregation by announcing that his organist and choir had, on the previous evening, unexpectedly informed him that they would attend no more. As his advanced age, he added, the rest usually afforded by psalmody was needed, and therefore, if his congregation would sing, the child (though only nine years old) should attempt to lead on the organ. The child immediately engaged in the service, and gave every satisfaction.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

That horrible story of Lucrezia Borgia, which only Donizetti's music could render tolerable, has been "done into English" at this house, and got up in a most creditable style. Madme. Eugenia Garcia is extremely energetic as the guilty heroine, and Allen sings most exquisitely, particularly in the serenade. The *libretto* of the Italian stage has not been rigidly adhered to, and perhaps the scene of our illustration is better in the version than in the original. The management deserves the highest praise for the manner in which the piece has been produced.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "LUCREZIA BORGIA," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

WHOLESALE PANTOMIME INVENTING!—Talk of Lopez de Vega or the author of "The Arabian Nights," only think of the fecundity of Mr. Nelson Lee's brain, to have imagined and bodied forth the following numerous and different Pantomimes, ALL FOR THIS ONE SEASON:—Adelphi (in conjunction with Mr. E. Stirling), "Blue Beard, or The Fairy of the Silver Crescent."—Surrey, "Lindley Murray, or Harlequin Grammar and A, E, I, O, U."—Pavilion, "The Whitechapel Needle, or Harlequin and the Pretty Little Dickey Bird."—Queen's Theatre, "Pat-a-cake, Pat-a-cake, Baker's Man, or Harlequin Sugar Plum."—Olympic, "Jack the Giant Killer."—Astley's Amphitheatre, "Tam O'Shanter, or Harlequin and The Witches of Alloway Kirk."—Theatre Royal Dublin, "Baron Munchausen."—Theatre Royal Edinburgh, "Baron Munchausen."—Theatre Royal Liverpool, "Davy Jones, or Harlequin and the Sea Chest."—Theatre Royal Manchester, "Blue Beard, or Harlequin Curiosity."—Theatre Royal Brighton, "Charlie over the Water."—*Cum multis aliis*, Mr. Lee may be truly styled, the Genius of Pantomime!

MISS BIRCH.—It is highly gratifying to learn that this amiable lady and most distinguished vocalist is careering it gloriously in Germany. How delightful to find that the severest musical critics of the Continent receive with liberality, and even enthusiasm, that merit which was almost "damn'd with faint praise" in its native land!

KING'S COLLEGE.—Mr. John Hullah has been elected Professor of Music to this establishment. We hope that some "*tempo rubato*" may be stolen from the consideration of Latin inflections and Greek adrists, and that under this able professor's *surveillance* the *Lockers-on* will be gratified and improved in an art that has not any humbug about it, when either allowed to speak for itself, or is rightly interpreted, but which day by day is mystified and obscured by would be illustrators.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Si nunc te nobis ille aurens arbore nemus
Ostendat mentem in tanto. VIRGIL.

Oh! in this ample grove could I behold
The tree that blooms with vegetable gold.

People either become, or pledge themselves to themselves or to their friends that they *will* become, more sedate, cautious, and proper what time the New Year comes round to remind them in the most emphatic of whispers including to the stage on which they "strut and fret" (more's the pity), that life is like a pantomime, full of the grave and the grotesque, "and all the men and women merely players." For this cause, partly, and also that there may be a method in our mystery, we commence the season's labours with the first in the order of our *catalogue raisonnée* of those pleasant items, which, during its course, it will be our duty to offer to the reader's notice. First among the national pastimes of the English stands the turf—a sport infinitely the most popular, and for that especial reason one whose indulgence calls for the greater share of care and caution. It is scarce a poetic figure to describe it as a field sport, which "*blooms* with gold:" its fruits, too, are of the same material, but they bear no proportion to the blossoms. The course of the sport in its season is noble, most pleasant to the eye, and rife with promise; "but then there comes a blight." How may this be avoided? who shall guide us through that grove of palpable obscure?

Whose magic pen direct us to behold
The tree that *bears* the vegetable gold?

"Not the journalist," snarls the critic; "not the poor devils, who, like the donkey in the 'Sentimental Journey,' has not a friend in the world will give him a macaroon." Now this may not be true; your beacon serves a double purpose; and while, like the signal light, he warns others to avoid the shoals and quicksands of the turf, may not the poor journalist also serve as the pilot of the tide that leads to fortune, on which he is himself forbidden to float for the want of a cock-boat to swim in? By and by we shall come to "pastures new," which already have begun to put on goodly verdure. The recent entries for the stakes, whose nominations closed in London and York on the first day of the present month, were most gratifying evidences of the progress of the taste for racing. New matches, on account have lately been added to the old list of its staunch patrons; the campaign will be an early and an imposing one, and the fields encumbered with fewer mercenaries than on any former encounter. Thus their sport frests show, and with the order of battle, so far as we may judge from the positions occupied by the forces in their winter quarters, we proceed to deal.

Since the close of the last season nothing has been done in the market except upon the next ensuing Derby—because the Manchester inquiries about the Chester Cup can hardly be quoted as substantive speculation. For the great Southern race a very large field of horses has been "declared over," as the phrase goes, and although we do not say to the courteous reader "together let us range this field" in search after vegetable gold -we may not find it impossible to look over the hedge. The Ugly Buck, backed at 7 to 1, is an animal with crooked fore legs that can never be made intelligent enough -take—the Molecomb—at Goodwood: he was afraid to meet Rattan for the Criterion, for which reason he is the best fancied for the Derby! Another Coldrenick? Loadstone is a rattling third favourite -he has no engagement this year save for the Great Yorkshire Stakes in the autumn, so that where he is there is no reason he shouldn't stay. But he *went*—that is to say, he went be third favourite much longer. Fourth, at 25 to 1, is Cockamamy, the property of Scott's lot, and a rising fancy, probably destined to be the "card" of the stable. At 25 to 1 is Orlando, in all likelihood fated to see half that figure. These two are the buds most promising of golden fruit that the season has opened out. As a principle, the south-country horses should be backed in preference to the northerners they were the best last year in the field, and will be the best *this* year in the market. Running Rein—one of the improving division—should be backed with much assiduity from now to the week we shall have keep the reader an *courant* to the leading tactics at Tattersall's. The following is the quotation at which business may be averaged in London:—

LATEST BETTING.

11 to 2 agst Scott's lot; 12 to 1 Col. Peel's lot; 20 to 1 Lord Exeter's lot; 7 to 1 The Ugly Buck; 15 to 2 Rattan; 17 to 1 Loadstone; 20 to 1 Cockamamy; 25 taken); 25 to 1 Orlando; 25 to 1 Running Rein; 1000 to 30 Leander; 40 to 1 T'Auld Squire; 25 to 1 Voltri; 35 to 1 Campanero; 40 to 1 Saddle Bow; and the rest of the few outsiders backed at last year's prices.

THE NEW NAVAL REGULATIONS, which have at length been published, make the following alterations:—Captains: The pay of captains serving afloat formerly was according to six grades. By the new regulations these have been reduced to four grades: the pay of the largest rate being less and the lowest more, viz., Captains, commanding first-rates (not being flag ships), formerly received £61 7s. 4d. per mensem; the new rate of £60 per mensem, being the highest pay now given. Captains commanding sixth-rates formerly received £26 17s per mensem; they are now to receive £30 13s. 8d., the lowest class of pay to captains serving afloat: All officers are now to serve afloat as appointed by commission, including masters, surgeons, pursers, mates, and assistant masters. Warrant officers: The only warrant officers in the navy will be gunners, boatswains, carpenters, and engineers. Pursers (the appointment of pursers in future to be "pursers and paymasters." First class volunteers: Volunteers of the first class are in future to be known as "naval cadets."

THE ROYAL BUCK-HOUNDS.—Her Majesty's stag-hounds had one of the most severe and lengthened runs this season on Monday last, the fixture being at Maidenhead, at which upwards of 200 were present. The little deer Sweep was uncarted at Maidenhead Thicket, and he was taken within a mile of Stokenchurch, in Oxfordshire, after a three hours' run, over upwards of thirty miles of a hilly and extremely heavy line of country. The deer swam across the Thames, nearly opposite to Henley, and, upon the hounds being laid on, upon the opposite shore, the pace up to the finish was tremendous. Only twelve out of the numerous field at the meet were up at the take, including Mr. Davis (the huntsman, who had two fresh horses during the run), and a sprinkling of the right sort, who were well mounted. The field was pretty well weeded before the deer crossed the water at Henley. The distance from Stokenchurch to the kennel (where the hounds arrived the same evening) is twenty and forty miles.

GREAT FOOT RACE OF 100 YARDS.—The long-talked-of running match between John Smith and Willox, a first-rate pedestrian, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, came off, on Tuesday, near the Bull Head, Whanstone, about a mile and a half this side of Barnet. The race was for £50 a side, the distance 100 yards, and Willox the favourite. So sanguine, indeed, were the friends of the latter that 4 and 6 to 4 were freely offered on Willox, which were increased to 2 to 1, and in one instance to 2 to 1, as the time for the race approached. The start was deferred until nearly five o'clock, when a gallant race took place. Smith dashed off on the signal being given, and a yard advantage he gained at the start his opponent tried his utmost, but ineffectually, to overtake him. Smith retained the lead at the most extraordinary speed, and won by three yards. There was a very large assemblage of sporting gentlemen on the ground, and, as betting was brisk, a very considerable sum must have changed owners.

NOVEL DEER-HUNTING.—The inhabitants of Woolwich were surprised, between two and three o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, to witness a fine full-grown deer run down the New-road, and along Thomas-street and Wellington-street, into Lower Market-street, and shortly afterwards followed by a field of sportsmen, with a pack of hounds in full cry. The deer took refuge in a timber-yard, in Lower Market-street, where it was secured, and taken to the Earl of Chatham public-house, until a cart was procured to take it home. The run after this fine animal must have afforded excellent sport. It was started at Lord's Bottom, near Tunbridge Wells, by the subscription pack hunting in that quarter.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—A very scanty supply of English wheat has been received up to our market since Monday, consequently the quantity to-day exhibited has a limited appearance, fully the late advance in prices. Foreign wheat was scarcely to be had, and prices fully the late advance in prices. Foreign wheat was scarcely to be had, and prices were steadily supported. The supplies of barley being large, the demand for all except the finest malting parcels was heavy at late currencies. Malt comes sparingly to hand, but in the present state of the barley trade, we can notice no advance in the quotations. The supply of oats being large, the inquiry for that article, as well as beans, peas, and flour, was inactive at barely yesterday's prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4110; barley, 3140; oats, 1000 quarters. Irish: Barley, 1270. Oats, 28,980 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1230; Barley, 1000 quarters. Flour, 3626 sacks. Malt, 1980 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 56s; ditto white, 52s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 58s; grinding barley, 25s to 28s; distilling ditto, 30s to 34s; malting ditto, 35s to 36s. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 62s; brown ditto, 46s to 48s, Kingston and Ware, 60s to 65s. Clevedon, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s, potatoe ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 30s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s; Essex and Kent malt, 46s to 50s; Suffolk, — to 46s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 40s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; barley, 24s to 28s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 34s; malting ditto, 33s to 36s. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 62s; brown ditto, 44s to 48s, Kingston and Ware, 60s to 65s. Clevedon, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s, potatoe ditto, — to —; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 30s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s; Essex and Kent malt, 46s to 50s; Suffolk, — to 46s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 40s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; barley, 24s to 28s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 34s; malting ditto, 33s to 36s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s, ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 1os to 16s, peas, 23s to 26s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 25s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

Per Sack. Market.—We have rather an extensive supply of foreign clover-seed on offer, yet prices are not depressed. In canary-seed very little is doing, and the same observation may be applied to most other kinds of seeds.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 39s to 37 Mediterranean and Odessa, 32s to 33s. hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter. coriander, 18s to 22s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s, white ditto, 16s to 20s. carraway-seed, 44 to 46 per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £26 per last of ten quarters. tared-seed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 38s to 40s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Average Prices.—Wheat 49s 9d barley, 19s 7d. oats, 18s 2d rye 30s 8d. beans 28s 6d. peas, 30s 7d.

Imperial Averages of the Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 58s 6d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 18s 7d; rye 30s 6d, beans 30s 11d; Peas 32s.

Duties.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s., oats, 3s., rye, 10s 6d; peas 10s 6d.

Tea.—Since our last report, a fresh demand for all kinds of tea has arisen, and a very active business has been done at rather improved rates. For pekoes competition, on Thursday next, 43,000 packages are declared, and for which higher rates are expected to be realized.

Sugar.—For all descriptions of sugar an improved demand has sprung up, and, in some instances, an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. has been realised for fine colony samples of West India and Mauritius. Nearly 5,000 bbls. and chests of West India, have found buyers.

Coffee.—This market is very firm; and prices have advanced fully 1s to 3s per cwt. for West India and Ceylon.

Cocoa.—There is very little doing in cocoa, and the rates have declined fully 2s per cwt.

Rice.—We have had but a limited demand for this article, the value of which remains unaltered.

Fruit.—As is usually the case at this season, the sale of fruit is slow, and prices have a downward tendency.

Oils.—Linseed oils in steady request at 32s per cwt. for foreign; but otherwise, the demand is inactive.

Tallow.—The value of the best P. Y. C. on the spot is 41s 3d to 41s 6d., of town tallow, 42s per cwt., delivered. Rates are expected to rule lower, owing to the large supply of tallow of home-make.

Coals.—Chester, 15s; West Hartley, 15s 6d.; Hotspur, 17s 6d.; Hetton, 17s 6d., Braddyll's Hetton, 20s. 3d; Hetton, 20s 3d.; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 3d., Kilo, 20s per ton.

Hops.—The supply of hops is daily becoming less, hence the demand continues to rule active, and an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. has taken place in the week in the quotations of Weald of Kent and Sussex hops in pockets. The prices of all other kinds of hops are firm supported.—Weald of Kent pockets, 60s 7s to 85 14s.; Mid Kent, 80 10s to 90s; East Kent, 85 15s to 95 5s; ditto Choice, £10 10 £11 10s; Sussex, £5 5 to £6 10s; Farnham, £8 15s to £11 15s., Mid Kent bags, £6 10s to £8 10.

Wool.—Fine qualities are in request at full prices; but, otherwise, the demand is inactive.

Potatoes. Nearly 8000 tons of potatoes have arrived at the eastern side this week. Fine qualities are selling steadily at full prices; but all other kinds move off slowly at 40s to 60s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market-to-day exhibited a very scanty supply of beasts, yet it was fully adequate to meet the wants of the buyers. The fine prime lots, &c., on offer sold steadily at fully Monday's quotations; but otherwise the finest trade was very heavy. In consequence of very large arrivals of sheep, the mutton trade was dull, at unaltered rates. There was only a small supply of calves on sale. Prime qualities of veal sold freely; other kinds slowly at almost last week's prices. In pigs, for scarcely anything business was transacted, at previous rates. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal—Inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; small porkers, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; suckling calves, 18s to 24s each; quarter old store pigs, 15s to —; beasts, 440; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 6,000; calves, 120; pigs, 270.

Per 8lbs by the carcass—Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d.

Hay Market.—Owing to the Christmas holidays, the supply of hay has been very limited during the past week, and the demand has been extensive, the general demand was heavy, on the following terms:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; coarse and ordinary sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; per 8lbs, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The operations in the money market have not this week been quite so brilliant as we observed them to be in our last publication; but still profitable channels for the investment of the large sums of money, at present unemployed, are as difficult to be found as ever, and the annual income to be obtained from loans of it, on fair securities, or in the discount market, is extremely small. Discounts have been unsuccessfully offered at the annual interest of three per cent. on mortgage, not to be withdrawn for twenty years, and it is little wonderful therefore that an augmented demand for British Public Securities continues to be experienced on the Stock Exchange. The flourishing condition of our colonial and foreign commerce must increase the amount of money in this country so long as the balances of our export trade, after paying those of our imports, and as there is scarcely a possibility of any alternation soon occurring to change this favourable state of commerce, the great capitalists and bankers must be satisfied by the receipt of ever-lower rates of interest for their property, into whatever departments of industry they may think proper to embark it, than they at present obtain for it. Hence the Three per Cent Consols have reached 97¾, after the deduction of the dividend due on the beginning of this week, nor did they undergo any reaction in their value beyond ¼ per cent. at the conclusion of the week's transactions. The opinion, therefore, very generally entertained by the financial author of the Chronicle will in the course of the ensuing Session of Parliament have a good opportunity presented to him of reducing the interest on the Funds to a lower rate than at our Christmas Half year Quote to a new Stock bearing a lower rate of annual interest.

In the money market, likewise, the pressure of money in want of profitable employment continues to create a fair demand for the best descriptions of mercantile paper, which has prevented any material reaction from taking place in the high prices obtained for them during the last three months. Bankers are also very desirous to be favourable, and lower the shares most with ready purchasers. Those of the Lancaster and Carlisle line, on which the payments have been all made, are the only ones which have not participated in the general advance. The directors who have the power to invest a part of their money in operations which must give additional employment to the industrious, and which present to them fair prospects of satisfactory profits.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange money continues to be invested in various descriptions of foreign securities, but their prices have undergone no material change since the report of last week occurred in many value. In Spanish bonds speculators find a vent for their gaining proportions, and the prices of the Thirties have been increased from 24¾ to 25, while the Deferred value of them, at the time of our going to press, was 20¾ to 21.

Last post day, on the Royal Exchange, no alteration occurred in the rates of the Foreign exchanges, which, consequently, will not require a further notice of the prices of the precious metals into the United Kingdom.

BANKING HOUSES, Monday, 187 to 190. India Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced, [illegible] Bonds, 8s premium, Ditto, 1822, 3 per Cent. Consols, 97¾ to ¾. India Bonds, 8s premium, Exchequer Bills, 1000l, 1s to 2s premium, Ditto, 500l, 1s premium, Ditto, small, 1s premium, Bank Stock, 190 to 192, Long Annuities, 15 11-16 to ¾, Ditto, Expire 1860, 15 to 15¼, Ditto, Expire 1885, 14¾ to ¾, Reduced Annuities, 97¾ to ¾, New 3½ per Cents, 97¾ to ¾, Consols for Account, 97¾ to ¾, Long Annuities, 15 11-16 to ¾, Bank Stock, 190 to 192, Exchequer Bills, 1000l, 1s to 2s premium, Ditto, 500l, 1s premium, Ditto, small, 1s premium, India Bonds, 8s premium, India Stock, 187 to 190, Colonial Bank, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 97¾ to ¾, Spanish Threes, 20½ to 21, Ditto Passives, 4¾ to ¾, Portugal, 43 to 43½, Dutch 2½ per Cents, 64¾ to ¾, Dutch Fives, 109¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Spanish Fives — to 21¼; Spanish Threes, 20¾; Passives, 4¾ to ¾; Portugal, 43 to 43½; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 64¾ to ¾; Dutch Fives, 109¼; Belgian, 103½ to ¾; Brazilian, 75 to 76; Buenos Ayres, 36 to 37; Chilian, 100 to 101; Columbian, 16 to 16½; Danish Bonds, 86 to 87; Mexican, 20½ to 21; Peruvian, 25 to 25½; Russian, 105 to 106; Spanish Deferred, 19¾ to 20; Ditto Certificates, 8¾ to ¾; Venezuela, 14 to 14½; Russian Bonds, 1½ to 1¾; Danish Bonds, 86 to 87; Neapolitan, 103; Chilian, 100 to 101; Columbian, 16 to 16½; Mexican, 20½ to 21; Peruvian, 25 to 25½; Buenos Ayres, 36 to 37; Portugal, 43 to 43½; Belgian, 103½ to ¾; Brazilian, 75 to 76; Austrian Bonds, 1¼ to 1½; Russian Bonds, 1¾ to 1¾; Span

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COMBINATION ECONOMY, and QUALITY, VERSUS EXPENSE and INFERIORITY.—Mr. VINCENT and PUGH, Distillers and Brandy Merchants, of New Park-street, Borough, claim the attention of the Public to their series of BRANDY. The two essentials, QUALITY and PURITY, are hereby combined in the first analyzing chemists of the day, testimonials of which can be produced to prove its perfect equality with the finest Cognac Brandy Purity imports, the Proprietors can confidently defy competition to produce its equal. For the convenience of Families, the Proprietors have packed a three quarter cask, both Pale and Dark, of Paramount Quality, which have with a neat metallic capsule over the cork, and labelled "Vincent and Pugh's Champagne and Cognac Brandy." Sold in quantities of not less than two gallons equal to one dozen in bottles, at 44s. per dozen, bottles included. Agents wanted. Vincent and Pugh, Merchants, No. 14, Porter street, Newport Market, and No. 1, Great Newport-street, Leicester-square.

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Sherry (pale or brown) as 21s. 25s. 30s. 33s. and 42s. per doz.				
Port. Being the wood	30	36	42	60
Ditto roasted	28	30	36	40
Claret	27	30	42	60
Claret	30	40	50	60
Champagne (in pints 2s extra)	40	54	and	70

Bucellas, 27s; Vidonia, 24s.; Lisbon (dry or sweet), 30s.; Marsala, 21s; Cape, 18s. per dozen. Bottles, 1s. 6d. per dozen. Hampers at the rate of 9d per dozen. The question of Alcohol in Foreign Wines being now fully settled, purchasers need not hesitate about their supplies. The above prices (for quantities of one dozen and upwards) being reduced to the lowest possible scale, stand of no other terms than payment at the time of ordering or on delivery. All the wines are warranted of the genuine quality, and, when required by any one not a stranger, the finest imported. Orders from the country must be accompanied by a remittance, or an order for payment in London.
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"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that your Patent Brandy is fully as free from every thing injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit, as the best varieties of Foreign Brandy. EDWARD TURNER.

"John T. Betts, Esq." "Professor of Chemistry in the University of London.

"I am happy to inform you, and do assert it with confidence, for purity of spirit, the cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though in small quantity, always contaminate the Foreign Spirit. "JOSEPH HUNT.

"J. T. Betts, Esq." "Chemist to his Majesty.

"Betts' Brandy is free from unconbined and and astringent matter which exists, more or less, in most of the Foreign Brandies." "JOHN THOMAS HERAPATH.

"To Mr. Betts" Lecturer on Chemistry

It is with a perfect freedom from the above objectionable qualities, and its agreeable similarity in flavour to the finest samples of Cognac Brandy, that consumers will appreciate the peculiar value of the PATENT BRANDY.

J. T BETTS and Co are at length enabled to give a distinct assurance that arrangements will be completed in the course of the present month, which will afford an unfailing protection to purchasers against the continuance of those frauds to which they have hitherto so extensively suffered, as each bottle will be secured by a Patent Metallic Capsule, covering the cork, and a solid cask, with the name, address, and the words "BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY" embossed upon it; the forgery of any one of which, through the public safety to be a felony. This valuable Spirit is manufactured only at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield-bars, near St. Sepulchre's Church, where it may be obtained, either pale or coloured, in quantities not less than Two Gallons at 18s. per Gallon, for Cash on delivery.

THE OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.
The "Ojibbeway Indians" visiting Britain
Is a matter concerning which much has been written;
Some like them, in essence, at a guinea the seat,
Why they ventured their own native country to leave.
They say 'twas to see the young Queen on her throne,
And such is the likely opinion we own;
But let us endeavour (for that will, we hear,)
To set the whole matter quite plain to your ear.
One reason, perhaps, why the foreigners came,
Was to show our wonderful power and fame.
Such a thing they would certainly never have done
Had they not been induced by E. MOSES AND SON.
We have often asserted, and now we repeat,
That our fame is so many a far-distant Coast,
And then the Ojibbeway Indians heard
Of the Warehouse by which the whole World appears stirr'd,
And hence, with curiosity smitten,
They, doubtless, determin'd on visiting Britain
Then success to the Indians! lasting success!
And may they be struck with the "dress!"
Our clothing is made on a more better plan,
And will do them more credit than their garments can.
And thus will they profit by what they have done
On coming to visit E. MOSES AND SON.

READY MADE.

Taglionis, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from	£2	9	0
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Winter Coats, of the most approved and fashionable materials, trimmed in the most fashionable style	£1	5	0
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Or Three Pairs for	1	10	0
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Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and Son regret being obliged to caution the Public against imposition, as they learn that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with their establishment, in the same manner, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, to guard against disappointment, &c.
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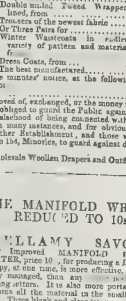

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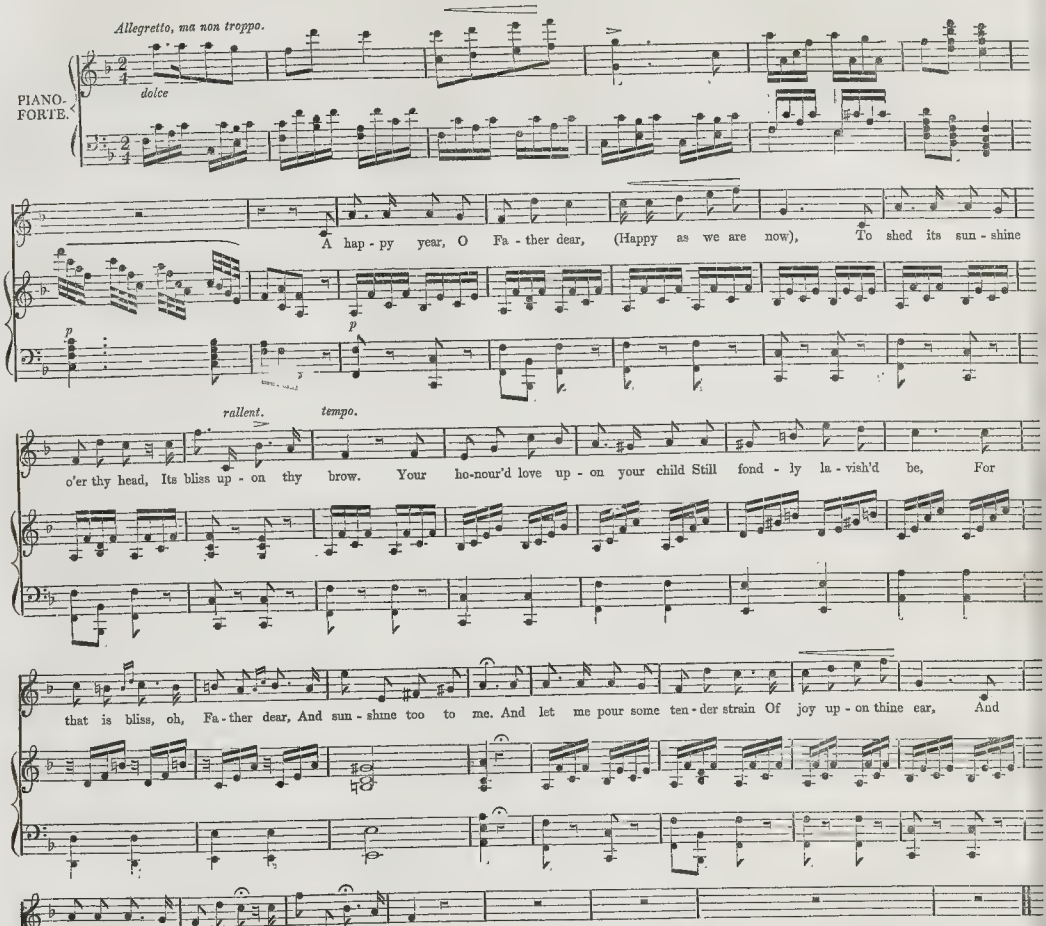
A HAPPY, HAPPY YEAR.

A Family Song.

WORDS BY F. W. N. BAYLEY, ESQ.; MUSIC BY M. W. BALFE ESQ.


Allegretto, ma non troppo.
PIANO-FORTE.
dolce
A hap - py year, O Fa - ther dear, (Happy as we are now), To shed its sun - shine
rallent.
tempo.
o'er thy head, Its bliss up - on thy brow. Your ho-nour'd love up - on your child Still fond - ly la - vish'd be, For
that is bliss, oh, Fa - ther dear, And sun - shine too to me. And let me pour some ten - der strain Of joy up - on thine ear, And
wish thee o'er and o'er a-gain A happy, hap - py year!

2

A happy year! oh! mother dear!
Happy as you are kind—
My foolish eyes in that fond wish
With trembling tears grow blind!
For as the sweet past bids my heart
With grateful memories thrill,
Mother! I weep for very joy,
Because I have you still!
But tears can never dim the love
I warmly cherish here,
While praying for you, from above,
A happy, happy year!

3.

A happy year! oh! brother dear!
Happy as you are bold—
Brave heart!—bright youth!—we used to be
Glad play-fellows of old!
Now you are grown a father's hope,
Mother's and sister's pride;
And when kind Heaven may bless you,
In the beauty of your bride,
May her pure, warm, enduring love,
Than outward charm more dear,
Wish thee—like me—from day to day,
A happy, happy year!

4.

A happy year! oh! sister dear!
Happy as you are fair;
Take, sweetest girl, affection's gift,
Though neither rich nor rare.
A watch!—to tell what *hours* are worth,
As old Time runs his tether,
All valued by the happy ones
That we have pass'd together!
And, sister! let us ne'er forget,
As o'er Life's sea we steer,
To wish each other, near or far,
A happy, happy year!

5.

A happy, happy, happy year!
To one who, though away,
Fills all my dreaming heart by night,
And all my thoughts by day!
As faithful now they cling to Him
As when he came to woo,
Oh! father dear! you gave me leave
To love him; and I *do*!
My lover!—speed him safely home!
Thank Heaven he is so dear!
His coming will make this indeed
A happy, happy year!

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 90, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20, 1844. [Sixpence.

ENGLISH AND IRISH POOR LAWS.

AS the session approaches—as men begin to fix their contemplation upon the hope that Parliament will do something for the country, and that ministers will gird up their loins for action, and be prepared with some new enterprises for the general welfare—some projects for the true happiness of the people—some hope to which the land may cling—there is a question of speculation asked by the enquiring, the answer to which must have an influence over all policy, and be a matter of absorbing interest to all English hearts. This question is, "Will Government revise the Poor Laws?"—will they seek to mitigate the fearful atrocity of modern legislation, and bring back to the days of Victoria the fair and charitable, and lovely spirit, of that holy feeling which hallowed the reign of Elizabeth, and provided against the misery of destitution all throughout her realms? Are Ministers really blind? Is there no reason that will convince—no statement that will confound them over this great question of domestic legislation? Is such a Poor Law as we now have—bantling as it was, not of their own, but of another class and order of politicians—a foster-child which they will adopt and nurse out of the pure and wretched obstinacy of a political infatuation? Do they love their monster cruelty, and make it the ugly pet of their approval—caring for it in proportion to the hatred it engenders—and cherishing it for the wrong it achieves? Have they bound themselves apprentice to its principles, and will no amount of sorrow to be redressed, or popularity to be gained, induce them to cancel the indentures? What is there so fascinating in the gaunt, grim bugbear, that they should so hug it to their Ministerial souls? Are they ravished with transport at the domestic anguish which separates families from their natural home intercourse, and wards them with a prisoner shelter within those pretty Elizabethan buildings which assume the architecture of her period, but are a scorn and sneer upon the law which taught us to love Elizabeth's reign, and transmitted her greatness to posterity more than poetry or wisdom, or successful war? Elizabeth's Poor Law made her name blessed among her people. What Bacon sanctioned with his mighty learning, and all his contemporary statesmen applauded and sustained, planted a tree of charity within these dominions, lustrous with the light of virtue, and bearing fruit branches of brotherhood and love. The poor were finely cared for! Abuses crept down upon the first bright benevolence, and rusted the earlier blade of that immortal weapon; but the sword still kept a brightness within it, and modern improvements might have easily polished the steel!

But no! A system of political economy the most cursed in its spirit and operation—of philosophy the most foul, heartless, and hollow, set itself to work to overturn the spirit of the ancient law—and destroying that fair beauty which was before only corrupted and not consumed, erected that code which is now ruining the happiness and morals of the people, and those architectural sarcasms which—mocking their memory of a bygone benevolence—are become the prisons of their poverty, and the punishment-places of their distress.

Both in England and Ireland the New Poor-Laws have done more to distress the community than any other of the social mischiefs which attend the rapid progress of art and science—and corrupt too sadly while civilising too fast. The New Poor-Law in England was a cruelty, and in Ireland a crime! It was and is essentially degrading in all its features. It refuses to assist poverty without disgracing it. It says to patient and pining industry, "Come into the workhouse or you shall have no aid—break stones or you shall break no bread!" It banishes in principle from the breasts of the rich all sympathy with the domestic affections of the poor. It says in plain terms—"poor men, we will help you, but you must leave father and mother, wife and child, if you take our iron-hearted pittance—our State-charity that does not feel." It is a bad, bitter, brutalizing law. The mother execrates it—the wife regards it with horror—the child rushes for its assistance with a young but sickening disgust. It has throughout all its operation tainted the loyalty of the poor—tended towards democracy and discontent—engendered dissatisfaction and distrust, and been the means in hundreds of cases of despair and death. It is instinct with the very passion of cruelty, and refines the torture which Christianity most abhors. And all this is known. Men cannot be ignorant of it—Ministers know it well—it is the daily truth that forces itself upon our Magistrates, and fills the columns of our newspapers with tales of grief. Nothing has been more creditable to journalism than its opposition to this monstrous Act. The fire and eloquence, power and persuasion of the *Times*—the liberal spirit of the *Sun*—the hardy strength of the *Standard*—the humane tenderness of the *Herald*, and the consistent energy of the *Post*, have all been directed against it with sincerity, plain as pure. The most able and honest, and vigorous of the weekly journals have opposed, and only a few cold organs of its wicked economy have endued its life with praise. All the homely family of social English despise it—all the warm and fruitful generosity of Ireland recoils from it—revolts at it with mingled rage, hatred, and disdain.

It has nothing to keep it fair in men's sight—to make it reconcilable to men's scruples—it is all bad—bitter bad—bad hopelessly—bad to the core!

This being haplessly undeniable, why do Ministers maintain the grievance as a law? In England it entails misery every where—in Ireland it is like one of the most painful imposts of war. The collection of its mere tax is an absurdity—a difficulty, and a dread!—Government must know and feel its unpopularity, and how popular it would be possible to become by abrogating or revising it—by giving it modification, if not annihilation complete.

Then why not set Parliament to this fruitful task of popularity—why not open the session by declaring an intention to take the sting out of this dreadful law? In such a manifesto England would rejoice and much indeed would Ireland be conciliated by it. Nothing could tend more to relieve for Sir Robert Peel the difficulties of his English Corn-law and his Irish State Prosecutions than his addressing himself to the banishment of this one enactment of cruelty from English and Irish hearts and hearths. Expunge the Poor-laws, and forbid the model prisons, and see what hold a Minister would get over the affections of the poor, and over the sympathies of the best and most virtuous among all other classes of the people.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE, PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE, PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.

Although the efficiency of the Breakwater, as a protection to the harbour of Plymouth, has been proved in several severe gales which have occurred since its commencement, until recently, there remained to be provided a protection against a danger produced by the Breakwater itself. This lay in the constant accumulation of

sand and other dilurium upon each side of the vast dyke, to such an extent as to render the opening of a light upon the western end of this stupendous barrier, a measure of safety for vessels at sea.

The lighthouse tower is now completed, and is a masterly piece of masonry; it is 122 feet in height from the level of the bottom of the sea, and 56 feet from the level surface of the Breakwater. It is constructed of 31 courses of large blocks of dressed granite, the first of which was laid on the 22nd of February, 1841. The lighthouse is divided into four stories, in which are an oil-room, a store-room, a dwelling-room, a bed-room, and a watch-room. It has 14 windows, 7 of which are in the watch-room; the frames being of bell-metal, as are also the outer doors. The lantern will be placed upon the crown very shortly; and the lights will be clustered, and revolving. The construction is altogether highly creditable to the masons of the Royal dockyard.

In times of old a tow'r of light
In France' island, bearing bright,
"For benefit of Sailors" rose
And prov'd, as faithful History shews,
To be a warning unto all
That 'neath its mercy-glance could fall!
This tow'r was one of that great seven
Call'd wonders midements high Heaven
We've fallen now on brighter days
We care not what Sesstratus says
About his building of the eclipse—
Nor wish we more to write a volume
About the ancients' happy knack
Of throwing moderns quite slack
And proving that their own desert
Is far beyond what we assert!
We only respect we can say
"Our Masters liv'd in other day!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, January 16.

SPAIN.

The news received within the last few days from Madrid may with truth be considered the last act of the Spanish drama, the long-expected comedy. We are told Narvaez has refused to accept the dignity of a Captain-General in the army, equal to our Field-Marshal! Narvaez modestly declines the honour! On the other hand, Queen Christina has ordered her pension, which, by a decree dated on the 26th of October, 1841, was suspended, and has graciously consented to accept it! Both parties act with great judgment, and their resolutions have been justly appreciated by the people.

[illegible] an intriguer not to avoid the great fault common [illegible] a despotic [illegible] use to re- [illegible] capital and interest will accumulate [illegible] offers of the treasury, she will be the first to pay them a carcasing visit. Christina, I am credibly informed, hesitates returning to Spain; she thinks that the country is not sufficiently tranquil to suit her person," says the Queen Mother, "and, although remaining in France, Narvaez can govern the country, acting under my advice." The inhabitants of Madrid see through the ill-concealed manœuvres of Christina and Narvaez, and, to mark their sense of the present intrigues, they have resolved on electing to the Congress and Senate men decidedly Progressists, opposed to the Court Camarilla; and that their intentions may not be misunderstood, at the head of the poll will be found Arguelles and Olozaga. The last accounts from Madrid to the 9th, state that in all the meetings of electors the name of Olozaga was received with great enthusiasm.

It is said, but I do not vouch for its accuracy, that the Ministers, afraid of the hostile position of the Basque provinces, intend to restore to them their fueros (privileges).

The accounts received in the Spanish capital from the interior are anything but satisfactory—discontent and dissatisfaction prevail, and the judgment at the unconstitutional conduct of the Ministry: the Progressists inflame their minds. A serious convulsion may be expected—the mine is ready—the lighted torch will soon be applied.

M. Martinez de la Rosa, the new Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, was expected to leave Madrid on the 20th for Paris.

The cold has been excessive in the Basque Provinces and the kingdom of Navarre.

FRANCE.

The question of the Legitimist visit to London continues to occupy the Chambers. The address from the Deputies to the Throne contains a paragraph against the Legitimists stronger than that inserted in the address from the Chamber of Peers. Yesterday, at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Berryer announced the tribune, and—"Gentlemen," he said, "gentlemen, I have demanded permission to speak, because a paragraph of the address evidently applies to me, and such of my colleagues as have recently taken a journey to England thought it fit to speak at the commencement of the discussion, because, after having read the paragraph to which I allude, it is utterly impossible for me to remain with honour in my seat whilst this is going on. Charges are made on me—on the brand of with reprobation, as culpable. What more, I would ask, could be done if we convicted of a crime? And yet, what has been our conduct for the last 13 years. A series of pledges of our fidelity to the Charter—to France, and we always submitted to them. When you constituted anew the national sovereignty, we, the conquered party, believed in the liberty you proclaimed. We considered that even should we remain for ever on the benches of a minority, we could freely guard our convictions and our principles. We entered the Chambers and remained; and in doing so, I do not think we acted contrary to the honour and dignity of France, which, although we belong to the labour of so many successive revolutions, has comprehended that struggles by main force were not to be thought of. We endeavoured to avoid all violent measures. (A general laugh.) Do not laugh,—do not laugh at the misfortunes by your disdain make fortunes that might again take place. It is with these sentiments that we went to England, as we went to Holland, to Goritz, to Bohemia. Why has this journey to England a different character from the preceding ones? It is because the visitors were more numerous? This numerous concourse took place because the political union between England and France excluded more than any other country all idea of plot or conspiracy. I believe, I tell you the real truth! No; men of sense have not gone to enact the parody of a coronation in a drawing-room in a square of London. We went to England, first, to pay our respects to the heir of those Kings who presided so long over France, and under whose government France became the first of nations—the most civilized. Amongst those who presented their homage to that pure exile—pure, because exempt from feelings of resentment—there is not one but thought that, in using his rights nobly and proudly, he repelled all idea of civil or foreign war. This is the whole conspiracy; and it is for this that we are to be branded with reprobation! But if it is right that we should be reproached with conspiracy, does not lie in this place, and the right to prosecute us must be formally applied for. We have taken an oath in conformity with the Charter; God grant that the sanctity of an oath be always held in reverence! But if the questions of doubts sometimes been in London meetings round the person of a Prince who had been announced at one time as the King *in future*, at another, as the representative of the past. In the temporary States-General of the legitimist party, there had, there had, observed M. Guizot, been an apparent wish to unite the three orders. "But, continued the Minister, "let us see what took place in Belgrave-square. I will tell you. The persons there assembled were divided into two parties. The one tends to be superior to all others which claims to remain invulnable when all others are broken through. Gentlemen, I am, in principle, profoundly monarchical, because I am convinced immediately in the principle of government and monarchy is the hereditary right to the throne consecrated by time. A deplorable misfortune struck us and the Royal Family—the hopes of the disaffected revived, and future proceedings were deemed favourable when a much-lamented Prince perished. We saw what was going on, but we put no restraint upon any sort of liberty, we continued our moderate and liberal policy. We merely deemed it proper to make known to the country, and the King's sons, for that purpose, travelled through France. You then (regarding the Legitimists, also desired to let your Prince be seen, and to display another banner. Do not claim merit, for not having effected more? You pretend that you gave only good counsel at Belgrave-square. If that be the case, your proceedings were in vain, for good counsel never yet was wanting to the elder branch; the heard the most enlightened men in it speak, and they heard them in vain; they always fell back into the foolish ways, as is the custom of the blind and the senseless. At present, we are not called on to pronounce on the character of any of our colleagues. God forbid! We are called upon to pronounce on the sentiments of the country—its reprobation and its security. Should any necessary arise for measures of a more grave and serious character, the Government will do its duty, as the Chamber performed its duty from the beginning in making such commitments with the seal of national reprobation." M. Guizot sat down amidst loud and numerous marks of approbation.

The death of the Duke d'Angoulême is not confirmed, but all accounts agree in stating that his illness is most serious, and that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Yesterday took place the inauguration of the monument in honor of Molière. It was a miserable, cold, and frosty day, and such were the precautions taken by the police, that few, if any, of the Parisians could get a sight of the ceremony—every passage was barred by files of armed men and police officers. At 12 o'clock, the procession, composed of the several learned bodies, arrived at the spot, headed by Count Rambuteau, the Prefect of the Seine. The Count, the Presidents of the Academies, and of the Monument Committee, and one of the Company of the Comédie Française, took their stations on a circular platform, decorated with many flags. The Prefect, M. Etienne, in the name of the French Academy, M. Sauzac, the senior member of the Théâtre Français, and M. Aragof delivered speeches of no great length. The Prefect then deposited in the monument the box with the medal struck in honour of Molière, the historical account of the erection of the monument, the works of the great poet in one volume, and the history of his life. A crown of laurels was placed on the head of the statue by the Prefect. The procession then returned to the Théâtre Français, where it separated.

The entire expense of the statue, including the purchase of the house to make room for it, amounts to 450,000 francs, of which sum the city voted 255,000 francs: the rest was collected from public subscriptions.

We have had within the last few days excessive cold weather; the thermometer yesterday was down at 72-10 below zero, of the centigrade of Fahrenheit.

Last night was performed at the Théâtre Français, Molière's comedy "Tartuffe."—The Duc de Nemours, Prince and Princess de Joinville, Duke de Montpensier, and Duke and Duchess of Saxe Cobourg, assisted at the representation.

We are now more than usually dull in the musical world: our masked balls carry everything before them. M. Leon Pellet, the Director of the French Opera, is expected to return to Paris from Italy on Thursday next. M. Pellet has not succeeded in engaging Mdlle. Miss Falcon is now in Paris; she has recovered part of her voice, but not sufficient to appear on the stage. She intends to give lessons. Sabji has recovered from his late indisposition.

Meyerbeer is writing an Opera for the opening of the Berlin theatre on the 15th of October next. Mercadante's "Il Reggente" has been badly received at Trieste. Scmidt's new opera "La Fête du Sacrifice a Paderborn," has met with great success at Frankfort.

AMERICA.

The Hibernia, Captain Judkins, which has performed some extraordinary quick passages across the Atlantic, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday at one o'clock, having, with fifty-six passengers, left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and Halifax at noon on the 3rd instant, thus making the run from the latter place in ten, and from the former in twelve days, including the stoppage at Halifax in the mails, which, considering the severity of the season of the year, is one of the most successful trips on record. Her dates are nine days later than those brought by the Liverpool.

Congress dragged its slow length along. Nothing of interest has occurred in either House, if we except a furious onslaught which the southern members, headed by Mr. Wise, had made upon Mr. John Quincey Adams, for contending that Congress was bound to receive any petitions the people pleased against slavery, in accordance with the spirit of the American declaration of independence.

The annexation of Texas is discussed in the papers, but the project, which is by no means popular in the north, seems to excite but little enthusiasm.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Early in the evening of Monday, a fire broke out upon the farm of Mr. Riseley, of Great Barford, Bedfordshire, and a great quantity of the produce of his farm was consumed. A servant girl, through spite, set fire to some premises in this village a few days ago, and some report has been raised to followed her example. About four years ago Mr. Riseley had nearly the whole of his farm buildings and property in a conflagration.

IPSWICH.—ALARMING FIRE. Last week the inhabitants of Ipswich were aroused from their slumbers by loud and continued cries of "Fire!" and most urgent appeals for help. Bells and knockers were suddenly and violently sounded to give the alarm, while a lurid flame lighted up the atmosphere and gave an added weight to the cry—"The White Hart is in flames!" On proceeding to the spot, it was found that a range of stabling, running parallel with the bank of the dwelling-house, and nearly eighty feet in length, was rapidly being consumed by the fiery element. Contiguous to the north end of the stabling are Mr. Hay's extensive premises for the sale of slight bath and plaster. These were soon burnt through in several places; at the south end the stabling joined Mr. Hooker's (chemist) warehouse, containing large quantities of inflammable materials; Mr. Smith's premises and others closely surrounded the burning mass. Providentially there was scarcely any wind at the time, and after about two hours persevering exertion all fear of further calamity was removed. Mr. Roby, landlord of the White Hart, is fully insured. The building destroyed was the property of J. Cobbold, Esq.

STAFFORD.—EXECUTION.—At eight o'clock on Saturday morning Sarah Westwood, aged 41, convicted at the late special assizes for the murder of her husband, in the month of November last, at Burntwood, by administering arsenic in some gruel, was executed in front of the county gaol, in the presence of an immense number of persons. She declared her innocence to the last.

SOUTH WALES.—We find that Shoni Scyborfawr and Dafy Canwyr, the persons who, at the late winter assizes, were convicted for Rebecca riots, and were severally sentenced—the former to transportation for life, and the other for twenty years—have made confessions to William Chambers, Esq., jun., of Llanelly. Shoni confessed to him that he was present at the burning of Mr. Chambers's two barns at Pennant and Tywyn. He also mentioned several nightly meetings which he had attended, where measures were taken to avoid the military, who at that time patrolled the country. He admitted that he was one of a party who pulled down a dozen gates, which he named, and the several nights on which they were demolished. He further gave the names of several farmers who were present with him in his destructive acts. It appeared from his statement that he and his companions were to be paid a certain sum a day for breaking down gates, and other misdeeds, and that he and many others were paid five shillings each for setting fire to Mansant, from a publican, who acted as treasurer. He further stated that the old woman at Hendy Gate was shot by a boy unintentionally—an fact, purely accidental. He also distinctly states that he was present with Shoni in many of his midnight misdoings, and was one of a party who pulled down a dozen gates, which he named, and the several nights on which they were demolished. He further gave the names of several farmers who were present with him in his destructive acts. It appeared from his statement that he and his companions were to be paid a certain sum a day for breaking down gates, and other misdeeds, and that he and many others were paid five shillings each for setting fire to Mansant, from a publican, who acted as treasurer. He further states

LITERATURE.

WANDERINGS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS. By W. H. MAXWELL, Esq. Maxwell, Bailey and Co.

We promised to return to this very worthy sequel to the "Wild Sports of the West;" and we do so in the hope of affording our readers some idea of the almost exhaustless store of lively anecdote, characteristic trait, and animated description, which is pleasantly packed in the two handsome volumes before us. The author very justly observes, introductorily, "It is astonishing that the best resources which British genius possesses for the artist, the sportsman, and the idler, are little known, and lightly entertained. Within the four seas of Britain, and to the full scope of his bent, the man of science, and the man of adventure, may indulge himself; and the same corner of the island which affords marvellous enjoyment to the sportsman, be he *ornither, aneops,* or *piscator*, will also enrapture the painter, and puzzle the antiquary into death." This will lead the reader to anticipate much in these volumes that will delight the naturalist and the sportsman, and he will not be disappointed; and what better locality could be selected than the Scottish Border, the scene of many of our author's "sketches?" It is impossible for us to detail the many incidents, vividly and graphically narrated in the 'some forty chapters, of the results of the author's "truant disposition." Then we have traces of half-forgotten battle-fields, feudal keeps, Border peel-houses, and moss-clad ruins. Altogether, the book is the pleasantest work of the yet early season; and we doubt whether it will be surpassed in racy anecdote, lively experience, and sound information, withal.

GREAT CHESS MATCH.

The following are the moves in the 6th game. Mr. Staunton moved first, and played the white:—

Mr. S.	Mr. A.	Mr. St. A.	Mr. S.
1 Q B P two	Q B P two	16 Q takes B	Q takes Q
2 Q Kt to B 3d	K B P two	17 R takes Q	Kt to K 4th
3 K P two	Q P one	18 B to Q B 2d	K to B 2d
4 B to Q 3d	K P one	19 B takes Kt	P takes B
5 P takes P	P takes P	20 B to Q B 3d	K R to K sq
6 K to R 3d	K Kt to B 3d	21 K B P one	K R P two
7 Q Kt P one	K Kt P one	22 R to K sq	R to K 3d
8 Castles	B to K 2d	23 Q Kt P one	Q Kt P one
9 Q B to Kt 2d	Castles	24 P takes P	P takes P
10 Kt to R 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	25 R to K sq	Q R to K sq
11 Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	26 K Kt P one	Q R to K 2d
12 Kt takes Kt	B to K 3d	27 K R P one	Q R to K sq
13 Kt takes B, ch	Q takes Kt	28 Q R one	Q R to K 3d
14 Q to K 2d	Q to K B 2d	29 Q R P one	K to his sq
15 Q R to K sq	Q R to Q sq (a)	30 R to Q Kt sq	K B P one

After several more moves Mr. St. Amant resigned.

(a) Mr. St. Amant having approached the fire whilst his adversary was considering his move, overlooked, on his return, the attack upon the Bishop, and omitted to defend it. Of course, between two such players, the oversight must be fatal.

The following are the moves of the seventh game played between Mr. Staunton and M Saint-Amant —

Mr. St. A.	Mr. S.	M. St. A.	Mr. S.
1 Q P two	K P one	18 P takes P	Kt to K B 4 (d)
2 Q B P two	Q P two	19 Q Kt to K 2d	K P one
3 K P one	Q B P two	20 P takes P	R takes P (e)
4 Q Kt to Q B 3d	Q Kt to K B 3d	21 Q to her B sq (f)	Q takes Q
5 K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	22 R takes Q	R takes Q Kt P
6 K B to Q 3d	Q R P one	23 R to Q B 5th	R takes R
7 Castles	K B to Q 3d	24 B takes R	Kt to K R 5th
8 Q R P one	Q Kt P one	25 Kt to K B 3d (g)	Kt takes K
9 R to K sq	Castles	26 P takes Kt	B takes P ch
10 K R P one	Q to Q B 2d	27 K to K Kt sq	R to K sq
11 Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K 2d	28 K to B 2d	B takes Kt
12 Q B to Q 2d (c)	Q B to Q Kt 2d	29 R takes B	P takes R
13 Q B P takes P (b)	K B P one	30 K takes P	B takes P
14 K to his R sq (c)	Q R to K sq	31 K to Q 3d	K B P two
15 Q R to R 3d	K Kt to K 5th	32 K to R 3d	Q Kt P one
16 B takes Kt	P takes B	33 K to Q 3d	Q Kt P one, and
17 K Kt to his sq	P takes P		wins (A)

(c) Better perhaps to Kt 2d.
(d) Black takes the Pawn to stop up the line of attack of the Q B.
(e) To allow his Kt to retreat, if attacked by the adversary's Q B.
(f) An exceedingly great strength to the attack.
(g) A masterly move, in fact securing White the game.
(A) The game was here given in by M St. Amant.

(b) Black takes this Pawn to stop up the line of attack of the Q B, and to allow his Kt to retreat, if attacked by the adversary's Q B.
(c) The only move which can draw off the attack from the Q B P, and with the view of ultimately playing Q Kt to Q B 3d, and then Q to her B 2d, with a powerful attack upon the adverse King's side.
(d) This move, in fact securing White the game, if Black takes either of the Pawns with the Q B P, as White gets check-mate with the Q B next move. Black, therefore, offers an exchange of Queens.
(e) Now Black is obliged to play this Kt, as if he sidetracked the Pawn with the R by removing the other Kt to Q B sq, the White could attack B and Kt together with his B.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

We have been informed that Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., the heroic defender of Herat, is the bearer of the additional treaty from China, by which Sir Henry Pottinger has so wisely secured our future intercourse with China from the intrigues and cabals of a host of Ambassadors and Envoys from European States and the "Repudiated States."

According to letters from St. Petersburgh of the end of last month the Emperor Nicholas had left Moscow for home, which prevented him from receiving the *corps diplomatique* and official people with the usual compliments on his birth-day.

The *Toronto Patriot* states that a Royal pardon has been accorded to the five following transported prisoners, who are undergoing their sentence in New South Wales, in consequence of the part taken by them in the late rebellion in Canada, to wit: Pierre Hector Morin, Achille Morin, Charles Huot, Louis Pinsonnault, Rene Pinsonnault.

The official returns show that the quantity of coals imported into London during the month of December was 295,700 tons, carried in 1003 vessels. In comparing the return of the present month with the corresponding month of last year, we find an increase of 6779 tons, but on the whole year there is a decrease of 94,686 tons.

Mr. Nicholas Maher has retired from the representation of Tipperary. Our letters state that Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., is now to be called upon.

The applications to Parliament in the next session for railway acts will be more numerous than in any previous year since 1825. These applications relate to lines extending 600 miles in length; and so confident are the projectors of obtaining their bills, that they have been eager to make contracts, even before the bills are passed, and many such contracts have been entered into for the formation of railways, at an expense, including stations, of £10,000 per mile. A large demand for iron and materials must ensue.

A collegiate school was opened in Lambeth on Monday, to the head mastership of which the Rev. J. R. Barber, M.A., has been appointed.

The steam plough has been introduced in Scotland, for ploughing in morasses and boggy land, where horses cannot be employed.

The Scotch are, once more gathering strength from the rocks and cliffs of the Orkney Isles, and supplies of it are also being collected on parts of the Devonshire coast

The Countess Dowager of Clare expired, at her house in Belgrave-square, late on Saturday evening last. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, Esq., and was married in 1786 to the late Earl of Clare, the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and father of the present Earl

The *Gazette de France*, which was convicted by default a few days since, for a libel on the government, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, has had the good fortune to find that sentence reversed on appeal, and acquitted in accordance with the laws of France. The trial came on on Monday last, and, after an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The West India mail steamer Tweed, Captain Sharp, left Southampton on Wednesday afternoon with a heavy mail for Madeira and the West Indies, and 45 passengers. The Peninsular steamer Pacha, Captain Wilson, left the dock on Thursday with the mails for the Peninsula, Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands.

The mother of the celebrated General Mina died at Pampeluna on the 6th instant, at the good age of 84 years.

Count Mazzinghi, well known in this country by a long and successful career as a composer, died at Downside, near Bath, on Monday last. His proclamation was in favour with both their late Majesties, George III. and IV. One of his operas, "The Chains of the Heart," the former Sovereign went twice in one week to witness. George IV. intrusted him with the superintendence of the concerts at Carlton House and the Pavilion.

A new and spacious entrance to the Greenwich Railway, adjoining St. Thomas's Hospital, is nearly completed, and will be opened in a few days for the passage of vehicles to the terminus.

The long contemplated improvements in that densely populated *locale*, the Mint in Southwark, are now it would seem at once to take place. The same plan for a new street, which was approved of at a meeting held at the Town Hall, on September 17, 1840, designed by Mr. Atkinsons, the surveyor, is to undergo talk or no modification or al eration.

The Lords of the Admiralty have purchased the "working model" from which the statue of Nelson upon the column in Trafalgar-square was executed. The model is five feet ten inches high, and is to be placed in a niche in the vestibule of the Admiralty, immediately facing the principal entrance to that building. The figure being so very much smaller than the colossal one worked from it, exhibits more finished detail.

Lord Morpeth has signified his intention of attending at the Great Free trade dinner which is to take place at Wakefield in Yorkshire on the 31st inst.

Lady Noel Byron has expressed her intention of having a considerable quantity of land on her estate at Wellsborough, Leicestershire, early in the ensuing spring, apportioned amongst the poor, for the purpose of being tilled under the allotment system.

The Earl of Cardigan has presented to the township of Bramley a site for a National School; and his lordship has also subscribed £100 towards the erection of a church at Woodside, in the township of Horsforth, near Leeds.

The Duke of Bedford and Lord Ducie have both abandoned the Northampton Farming and Grazing Society, on the grounds stated in Lord Spencer's letter.

Persons claiming exemption from income tax for empty property, for the year ending the 5th of April last, are required to make their claims on or before the 1st of February next or they will not be allowed.

At the Surrey Sessions last week Mr. Daniels appealed against a poor-rate for Mousley Hurst race-course, amounting to £6300. The ground of appeal was extreme poverty. Mr. Chambers argued that the Hurst was clearly rateable, and that the tenant was liable at the time the rate was made. The races had become exceedingly popular, and the ground was let for £6300, for two days. The complaint was disallowed.

The Glasgow East India Association has memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a reduction of the duty on tea, on the ground that the present impost exercises and injurious influence on trade generally, but particularly on the trade with China.

Sir Thomas G. Cullum, Bart., purchased the estate of Hanstead Lodge, near Bury, on Saturday, for £10,650, it being just a century that day since it passed out of the hands of his ancestors,

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 8th contains a royal ordinance, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, to restore Queen Christina to the enjoyment of her pension.

We regret to notice the death of Joseph Strutt, Esq., of Derby, who had attained the goodly age of nearly 80. He was, we believe, the head of the eminent manufacturing firm of that name.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the property left by the late Count of Nassau, has been estimated far too highly, the real amount being not more than seventy millions of francs.

An American paper states that General Jackson is in very infirm health. He never leaves his room, and is emaciated to mere skin and bone. He has a severe cough, and pain in the back and side, but his voice and intellect appear unaffected, and the lightning fire of former years yet flashes in his eye.

On Wednesday and Thursday last the Ross-shire rioters were put on their trial in the Justiciary Court. There were three convictions, and the sentences were lenient, two of the convicted having been sentenced to six, and one to nine months' imprisonment.

We may now congratulate the public on the certainty of there being a direct line of railway between Ipswich and London. The rival line has been abandoned. The Eastern Counties Railway express their wish to see the Ipswich line carried out; and still better, that all the money to form the Railway has been fully subscribed.

According to the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, a scheme was recently adopted for the promulgation of the statutes, and from a return made in the early part of last session, it appears that, in the year 1841, no fewer than 4138 acts were sent out to public offices, to cities, counties, and boroughs, to sheriffs, and other persons. It seems that 1302 statutes were sent to the two Houses of Parliament—421 to the House of Lords, and 681 to the House of Commons. Others to sheriffs, clerks of the peace, &c., as well as to persons in Wales and Scotland.

The importation of foreign cattle has fallen off considerably—upwards of one-half for this year, as compared with 1842. In 1843 the importation only amounted to 317 oxen and three sheep, while in 1842, 1686 oxen, 24 cows, 439 sheep, and 335 pigs, were imported.

We have to record the death of Dr. David Ritchie, one of the ministers of St. Andrew's Church, which took place at his house in Broughton-place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday forenoon. The rev. doctor had attained the 81st year of his age. He succeeded Dr. Finlayson in the chair of logic in the University of Edinburgh, which he resigned five or six years ago, and was long colleague of the late Dr. Grant, in St. Andrew's Church.

The consideration of Mr. Wells's petition against the return of four of the Common Conceilmen for Farringdon Without, was on Tuesday postponed by the Court of Aldermen for a fortnight.

On Saturday a gentleman in London sold, for the sum of £75,000, a piece of land, on the Seacombe side of Wallasey Pool, which he bought, two years ago, for £6000. The sale is a good and extraordinary example of the rise, and when the grand plan of converting the pool into a dock is completed, it will be one of the most valuable estates on its banks.

Temple Hillyard Leyton, Esq., late of Cleeve Wood, Frenchay, has been appointed to the office of British Vice-consul at Chins. Mr. Leyton's long residence in China (to which country he went from his college in Cambridge), first in the service of the East India Company, and then in the superintendence of their commercial establishments, afforded him an ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of that remote and remarkable people, and all the peculiarities of their commercial and civil system.

The funeral of the late Captain Fernyhough, the Governor of the Military Knights, took place on Monday, at the new catacombs at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with full military honours. Captain Moore has succeeded to the vacancy thus created.

The Legitimist print, *Gazette de France*, states that a letter from Modena was received in Paris on Saturday, announcing that her Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, son of the late King of France, Charles X., and wife of his Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux, has died of a disease from which he had long suffered.

Within the last few days an extraordinary answer to a bill in Chancery has been filed. The answer is engrossed on "forty skins" of parchment, consisting of upwards of 1000 folios. In this document the defendant that an office copy of this answer will cost the plaintiff no less than "£49 10s. 1" which amount must be incurred before the suit can be proceeded with.

We understand that a steam-carriage has at last been invented, adapted in every respect for locomotion on common turnpike roads. The carriage for passengers is something like an ordinary stage-coach, and is propelled by an engine on two extra wheels, fixed closely to the rear of the carriage, but which can be disconnected at pleasure. The machinery is much simplified, and is rendered so compact that it can be placed upon patent springs of such a construction that its liability to derangement from the unevenness of surface on common roads is entirely avoided.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Scarcely any English wheat has come fresh to hand here since MONDAY; hence it is rather difficult to ascertain its real value. Still, we may observe that for the few samples on show this morning the demand was active at prices fully equal to the currency of MONDAY last. Foreign wheat was in active enquiry, and the rates had an upward tendency. Barley was in a sluggish state, and anything below fine malting qualities would have difficult to sell. Upwards of 3000 quarters of foreign having come to hand, the trade was thus supplied. The sale for malt was extremely inactive—most of the largest brewers refusing to purchase except at reduced rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1240; barley 6590, oats, 2 0 quarters. Irish: Barley, 620; oats, 3200 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, —; barley, 367 1; oats, 810 quarters. Flour, 1[illegible] sacks. Malt, 9160 quarters.

Average. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s to 52s.; ditto white, 54s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 48s to 50s; ditto white 48s to 52s., rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; distilling ditto, 26s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s to 65s; Ware, 66s to 70s; Kingston and Ware, 68s to 69s; Chevalier, 70s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; fine beans, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 32s to 36s; harrow beans, 34s to 36s per quarter. Town made flour, 48s to 50s; Suffolk, — to 46s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 42s, per 28 lbs. Seconds, 32s to 34s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

Tea Seed Market—Trefoil is held firmly at late rates; but in all other kinds of seeds exceeding little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 27 Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 28s, hempseed, 28s to 30s per quarter. Coriander, 7s to 20s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s., white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £6 5s to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton, cash.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9½ d per household 4lbs, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 31s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average which ceases to govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 5d; barley, 32s 3d; oats, 18s 7d, rye, 32s 10d; beans, 30s 7d, peas, 31s 2d.

Duties.—Wheat, 26s; barley, 6s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—At the public sales this week, and at which upwards of 30,000 packages have been offered, the attendance of the trade has been numerous, and a large portion has been disposed of at, in some instances, advanced rates. The quantity of tea on which duty has been paid this year up to the 26th inst., amounts to 39,935,5 lbs, against 30,496lbs. at the corresponding period last year.

Sugar.—The market, especially that for West India produce, has ruled very steady this week, and, in most instances, the quotations have been fully supported. The stocks in warehouse still exhibit a decrease over those of 1843 at this time.

Coffee.—A good demand has existed for West India descriptions, at fully late rates, Mocha and Ceylon parcels have been somewhat neglected, yet the quotations may be considered supported.

Cocoa.—This article, though the amount of business doing in it has been only to a limited extent, has been held at full value.

Rice.—Prices are mostly supported, but without much doing. Middling white Bengal is quoted at 10s 6d to 11s

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have passed off heavily. On each day the attendance of the trade has been small, and the merchants have submitted to a decline in the prices of consuming qualities of 2d to 1s, and 3d to 1s 3d per lb. in those of other sorts

Tallow.—This market is very dull. The highest figure for fine T.Y.C. on the spot is only 41s 3d per cwt.

Oil.—In linseed oil a steady business is doing, at full prices. Other kinds are rather heavy.

Provisions. We have to report rather a better demand for Irish butter, at a trifling advance in prices ✱ Foreign is still dull, on account of the larger quantity pressing forward. Hams, lard, and other kinds of provisions are unchanged.

Coals.—Adair, 17s; Wylam, 18s 6d; Stewart's, 2[illegible]s; Lambton, 20s 3d, Carsdoe, 19s; Adelaide, 20s per ton.

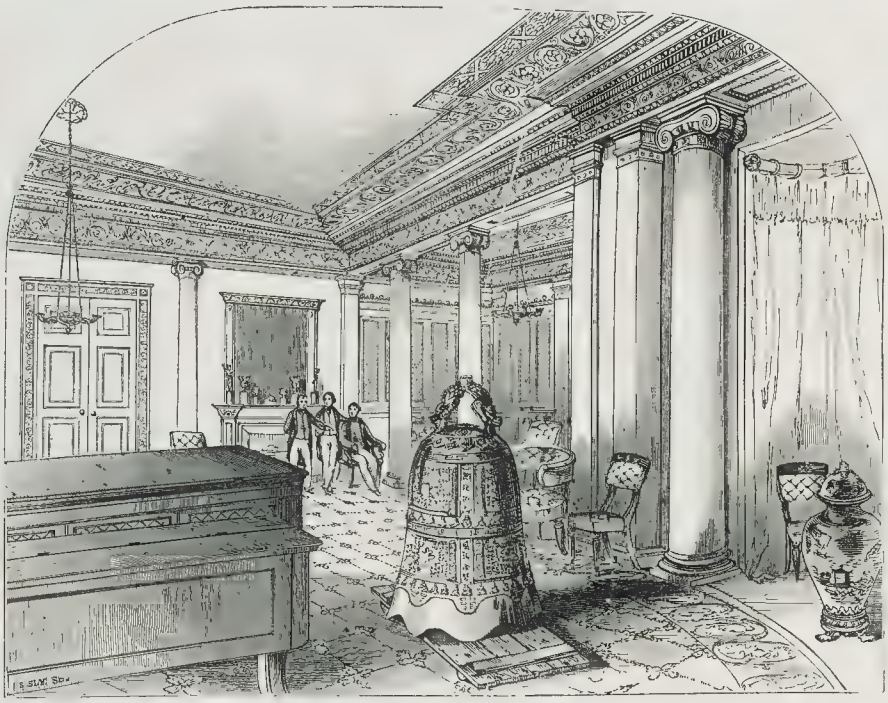
Wool.—Several public sales of wool are appointed to take place early in next month, and which declaration has produced a temporary depression in our market. Prices, however, are supported. The imports this week are 1800 packages.

Potatoes.—Nearly 3800 tons of potatoes have arrived at the water-side this week. The demand is inactive, at prices varying from 45s to 80s per ton.

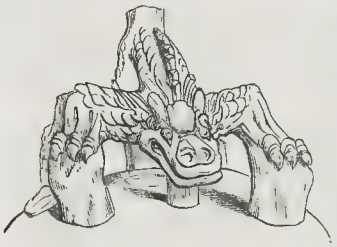
Hops.—Although the amount of business doing in hops, this week, has not been very extensive. The prices are finally supported in every instance. Weald of Kent pockets, 40s 3s to 5s 15s; Mid Kent, 46s 12s to 5s 10s, East Kent, 50s 18s to 6s; Sussex, 5s to 6s 15s; Farnham, 6s 15s to 8s 15s; Mid Hereford, 4s 10s to 5s 10s.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding our market this morning exhibited a very limited number of beasts, the principal portion of which was turned out unsold on Monday, the beef trade was in a very dull state, and in some instances the prices had a downward tendency. The supply of sheep was small for the time of year. Prime old Downs maintained their value, but the long wools might have been purchased on easier terms. The veal trade was dull, at rather an advance on previous rates of quote 4d per lbs. In pigs a good business was doing at full prices. M[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

EXTRAORDINARY CHINESE PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY.



THE GREAT CHINESE BELL IN THE LIBRARY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



TOP OF THE BELL.

Her Majesty is becoming rich in Chinese presents. A fortnight since we had the pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to the collection of military trophies in Windsor Castle; but we have now the satisfaction of presenting them with some examples of Chinese Fine Art, deposited in Buckingham Palace, which, in value, far transcend their warlike associates, and which are, in fact, the very finest specimens of Celestial civilization which have yet reached this country. They consist of a huge bell, and a pair of elegant vases, both taken from a temple at Ning-po.

The bell is about five feet in height and three feet diameter. Its shape is singularly elegant; its mouth is scalloped like the limb of a monopetalous corolla in flowers; and its general contour very closely resembles the bell of the *campanula tremuloïdes* — the harebell of Shakspeare and our country botanists. In the selection of this form —for the model is, beyond all doubt, a copy from nature—the Chinese artists have shown a refinement and elevation of taste greatly in advance of the national style, which glories in grotesque fancies, uphill perspectives, and impossible combinations of form and colour.

The metal of which it is composed appears to be a mixture of tin, copper, and silver in a very large proportion. The tone of the bell is consequently sharp, sweet, and calculated for "far distances." The exterior surface is entirely covered with inscriptions and bas-reliefs, of sharp and perfect execution. Round the bell are three bands, composed of figures of distinguished personages of the Buddhist sect. Between these, *Chinese* inscriptions on open scrolls are placed, consisting, for the most part, of lists of devout persons of both sexes. Several bands or ribbons of words divide and separate the tablets, and on these are inscribed sentences, descriptive of the doctrines and worship of Budh. One of these lines, in larger characters than the others, contains the name of the Peen ling pe sze, or Peen ling pe temple, where the bell was cast. This appears, from other inscriptions, to have been near the city of Shaou-ching (Shaon-ching). On other parts of the bell are some inscriptions in Thibetan or Sanscrit, in which the bell is stated to have been cast under the direction of persons officially connected with the temple and the fort Shaon-ching, on the eighth moon of the nineteenth year of the reign of Taou Kwang, the present Emperor, A.D. 1839. These Sanscrit inscriptions are deeply interesting, as they seem to intimate a more ancient and familiar intercourse with the peninsula of Hindostan than historians have yet found a place for in their *conclusive* chronicles.

The casting—the foundry work—of this bell is as remarkable as its literary character. The work is perfect, and must, without doubt, have resulted from a course of operations precisely similar in their details to our own. Many of our readers are acquainted with Schiller's "Song of Bell," and in reading its graphic lines, they would, without doubt, conclude that, as

—— by his work the master's known,

this said process of bell casting was essentially European; but long and long before the

FIGURES ON THE BELL.

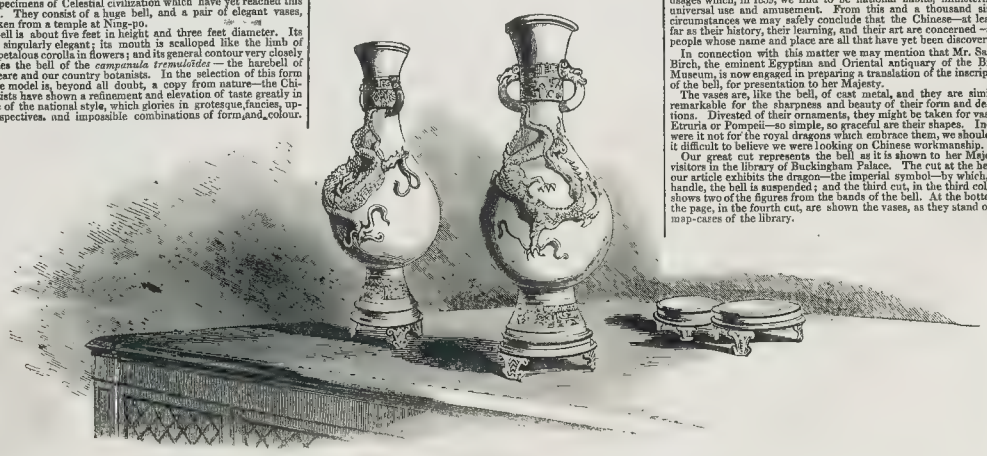
—— music of our village bells,
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet,

was heard in the oldest of the venerable lands of Christendom, the bells of Nankin, and of the Chinese cities generally, had tolled or chimed their independent melody, and laid the foundation of those usages which, in 1839, we find to be national habits, ministering to universal use and amusement. From this and a thousand similar circumstances we may safely conclude that the Chinese—at least as far as their history, their learning, and their art are concerned—are a people whose name and place are all that have yet been discovered.

In connection with this matter we may mention that Mr. Samuel Birch, the eminent Egyptian and Oriental antiquary of the British Museum, is now engaged in preparing a translation of the inscriptions of the bell, for presentation to her Majesty.

The vases are, like the bell, of cast metal, and they are similarly remarkable for the sharpness and beauty of their form and decorations. Divested of their ornaments, they might be taken for vases of Etruria or Pompeii—so simple, so graceful are their shapes. Indeed, were it not for the royal dragons which embrace them, we should find it difficult to believe we were looking on Chinese workmanship.

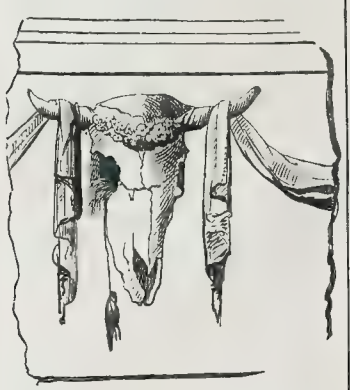
Our great cut represents the bell as it is shown to her Majesty's visitors in the library of Buckingham Palace. The cut at the head of our article exhibits the dragon—the imperial symbol—by which, as a handle, the bell is suspended; and the third cut, in the third column, shows two of the figures from the bands of the bell. At the bottom of the page, in the fourth cut, are shown the vases, as they stand on the map-cases of the library.



CHINESE VASES.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A SPARROW.

The principal external ornament of the Rotunda, in Sackville-street, Dublin, is a richly carved freize, representing the heads of



oxen, with festoons of flowers pendant from the horns; the frieze running round the entire building at a great elevation. In the hollow of the eye of one of these heads, a sparrow, this year, built its nest. But amongst the materials which it employed for that purpose, there unhappily chanced to be a woollen thread, with a noose at one end. By some accident the poor little fellow, unfortunately, got his own neck inserted in the noose; and in his efforts to extricate himself, fell from his nest, and hung suspended below it. He was observed for some time making prodigious exertions to escape, but in vain; and his remains are now to be seen, gibbetted at his own door and fluttering in the wind, whilst the straws of his nest project from the eye-hole above his head.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CRANOE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

This pretty parish, situated on the Gartree road, between Hallaton and Leicester, on the south side of a steep hill, has received a great addition by the completion of a school for the education of children of both sexes, in the principles of the Established Church, built at the sole expense of the Earl of Cardigan. It is fitted up in a superior style, having every convenience for the master and mistress; the school-room is thirty-two feet by eighteen, and twenty-five feet in height; it is built of stone and covered with Welsh slate. Over the front door, in the pediment, are the Brudenell arms, with their supporters, surmounted by a coronet in relief, executed in first-rate style by Mr. Hull, of Leicester. The building was from the design of the Rev. John H. Hill, the Incumbent. The Rector's house, near the church, has been built about five years, and to its erection, the noble Earl liberally contributed.

CRANOE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

In addition to the above school, which will contain about a hundred children and is endowed, Lord Cardigan maintains one at Deene, another at Corby, a third at Stanion, and a fourth at Glapthorne; thus educating at his own private expense many hundred children.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, convened by a numerously signed requisition, at the head of which was the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, was held on Saturday last at the Music-hall, Abbey-street, Dublin, for the purpose of "petitioning the Queen to direct her attention to the conduct pursued towards her loyal and devoted Catholic subjects by her Majesty's present Government." The place of meeting is a very handsome room, surrounded by a gallery, and lighted by a magnificent chandelier. As the hall was densely filled in every part, there could not be less than 3,000 persons present. The centre compartment of the gallery opposite the stage was set apart for the accommodation of the ladies, a considerable number of whom were present. Shortly before one o'clock, the hour announced for holding the meeting, Mr. Thomas Steele, the "head pacificator," entered the room, and was received with loud plaudits; shortly after, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, the City Marshal, made his appearance, and was greeted by three rounds of applause. Mr. O'Connell appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was called upon to preside. Having briefly stated the object of the meeting, he said that it was a most extraordinary fact, that although he was deemed worthy to hold the proud position to which he had been elected by his fellow-citizens, it was quite clear, from the proceedings at the Crown-office within the last few days, that the Government of the country looked upon him as unfit even to serve upon the common juries of the land. It had been stated elsewhere that Irishmen were aliens in blood, aliens in language, and aliens in religion. It appears that the Catholics of Ireland were in a worse position than aliens, as they were deprived of the rights that every alien had at common law; for if an alien were to be tried, he would have the power to demand that half of the jury who were to adjudicate upon his case should be composed of aliens. (Hear, hear.) As the meeting would be addressed by many old friends, to whom he was indebted for his present honourable distinction, he should not trespass further on their attention. (Applause.)

Mr. Alexander M'Carthy having read the requisition convening the meeting, observed that it had received the sanction of the Earl of Kenmare, who, as soon as he heard of the insult offered to the Catholics of Ireland, felt it his duty to come forward and identify himself with the great body of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, although he had taken no part in Irish politics since the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Thomas Esmond was then introduced to the meeting, and received with loud cheers. He said he came to the meeting to vindicate his character and conduct. He had for many years acted alone with Roman Catholics, and regretted that the foul imputation cast on them of being unworthy of belief was now about to be sanctioned by those in power. What they had to do, in furtherance of religious liberty, he hoped would be done with temperance and discretion. He concluded by moving "That we, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, yield to no portion of the Queen's subjects in true loyalty to the throne, and respect for the obligations of an oath."

Sir John Power seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

T. Wise, Esq., M.P. for Waterford, came forward to move the next resolution. He commenced by reminding the meeting of what were the sentiments and feelings of the Roman Catholic population of this realm at the time of the passing of the Relief Bill. In the first resolution which was moved on that occasion, they declared that they regarded the Emancipation Act as a great measure of justice and sound policy, not only in removing the badge of inferiority from the Catholics, without encroaching on the rights or privileges of the Protestants, but by destroying those invidious distinctions and unjust preferences which poisoned the intercourse of both alike, and sapped the foundations of public prosperity, which put an end for ever to every pretext for dissunion between the subjects of our common sovereign, and combined the virtues and energies of the entire community in a general effort to maintain with honour and promote the universal prosperity of the country. The Catholics of Ireland had

GREAT AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING, AT DUBLIN.

THE MUSIC HALL, DUBLIN.

the apprehension of danger and immediate peril. (Hear, and cheers.) Those who had carried the measure had shown by their acts that they gave it reluctantly; and, while they placed it on the statute-book, they retained the power of making it in reality wholly nugatory. (Cheers.) They had been taunted, in the last session of Parliament, with insinuations of the same kind, but the minister who dared to throw out the imputation on the honour of the Roman Catholics, was compelled, in the face of the House of Commons, and the empire at large, to apologise for its injustice. (Cheers.) The Roman Catholics had borne testimony by deeds, not by words, of their respect for oaths; they had given that testimony by sufferings, by bondage, chains, and death. (Applause.) No one had dared to substantiate the calumny that a Catholic could not be bound by his oath; and if it could be substantiated, that circumstance should also form a ground of legitimate exclusion from every office, civil, religious, and military, as well as from the duties of a juror. (Cheers.) The very same ground that would legitimate the exclusion of a Catholic from this panel, would also be a ground for re-enacting, in all its terrors, the penal code. If necessary, the Catholics of Ireland were again ready to stand in the same fight for the vindication of their rights (cheers) —and the vindication of their honour, which they prized above their property and their lives. (Applause.) They had every element of power and greatness among them, and they would not sit down tamely under such imputations they would make themselves felt and known in the great incorporation of the British empire. (Cheers.) After some further observations to the same effect, Mr. Wise concluded by moving a resolution, the substance of which was that the officers of the Crown had inflicted an injury on the country by striking from the jury panel all the Roman Catholics placed thereon, and that they the meeting—the Catholics of Ireland—were determined to vindicate their character for truth, loyalty, and order.

Mr. J. H. Talbot seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ford, Town Clerk, then addressed the meeting at some length, and stated several instances of the exclusion of Roman Catholics from juries since the passing of the Emancipation Bill. He compared the conduct of Government to that of the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, who had returned so many Protestants to Parliament, and to corporate offices; all complained of the conduct of the law officers of the Crown in the prosecutions now going on, in striking the panel, and also of the Recorder, in keeping back the revised jury list until the 29th of December last. The last act of which he complained was the omission of sixty-three names from the list. He did not know whose fault it was, but the fact was that that number had been removed from the list.

Mr. Sheil then rose to move the next resolution, and was most enthusiastically received. He said that it was not his intention to say more than a very few words, as he should ere long have an opportunity of adverting to the very conspicuous incidents which had occurred in reference to the pending trials, and of meeting his antagonists face to face. It was a fact on which he reflected with very great pride, that he was the first person who signed the requisition that had called that meeting. (Cheers.) He saw that a time was come for making a great popular demonstration of feeling, a demonstration of feeling as also a demonstration of power. (Hear.) The nation was aroused, and in a just cause. (Hear, hear.) The facts were with them (the meeting), and his advice to them was this, to present a memorial to the Queen, and a petition to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth those facts with clearness and without exaggeration. (Cheers.) Exaggeration might be resorted to in a weak and imperfect cause, but the truths which they would have to press on the attention of her Majesty and of both Houses of Parliament were of such a character as called for inquiry. He would advise them to confine themselves to a clear statement of facts, such as had been given by his excellent friend the Town Clerk of Dublin. In reference to the grand jury list, supposing that all those parties who had been struck off were members of the Repeal Association, that circumstance would relieve the prosecutors from the just imputation which they had occurred; for allowing that there were an indictment for conspiracy to carry Parliamentary Reform, what would he said of the Crown Solicitor were he to strike off every member of the Reform Club, or the members of any other association for the attainment of that object? (Hear.) He was convinced that there were individuals among the Roman Catholics struck off who were not members of the Repeal Association. (Hear, hear.) He begged them again to set forth facts prominently in their petition. The *Times* itself, although strongly opposed to what is called the Repeal Association, admitted that if a considerable portion of the jury list had been suppressed, a case was made out that deserved the most serious consideration. There was another matter to which he desired to advert. Yesterday, in open court—he mentioned the fact that it might go forth to the British Empire—yesterday, in open court, one of the Judges of the land, Mr. Justice Perrin, whilst he declared that he concurred with the rest of his brethren in thinking that on legal grounds the Recorder could not be called on by Mandamus to amend the writ, added, that circumstances had been disclosed, calculated to awaken deep suspicion. He repeated that he announced the fact now that publicity might be given to it. The learned gentleman then moved a resolution to the effect, that the absence of certain names from the grand jury panel afforded ground for more than suspicion that foul dealing had been practised; that Parliamentary investigation was therefore requisite. The right hon. and learned gentleman, having read the resolution, said he did not think that the Minister of the Crown was ever more embarrassed than he would be ere long. (Hear). He had declared "that Ireland was his great difficulty." He (Mr. Sheil) was sure that he would not only find Ireland his great difficulty, but his insuperable impossibility. (Hear, hear.) The Minister was embarrassed by many things. He was embarrassed by the eloquence, the

THE GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING IN THE MUSIC HALL (DUBLIN).

energy, and the fearlessness, by the indomitable spirit of Daniel O'Connell. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering; in the midst of which a voice exclaimed, "Richard's himself again." This was followed by much laughter, in which the right hon. gentleman joined.) "I hope," said Mr. Shell, "that that gentleman won't add, 'conscience avaunt.'" (Hear, and laughter.) The Minister was embarrassed by that circumstance, the bare mention of which made the word vibrate through their frame. He was embarrassed by the devotion of eight millions of the people of Ireland to the Liberator of his country. He would be embarrassed by the array of the Irish Members in the House of Commons, who would oppose and confound the last measure, and who would, he had no doubt, be sustained on the occasion by the Liberal English members. (Hear, hear.) But, more than all, he would be embarrassed by a circumstance which would operate more effectively than the opposition of eight millions of people—more than the eloquence and energy of Daniel O'Connell—more than the hostility of the English and Irish Liberal Members; -by the mean and paltry trickery of these proceedings. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. J. Maher seconded the resolution.

After a few observations from Mr. Steele,

Mr. Kellington proposed the next resolution, the substance of which was, that a petition be at once presented to the Queen, praying for mjury.

Mr. O. Kelly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Gill, of Belfast, proposed the next resolution, and was followed by

Mr. O'Connell, whose appearance was the signal for bold and enthusiastic cheering. He said that he had been told that he had no business there that day, but others had said that a Catholic meeting from him would be the play of *Hamlet* with the part of *Hamlet* left out by particular desire. He complained that in the case the Emancipation Act had been repealed. The hon. and learned member continued to address the meeting at considerable length, and proceeded to say, people from all parts rose at once with indignation at the indignity offered to the Catholics. The Parliament emancipated them, but the Executive deprived them of the benefit of that emancipation. But no one could be surprised at the proceedings taken by the Attorney-General, when Sir James Graham was the Secretary of State. Mr. Smith had made the same charge against the Catholics that Sir James Graham formerly had made, but which he had been compelled to retract. Sixty-three Catholics were out of the lists that ought to have been upon them; and it was not right that his case should be adjudicated upon when men who ought to have formed part of the panel were excluded from it. A fair jury was denied upon the plea that they were Repealers. It was all hypocrisy from beginning to end. They had indicted his son; they might have been satisfied by indicting the father, without indicting the son. The Catholics were proclaimed to be inferior to their fellow-countrymen. He appealed to them all to rally and let their voices be heard from one end of the empire to the other, and hurl that atrocious sentence from office who could treat the Catholics with so much injustice. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by saying, there might be defeat—there might be martyrdom—there might be injustice—but there should be no shrinking. The hon. and learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The motion was put and carried, after which the Secretary read a draft of a petition to the Queen.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, Jan. 21st.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 22nd.—Lord Bacon born, 1561.
TUESDAY, 23rd. Pitt died, 1806.
WEDNESDAY, 24th.—Fox born, 1749.
THURSDAY, 25th.—Prince of Wales christened, 1842.
FRIDAY, 26th.—Jenner died, 1823.
SATURDAY, 27th.—Duke of Sussex born, 1773.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending Jan. 27.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 44	4 5	4 31	4 52	5 17	5 36	6 2	6 22	6 45	7 5	7 30	7 48

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CENSUS.—"*R. C. K.*," *Kensington.—The population of the parish of Market Drayton, or Draytown-Hules, in the counties of Salop and Stafford, will be found in our list, under Drayton-in-Hales.*
"*J. D.*," *Newcastle, is quite correct in his statement. The chapelry of Huntonworth is still considered to form part of the parish of Edmondbyers, in the county of Durham, and the population is so included. Edmondbyers parish, exclusive of Hunstonworth, contains 438 inhabitants.*
CENSUS EXTRA.—*Omitted in list:—Long parish, Bucks, pop. 891.*
"*B. Z.*"—*Roland's "Art of Farming," published at Edinburgh.*
"*A. B. Clerk.*"—1. *We do not know.* 2. *The charges are arbitrary.*
"*G. P., Woodstock.*—*Hardingʼs Short-hand.*
"*C. S.*"—*The price of the View of London is* 1*s.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—"*The Committee is to meet*" *is correct. We do not know.*
"*S. H. S.*"—*We think not.*
"*L. D. S.*"—*There were five Sundays in February (Leap Year) 1840.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*See future numbers.*
"*Q. O. N.*"—*No. 89; Messrs. Remnant and Edmonds will bind the volume—charge* 4*s.* 6*d.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Wolverhampton, should write to Oscott College.*
"*W. R.,*" *Hampstead, should consult the novel of "Arabella Stuart," lately published.*
"*R. G. P.,*" *City. We shall be glad to receive the details.*
"*Dan.*"—*We think, connection.*
"*Q. O. Z.*" *The admission to the Tower is* 6*d.*
"*J. K. J.*"—*We cannot promise.*
"*M.,*" *a Regular Subscriber.—The cab back fare is half price.*
"*J. G.,*" *a Subscriber.—The children are liable for the funeral expenses only.*
"*Verlam.*"—*The history of Gog and Magog, in the Guildhall, London, is a long story. They represent two giants; one, Corineus (Gog), a follower of Brutus, the great grandson of Æneas, the conqueror of Albion, which, with reference to his own name, he called to Britain, Corineus receiving*
" *The land of Cornwall for his service done.*"
Mogog (Goegmagog) is a Cornish giant, whom Corineus slew in a desperate battle. This story is from Jeffery of Monmouth. We think the subject too old for illustration.
"*W. X.,*" *Wolverhampton.—By the act of Parliament for regulating theatres,* 6 *and* 7 *Vict., c.* 68, *pictures are to protect the Lessee, elsewhere than in the Metropolis, Brighton, Windsor, Oxford, and Cambridge. Application to be made to the clerk to the magistrates, whose fee is not to exceed* 5*s. a month.*
"*J. W.*" *should consult the Cambridge University Calendar for the information he requires.*
"*J. D. F.*"—*The Infantry Cap is, we presume, to be changed on account of its unsightly fashion.*
"*P. S.*" *Leeds.—We do not think the Aerial Machine has yet made any progress towards completion.*
"*A Subscriber,*"—*The heir is the Earl of Burlington.*
"*An Amateur,*" *Bristol.—The new Patent German Flute is scarcely entitled to illustration.*
"*The White Red,*" *a sonnet, will not suit.*
"*Clericus*" *will find an accurate engraving of the Martyrs' Memorial, at Oxford, in No.* 33 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
We have received a circumstantial statement of the case of Mr. John Dufresne, an English merchant, who has been confined in the Queen's Bench prison 31 *years for a pecuniary demand of upwards of* £7000. *The case has so lately been before the public in detail, that we cannot enter into it.*
"*J. H.*" *We do not know to what our correspondent refers, unless it be to a chart by Dr. Barrington, reviewed in a late number.*
"*R. A. F.*"—*The equestrian statue of George IV. shall be engraved in our next.*
"*P. S. T. S. F.*" *Area is correct.*
"*N. A. P.*"—*It must be published in our journal is perfectly original.*
"*J. B. K.,*" *Windsor, is thanked, but the occasion is not of sufficent importance for illustration.*
"*H. D. G.*"—*We have repeatedly expressed our condemnation of the silent system at the Pentonville Prison, but we cannot print our correspondent's long letter on the subject.*
"*An Admiral's Subscriber.*"—*The subject shall not be lost sight of.*
"*J. R.,*" *Ballina, should order Vol. III. of the nearest bookseller, when he may obtain it free of carriage.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Rutland-square, should apply to Messrs. Johnstone, Edenquay, Dublin.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Thorney.—The plan would be of little interest at present.*
"*E. C.,*" *Liverpool.—Certainly.*
Corruhienus."—"*First and second bells.*"
"*J. H.,*" *Cathcral Hall.—The Bread is not steel.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Manchester.—The title of Esquire is given by courtesy to all professional men.*
"*An Admirer.*"—*We have not room.*
"*J. G.,*" *Rotherham.—We do not lend our engravings, as they are continually required for reprints.*
"*Fan.*" *Knaresbrough.—The numbers shall be forwarded on the receipt of the remittance.*
"*H. E.*"—*Certainly.*
Mr. Butler, of the gas-works, Brighton, is thanked for his description of his Gaslight and Lamp Ventilator.
"*Hibernia.*"—*Her Majesty will in all probability visit Ireland next summer, if the country be peaceable.*
"*R. M.*"—*The Conservatory at Chatsworth will appear.*
"*E. H. C.,*" *Southampton.—No.*
"*Cog-hu-ask.*"—*Charivari is rough music. The accent is on the third syllable.*
"*Juvenis.*"—*To become a wood-engraver of moderate talent, an apprenticeship must be served.*
"*C.*?"—*We are not aware of our correspondent's cupabilities.*
"*An Old and Constant Subscriber,*" *Stafford, should consult the Next of Kin List, at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.*
CURSS.—"*Civo Victor.*"—*That is the correct title: we do not know the publisher. The games will all appear. You will find several problems in Polish draughts in Walker's "Philidorum," published three or four years since.*
"*Edward.*"—*We have not room, nor should we like to point out errors in other publications. Write to the editor, and let him rectify it: mistakes will occur.*
"*Tyro*" *shall be answered early.*

*** The completion of Mr. Miller's tale of "Mabel Marchmont" will be found at page 46.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1844.

In another part of our paper will be found reports of the Roman Catholic Aggregate Meeting, and also of the commencement of the State Trials—together with a letter from the correspondent whom we have sent over to Dublin for the purpose of watching the present momentous proceedings. We shall not here meddle with the religious question of Catholic exclusion from the jury; we have already said that, were they all Protestant or *all* Catholic, the obligation of their oath will be sufficient, and that they will conduct their most responsible investigation in the true spirit of that noble citizenship which contemplates the administration of justice, and justice only, without distinction of party or of creed. Nor have we heard from Ireland the slightest complaint of the jury that has been struck. They are Protestants, but all moderate men as politicians—and as citizens of undoubted respectability; and we were glad to find Mr. Fitzgibbon, when advocating the challenge for Mr. O'Connell, emphatically declaring his perfect reliance in their integrity, and his perfect conviction that justice was as attainable at their hands as at the hands of a Jury selected by the traversers themselves. His objection was, that they were selected from an incomplete list—and one, therefore, contrary to the spirit of the Act of Parliament.

Now, in the spirit of fairness, which we hope always to see a characteristic of this journal, we have a few words to say upon this head; and at once we confess that we have grave doubts whether, if the literal law had been administered without the intrusion of other considerations, the O'Connell challenge was not really good. The Judges, with one dissentient, disallowed it, and permitted the demurrer; and to the wisdom of their decision we must defer, without, however, admitting a positive conviction that it was law. It is perfectly compatible with circumstances that it might have been *justice*, and yet not *law*—and that is what we think it was.

We hold it to have been justice, because in so grave a matter as this great trial, we do not think it would have been well or wise to have destroyed an un-impugned jury on account of any mere lapsus of the law. We are as convinced that the traversers will get justice from the present jury, as we are that they have life and hope; and, therefore, we do not think that a challenge, built upon a blunder, ought to be the means of delaying so solemn and serious a trial. We feel certain that the accused cannot be injured by the refusal of the challenge; and, therefore, we feel that its refusal was justice, and that the judges exercised a fair discretion in making their own law under the circumstances, and crushing the mischievous power of a quibble in such a cause.

But while declaring our impartial conviction in this matter, we have a bitter complaint to make against the commission of the grossly neglectful and careless blunder which admitted the possibility of that quibble being mooted at all. It would appear that one slip of names, in the long list which was struck by the Recorder, was dropped in a public office, and that, consequently, those names were omitted from the general roll, from which the forty-eight persons, from whom the jury are ultimately selected, are balloted. A good and sufficient jury was obtained, notwithstanding the omission, and no doubt the traversers remain unscathed. But the omission itself was disgraceful, and public officers who allow such accidents to damage the efficiency of their office, ought to be dismissed. It is quite true that, if all the names had been on the list, it would, most probably, have made not the slightest difference in the ballot, but that the same men would have come out that did come out as it was; but that consideration furnishes no excuse for a public officer's dropping fifty or sixty of the citizens of Dublin upon the floor! It is the second blunder that has occurred in respect to these trials, and although the Attorney-General is not in this instance to blame, yet we declare that the fact of *any* blunder occurring at all is most seriously and severely reprehensible. It tends most certainly to degrade the Crown, and to excite suspicion in partial minds—and remember that nearly all minds are partial, at such a crisis—and that every straw will naturally be caught by those who side with the accused. And this present mistake has been so caught at—has formed the basis of an important public meeting, and of law proceedings of tedious magnitude and ruinous expense—has delayed the trials one entire day—filled men's minds with suspicious animosities—and created a sensation anything but favourable either to the cause of justice or the conduct of the prosecution. We write this regretfully, but we also write truly—and although our frankness may create in some quarters a not unnatural displeasure, the spirit of this journal is a spirit synonymous with a fearless enunciation of the truth.

In most countries where distress and destitution prevail, the warmest sympathy and readiest relief are generally to be found amongst those classes who border nearest upon indigence; but in England this "fellow feeling" appears not to exist, for, whilst the benevolent wealthy are engaged in devising schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, the small tradesmen and shopkeepers are everywhere employed in perpetrating the most heartless and diabolical robberies on those whose emaciated forms might well awaken feelings of humanity in the most depraved. We are aware how exceedingly unjust it is to judge of classes by the "scoundrel few," who are detected. But the proceedings in the Court of Aldermen last week, which will be found in another part of our paper, betray such a wide spread infection of fraud and chicanery, that one can hardly contemplate with patience the existence of such a general conspiracy to cheat the poor. It is not, however, in the matter of false balances, or in defective weight or measure alone, that this nefarious hostility to the indigent poor prevails, for wholesome food or liquor, administered in quantities, however small, might still in some degree palliate the stealthy acquisitiveness of the dealer; but when we find them poisoning, by wholesale, articles of consumption of daily necessity to the poor, we cannot hesitate to expose such unblushing villany, or lend our assistance in procuring retribution. Tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco—in short almost every exciseable article susceptible of adulteration—as well as bread, butter, milk, and other articles not exciseable—are presented to the poor in the most nauseous and disgusting state. This is an evil which almost everybody knows of, but no one tries to remedy. Here and there, perhaps, we read of a detection or two, but we find invariably that the sneaking cheat is allowed to depart from the presence of the magistrate after the infliction of a merely nominal fine. We are glad to perceive, however, that since the exposure of the Custom-House robberies, another branch of our public service, which is seldom employed usefully, or for the benefit of the public—we mean the Excise—has been exerting itself in bringing to punishment the fraudulent dealers who indulge in the shameful practices of adulteration to which we have here alluded. The system disclosed under this increased supervision shows the most wicked and appalling disregard for human health, and forms a foul blot on the national character. Indeed, to such an extent does it exist, that it has been found necessary to erect an extensive laboratory at the Excise-office, in Broad-street, and a number of practical chemists are kept in constant and successful employment, detecting the spurious ingredients of samples of all kinds of commodities sent for analyzation from all parts of the country.

During the past week, prosecutions under the authority of her Majesty's Commissioners, took place at the following places, and in every case a conviction, with the penalties annexed, was obtained:—For spurious pepper, in Worcester, six informations, penalties £250; in Sunderland, twelve informations, penalties £350; in Durham, two informations, penalties £100; In Bristol, three informations, penalties £100. The adulterations to the above cases were, red and white mustard husks, rice, chilies, saw-dust, earthy matter, sago, linseed, rapeseed, and wheat bran. In Manchester, Thomas Raingell was fined £200 for adulterating his stock of tobacco with turmeric and yellow ochre. A great number of other prosecutions for tobacco are expected to follow, several lots of which are adulterated with tar and sand, to the extent of 14 per cent.

Cocoa, properly a most wholesome and nutritious accompaniment to the breakfast table, has also come in largely for its share of adulteration by the dishonest tradesman. A species of fine brown earth is mixed with it, and to render it invisible to the casual observer, and effectually prevent its being separated from the genuine ingredient, a portion of mutton fat is introduced, which binds the earth with the cocoa, and at the same time gives it the characteristic richness of good cocoa, and only to be detected by the experienced eye.

These tricks, however, are too numerous to be detailed; but we call upon the local authorities throughout the kingdom to increase their vigilance, in order to put down such a gross and disgraceful pestilence.

We understand that, in the House of Commons, Viscount Clive, the member for North Shropshire, will move the address in answer to her Majesty's speech; and Mr. Cardwell, member for Clitheroe, will be the seconder.

FOREIGN PROVISIONS.

Some fresh importations of American and Colonial provisions, advertised for sale on Thursday, has excited considerable interest in the City. Samples were on view during the previous day, at the office of the brokers, and were inspected by several members of Parliament, and gentlemen from the Board of Trade, Victualling Department of the Navy, &c. &c. In the American beef, pork, and cheese, there is a very obvious improvement, both in the selection of qualities, and the care manifested in curing. Not only are they well adapted for ships' stores, but they will undoubtedly be afford a wholesome and nutritious aliment to numbers of our working-classes, who have seldom the felicity to taste animal food of any description.

RETIREMENT OF SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

We learn on good authority, that Mr. Davis, who formerly acted for a short time as successor to the late Lord Napier in China, has been selected by the Government to relieve Sir Henry Pottinger as the Queen's Representative and Governor of the new British colony Hong Kong. Mr. Davis will depart very shortly on his highly important mission by the overland route.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, attended divine service at Claremont. The venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated. Archdeacon Wilberforce arrived at Claremont, on Saturday, on a visit to the Queen, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

MONDAY.—Prince Albert went out shooting, attended by Sir E. Bowater, Lord Rivers, and Mr. G. E. Anson. The Royal party left Claremont on horseback, at eleven, for the preserves, and, after remaining nearly four hours, returned to lunch. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing in Claremont Park. Archdeacon Wilberforce took his departure from Claremont. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of dining with her Majesty at Claremont.

TUESDAY, Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert returned to the Castle from Claremont. In the carriage with her Majesty and his Royal Highness were her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and also the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting. The Royal party arrived at the Castle at five minutes before five o'clock, her Majesty and her illustrious consort being escorted by a party of the Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant Clifton.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk in the grounds about the Castle. The Royal Family were taken for their usual airings. The Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers arrived on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle at the Castle in the evening.

THURSDAY. The Queen, attended by her lady in waiting, the Viscountess Canning, walked on the Castle Terrace and in the slopes during the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went in the forenoon to enjoy the sport of shooting at Bagshot, accompanied by Sir Robert Peel, and attended by Mr. E. Anson, Captain Maynell, and the Honourable C. A. Murray. The Duke and Duchess of Buckingham arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard joined the royal dinner circle at the Castle in the evening.

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Council broke up soon after five o'clock, when Sir Robert Peel immediately took his departure for Windsor Castle. Lady Peel also accompanied the right hon. Baronet on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke of Wellington had an interview with Sir Robert Peel during the forenoon.

The Earl of Cambridge is expected at Arundel Castle in the course of the ensuing week. The Duke of Sutherland and a select circle are invited to meet his Royal Highness.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Grafton-street from Paris, where his lordship remained two or three days, *en route* from his chateau at Cannes, to pay his respects to the King of the French, with whom he dined.

HANTHAN PARK.—A splendid entertainment was given by Mrs. Conolly, on Tuesday evening last, to a numerous assemblage of the nobility, gentry, and principal residents of Wiltshire. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock, which was prolonged to a late hour.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge arrived at her residence at Kew on Tuesday evening from the Continent. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary accompanied the Royal Duchess. Baron Knesebeck left town on Saturday night for the Continent, to meet their Royal Highnesses.

ROYAL VISIT TO WARWICK CASTLE.—We have reason to believe that her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, intends to honour the Earl and Countess of Warwick with a visit at Warwick Castle. The precise period of the visit has not yet transpired, as the day is not determined on. From the interior of that noble castellated residence being in an excellent state of repair, and its commodious and splendid apartments having, since the present earl succeeded to the honours of his ancestors, been elaborately re-rated, and re-embellished, but strictly preserving intact its ancient characteristics, no preparations are necessary for the comfort and accommodation of the Queen and her august Consort. The Earl of Warwick and other Majesty's subjects residing [illegible] the contemplated visit will be gratified to learn that the spacious and splendid suite of rooms with the celebrated [illegible] which, when last occupied by royalty, will be seen in much greater advantage than it was on that occasion, when, [illegible] was cast its decorative magnificence around.

Sir Robert Peel and Earl Jersey are to be at a grand parliamentary dinner on Wednesday, and are expected at which the Right Hon. Baronet will read the Royal Speech on opening the Parliament [illegible] next session.

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley and the Right Hon. F. Ellice, M.P., have arrived at Rome from Naples. They are expected to leave that city on the 9th of this month, [illegible] for the Papal States. The Earl of Leicester and his family have passed [illegible] the winter, which, we [illegible] much greater advantage than it was on that occasion, when, [illegible] was cast its decorative magnificence around.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and several of the cabinet ministers had interviews with Baron Rothschild, [illegible] with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon baronet's residence, Whitehall Gardens.

The Duke of Bordeaux, accompanied by a brilliant suite, left London early on Saturday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Earl of Liverpool, for Ostend.

SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE.—We hear that no opposition will be offered to the application of Sir Augustus D'Este, for being allowed to take the title of his late father, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and that her Majesty has expressed a desire that the question should be settled as speedily as possible.

A marriage is on the tapis between a gallant officer, son of a noble and learned lord, and the accomplished sister of an M.P. for one of the midland counties. The Earl of Enniskillen will be shortly united to Miss Charrington. Lord Newport's marriage with the Hon. Mis Forester will take place at the close of the present month.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—It is with regret we announce the death of the Marquis of Hastings, which took place on Saturday evening at Southampton, where the Marquis, accompanied by his amiable Marchioness, had arrived from Bournemouth, for the advantage of medical advice. The late George Augustus Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquis of Hastings, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Earl of Moira, county Down, and Baron Rawdon, of Moira, in the Irish peerage, was second son of Francis, first Marquis of Hastings, distinguished Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India—by Flora-Mure Campbell, in her own right Countess of Loudoun, who died in 1841. He was born on the 4th of February, 1808, so that the deceased had not attained his 36th year. On the death of his gallant father, 28th November, 1826, whose elder son died an infant, he succeeded to the honours of the family. The late Marquis married, on the 1st of August, 1831, Barbara Yelverton, in her own right Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, by whom his lordship leaves issue one son, Paulyn Reginald Serle, Earl of Rawdon, born June 2, 1839, who of course becomes Marquis of Hastings by his father's death; and, we believe, four daughters, who have thus early in life to deplore the loss of an affectionate father. The families of Lord and Lady George William Russell, Marquis of Ailesbury, Mr. Hamilton Fitzgerald, and many others of distinction are placed in mourning by the Marquis's demise.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHURCH AUXILIARY MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, the general meeting of this association took place at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair. The chairman having demonstrated at some length the objects of the association, the secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the operations of its members had extended with considerable success to India, Africa, and New Zealand, the island of Ceylon, and the foreign continents. The report was received.

NEWSPAPERS TO CHINA.—The following notice was issued on Tuesday at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the branch offices:—" General Post-office, January, 1844. The Postmaster-General has reason to fear that some newspaper proprietors exists with regard to the transmission of newspapers to China not addressed to Hong Kong, and he considers it necessary therefore to point out that such newspapers are liable to a postage of 2d. each, when forwarded to China by private ships or by packet ad Southampton and Bombay, and to a postage of 3d. when forwarded ad Marseilles. This postage must be paid in advance, or the newspapers cannot be forwarded. This regulation does not apply to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, which may be forwarded ad Southampton free of postage; when, however, they are transmitted ad Marseilles, or by private ships, they are subject to a postage of 3d. and 1d. each respectively. By command, W. L. MASERLY, Secretary."

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, on Tuesday last, for the despatch of general business, a report was presented in regard to the practices of fraudulent tradesmen in the City of London, which presented the following disgraceful details:—The report specified that 90 publicans had been in the year 1843 summoned and convicted; 9 butchers; 10 bakers; 4 dead dealers and general shopkeepers; 17 greengrocers, cheesemongers, and tallow chandlers; 3 oil and colourmen; 10 greengrocers; 4 marine-store-owners; 4 tobacconists; 15 provision-merchants, and 8 wharfingers. The total number of delinquents in the year had amounted to 379; unstamped weights and measures, 136; false balances, 168; the total number summoned, 247; the total number fined, 349; and the number suspended to be heard, 30. The report, which was signed by Mr. Knott and Mr. Harvard, the city inspectors, was ordered to be entered on the journals of the Court.

IMPORTATION OF WINE IN 1843.—The total shipment of port wine during the past year, as reported by the Custom-house returns just received from Oporto, amounted to 26,460 pipes. Of that quantity, 21,426 pipes were exported to Great Britain; 1,741, ditto, to Hamburgh, 979; to the Baltic ports, 1,000; to Faceten and Sudes, 1,000; to France, 63; and to other ports, 1131 pipes. The principal shippers were Messrs. George Sandeman and Co., 2092 pipes; Hunt, Roope, and Co., 1303; Mortimer, Sandeman, and Co., 1260; T. J. Smith, 1112; Feuseca and Co., 1069; and Quarles Harris, and Co., 1016 pipe.

SIR KATHARINE'S DOCKS.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katharine Docks Company took place on Tuesday at the Dock House, Tower-hill, and it appeared from the accounts and statement then made, that the credit balance brought forward on Jan. 1, 1843, was £7121,184 12s. 9d.; the balance brought forward on the 1st January, £7125,911 18s. 8d. The net profits during the past year have therefore been less than in the preceding year, although by the official returns it seemed that the business transacted in the docks during the year, as regards the shipping and the quantity of goods landed, was more than prepared with 1842. Mr. Tooke, the chairman, stated that the decrease in the amount of earnings was therefore not attributable to a diminution in the extent of business, but arose from the circumstance of the description of articles landed having been of a less costly character, and the rates, consequently, not so productive. The directors, therefore, upon mature consideration, determined to recommend the declaration of the usual dividend of £4 per cent for the half-year ending Dec. 31. The amount of income-tax to be defrayed by the company.

A deputation from the parishes of St. Marylebone and St. James's, Westminster, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. Hall, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Esq., and J. H. Pope, Esq., had an interview with Sir James Graham, on Wednesday morning, at the Home Office, on the subject of Sir John Cam Hobhouse's Vestries' Act.

FAILURE OF A LARGE HOSIERY HOUSE.—Messrs. Nevil, Son, Rossal, and Co., of Cary-lane, London, have produced a great sensation in the hosiery trade by their failure, and some fears are entertained that the effect from the last report it appears probable that there will not ultimately be any loss.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday last, about half-past twelve o'clock, a person employed in the service of Mr. Smith, silk-dyer, at the Eagle, silk dyeing house, Mile-end-road, suddenly dropped dead within the premises. Wilson, 230 K, an active and intelligent officer, called in Mr. Lake, surgeon, of Mile-end-road, who at once pronounced that life was quite extinct. The deceased died of apoplexy.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at the White Hart, Turner-street, Commercial-road, on the body of Captain William Moore, who died suddenly in a house of ill-fame, No. 8, Frederick-place, Commercial-road. The wife of the deceased resides at Liverpool. According to the testimony of Ann Smith, the deceased complained of a pain in his head, and leeches were applied, but he found no relief. The surgeon deposed that the cause of death was delirium tremens. Verdict—" Died by the visitation of God."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Soon after two o'clock on Monday morning nearly the whole of the brigade engines in the metropolis, were called out to an extensive fire raging in the vicinity of Clerkenwell, which, for a considerable time, illuminated nearly the whole of London. On their arrival at Turnmill street, it was discovered to have originated on the premises in the occupation of Mr. Downes, poulterer and egg-merchant, (consisting of a warehouse, chiefly occupied with wood, situate in the rear of the dwelling house). No. 92, in the above-mentioned thoroughfare. The first object of the brigade, after the alarm had been raised, was to attempt to save a large stock of live pigeons, to the extent, it was said, of one thousand three hundred, but it was found impracticable, consequently the whole of them fell a sacrifice to the ravages of the flames, as also a valuable horse that was in a stable at the basement of the burning building. Directly the engines arrived they were got to work; and there appearing little chance of saving the warehouse, the operations of the brigadiers were directed to preventing the adjacent property igniting, which, after some time, they succeeded in, although it was near six o'clock before the fire was safely subdued. Several other houses were more or less injured.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, a vestry was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Mr. Pepper in the chair. The respected vestry-clerk, Mr. Simon Stephenson, who has held the situation for fifty years), recorded the names of the gentlemen present, and read the minutes of the last vestry in an audible and clear voice, and was in the act of taking the book for the signature of the chairman, when he fell senseless, and in a few moments expired without a groan. Dr. Todd, and several medical gentlemen were on the spot within five minutes, but their exertions were of no avail. His loss will be deeply felt by his numerous family and friends.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—An inquest was held before G. Ireland Mills, Deputy Coroner, at the Phœnix, North-street, Lisson-grove, on the body of Henry Petre, an infant, whose death took place under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of Hester Petre, the mother, who resides at No. 49, Salisbury-street, North-street, that the deceased was a twin child, aged seven weeks. On Thursday evening last the mother of the deceased was called upon by a lady connected with the District Visiting Society attached to the Rev. Mr. Hughes's chapel, in Aberdeen-place, Maida-hill. The deceased infant at the time was restless. The lady then left in attendance on the unhappy sufferer, and the mother with some of Dalby's cardial, at the same time recommending her to dissolve the infant a tea-spoonful of it, which was administered accordingly. In a short time the child grew worse, and subsequently expired in a state of torpor. The Jury, previously to returning their verdict, admonished the lady who recommended the cordial, as to the impropriety of supplying a medicine, of the properties of which she was entirely ignorant. Verdict—" Accidental Death."

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Mrs. Alice Burgess, 55, residing with a relative at No. 8, Cross-street, Old-street-road, having killed herself by an excessive indulgence in gin. Verdict—" Apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking." On the same day Mr. Baker held an inquest on a newly-born infant, in Clark's-row, Bethnal-green, which had died soon after the administration of some gin and water by a nurse. The Jury returned a verdict that "the deceased died five hours after birth, the cause of death not being clearly proved."

FIRE.—About nine o'clock on Monday night, the stables, coach-house, loft, and other outbuildings, the property of Mr. Hollis, surgeon, Jewisham, took fire, and being an old wooden building was speedily consumed together with three favourite and valuable horses, harness, &c. The ground of the poor animals were exceedingly distressing, but such was the fury of the flames that it was impossible to extricate them. The fire is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the coachman.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE NEW-ROAD.—Tuesday as an elderly widow lady was crossing the New-road, near Euston-square, in her hurry her foot slipped, and she pitched headlong under the wheel of cabriolet 924, which was rapidly passing at the moment. The driver immediately pulled up and rendered every assistance, but a medical gentleman, who happened to be present, declared life to be extinct; both wheels had passed over the unfortunate lady's neck. As there was no means of recognising who she was, she was conveyed to the workhouse. The deceased was very respectably dressed, and apparently about fifty years of age, and very healthy appearance.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, a cabman on the stand in Cumberland-market, Regent's-park, discovered flames in the two-pair of the King public-house, Somerford-place, Somerford-street. An alarm was instantly given, when Mr. Dennis and the other inmates succeeded in rousing the family. In a few minutes after the outbreak engines arrived, and, as there was plenty of water, they were set to work; but, owing to the inflammatory nature of the materials, the exertions of the firemen were abortive, and the house was gutted and all the property destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BELIEVER IN FIRE.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Catherine Levy, Jewess, aged 54 years. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased resided with her brother in a room, at No. 16, Fitchall-court, Houndsditch. She was totally blind, and such was their extreme state of destitution that they were unable to pay any one to attend upon her, and her brother was compelled to leave her at home by herself whilst he sold matches and cigar-lights in the streets to support them. On Monday morning last he left her, as usual, about ten o'clock. At one the landlord of the house, Mr. Nertz, heard a scream of " Oh, I am on fire!" proceeding from deceased's room, and upon going up stairs to ascertain the cause, he found her lying on the floor enveloped in flames. By great exertion he extinguished the fire, and the engines having arrived, one of the firemen got deceased out of the room, and having placed her in a cab took her to the above hospital, where she died on the following morning, the house surgeon said from the effects of the severe burns she had received. Verdict—" Accidental death."

THE DEPTFORD MURDERS.—The wretched woman, Dickenson, who destroyed her infants, and afterwards made an ineffectual attempt on her own life, in Giffen-street, Deptford, on the 10th instant, remains in a very precarious state. The wound on her throat is going on as well as can be expected, but, from the fact of the windpipe being seriously injured, her recovery is very much doubted. On the Rev. Mr. Finch, the rector of the parish, is constant in his attendance, and the Rev. Mr. Powell has been frequently

STATUE OF SIR DAVID WILKIE, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

This very interesting statue of the late Sir David Wilkie, has just been completed by Mr. Joseph, and placed in the National Gallery, in Trafalgar-square. It represents the late eminent painter in an attitude of contemplation; in the right hand, which crosses the heart, is a pencil, whilst the left holds a book of designs or drawings. The figure is in modern costume, the angles of which are kept down; the whole being rendered classical by a cloak or robe falling in broad folds over the shoulders. The likeness is good; the figure is dignified and simple; and the drapery is admirable. It is placed upon a pedestal of polished marble, and is altogether not only an elegant embellishment to the National Gallery, but a noble memorial of one whose genius has contributed to it some of its proudest ornaments.

MR. JOSEPH'S STATUE OF WILKIE.

The following lines were written in memory of Wilkie, on seeing the above statue:

Thou Poet-Painter! thou whose art
Could charm the eye of ev'ry heart
That feeling had for Painting's beauty,
A worshipper of thine in duty
(Or rather Gratitude for pleasure
Giv'n at thy hand in e- diess measure)
Some tribute verse would sadly try
To consecrate thy memory!

Though thou, like Lycidas of old,
Sleepest beneath the waters cold—
Unhoused, where friends can never come
To pay fond visits to thy tomb
And mourn the cruelty of Death
That snatch'd away too soon such breath—
Thou livest here in marble truth,
As when thou went in very youth
Of thy eternal muse's spring!
Genius (to Genius offering)

Here raises what is best tomb-stone,
The semblance of a GREAT MAN GONE!
A man?—a wizard—who could reach
The inmost thought with silent speech
Of his mute poems, and like Burns,
Could be both grave and gay by turns!
Thou limner of a various kind,
A Hogarth with more gentle mind—
Peace to thy manes!—for thy name,—
'Tis in th' eternal care of Fame!

W.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

PENCILLINGS FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF AN IRISH BARRISTER.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

This civic body has been so identified with the state prosecutions, Mr. O'Connell himself being an Alderman of it, the first Lord Mayor that was elected since the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, and the extraordinary fact occurring of his going in civic state to the Queen's Bench on Monday, that very little excuse need be offered for introducing it amongst our notices of men and things connected with the Irish State Trials, which now absorb so much of public attention. The great majority of the members of the Dublin Corporation are Liberals, and of these there are few indeed, if any, who are not Repealers. The late Lord Mayor, Mr. Roe, is a Whig, and opposed to a Repeal of the Union. He is one of the most respectable and wealthy distillers in Ireland, and in his public and private life has endeared himself to persons of all political shades and parties by his kind and affable bearing, and his sentiments of liberality in the true sense of the word. His hospitality, and that on a very splendid scale, has been also long spoken of; and at his table may be met whatever is most agreeable in the rank and talent of the Irish metropolis.

CIVIC PORTRAITS.

TOWN CLERK. ALDERMAN BUTT. THE LATE LORD MAYOR. THE RECORDER. TOWN COUNCILLOR M'LAUGHLEN.

His successor, Mr. O'Brien, is a very worthy honest man—the architect of his own fortune, which is now an ample one, and a man, whether standing in the square of the Commercial Buildings, or sitting at the head of his own hospitable board, is equally respected as respectable. He is a Repealer, like the vast majority of his civic brethren; and if he were one of O'Connell's jury, there can be little doubt—and his Lordship would not feel offended if he were told that he would eat his robes and the mace, if possible, piecemeal, before he would consent to find his political leader guilty.

Mr. M'Laughlen has led a noiseless, blameless life; has realized considerable wealth, and is highly respected as a Dublin merchant The Town Clerk, Mr. Forde, has a separate notice amongst the solicitors for the defence. As the Recorder, and Alderman Butt, who is a Professor of Trinity College and a Barrister-at-Law, have been more prominently before the public on various occasions, and in more prominent situations, separate notices of them are subjoined.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERICK SHAW,
RECORDER OF DUBLIN AND M.P. FOR THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

was born in the year 1799, in Merrion-square, Dublin, and is the second son of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., who married the sole daughter and heiress of Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., of Bushy Park, in the county of Dublin. Sir Robert was member for the city of Dublin in seven successive Parliaments, and was a man much beloved and esteemed in public and private life. The distinguished subject of the present notice entered the Dublin University in the year 1816, and distinguished himself in science during his first academic year, after which he took a "*Bene Decessit*," and was admitted of Brazennose College, Oxford. At the latter university he graduated in 1819, and took his master's degree subsequently at Dublin. When in London, keeping terms for the Irish Bar, it was remarked that, instead of spending his nights in gay or fashionable society, he devoted the best part of them, whilst Parliament was sitting, to hearing the debates in one or other of the houses, fancying, in a very laudable and natural spirit of ambition, that he might one day be called by his destiny to succeed his father in the representation of his native city. He was called to the Irish bar in the year 1822, being then in his 23rd year. From an early period of his forensic life he gave fair promise of future eminence. His first success was in the Court of Exchequer, on a demurrer, some of the chief members of the bar being divided on the point in question. On that occasion he was highly complimented by the Chief Baron, since Lord Guillamore. He also distinguished himself in the Courts of Chancery and Common Pleas. In 1828 Sir Jonas Green, the Recorder of the city of Dublin, died, and a most extraordinary canvass took place for the vacant office, there being no less than twelve candidates in the field, of which Mr. Shaw was one. His mild and gentlemanly bearing, industrious habits, and high talents, together with the great respect which the Corporation of Dublin always entertained for his father, enabled him to triumph over his competitors. Unfortunately for his prospects at the bar and the high hopes which his numerous friends had entertained of his future forensic success, an act of Parliament, passed but four years previously, excluded the Recorder of Dublin from practising as a barrister. There exists but little doubt in the minds of all who knew him at the bar and had been witnesses of his early successful efforts, that had he not sought this appointment, but pursued the steady drudgery of the Four Courts, he would in all probability have been to-day one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Irish Bench. In 1830 he was called into active political life, and was returned to Parliament that year with Mr. George Moore for the city of Dublin

SIGNAL FIRES.—See preceding page.

LEGAL PORTRAITS.

MR. CLEMENTS. MR. HATCH. MR. PIERCE MAHONY. MR. GARTLAN. MR. CANTWELL.

on the Conservative interest, Mr. Henry Grattan being defeated on the occasion. He was not long in Parliament before he broke a spear in a very graceful and spirited style with a rather dashing and showy opponent, no less a personage than O'Gorman Mahon, the member for Clare. The latter had presented a petition from some person confined in the Green-street prison, Dublin, complaining of lengthened incarceration in consequence of the Recorder being absent, attending to his Parliamentary duties. Mr. Shaw's answer was smart and striking, and his pleasant humour and lively wit, displayed in personal allusion to his assailant, who had been rather personal in his attack, it was thought on the Conservative side of the House, afforded much amusement at the time. He was re-elected at the general election in 1831 with Lord Ingestre for the city of Dublin, the defeated candidates being Mr. Latouche, the eminent banker, and Mr. O'Loghlen, afterwards created a baronet and Master of the Rolls in Ireland. After the passing of the Reform Bill he was returned with Mr. Lefroy for the University of Dublin, the defeated candidates on that occasion being Mr. (now Judge) Crampton, and the Hon. George Ponsonby, brother-in-law of the premier, Earl Grey. Amongst his many successful efforts as a parliamentary orator, that which he made in defence of the late Baron Smith against Mr. O'Connell's charges, in 1834, stands pre-eminently the first, and placed him at the head of the Irish Conservative party in the House of Commons. During Sir Robert Peel's short administration that year, he refused official station; but accepted the rank of a privy councillor. The Right Honourable Frederick Shaw, now in his forty-fourth year, is of an extremely dignified appearance, of manly figure, with a fine handsome countenance, of engaging manner, most gentlemanly address, cool and collected in thought, and intrepid in delivery. He has incurred the enmity of his former friends and patrons, the old Corporation of Dublin, and has displeased the violent portion of the Conservatives of that city generally, by standing by Sir Robert Peel's policy, and yielding to what he considered the expediency of the times and the wisdom of his political leader; but with the right hon. baronet, the Duke of Wellington, and the chief men of his party in both houses of Parliament he is a great favourite, whilst by the members of the opposition he is much respected, and by none, it is said, more so than Mr. O'Connell himself. The right honourable gentleman married Thomasine Emily, daughter of the Honourable Judge Jocelyn, uncle to the present Earl of Roden, by whom he has five sons and three daughters, and between himself and his eldest child there is only a difference of twenty years.

ALDERMAN BUTT, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Mr. Butt is the son of a clergyman who held a benefice in the north of Ireland. After his entrance in the university of Dublin, his course was distinguished in both science and classics. Among them may be noticed an university scholarship, in 1831. He was elected, on a strict examination, against distinguished competitors, Professor of Political Economy, in 1836, and in 1838 was called to the Irish bar.

His success in the university proved him a scholar; his contributions to the "University Magazine" made him known at the same time as an elegant writer; while his speeches at public meetings, on the stirring events of the time, gave him another claim to a distinguished reputation.

During the debates on the subject of Irish corporations he had warmly attached himself to the party of their defenders, and for this reason the Corporation of Dublin selected him to be their advocate at the bar of the House of Commons when their dissolution was threatened, in 1840.

Without referring to the policy of that measure, it must be admitted by all that Mr. Butt fulfilled the utmost expectations of his clients, and received most flattering compliments from members of both houses of Parliament.

After a display of great talent in a position so distinguished, it might be supposed that his after course was a series of triumphs. Such has not been the case.

Mr. Butt seems to have identified himself personally with his clients' cause, and to have regarded as personal enemies those Conservatives who did not uphold the old corporations. Hearing some over-heated expressions used by inconsiderate members of both houses, as warmly did he repeat them to the disadvantage and disparagement of the Recorder of Dublin, one of the representatives of the Dublin University.

Mr. Butt no doubt supposed that his rising name was sufficient to balance the reputation of the Recorder, and, urged on by the disappointed corporators, he raised a storm of odium against Mr. Shaw.

The elections of 1841 succeeded, and a few thought it not improbable that, under the circumstances, the Recorder might be ousted; but a short canvass, producing nearly 1300 adherents, including the heads of the Irish church, university, and bar, proved at once how rash the charges had been, and, at the same time, a sad blow to Mr. Butt's growing reputation. Since that period his conduct has gradually won the approval of the moderate men of his party, and his silence on the subject of his charges has evinced good sense, as well as that he was in some degree sorry for his rashness.

Of late he has been noted for eloquent addresses in the new Corporation of Dublin, of which he was elected an alderman; and in particular, by the prominent part which he took in an interesting debate on the subject of the Repeal of the Union, against the great Dan himself. Both parties came to the case full of their subject, and the result, in the estimation of the anti-repeal party in Dublin, was deemed anything but the "impar congressus Achille," and gave the utmost satisfaction to Mr. Butt's friends.

MR. FORDE, TOWN CLERK.

has enjoyed for many years a high rank in his profession, and, although a political attorney, connected with the Liberal party, his clientele was not altogether confined to it. His father, who was prominently connected with the same party in far more disastrous and trying times, drew the attention of the Irish Government authorities towards him in the year 1796, and, having lived through the troubles which followed, died, unlike many of the leaders of his party, in his bed, in the year 1800. On one occasion, in the dead of the night, a magistrate—a clergyman, too—broke into his bed-chamber, with the purpose of arresting him; but he escaped, by the heroism of his wife, who held a dagger to his assailant's breast, whilst he made good his flight from the house. He afterwards, however, gave himself up; but Mrs. Forde never recovered from the effect of that frightful night, but gradually drooped and died. Their youngest son, Mr. William Forde, the town-clerk of Dublin, and one of the solicitors for the traversers, took a leading part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and afterwards confined himself chiefly to professional pursuits. He never sought Whig patronage, when that party were in power; and I am not quite sure that he ever thought much about them as a party. A

O'CONNELL, HIS SONS, JOHN AND DANIEL, AND PARTY, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FOUR COURTS.

time arrived, however, when he thought he might honestly appeal to the good feelings of his political friends, amongst his own fellow-citizens; and their recollection of his past services caused his election, on the 8th November, 1842, to the important civic office which he now fills, with great credit to himself and advantage to the city of Dublin. This fact has been not long since acknowledged, at the close of his first year of office, by an unanimous vote of thanks awarded to him by the Corporation; which vote, proposed by a Conservative alderman, and seconded by Alderman Boyce—both Conservatives. It may not be uninteresting to mention, after this public acknowledgment, that Mr. Forde was elected last year without the aid of one Conservative vote, and that Mr. O'Connell had previously thrown his influence into the opposite scale. When attacked at law, however, and within the same year that he opposed Mr. Forde's appointment to the civic office, he selected him as attorney for his defence. This fact, singular as it may appear, reflects no discredit on either party; but, on the contrary, only affords another proof of the characteristic sagacity of the one, and says much for the professional talent of the other.

THE SOLICITORS

come next, men of mark, and of the first rank in their branch of the legal profession. The solicitors' body in Ireland stands, for the most part, very high, the black sheep, or scamps of the profession being—not as in other parts of the empire—the exceptions. Hence it is that the attorney in Ireland mixes on terms of equality in the friendly social circle with the majority of the bar. The *esprit du corps* of the Irish solicitors has now and then been put seriously to the test, and never more so than on a recent occasion when it obtained an apology from an eminent barrister for what the body thought an unjustifiable attack on their character.

THE SOLICITORS FOR THE DEFENCE.

MR. MAHONY,

for general business, long standing, and eminent rank in his profession, may, without exciting envy, be placed at the head of these. His head is a very finely developed one, and, to look at it, you would at once say, without pretending to great phrenological skill, that there was more in it than you'd learn in a twelvemonth and a day. He has filled a large space in the public eye in his time, and, although much more engaged against agitators than for it, it is a singular fact that whenever the great agitator perceived the waves swelling mountain high, the winds blowing great guns (greater even than the present Attorney-General), and his troubled bark driving on the iron-bound shore of legal prosecution, he has generally called in his friend to assist at the helm, and Pierce was the pilot to weather the storm. Mr. Mahony assisted, in the year 1829, in getting up the great Protestant meeting in Dublin, before the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and wrote the resolutions, which were submitted and agreed to on that occasion. He has been always opposed to the repeal of the union. In October, 1830, he got up the celebrated Leinster declaration against it, and at the last summer assizes he led the way in a similar one from the grand jury of the county of Kerry. In April, 1829, when Mr. O'Connell went to take his seat in the House of Commons for Clare, and it was contended by the Crown lawyers that the Emancipation Act had a retrospective effect against his recent return, the committee decided that he was legally and properly returned. He then went to demand his seat. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald petitioned against him, and Mr. Mahony was agent for Mr. O'Connell against the petition. A friend of mine, an Irish member, told me, not long since, that he never shall forget Mr. Mahony's activity and tact on that occasion. Whilst O'Connell spoke at the bar, he merely used a small slip of paper, on which was written the heads of his address, and he looked and referenced every handed to him one by one by his solicitor. The seats at the back were rather thinly occupied on the occasion. When Mr. O'Connell had terminated his address, however, the seats were filled with stars and foreign orders. In front sat Louis Philippe, his son, the Duke de Orleans, and some members of the French embassy. Louis Philippe and O'Connell! What peculiar destinies have pursued them since the eventful evening! What strange ones may still await them!

Mr. Mahony was returned member of Parliament for the borough of Kinsale, in 1837, and was unseated on petition. The point in question was one of residence, which the twelve judges had previously decided in the Coleraine case; but the parliamentary committee law decided it against Mr. Mahony. He could have sat for Limerick had he consented to a droll request made of him by the repealers of that city, not to vote against repeal, although they gave him full permission to speak against it. This delicate compliment he paid alone to his political consistency, but to his oratorical powers, Mr. Mahony refused to accept. There has scarcely been a great work undertaken for the benefit of Ireland, for many years back, with which Mr. Mahony has not been connected. Under his auspices were commenced the Provincial Bank, the Drogheda and Kingstown Railroads, the Ulster Canal, and the Government plan of railroads for Ireland. He possesses considerable property in the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Cork, and Wicklow. He is the leading Grand Juror of the county of Kerry, the office of High Sheriff of which is held by his son, Mr. Mahony's profession being a bar to its being filled by himself. The important affair of the grand jury presentments of that county, which it was thought would have a great effect on the result of the present prosecutions, was got up by Mr. Mahony, and was under his supervision. He is a gentleman of large and liberal views, excellent education, gentlemanly bearing and amiable disposition, and as such it is almost needless to add, that although he belongs to the "Juste Milieu" party in Ireland, he is much respected by even the most violent on both sides of the political waters.

MR. CANTWELL.

If men are to be judged according to their descent, and to be made answerable for the sins of their fathers, this gentleman is more Sassenach than the Saxons themselves, for he comes in a direct line from a Norman lord, the Baron Cantleon, who came over with Strongbow to Ireland "*to help himself*," accompanied at the same time by his brother, the Baron De Carew, another also anxious to take share of the plunder. From the latter of these early adventurers all the present Catholic Bishop of Meath, who too is a Cantwell, derives his origin. The Baron Cantleon is supposed to have been one of the eighteen of Strongbow's knights who fell on the plains of Kildare, and whose bodies are buried in the Black Abbey in Kilkenny. The Cantwell arms, inscribed over one of the tombs, has led to the supposition. Irish romance has a great many legends connected with this family. Upon settled in Tipperary. There is a romantic story, which mentions the chiefs of the sept "took to wife a Butler maiden," owing to which circumstance their descendants for a long time claimed consanguinity with the Ormonde family. One of the last of the chiefs, called the Black Knight, took an active part in the civil wars which raged in his time, and having been taken prisoner, was executed, and his lands forfeited to the Crown.

The subject of my present notice is a young man very much beloved and respected in private life, and of first-rate reputation in his profession, or he should not have been selected as an attorney for the defence in the important state affair now at issue. He is the grandson of a barrister of some eminence, who was a contemporary of Lord Clare, and who at that convivial time went by the name of "Facetious Peter." The latter died in 1794, very shortly after the Government of the day had signified its intention to elevate him to the bench. His sister was married to Mr. Archbold, the owner of the celebrated Padlireen mare. Owing to the circumstance of Mr. Archbold's being a Roman Catholic, and according to the disgraceful penal law of the day, a Roman Catholic's horse, if worth a thousand pounds, could be claimed by a Protestant for the price of fifty pounds, and the claimant to be confirmed in his property by letters on his favourite public grievance in the Irish press, under the signature of T, caused public attention to be drawn seriously towards it, and brought about in course of time the consummation which he had wished for so long and so devoutly. His son seems to have imbibed no small share of his anti-tolls-and-customs propensities, for in the year 1829, when he could have only been just out of his articles, and not more than about 21 years of age, we find him doing battle with the then Lord Mayor, Sir Jacob West, who made the bold attempt to remove the fish and pig markets from their ancient classic sites. This led to a series of conflicts, personal as well as legal, in which the youthful Cantwell was a prominent and principal actor. The civic functionaries had in the end to beat a retreat. One of these occasions was celebrated in an exceedingly clever lyric production, which appeared in Mr. Sheehan's paper, the *Dublin Evening Mail*.

MR. GARTLAN,

the youngest of the five attorneys concerned for the traversers, is connected with one of the most respectable Catholic mercantile families in the north of Ireland. Like many members of his profession, he graduated at the Irish University, and had, whilst there, a respectable standing amongst his fellow-students. He possesses a good professional fame and political influence in the county of Louth, in which he resides. During the past summer he was employed to prosecute certain Orangemen, accused of riots, and attended specially at Clones, Monaghan, Belfast, and Carrickdergus: for his professional exertions on these occasions, he received the thanks of the Repeal Association, at the instance of Mr. O'Connell. Some years since a fierce and well-sustained contest as to the privileges of the two professions, the bar and the attorneys, was waged in his person. Upon that occasion, he claimed a right to argue a case, reserved from the Louth or Monaghan Assizes, before the twelve judges. Messrs. Napier and Alcock attended on behalf of the bar, and protested against an attorney being heard. The judges, after a long consultation, concurred with the bar, and Mr. Gartlan was excluded. A meeting of the attorneys of Ireland was immediately called. It was attended by members of the profession, of all shades of politics. The thanks of the profession were voted to Mr. Gartlan, for his spirited and manly conduct; resolutions were also passed, declaratory of the rights and privileges of the profession. A high tone of independence was taken at that time by the Irish attorneys, which they have since maintained — and in no instance more so than in the step which they have recently taken to vindicate the honour of their body, which they considered had been attacked in Mr. Mahony's person, by Mr. Brewster. This I allude to in my notice of that eminent barrister. Mr. Gartlan is a very fair specimen of a well-educated Irish attorney, a fluent speaker, a good cross-examiner, and possessing the pen of a ready writer: indeed, in his early career, he was connected with the London periodicals, and some articles of his, under the signature of "Paddy Blake," may be recollected by many who read them with much pleasure at the time. In the division of labour necessary in the arrangement of a case of such magnitude as the defence of the traversers in the present state prosecutions, it is understood that to Mr. Gartlan and Mr. Cantwell has been committed the getting-up and arrangement of the evidence for the defence; and it is only fair to Mr. Gartlan also to state, that to him, jointly with Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, is due the credit of having made the point, that the witnesses on the indictment were not sworn in open court: both parties suggested the objection contemporaneously to their respective friends.

IRELAND, DURING THE STATE TRIALS.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Well, I have swept the seas (as the broom said when it crossed the Atlantic) and am in Ireland. A short spell of railway brought me on Thursday last, from Kingstown to the City of Dublin, and a fair city it is. What a fine sense of the value of space—that chief element of grandeur in street architecture—is everywhere preserved. How lofty and majestic are even the common houses, and what a noble presence have the public edifices, whether regarded from the interior or from without. Yes, Dublin is certainly a grand place, and at present, though it would be hardly credited in England, its tranquility is equal to its grandeur; and, strange anomalous contradiction in terms!—where all is politics, all is peace!

In the midst of a profound and important crisis—of a struggle upon which the heart of Ireland is fixed—of daily bustle and the presence of the food of strife—there is a lamblike quiet, a still repose, a sort of gentle *nonchalance* in fact, which goes about every thing as a matter of course; and, while manifesting in *words* and *thought* and expression a lively energy, an intense interest, and an absorbing curiosity—preserves in *action* an ease and facility approaching almost to languor, and having nothing in common with that wild, burning, enthusiastic excitement, which in England we all imagine so powerfully to pervade the whole grand array of military in the city—troops galore!—five thousand of them perhaps; but they go about leisurely and at intervals; are not more frequently seen than in London, and do not at all force upon you the notion of a garrison town. You may bow, if you like, to the field officer of the day as he is riding his rounds, and for the nonce your military obeisance is done. The police are most effective—too effective in fact, and the "order of the city" is much more strictly preserved than in London—nevertheless, I will endeavour to avoid the station, and keeping myself upon my good behaviour, seek to vindicate the purity of the Illustrated London News.

But though even at this moment there is in the "manner of the city" and its people (if I may so speak) a reposeful bearing, yet the political movements are rapid, orderly, and complete; and although they *act* quietly, their "*words* do burn." Political business seems to have grown into their existence, and perhaps it is because they have so much of it that they do it so well—with so much constancy of purpose—and with so little noise.

No stranger in Dublin would recognise the immense importance of the present trials, if he were a mere watcher of the outward world, if he did not exercise thought, philosophy, and observation over that vast and deep sea of social commotion, which, with its large body of waters—its strong tide and its wild current—has neither waves nor spray, and in its rolling silence and power never ever swells. But the true watcher knows that half the destiny of Ireland is written upon the heart of the present calm—that the wondrous struggle at issue has every eye in Ireland drawn towards it as by some basilisk charm—that its progress daily towards some great and but mysterious result which men do not dare to speculate upon—that it is all in all to the social world of Erin and that its end is what no wisdom guesses, and no prophecy retells. Such and so vast do I believe the interest and importance of the present trials.

Of course everything here—placidly as I tell you matters are conducted—is connected with them. It is one moment an address from the Corn Exchange; next a motion in the Four Courts; and a third, a meeting at the Music Hall. About the Corn Exchange I will not trouble you. You know already that O'Connell is the spirit of every storm that rages there, and that he directs the waters: nor need I speak to you of the "Four Courts;" for although motion after motion has been made in them with reference to the trials, yet "all has been lost" to the traversers; and with one day's interlude, which I shall by-and-by have to describe, the business of the prosecution is at last earnestly commenced. My present matter must have reference to the GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING of the Roman Catholics of Ireland which took place on Saturday at the Music Hall, and of which I send you the four drawings that will illustrate this letter. I am only going, however, to give you outlines and characteristics, as the London papers will supply you with faithful reports, which you can well afford most abundantly to condense.

What this aggregate meeting then was a great affair. It arose out of the fact of the Corn Exchange

legal validity, and afforded no ground for such a plea as that which had been put in by the traversers.

Sir Coleman O'Loghlen argued in support of the challenger; and was followed on the same side by Mr. Fitzgibbon, Queen's Counsel.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Green) replied. He contended that there were no legal means pointed out in the Act of Parliament, or otherwise, to amend the jurors' list in such a case as the present, and strongly insisted that the traversers could suffer no injury by the hasty manner in its present state. The counsel as the other side had expressly declared that they had no fault to find with the gentlemen in attendance to serve as jurors on their trial

Mr. Moore, for the part of the traversers, to send back the lists to the Recorder by consent, and to have the omitted names inserted in it, and the trial to be postponed till after this arrangement had been effected.

The Attorney-General rejected this proposition with great indignation, as one utterly illegal.

The Chief Justice then announced that the majority of the Court were of opinion that the challenge to the array was bad, and that the demurrer of the Attorney-General must be allowed.

His Lordship and the other Judges then delivered their judgments *seriatim* - *Perrin, dissentiente*. The other Judges said that they were clear in their decision, and Mr. Justice Perrin said that he gave a different judgment from his brethren with considerable doubt.

The Court adjourned at a quarter to 8 to next morning.

TUESDAY.—SECOND DAY.

The Court assembled on Tuesday at ten o'clock, and the jurors and traversers were called over. The jurors all appeared; but two of the traversers, Messrs. Duffy and Barrett, were absent. The Court waited with exemplary patience for some time, but neither of these parties appeared. Their solicitors offered an undertaking that they should abide by anything done in their absence, and then counsel argued that, this being merely a case of misdemeanour, there was no absolute necessity for the parties accused to appear in person.

The Attorney-General, however, and he could not accede to this arrangement. The traversers were bound in recognizances to appear personally throughout the whole of the proceedings, and their appearance by attorney could not be accepted —particularly as it might be necessary in the course of the evidence to establish a case of identity, in which they were concerned.

After some further delay, the missing parties at length came into court, and having got a gentle hint as to the necessity of a more punctual attendance in future, the swearing of the jury to try the case was commenced, and, after a few excuses for non-attendance, on the ground of ill health (which were all allowed after a sufficient investigation), it was completed. The jury to try O'Connell and others was sworn.

Mr. Napier opened the pleadings, and briefly stated the heads of the several counts in the indictment.

At half-past eleven the Attorney-General proceeded to state the case for the Crown. He commenced by recapitulating the several counts of the indictment, which charged the traversers severally with conspiracy and confederating to raise discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, to excite hatred and ill-will towards her Majesty's Government, introduce discontent and disaffection in the army, cause large bodies of people to meet together, and, by means of physical-force demonstrations, effect changes in the law of the land, bring about a dissolution of the Legislative Union; and, finally, by means of arbitration courts, bring the administration of justice into contempt. He then proceeded to explain the law of conspiracy to the jury, which, according to his construction, consisted in a combination or agreement to effect legal objects by illegal means. The traversers, he asserted, had been guilty of a common design to effect the objects specified in the indictment. He then laid it down, as a principle of the law of conspiracy, that the acts and words of any one of the conspirators were to be taken as the acts and words of all; and, in support of this proposition, he proceeded to show, from various eminent law authorities, that it was not necessary to have positive evidence of overt acts against the traversers, or any of them; it was only necessary to show that they were banded or associated together, in order to prove that all were guilty of the acts and crimes of any one. After this he proceeded to notice the stress laid upon the peaceable assemblage and dispersion of the monster meetings, which, he contended, was only an ingredient in the conspiracy, and could only be regarded as an aggravation of the offence; for, what were they told by one of the traversers, "the man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy;" and again, "England's weakness was Ireland's opportunity." For his own part he deemed and held that the peaceable assemblage and separation of such immense bodies were inconsistent with the ulterior objects of the leaders, and then he proceeded to quote various law authorities in order to show that the assemblages themselves were inconsistent with the law of the land.

With this he closed what may be considered the first part of the case, and then he entered on a long history of the Repeal agitation, commencing with the first Association established by Mr. O'Connell for the furtherance of Repeal, during the administration of Lord Grey, in 1831. In tracing of this portion of his subject, he referred to the speech of Lord Grey's Administration on the question of Repeal, and quoted an extract from a speech delivered in the House of Commons by the present Earl Spencer, in the course of which his lordship (then Lord Althorp) stated that he would prefer war to the dismemberment of the Union. He then referred to the course taken by the Irish Government of that day, and the proclamations issued by Lord Anglesey to put down the agitation; and, after giving a brief history of the Repeal agitation, commencing at the session of 1839, he alluded to certain speeches delivered by Ministers of the Crown, who avowed that the object of the Repeal agitation was to give unlimited power to O'Connell, as the avowed leader of a separate republic in terms of the British empire. He next alluded to the establishment of the General Association in 1836, part of whose object was the levy of a justice-rent, spent, nobody knew how to prevent the payment of tithes, and to carry on the Repeal agitation which had been the bane and curse of unfortunate Ireland.

After referring to the establishment of the Precursor Association, he entered into a history of the present Repeal agitation and Association, which he described as consisting of members, associates, and volunteers, whose bond of union consisted in a common design to organise the poorer and more ignorant classes in favour of the great object of the Association, viz. the dismembering of the Legislative Union. He then exhibited and described the several cards issued to associates, members, and volunteers, and in doing so called particular attention to the motto on the members' cards, namely, the words "Conciliation, Final Settlement," "Clontarf," "Limerick," and, in order that the ignorant might be made fully aware of the meaning of these words, the card was accompanied by a printed explanation, which consisted in a description of battles in which the Irish had been successful, and which was clearly intended to stimulate the people of Ireland into hatred of the Saxon monarchy. He next proceeded to describe the membership card, one portion of which contained an extract from the resolutions adopted by the volunteer delegates at Dungannon, in 1782, when they declared that "No power on earth, save the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, had a right to make laws to bind the people of Ireland." This he described as the most illegal and unconstitutional declaration ever promulgated, when it was recollected that there was no analogy between the situation of Ireland now and the situation of Ireland when that declaration was adopted. Another of the mottos on the member's card was an extract from a speech delivered by the Right Hon. Henry Saurin, in opposition to the Union, in the Irish House of Commons, viz.—"You may make the Union the law, but you cannot make it binding on conscience." He then proceeded to describe and exhibit the card of another class of members, the volunteers, who must either have subscribed or collected £10 for the funds of the association. One portion of his description having elicited a very general laugh, his Attorney-Generalship waxed warm, and forthwith expressed his surprise and indignation that at that early stage of the case such a feeling had arrived at a certain feeling, when a solemn statement of counsel would elicit such a demonstration of merriment on the part of the audience, but he promised, before the conclusion of his statement, to lay such a case of conspiracy before the jury as would be considered anything but a laughing matter. On this portion of this case, he referred to the fact of districts subscribing a certain sum to the funds of the Association, being entitled to a newspaper; and from which he inferred that the intention of the leaders of the Association was to follow the example of the French Jacobins, who promulgated and taught sedition through the columns of the press.

He next referred to the Repeal Association, commencing with the meetings in January, 1843, and read a number of extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. O'Connell and others, all of which were calculated to excite hatred and ill-will towards England in the minds of her Majesty's Irish subjects.

He then discussed the attendance of the jury to the statement of the *Nation* newspaper, which he asserted was got up for the special purpose of promulgating sedition throughout the land. In proof of the object and tendency of the *Nation* newspaper, the right hon. gentleman read the following article published in that paper, entitled—

"THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD."

Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?	The dust of some is Irish earth;
Who blushes at the name?	Among the exiled they rest;
When cowards mock the patriot's fate,	And the same land that gave them birth
Who hangs his head for shame?	Has caught them to its breast.
He's all a knave, or half a slave,	And we will pray that one day dear
Who slights his country thus;	Full many a race may store
But a true man, like you man,	Of true men, like you men,
Will fill your glass with us.	To act as brave a part.
We drink the memory of the brave,	They rose in dark and evil days
The faithful and the few—	To right their native land;
Some lie far off beyond the wave,	They kindled here a living blaze
Some sleep in Ireland, too;	That nought could withstand.
All—all are dear—but most the love	Alas! that Might can vanquish Right—
The fame of those who died;	They fell and pass'd away;
All true men, like you, men,	But true men, like you, men,
Remember them with pride.	Are plenty here to day
Some on the sheers of distant lands	Then here's their memory—may it be
Their weary hearts have laid,	For us a guiding light,
And by the stranger's heedless hands	To cheer our strife for liberty,
Their lonely graves were made;	And teach us to unite.
But, though their clay be far away	Through good and ill, be Ireland's still,
Beyond the Atlantic foam—	Though and as theirs your fate;
In true men, like you, men,	And true men be you, men,
Their spirit's still at home.	Like those of Ninety-Eight.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to read several prose articles, all of which, he contended, were seditious and revolutionary, both in intention and effect. He next entered on a long exposition of the feelings of her Majesty's present Government on the Repeal question, in proof of which he quoted extracts from speeches delivered in both Houses of Parliament on the 9th of May last. He then proceeded to bring the monster meetings before the Court; and from one to near five o'clock was occupied in reading extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. O'Connell, all of which he denounced as calculated to bring the law and the constitution into contempt. Mr. O'Connell's doctrine, that the Queen could of her own accord repeal the Union, without reference to the British House of Commons, by the issue of writs for the assemblage of an Irish Parliament, he denounced as illegal and unconstitutional; and the quotations from the speeches of Plunket, Saurin, and Burke, which Mr. O'Connell was accustomed to deliver in public, in order to convince his deluded followers that those great men regarded the Union as null and void, and in no respect binding on the people of Ireland, he had also established to pronouncing to be a total and unjustifiable perversion of the meaning of the speakers, not one of whom had expressed an unfavourable opinion of the Union subsequent to the passing of the measure.

The learned gentleman was then about to refer to the meeting at Baltinglass, but said that as he had now come down to August, probably that would be the best time for him to come to a conclusion for the day.

The Chief Justice said that the Court did not wish to distress the learned gentleman if he was desirous of concluding then. He wished to know what was to be done with the jury?

The Attorney-General said that that was a matter which rested entirely with the Court, and he begged to hand up a case on that point—it was that of Kennan and others. If necessary, the jury could be accommodated with comfortable accommodation at an hotel.

Chief Justice.—Have you taken the subject into your consideration, Mr. Moore?

Mr. Moore.—I have not, my Lord.

The Foreman.—It will be a very serious thing for men of business if they are to be locked up during the whole of these proceedings. (Laughter.)

Chief Justice.—I hope there is no danger of what you describe. (A laugh.) Then addressing the Attorney-General, he said—I expected to be assisted on the subject by the gentlemen at the bar.

The Attorney-General thought that, considering the serious question at issue, the jury ought not to be allowed to separate.

A Juror here observed that the duty imposed on the jury was a very arduous one, but that it would be made much more so by their not being allowed to go home.

Mr. Rigby said there were many of the jurors who were persons of active habits. For instance, he himself had sat more for the last two days than he had done for the last six months. (Laughter.) Although that observation of his occasioned a smile, he would just observe that he was a person who was in the habit of being on his feet nine or ten hours a day, and that the change from such a course of life had already a serious effect on him

The Attorney-General said, that if the jury were allowed to separate, he trusted they would not be allowed to communicate with persons, or to do anything that wish he had no intention of casting the least imputation on the traversers.

Mr Moore expressed his concurrence as to the jury being saved from every possible inconvenience.

The Lord Chief Justice requested the jury to hear in mind the suggestion of Mr. Moore. If any of the jury should hear of a party being so ill-advised as to venture to communicate with any one directly or indirectly on the subject matter of the trial he should at once complain to the Court

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock next day.

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The court was again thronged at an early hour to hear the continuation of the Attorney-General's opening speech.

At five minutes past ten o'clock their Lordships took their seats on the bench.

Mr. O'Connell and his son, John O'Connell, attired in the bar costume, were in punctual attendance

The Clerk of the Crown called the traversers, who severally answered to their names.

The Attorney-General commenced by alluding to the proceedings which took place at the Repeal demonstration which was held at Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow. On the 6th of August there was held this meeting at Baltinglass, at which the traversers, Mr. O'Connell, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Steele, were present; and the paper of one of the accused stated the numbers present to be 150,000. The Attorney-General having read numerous extracts from the speeches made, said that it was material to consider what was the effect of those speeches on the populace; and he would be able to prove such expressions used by the people on this occasion as follows: "We must have Repeal, and we will get it; let us wait a little longer, for the time is nigher than you think;" and "that all their part of the country was ready to turn out, but they were afraid of the sea-side fellows." Another said "that Father Lalor, at the chapel, told them the Council had gone too far to be stopped, and that the people will get it, but not without blood." (Sensation.) Others declared that they must get Repeal; that there would not be a stroke of work done in the country during the year, and that the people would rise to a man; another declared that they would not repeat disturbances, but, if they were refused, "foreign power" would strike the blow. The Attorney-General next referred to the speech of Mr. O'Connell at the dinner at Baltinglass, where he praised the Spanish sergeants for having "pronounced," and hurled Espartero from his power; and the English sergeants who had not justice done to them, would be benefited if the Repeal cause were to succeed. The next date which was mentioned was the 15th of August, on which day appeared in the *Nation* an article, entitled "The March of Nationality." Having read this composition, the Attorney-General dwelt on the nilegality of the meeting which had been held on the Hill of Tara on that day. The next meeting was held in a few days, on the 15th of August, at Tara, and this was a very remarkable demonstration. Tara had been selected because the Irish Kings used to be crowned there; and because a battle took place which fought there in 1789, in which the rebels had been defeated, and the object was to exasperate the people of Ireland, by recalling scenes of former contests, and, to prove that this was so, numbers of the people were seen kneeling on the spot where the rebels of '98 had been buried, and gathering wild geraniums of a red colour, which they believed were stained with the blood of the slain. At that meeting Mr. O'Connell spoke, and told the people that the Saxons of Ireland alone would beat the British soldiery: he asked the people there if any were cowards, and stated that all the magistrates who had been deprived of their commissions of the peace should be appointed arbitrators by himself. Now, to whom the people should go to have their disputes settled there. This was a plain usurpation of the prerogative of the Crown, for although the parties were required to sign a consent, these courts were illegal. They being in the habit of issuing summonses, under the decree of entering into a consent to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, did not prevent those courts being illegal, and a usurpation of the prerogatives of the Crown, the foundation of justice. At the dinner in the evening Dr. Gray spoke, and alluded to the memory of the patriots of 1798, whose grave he had visited that day. At the dinner Mr. O'Connell spoke, and alluded to the submission of the people,—but this circumstance was a formidable one, because if they obeyed a single man, and kept the peace now, they would be ready to take the field also at his command. "When I want you I shall find you again," as Mr. O'Connell said, "the sooner the better," was the response. The next meeting was held on the 20th of August, at Roscommon, and Mr. O'Connell himself described the effect of these meetings to be "to strike terror into their enemies. They bring in the habit of friendly to British connection, "and to give confidence to their friends." On the 22d of August there was a meeting of the Association, at which a plan was read for the "renewed action of Irish agitation." At that meeting Dr. Gray's resignation took place on the 23d of August, at which were present all the traversers but the Rev. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Duffy. On that occasion Dr. Gray submitted his plan for the appointment of arbitrators in every county, without having exercised its prerogative by dismissing magistrates who thought fit to attend those repeal demonstrations. It was perfectly clear from Dr. Gray's observations in prefacing the reading of the report that his appointed arbitrators were to usurp and vest in the Association—thus usurping the administration of the law. The report was long, but it would be given in evidence in the course of the trial. He next called the attention of the jury to a publication called the *Nation* on the 26th of August, which he described to be one of the most powerful engines of the Repeal press for working out Mr. O'Connell's views. It is entitled, "*The Crisis is upon us.*" Our union with England was not merely an unjust and iniquitous, but an illegal and invalid act. The natural rights of the people were trampled down, in utter disregard of the forms and spirit of the constitution. The statesman's wisdom and the lawyer's learning were abhorrent to the instinctive repudiation of the patriot. Saurin, among others, declared that resistance was a question of time and prudence, and would become a duty, whenever strength and opportunity might concur in justifying the effort for its abrogation. A greater than Saurin has at length given forth the irrevocable voice RESISTANCE TO THE UNION HAS BECOME A DUTY. The honourable and learned gentleman then laid before the jury the objectionable language which was uttered at the Roscommon, Loughrea, and Cashel meetings, as well as at other meetings at the Repeal Association. In adverting to the Clifden meeting, where Mr. O'Connell had complained of the absence of manufactures and commerce in Ireland, the Attorney-General asked, why did he not tell the misguided people that the want of them was owing to the pernicious system of taxation which so grievously oppressed Ireland? Why did he not tell them that the reason of English capital not being employed here was the insecurity of life and property? Why did he not tell them that if Ireland had not such manufactures and commerce as the latter country to no man wereby more indebted for it than himself? In referring to the Mullaghmast meeting he complained of the selection of the locality, where, according to his newspaper statements, by the reign of Elizabeth had combined the Geraldines of Kildare, and which had been the scene of the most horrible massacre. After

THE ADOPTED;

OR,

IMPULSE NOT PRINCIPLE.

BY MISS CAMILLA TOULMIN.

PART I.

T was the scene of an election; and though the young remembered many candidates for the honour of representing the good people of C——, and more than one or two elections; never "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant," had the town been in such a commotion. It had used to boast a set of voters so nearly of one mind, that for years they always returned, by a large majority, a member staunch to a certain line of politics—we will not stay to particularise *which*. But latterly the people had run into the opposite way of thinking, and like most of us, when we have seized on a new opinion, were violent in the extreme. Grey heads were shaken, and dark forebodings breathed, and the present mania attributed, by the oracles of the place, to everything but the simple cause, that during the last seven years many fresh young minds had shed their influence upon the community, while the most active supporters of the old cause had sunk, one by one, into the grave, without leaving a successor. Whatever the cause, however, the fact remained, that Mr. Aimington, who, seven years before, had been returned almost unanimously, and carried from the hustings in triumph by his boisterous constituents, was now not only defeated with scorn, but pelted, maltreated, and his very life placed in danger by the excited mob. Even his friends were, for the most part, lukewarm, only voting for him to keep out his opponent. They did say, indeed, that he had wavered in his opinions, and to own that he is wiser now than he was a year ago, may require moral courage in a politician, but somehow or another is never estimated as a virtue in him. Perhaps, however, had he changed more decidedly, he might have pleased the other party; as it was, he gave satisfaction to none.

Yet in that angry excited crowd, there were many honest men who cried "Shame, shame!" when they saw the fearful missiles flung at poor Mr. Aiming ton, who was now a grey-headed man in the decline of life, and moreover of a slender frame, and apparently in delicate health. Loudest in these vociferations, most active in his endeavours to calm the furious mob, was Richard Greyleigh, a miller, a high-hearted yeoman, and a man of Herculean power. A stone had cut Mr. Aimington's cheek, and the sight of that blood trickling from it, roused the indignation of the honest fellow to fever heat. Armed now with triple strength, he parted the crowd as if it had but consisted of school-boys—hurling, however many a full-grown man to the ground on either side, till he reached the feeble friends who surrounded the unsuccessful candidate; when he placed his burly figure—he was six feet two, and a model of manly symmetry—before him. He wore his miller's coat, and was a fine mark for the discontented; but though he continued to shield Mr. Aimington with his own person till that gentleman reached his carriage, Greyleigh escaped without any serious injury, though he certainly bore evidence of the fray.

"How can I thank you my brave protector—to whom is it that I am so much indebted?" exclaimed the persecuted one, as he cordially shook the hand of the weather-beaten miller; "one I am sure who has voted on the right side."

"That have I, Sir, these five elections—I stick to my father's principles, and his father's before him; but as for being indebted to me, Sir, I must have been something more contemptible than a coward to have stood quietly by. Those precious rascals! I wonder they are not ashamed to call themselves Englishmen. Such as them to talk of choosing law-makers—it wasn't so when I was a lad."

"But your name, my good friend? I remember you well enough, but forget whereabouts I saw you."

"Richard Greyleigh, at your honour's service; we live down by the mill yonder, t'other side the hill."

"Oh, the pretty farm-house, and the rosy children. I remember them all well."

And it was quite true that amid the hundreds of constituents Mr. Aimington had visited during the canvassing, the miller's family had made sufficient impression to be distinctly remembered.

It was a bright June day, that following the election; when, about the hour of noon, the miller and his family were seated at their homely dinner. The children, eight in number, seemed of all imaginable ages, varying really from a well-grown notable girl of fifteen, to an infant six months' old, who slept in its rustic cradle through the no small din of knives and forks. Beans and bacon formed the sumptuous fare, but it might have been observed that something more dainty still had been provided for the youngest at table, a little girl of four years old. Partly, because she had been so long *the* youngest, and partly because, being of a slighter make, she had been considered the most delicate, little Ellen had grown to be the acknowledged pet of them all. The truth was, she only looked delicate by comparison with her yet more roddy and robust brothers and sisters. A stranger who looked at her brilliant complexion, sun burned where not shaded by the rich brown hair which waved—not crisped—naturally; or marked her finely-cut lips, red as the field poppy just then stuck in her russet frock; or more than all peered into her full soft eyes—the hue of the violet when the sun shines on it through its bath of dew—would have owned that her beauty did not all arise from the uncommon intelligence of her face; but owed a fair half its lustre to the pure animal health and enjoyment which beamed through all.

This was the party—seated in the farm house kitchen—disturbed by the unexpected visit of Mr. and Mrs. Aimington. So briskly had the carriage driven up, and so quickly had the visiters alighted, that there could be no preparation for their reception. Nature, however, is an excellent teacher of manners when people feel rightly; especially when difference of station is so distinctly marked as to prevent either party taking up a false position. Thus, though the miller's wife bethought herself that her guests should have been shown into the Sunday parlour, she did not insist on their retiring to it, after Mrs. Aimington had drawn her Indian shawl more tightly round, and assured her that though it was summer she did not find the heat of the fire at all disagreeable. It was an exciting meeting for all; a proud moment for the miller's wife. Mrs. Aimington struggled for composure, but when she saw Greyleigh's bruised face, one eye by the way blackened and swollen up, she burst into tears, and taking the honest miller's brawny hand between both her own, poured forth the strongest expressions of gratitude. Mr. Aimington was little less overcome, while he besought Greyleigh to look upon him as a friend, and point out in what manner he could serve him. Nothing, however, touched the parents' hearts so much as the kindly notice they took of the children; nor was it, as is so often the case, an assumption of manner, for, bereaved years ago of their only two, love of children was with them almost a passion. Little Ellen, neglected for a few moments, had yet scrambled from her high chair, and seeming to understand that it would be very uncourteous of the house dog to bark or growl, had clasped her arms round Punch's neck as if to keep him quiet. Punch, be it known, was a faithful, sagacious creature, though about the ugliest cur in the parish; having, in fact, been named from his grotesque appearance.

"Come and give me a kiss, little darling," said Mrs. Aimington, in the winning voice which children so easily recognise; and Punch was released, though he chose to follow Ellen and plant himself near the strangers. She took the child upon her knee, and, attracted by some trinket the lady wore, it showed no inclination to leave her. Not, however, till Mrs. Aimington had expressed her intention of calling again shortly, and had placed a purse containing twenty sovereigns in Dame Greyleigh's hand, saying—"Mr. Aimington cannot bear to offer your husband money—between us wives, you know, it is different—*you* must accept this from *me*"—did they talk of leaving.

Ellen prattled away fearlessly—"Love Punch too," she lisped, as a sort of answer to the lady's caresses—"Punse, Punse," and Punch came, and was patted and noticed.

"So you love Punch very much?" said Mrs. Aimington, evidently amused with her artless manner, "do you know I have a pet dog in the carriage; will you come and see him?" she continued, and, of course, the chatterbox was delighted at the idea.

Bijou was a thoroughbred King Charles; and, certainly, with his bright eyes and long silky ears, formed a very striking contrast to honest Punch. Ellen found him lying on a pile of shawls, one side of the carriage being devoted to his accommodation.

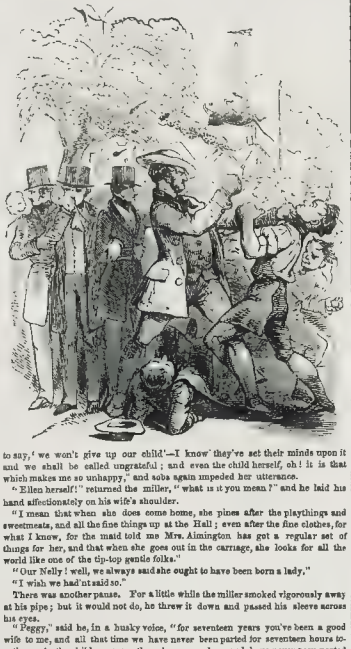
"Love Bijou too," cried Mrs. Aimington, parodying the child's own words as she was lifted in, and really so very well did little Ellen seem inclined to obey, that the difficulty was to separate them. "Let her have a ride with us," said Mr Aimington, "we will bring her back in an hour." And so they did.

Summer had deepened into autumn. Without puzzling themselves to trace cause and effect, the children noticed that the shadow of the mill at noon grew every day longer and longer, just when they would most have enjoyed the sun shine; and that the early sun-set was now behind the church, instead of through the elm trees. And while the sun narrows his journey, and lengthens the noonday shadows, do human hearts stand still?

The day's toil was over. The little ones were in bed, and the miller and his wife, with the elder children, were sitting round the cheerful fire—some of them within the old fashioned chimney corner—the comfort of which the biting air of early November made them fully appreciate. Yet the party were more than commonly grave. Twice had Greyleigh's pipe gone out from mere absence of mind; and thrice had his wife laid down her knitting to wipe away the falling tears.

"But, Peggy, woman," said Greyleigh, after a pause, "are you sure of what you say—are you sure they want to take our Nelly from us, and make a lady of her outright? She's a prettier plaything than them dogs and parrots, and I don't wonder at their liking to have her up at the Hall for days together, as they've done so often—but she'll grow out of being a plaything, and what then?"

"I only tell you, Richard," replied the mother, "what Mrs. Aimington's own maid said to me when she brought her home to day, by way of preparing me, as she said, for what was coming. Though, I believe, she expected me to be out of my wits with joy, instead of bursting into terms of sorrow. It is because they've been so good to us, that I am so unhappy; otherwise there would be nothing to do but



to say, 'we won't give up our child'.—I know they've set their minds upon it and we shall be called ungrateful; and even the child herself, oh! it is that which makes me so unhappy," and sobs again impeded her utterance.

"Ellen herself!" returned the miller, "what is it you mean?" and he laid his hand affectionately on his wife's shoulder.

"I mean that when she does come home, she pines after the playthings and sweetmeats, and all the fine things up at the Hall; even after the fine clothes, for what I know, for the maid told me Mrs. Aimington has got a regular set of things for her, and that when she goes out in the carriage, she looks for all the world like one of the tip-top gentle folks."

"Our Nelly! well, we always said she ought to have been born a lady."

"I wish we had not said so."

There was another pause. For a little while the miller smoked vigorously away at his pipe; but it would not do, he threw it down and passed his sleeve across his eyes.

"Peggy," said he, in a husky voice, "for seventeen years you've been a good wife to me, and all that time we have never been parted for seventeen hours together. As the children come, they clung round us, and have never been parted either, and whatever people may say about 'good luck,' this will be a hard trial to us. If times were altogether thriving, it might be right of us to refuse this offer for our Nelly; but you know I have not yet paid off all the mortgage with which my poor father encumbered the farm. If I live a few years longer, I may hope, with God's blessing, to do so, and leave Dick a free man. Yet when seasons are bad, you know it is as much as we can do to live and pay our way, and I doubt if we have a right to refuse this good thing for our child; for her, too, who never looks as if she would be able to work like the others."

The mother wept on, and Greyleigh continued:—"Mr. Aimington, too, has been the most generous friend we ever had; how could we have apprenticed John to the nursery business but for him; and the lad had so set his heart upon it, that I doubt if he would have steadied to anything else. Ah! and he goes away next week: that will be another parting, though a very joyful one. But to lose little Nelly!"

"I wonder," murmured the wife, after another pause, "I wonder if she will grow proud and despise her poor father and mother?"

"If I thought she would ever be so wicked," said the miller, in a firmer tone than before, "she should never run the chance of being corrupted. Yet human nature is human nature, and we must make up our minds that she won't seem like one of us."

'I feel as if she would be dead to us," returned Dame Greyleigh: then, continuing, as if a new train of thoughts had arisen, "I wonder if riches make the heaven they seem to do"

That night the tearful parents bent over the rude bed of their darling. An elder girl slept by her side, and it chanced that Ellen had turned away from her sister, and had fallen asleep, clasping tightly a richly-dressed doll she had been allowed to bring home.

"God bless her!" exclaimed Greyleigh, in a husky voice; "may she never blame us for giving her up to the stranger."

But the mother sank upon her knees, and woke the unconscious child with her loud sobs and passionate tears.

Yes, Ellen Greyleigh was given up to "the strangers;" and there is no need to describe minutely the conflicting feelings and duties which struggled for the mastery in the hearts of her honest parents. If some there be who consider the trust of a parent one too sacred to be, on any pretence, transferred to another, many would have accused the Greyleighs, had they used such an argument, of adopting it as a cloak for their own selfishness. Yet, right or wrong in the abstract, they did well; for they acted from principle, giving up their child because they believed their doing so was every way to her advantage, and because, had they refused that which was urged as a favour by their benefactors, they would have accused themselves of the blackest ingratitude. How far Mr. and Mrs. Aimington were actuated by principle, events will best show. And yet it may as well be owned at once that their offer was prompted by nothing more worthy than a *good impulse*; if that can be called good which was three parts selfish. They were fond of children; fond, as many people are, with a sort of animal instinct, and, as the father had hinted, preferred the beautiful and intelligent little Ellen for a pet, to the dogs and parrots. But it did not sink into their minds that in removing her from the guardianship and guidance of her own humble parents, they had in reality taken upon themselves the duties, and incurred the responsibilities, of father and mother. Nor did they even clearly define to themselves whether they intended educating "The Adopted" in her own sphere, or raising her, by education, companionship, and the bestowal of fortune, to theirs. They were almost content to think of her only as a present pet and plaything.

As, however, they were "kind hearted" people, they neither wished nor intended to separate little Ellen entirely from her parents. On the contrary, it was arranged that, for the present, she should visit them every Sunday, after church time, accompanied by Mrs. Aimington's maid, Johnson by name. The first meeting was not a very trying one. The child looked so beautiful in the elegant dress in which she was attired, and pleased with three days' *petting* at the Hall, and too young to understand the holy ties which had just been sundered, she smiled so joyously, and prattled away so happily, that the unselfish parents almost forgot their own loss in looking at and listening to her. One little week, however, worked some change; the smile came and went, but the prattle was less; and when the parting moment arrived, her lips trembled, and the deep blue eyes looked yet deeper, through her tears.

"Oh, fie, Miss Ellen," said Johnson, "what will mamma Aimington say to see you crying? Nobody loves little girls who cry."

But the MOTHER caught her to her heart, and—rocking to and fro in a paroxysm of feeling, while the child's arms were looked round her neck—showed that *she* at least loved her none the less for her "natural tears."

The following Sunday the case was worse; and then the parents, with that quiet heroism which is the very essence of true courage, resolved that they would for a while sacrifice the joy of seeing her, with the hope and belief that she would grow reconciled to her new home, when not reminded of her old one. It would be doing Mr. and Mrs. Aimington injustice to say that they were not touched by the instance of devotion in the miller and his wife (for the suggestion was theirs); but the conduct of "the benefactors" not having the root of principle, there was nothing in their hearts to be strengthened by the fast, though impulse led them to indulge the child even more than heretofore, the surest way, as they believed, to make her love them.

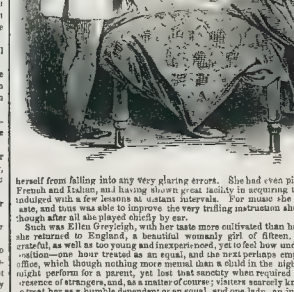
Yet had they been actuated by the severest principles of duty, well do we know that the natural feelings of affection in such parents as the Greyleighs, would have been the same; and the wrench from all home ties, even to the childish heart of little Ellen, would have been as violent. But in this case the circumstance of witnessing the struggle, would have made yet more clear the duties which devolved on Mr. and Mrs. Aimington; as it was the effect was but temporary. Only once more was Ellen brought to the farm house, before she accompanied her "Mamma and Papa" (in distinction to Mother and Father) to London for the season. It proved to them a long one, and when after six months they returned to the Hall, a change in their *protegée* was indeed perceptible. The heart of a child of four years old is very flexible—she soon accustomed to her new home! The parents saw the truth at a glance, and though they sighed they would not for worlds have had it otherwise. But when she shrunk from her boisterous brothers, and smoothed her white frock after the clasping and kissing of her sisters, they felt she was no longer one of them, and as they were simple specimens of human nature, neither better nor worse than the average, something like envy crept into their minds. Poor Punch even seemed almost forgotten—at all events, she was afraid of him now.

Three years passed swiftly away unmarked by any striking event; unless, indeed, it be worth noticing that one, after an illness—some malady which children usually encounter—which attacked little Ellen in London, change of air was recommended, and she was sent *home* for a few weeks to recruit. Great was the joy of the parents, and the second parting; and even the child showed that her affectionate feelings had rather been frozen over than their springs dried up. Perhaps it was the happiest thing for all parties that, at the end of three years, Mr. and Mrs. Aimington determined on leaving England for an indefinite period, travelling in the south of Europe having been recommended by Mr. Aimington's physicians; and Ellen, of course, accompanied them.

Notwithstanding she had paid a visit to the farm-house the preceding day, to take leave of her relatives, the parents asked yet for one last lingering look. At the carriage, with its closely-packed imperial, and many travelling appendages, passed down the high road, about a mile from the mill, two anxious watchers might have been noticed, and there, indeed, had they loitered for a couple of hours. But, alas! as it whirled rapidly by, they saw but the back of a little pink silk bonnet—Ellen was standing looking out at the opposite window!

An outline of the events of the next eight years will be enough; for how, like dissolving views, does one scene of human life shift almost imperceptibly into another. Children at the farm had grown into men and women, and some had gone out into the world to seek their fortunes "in service:" for times had not become better, and the mortgage was still unredeemed. Eight years of care, more than of labour, had shewn their work both on Greyleigh and his wife; both seemed to have turned the hill, and to be in the decline of life. They had lost, too, something of the cheerfulness which had supported them amid the struggles of earlier years; it might be they began to distrust home, which had so often deceived them. They had received many letters from Ellen, and great were their pride and amusement at her beautiful writing, and, as they considered it, wonderful learning. Yet, truth to tell, her education had been woefully neglected; for Mr. and Mrs. Aimington never having quite made up their minds as to her future position in society, had neither *systematically* afforded her the opportunities of acquiring a solid and refined education, such as would have fitted her for their sphere, nor given her the useful information which would have rendered her a happy and respected member of her own.

Still Ellen Greyleigh, at fifteen, was very far from ignorant. In the first instance Johnson had, at Mrs. Aimington's desire, taught her to read, and being like an only child, without playmates or associates, she had taken to reading as an amusement. At the Hall a well-stocked library was always accessible, and thus at a very early age she acquired much desultory information. The best books—sterling works—were naturally selected for travelling companions, and of new ones, only those of approved merit were ordered to be sent from England. This narrower selection was, however, a great advantage to Ellen, for it in some sort directed her reading; while intercourse with persons of refined manners formed her own, and the habit of hearing her own language spoken correctly, prevented



herself from falling into any very glaring errors. She had even picked up a little French and Italian, and having shown great facility in acquiring them, had been indulged with a few lessons at distant intervals. For music she had a decided ear, and thus was able to improve the very trifling instruction she had received, though after all she played chiefly by ear.

Such was Ellen Greyleigh, with her taste more cultivated than her mind, when she returned to England, a beautiful womanly girl of fifteen. She was too grateful, as well as too young and inexperienced, yet to feel how undesired was her position—one to be treated as an equal, and the most perilous employed in some office, which though nothing more menial than a child in the highest rank of life might perform for a parent, yet lost that sanctity when required from her in the absence of strangers, and as a constant duty, not at distant intervals. For music she had a dread rather as a humble dependent or an equal, and one lady, an intimate friend of the family, was rather surprised to find Ellen seated next herself at dinner, after having observed that she had answered Mrs. Aimington's bell to assist her at her toilet. This occurred in London immediately after the travellers arrived from the continent, and before they returned to the Hall, where, during the autumn, they expected several friends to visit them.

Perhaps it was Ellen's first meeting with her family—who were still remembered with affection, and the consciousness that the little presents she had brought them, purchased with her own pocket allowance, were quite inappropriate—which taught her to think of and feel her own different position.

(To be Concluded in our Next.

NEW MUSIC.

SWEET ERIN ALANNA ASTHORE. A new Irish ballad; the Poetry by Dion Bourcicault, Esq.; the Music by T. German Reed. Reed and Sons.

The sentiment of this song could well afford to wear a more fashionable dress. It contains many a happy idea, which should not be obfuscated by an affectation of vulgar simplicity. The melody is graceful and fluent, and the harmony clear and correct, except where the composer uses the diminished sixth and fifth, instead of the diminished seventh. C sharp is not D flat in certain *notations*, although it be identical in *sound*.

THE FORD HOPE. Ballad; the Poetry by Lady Flora Hastings—the music by Miss Clarkson. Ollivier, New Bond-street.

The melody of this ballad is graceful and flowing; but when will ladies study counterpoint, or abstain from blotting paper until they know how to harmonize correctly? As to the words, there is a spirit of devotion in them which could only emanate from an elegant mind and a feeling heart.

MONUMENT TO MOLIERE, AT PARIS.

The inauguration of this superb monument to the Memory of Molière (just completed at Paris) took place on Monday last. It was generally apprehended on Sunday that this ceremony might be signalised by an *émeute*. Thanks to the firmness of the Govern-

MONUMENT TO MOLIERE, AT PARIS.

ment, and the wisdom and sufficiency of its precautions, nothing of the kind occurred. The affair passed off in the best possible manner. The celebration we intend to detail to our readers, from our own correspondent: the monument has been raised at the expense of the French Government, and by public subscription: there were to be an oration and other solemnities, and the day was to conclude with the performance of *Le Tartuffe*, and *Le Malade Imaginaire*, at the Théâtre Français; with a commemorative address between the pieces.

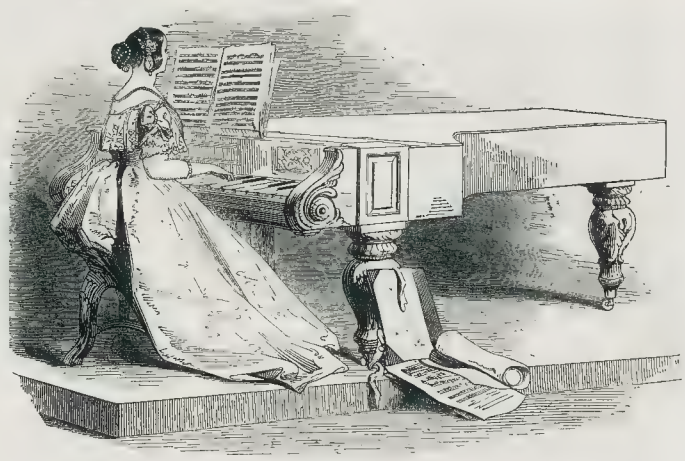
MADAME DULCKEN.

This splendid pianist belongs to "a family of sweet sounds!" Her brother, David, is one of the first violinists of the day, and her sister, Maddle. David, bids fair to rival her elder sister's wonderful and delightful performance on the pianoforte. There is a great charm resulting from seeing a performer evidently pleased with that which he is doing; and certainly a more good-humoured, or sweeter face, never smiled over most dexterous fingers than Madame Dulcken's—

"Winning her own and nations' plaudits."

All styles are alike welcome to her; from the serious majesty of Handel down to the graceful *legerité* of Chopin, she has ability at her fingers' ends! In solo playing she is delightful, but it is only in a generous rivalry that the powers of this fair artists are strongly put forth. It is quite enthusiastic in *concertante* music to hear her emulate the strength and elegance of a Lizst, a Thalberg, or the quiet grace of a Cramer and a Benedict. Her fingers are "like the sweet south," they at once "steal and give odour," and impart a new beauty to everything they touch. Madame Dulcken has done much to improve the musical taste in this country. Her *soirée* on Wednesday evening, at her own residence, was a delicious treat, and a lesson at the same time, to all students of that instrument of which she is "regina."

Madame Dulcken's first *soirée musicale* (second series) took place at her residence in Harley-street, on Wednesday evening, and was attended by a brilliant and fashionable audience, who, throughout the evening, testified their satisfaction by their applause, more particularly directed to the charming concert-giver herself, whose performance of some extremely difficult music must have contented the most fastidious of critics. The concert commenced with Mozart's beautiful quartet, in G, exceedingly well executed by Messrs. Willy, Goffrie, Ella, and Lucas. Weber's *scena* from "Oberon" followed, sung by Mr. Manvers. This is by no means a fine song, let the admirers of Weber say and think as they will. That it contains fine points, there cannot be a question, but as a *whole*, it is common-place



MADAME DULCKEN

in materials, and defective in construction. The slow movement in A minor, "Mourn, ye maidens of Palestine," must be admitted as an exception to the opinion we have given, for it is one of the most lovely hits we know of.

We would advise singers to be more cautious in their selection of songs for concerts. The one in question was sadly out of place. In the first instance, it requires the orchestral, instead of the pianoforte, accompaniments; and in the second, it ought never to be sung out of its intended situation in the opera. Mr. Manvers sung well, and made the most of it; perhaps a little *too much*, as he took upon himself to alter several passages, especially in the last movement, whenever the word "victory" occurred. This calls to our remembrance an anecdote of poor Weber and Mr. C. Bland, who played "Oberon," in the opera of that name. At one of the last rehearsals at Covent Garden, this gentleman, instead of singing the notes the composer had written, substituted some florid *roulade* of his own. Weber stopped the band immediately, and, rising from his chair on the stage, tottered up to Bland (for he was within a few weeks of his death, and exhausted from his violent cough), and laying his hand gently on his shoulder, said—"Ah! Mr. Bland, I am so very sorry you should take so much trouble——" But the rest of the sentence was cut short by Mr. Bland, who, in a shower of compliments, interrupted him, saying, among other things, "Oh! my dear sir, how can you speak of trouble? Trouble! with such magnificent music?—Impossible!" "Stop, stop, my good Mr. Bland," Weber replied, "hear the rest of my sentence; I meant to have said, if you had let me, *that I was sorry you should take so much trouble to sing what I had NOT written for you.*" Poor Bland never got over it, but always vowed "Oberon" was a very inferior opera (for Weber!).

Onslow's Sonata in F minor by Mdme. Dulcken and her sister, Madlle. David, followed, and was beautifully played by both ladies. The latter possesses much of the delicacy of touch of her talented instructress, but wants the force and extreme finish which characterise her playing beyond that of any other performer we ever heard. As a composition, this sonata is rather dry, but it gradually improves towards the end—the last movement being *almost* fine. Miss Sara Flower sung Beethoven's glorious, though somewhat unequal, scena "Ah Perfido" very well, but we must repeat, as our often-given opinion, that this young lady is not, as yet, in a sufficiently forward state of musical education to do justice to her really fine voice. We should like her to have two years' hard practice, with good instruction, before she again appeared in public. The grand feature of the evening was Mdme. Dulcken's performance of Weber's immensely difficult Sonata in C (not E, as stated in the programme). Her execution of the first movement was forcible and grand in the extreme. The andante was characterised by that *distilled* style, if we may be allowed the term, which is so peculiar a feature of this player's excellence. The perpetual motion of semiquavers in the finale was wonderfully kept up. The other pieces which claim particular notice were the trio of Mendelssohn, beautiful in itself, and beautifully played, and the duet "See the Conquering Hero," by Madame Dulcken and Mr. Lucas, which seemed to give very general pleasure. Misses S. Novello and Steele added considerably, by their finished singing, to render this one of the most delightful concerts we ever heard; and we heartily wish Madame Dulcken success in the laudable undertaking of bringing before the public, in so acceptable a shape, the choice, but little known, works she gives us on these occasions.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at this home of Thalia has been crowned by the most triumphant success. Though the fat knight is not so amusing on the stage as in the closet, we must say, in justice to Strickland, that he is the best *Falstaff* we have ever yet seen. Stephen Kemble, whose obesity physically qualified him for the part, never made much of it; Bartley, and (*proh pudor!*) Mrs. Glover made excellent attempts at it, but Strickland is at home in it, and luxuriates in his unctuous style of acting, to the delight of the audience, and, apparently, *his* self-gratulations. Madame Vestris and Mrs. Nisbett are a most merry pair of wives; two sweet syrens that enchant the public as well as poor Sir John. The play is well produced and well received, which proves that the author was not

"For an age, but for all time."

PRINCESS'S.

On Wednesday evening the opera of "The Maid of Judah" was produced at this theatre for the purpose of introducing Mr. and Mrs. Wood, after their long estrangement from the metropolitan boards. Their reception was most enthusiastic. Mrs. Wood has lost somewhat of *Miss Paton's* voice, but is as brilliant otherwise as ever; and her better half is in the possession of the same volume of strong, sentimental, but unrefined voice as *quondam*. Their announcement in the bills rather amuses us. It states that these celebrated vocalists will "*play for a short engagement*." What is the meaning of this?

MISS RAINFORTH AND MR. HARRISON, IN BALFE'S OPERA OF "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,"—THE GIPSY'S DREAM.

DRURY-LANE.

The second act of Balfe's opera ("The Bohemian Girl") opens with an interesting incident—that of *Arline*, the stolen child, aided by the influence of a dream, imagining herself in the "marble halls," to which, by right, she had inheritance, but of which she as yet has no knowledge. The situation, interesting in itself, is rendered doubly so by the simple and natural acting and singing of Miss Rainforth, as *Arline*, who is all that could be desired in the part. The manner in which she vocally recounts her dream is most exquisite; there is an enthusiastic ecstacy expressed at the probability of its reality, and

A hope indulg'd in, that, like summer clouds
In autumn evenings, promises good morrow,

We have already chronicled the great merit of Mr. Harrison, in Thaddeus.

MABEL MARCHMONT.

By THOMAS MILLER.

AUTHOR OF "GODFREY MALVERN," "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "RURAL SKETCHES," "A DAY IN THE WOODS," "BEAUTIES OF THE COUNTRY," ETC.

THE old woman halted not until she had reached the outside of the churchyard wall, where her further progress was interrupted by a long line of gipsies, who, with their donkey-carts, dogs, horses, children, and baggage, were journeying onward on a fresh summer encampment. The old woman waited until figure after figure glided by—an almost endless succession—the children swinging and singing in the panniers, while their black-haired and olive-complexioned mothers joined in chorus, and cheir swarthy fathers occasionally chimed in with a blow or an oath, to hasten the lagging pace of their jaded and over-driven animals. Kettles and camp-poles rattled against each other, and on trudged women in men's coats, and children vilely buried beneath their father's garments, the buttons of huge velvet breeches knocking against their little brown scales; some bare-headed, and others with their dark curly locks buried in large old hats—such as might once have covered aching heads—but they knew no pain but that of hunger—so onward they went, laughing and singing, untroubled by the thoughts of either rents or taxes.

That aged woman never once raised her eyes as the long train passed by, but stood motionless, gazing on the ground, while the tall stranger—partially hidden by a turning of the wall—stood with his arms folded on his breast, watching her narrowly. The last cart rolled by; then came a group of loiterers on foot, and amongst these was a young woman, who, halting suddenly, pointed to the old lady, and said to an aged woman behind her, "She is here; we shall not have to call at the old Manor House now."

They exchanged a few curt terms with each other, then beckoned to a tall athletic young man with hair dark as midnight, and a countenance bronzed by sun and wind, who sprung forward with giant strides, and in a few minutes returned, leading a white pony, on which a little boy was seated, his bare legs rough as rasps, and the soles of his feet hard as horn. Alfred and Mabel stood ... specta-tors of the scene

"This is the child," said the elder gipsy, beckoning Amy's father to approach, and there stands the old lady, who has taken him from us, and left us nothing but silver pounce-box I snatched from her mantel-piece on the very night I took away the child. Here is one of the bills she had printed the next day, offering a reward for her trinket. I have carefully preserved it, and would advise her to keep the new tin an old blanket to wrap the infant in, lest it should some day or another be pro-duced as a proof of his birth.

Half unconscious of everything around her saving the lost box, the old woman made one desperate spring, and seized it in her trembling hands, exclaiming, "It was my mother's, and was stolen on the night I ——"

"Carried off the baby from the Manor House at midnight, and a sentence bronzed by sun and wind, who sprung forward with giant strides, and in a few minutes returned, leading a white pony, on which a little boy was seated, his bare legs rough as rasps, and the soles of his feet hard as horn. Alfred and Mabel stood ... specta-tors of the scene

"This is the child," said the elder gipsy, beckoning Amy's father to approach, "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. — Holiday Entertainments—Twelfth and Positively the Last Week of the Bohemians!—The Best Pantomime of the Season! - Gorgeous Scenery, Magnificent Processions, and Irresistible Comic Effects.—MONDAY, January 22nd, 1844, and during the Week, (by Command,) THE BOHEMIANS After which, HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD; or, THE FAIRY OF THE SILVER CRESCENT. Clown, Mr. T. Matthews; Harlequin, Mr. Wieland; Columbine, Miss Bullen. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Price at 6. Doors open at half past 6, commence at 7 o'Clock.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Grimaldi School for Ever. The Giant above all—and 80th Night of the most Original Drama in London MONDAY, and during the week, THE ROAD OF LIFE. After which, a Farce in one act, entitled MY UNCLE'S CARD, Principal Characters by Mr. J. Webster, Mr. Turnour, Mr. Scott, Mr. G. Wild, Miss Le Batt, Miss Bowen, and Mrs. Gerrick. To conclude with for the 20th time, a New Grand Comic Grimaldi School of Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN JACK THE GIANT-KILLER, or THE OGRE of St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Harlequin, Young Bologna; Pantaloon, Mr Harland; Harlequina, Miss Cubitt; Le Batt, Columbine, Miss Rina Gates, Clown, Mr Jefferies. Boxes, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d., Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the cameo bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid 600; the Cloak of Marengo; the Coronation Coat of the King of Rome; the original picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Isabey; Marie Louise, by Gerard, his masterpiece; the King of Rome, from Life; Louis, by Lethiere, the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the French Regent, for 3000, the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000 the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1s., two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE, PATRON: H.R.H. THE PRINCE ALBERT.
PRESIDENT.—RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Albert having graciously honoured the Institute by becoming its Patron, the preparations for a Public Opening of the Establishment will be proceeded with as rapidly as a due regard to the completeness of the arrangements, and to the comfort and convenience of its visitors, will allow.

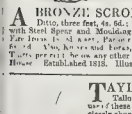
In order to effect the, and at the same time to admit of the attendance of the noble Founders, and those Peers and Commoners who have been assisting the earliest friends and supporters of the Association, the Opening will be deferred till the Meeting of Parliament; but this will make no change in the dates of the First Lecture or the First Soiree of the Season, each of which will be given on the Evenings originally announced, namely, the Lecture on the 7th of February, and the Soiree on the 13th.

The Members who are not actively engaged in their Cards of Membership by personal application to the undersigned, at the Hanover Square Rooms only (and not at the Institute, where no admittance can be had on the Evenings originally announced) between the Hours of Twelve and Four, after Monday, the 15th of January, the Number of the Thousand Members will have been completed.

JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Resident Director.

Jan. 10, 1844.

AN ELEGANT MOROCCO LADY'S COMPANION, price 16s. (see engraving), Elegant Rosewood Writing Desk, 11s. 6d.; Lady's Box, with secret drawer, 21s.; Lady's Rosewood Dressing Case, with brushes and cutlery, 30s.; Gentleman's Mahogany ditto, 21s.; Lady's Rosewood Work Box, full size, and fitted complete, 31s. The largest assortment of Paper Maché Ecgs.nces. An Elegant Envelope Box, a Pocket Book Case, and an Inkstand, en suite, price Three Guineas for the three. These articles are of the newest design, in Papier Maché manufacture, beautifully painted with flowers on rose grounds. Show rooms upstairs. BELLAMY SAVORY, Stationer, and Dressing Case Maker, Britain Paper Warehouse, No. 46, Cornhill, London



A BRONZE SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s. Iron Ditto, three feet, 4s. 6d.; Three feet six inches, 5s. 3d.; Handsome Bronzed Fenders, with Steel Spear and Moulding, 21s.; Bright Steel Fenders, with Ormolu Ornaments, 42s.; Fine Ditto, 3 feet 6 inches, 52s.; Ditto, 4 feet, 63s.;

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXVIII.

CAMBERWELL NEW CHURCH.

CAMBERWELL CHURCH.

The old parish church having been destroyed by fire early in 1842, designs were received for the new erection by public competition, and that of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt selected. A rate for £20,000, in addition to the amount received from the insurance of the late church, was voted for the work; and the tender of Messrs. Webb, the builders, was accepted by the committee. At this time, the church was intended to accommodate 2000 persons, and an addition was to have been made to the churchyard to render it capable of receiving it. The church, if executed according to this design, would have been one of the most highly decorated churches of the present day—the spire, which was to have been very richly ornamented, would have been above 225 feet high, and the whole carried out in a style which modern funds rarely admit of—indeed, the architects had made it their study in preparing the voluminous working drawings to render it, so far as they could, the most perfect parish church of modern time.

Unfortunately, however, when every preliminary was completed and every thing ready for the commencement, a protest was entered against the rate by a malcontent parishioner, founded on some alleged want of technicality in taking the rates at the vestry; and the objection being in some measure confirmed by legal opinion, it was thought most prudent to appeal again to the vestry, when, to avoid needless disputes, a compromise was agreed to, reducing the rate to £12,000 and the accommodation to 15,000 persons. Though the first design was thus relinquished, the same architects were unanimously appointed; and a new design having been prepared, and the work being offered to Messrs Webb, whose tender for the first design had received the preference, it was undertaken by them at the architect's estimate of £13,000, exclusive of the spire. The present design is in the style of the latter half of the thirteenth century, being the transition between the "Early English" and the "Decorated Style." The plan is cruciform, having a central tower and spire. This plan has been adopted, partly as the most suitable to the present site, in which a western tower would be much hidden by surrounding buildings, and partly as being the usual form in ancient times for the Mother Church of a large district containing other subordinate churches.

The reduced funds have rendered it necessary to make the details very plain and simple; but it has been the main object of the architects to obtain as much as possible of that substantial and genuine appearance in which the ancient churches, however plain, so far surpass those of the present day.

The mass of the walls is built of rubble work of Kentish rag stone, mixed with the materials from the old church; and which has the advantage of giving great thickness at a moderate expense. The exterior is faced with hammer-dressed stone from Yorkshire, with dressings of the Caen stone. The relief produced by the two descriptions of stone gives a pleasing and antique effect to the whole, and in a great measure compensates for the simplicity of the details. The buttresses and other projections are bold and massive; and throughout, solidity, *reality* of construction, and boldness of outline and proportion have been studied rather than highly ornamented finish.

The roof, which is of a high pitch, is covered with slab slates, which have the same general effect with lead. Though the details are in themselves simple, they have considerable variety; and the windows to the east end and to the transepts are of large size, and possess considerable ornamental character. The capitals and other features display much excellent carving, which has been executed by Mr. Cox, who was employed by the same architects for executing the principal parts of the carving to the Martyrs Memorial at Oxford. The entrance through the north porch is also rather richly ornamented, and the porch is groined with stone, the carved boss bearing the arms of the present vicar. The nave is supported on each side by five arches, resting on alternately round and octagonal pillars, with carved capitals. The tower is supported by four massive clustered columns of the hardest and most solid stonework, and the space below the tower is groined with stone. The remainder is covered with high pitched open roofs—plain in their design, but of massive construction. The doors, windows, string-courses, corbels, pillars, &c., are all finished internally with stone. The fittings of the nave will be low open seats or pews, chiefly of oak. The pulpit will be of oak, and considerably ornamented; the panels containing paintings on porcelain slabs of Our Saviour and the Four Evangelists, which, with the splendid encaustic floor of the chancel, are presented by Thomas Garrett, Esq., of Herne Hill. The chancel will be fitted up with oak stalls in the sides. The altar table will be of stone, on pillars of the same, behind which will be an altar-screen of stone, containing the commandments in illuminated letters. The west window will contain beautiful stained glass, chiefly ancient, but restored by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, and presented by the Vicar. It is probable that the east and transept windows will also be of stained glass.

A very fine organ is being built by Mr. Bishop. The spire, which was a part of the first design, but deferred from the uncertainty of the funds, has now happily been completed at a cost of about £1400, and is about 207 feet in height. The extreme length outside is above 153 feet; the nave about 80 feet by 55 feet; extreme width across the transepts about 87 feet; the chancel about 42 feet by 28 feet 6 inches; the tower 30 feet square.

THE REV. HENRY MELVILL.

A very gratifying testimonial of the high merits of this distinguished clergyman is now in progress. It appears that the congregation at Camden Chapel, Camberwell, have determined on presenting Mr. Melvill, on his resignation as minister of that place of worship, with a splendid service of plate. The subscriptions already received amount to a very large sum, although the proposed memorial has been only privately mentioned, and no general meeting of the seatholders has been convened.

Mr. Melvill's career is a striking instance of eminence obtained solely by great abilities. He was not originally intended for the church; but, in consequence of the early exhibition of great scholastic attainments, his friends enabled him to enter as a Sizer at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, in October, 1817, he commenced his University career. Here he became the first man of his year, and continued to head the list of college examinations until 1821, when he took his bachelor's degree. In his Senate House examination, he stood bracketed with two others for the first place, but was eventually placed as Second Wrangler. In a succeeding examination, (that for Smith's Prize,) he obtained the first prize, an event of very unusual occurrence.

On his being ordained, such was his character for learning that he was offered a Fellowship at St. Peter's College, and became one of the Tutors of that house: in discharge of this duty he remained many years, during which period he fulfilled successively the offices of Public Examiner, Proctor, Examiner in Hebrew, and Select Preacher before the University; and, in addition, was offered the Hulsean Lectureship, which he declined, having determined upon leaving the University and devoting himself to more active clerical duties.

He accordingly soon afterwards vacated his Fellowship, and became the minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, where his extraordinary eloquence is remembered with admiration and delight.

Here, in the exercise of the active duties of his holy vocation, Mr. Melvill continued for some considerable time, till his great powers and exemplary conduct having attracted the attention of the Duke of Wellington, that great man, upon the chapelry of the Tower becoming vacant, with his accustomed disinterestedness, offered the promotion to Mr. Melvill, who accepted it, and who has since fulfilled the duties of his office in such manner as to entitle him to general esteem.

We do not intend here to enlarge upon the character of Mr. Melvill's eloquence or attainments; they are both too well known, and too well appreciated, to require any remarks from us. It is therefore only necessary to add, that they have lost nothing of their force, their beauty, or their brilliancy, and are in keeping with his exemplary life and his assiduity in his holy calling, qualities that have endeared him to all who admire learning, who love piety, and respect honourable conduct.

PORTRAIT OF THE REV. H. MELVILL.

The retirement of this justly esteemed minister from Camden Chapel is the more to be regretted, as difficulties have been suggested as to the appointment of a successor. The vicar of Camberwell, it is said, claims the right of nomination, to which the trustees will not consent. The chapel was licensed by the Bishop to Mr. Melvill, but was never consecrated. It was previously used by a congregation of Dissenters, and, in the event of a dispute respecting the appointment of a minister, might revert to them.

Mr. Melvill has just received the appointment of the Principal of the Hon. East India Company's College at Haileybury, which has led to his secession from his attached flock at Camberwell.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

Etna has lately been in terrific eruption for three weeks; and many interesting particulars of the spectacle have been received. In a letter from Palermo, we find the following:—"A new eruption took place on the western side of Etna on the 17th of November. The crater opened near Monte Rosso, not far from the eruption of 1832."

In a subsequent letter, dated Catania, Dec. 5—"Inquiries have been instituted immediately by Government as to the cause of the unexpected and sudden explosion which, on the 25th of November, when the lava reached a pond or morass, occasioned the death of so many persons; it is, however, more than likely that nothing positive will result from it, as it is impossible as yet to approach the disastrous spot. Thus far it appears to be proved, that the glowing mass, composed of so many ingredients, falling from a not inconsiderable height into the water mentioned, spread itself, instead of being extinguished, foaming in every direction, burning to death some 30 persons, who had considered themselves protected by that sheet of water, and wounding 25 others so dangerously, that 15 of them have died since, and the remaining few give very little hopes of recovery. For the last few days the volcanoes (three were in activity) had been more quiet. On the highest cone, the eastern part, or the side wall of the crater, has fallen in, and the opening is greatly enlarged. The crater is without intermission throwing out clouds of black smoke; and on the eastern wall a small stream of lava is flowing down, partly visible only during the night, and losing itself under the snow, which lays more than three feet high. The new eruption of the 17th November is likewise not yet extinguished, but continues to send forth smoke, stones, ashes, and dross, although with less vigour than at the commencement; also from this crater continues to flow some lava; it, however, soon turns to clods, and it is no longer able to push forward the lava stream, which has not yet reached the bed of the Simeto. The third eruption, more to the north of the Mount, which commenced on the 23rd of November, in the evening, still throws out smoke and dross; but, upon the whole, the eruptions appear to be over. The top of Mount Etna is covered by a thick layer of snow, and it would be useless to try an ascent at present; several travellers, venturing upon the task, were obliged to return without attaining their object."

Etna was in eruption about a year since, and an engraving of the phenomenon will be found in our No. 37. The annexed view of the

MOUNT ETNA, FROM CATANIA HARBOUR.

mountain and the adjacent country (sketched very recently, from opposite Catania) is one of the series of illustrations of "A Pictorial Tour in the Mediterranean," by Mr. J. H. Allan, just published.

Mr. Allan tells us, that a visit to the damp excavations in the lava and scoriæ, that have covered the remains of ancient Catania, affords but little gratification. The principal are two theatres, and some vapour-baths under the Cathedral. The streets of this city are magnificent, being both broad, long, well paved, clean, and filled with large fine houses. From Monte Rosso, a small volcanic excrescence at the foot of Etna, the lava issued, which nearly destroyed Catania in 1669. The road to the village of Nicolosi, at the foot of Etna, ascends gradually the whole way, frequently crossing beds of lava and cinders, amongst which were flourishing, with wonderful luxuriance, fields of corn, vineyards, the cactus indicus, and aloe, the two latter of enormous growth, their stems sometimes the size of forest-trees. A walk to that part of the harbour where the lava ran into the sea, affords an excellent view of the town and Etna; the annexed sketch is taken from this point.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 91, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1844. [Sixpence.

FEMALE LABOUR.

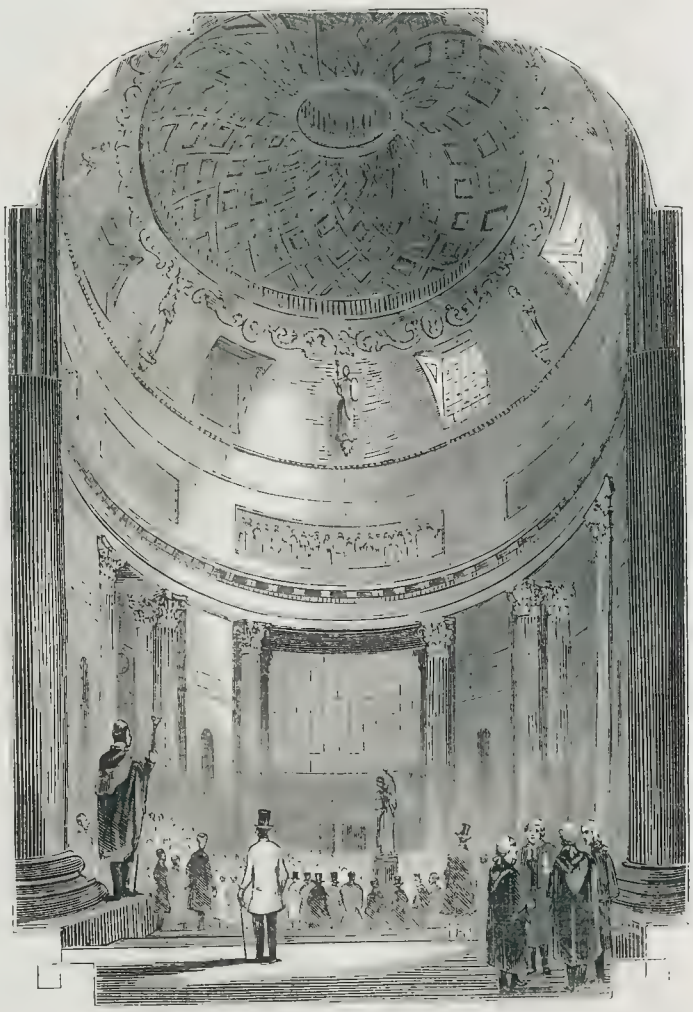
MONG the many sad social evils which the bad practice of a false and ungenerous political economy has engendered—to be contemplated, and we would fain hope, corrected, by the warmer and nobler spirit of Christian philanthropy—there is no one of more pressing and urgent importance for its extent—of more deep and lasting consequence for its iniquity—than that which concentrates into its wicked system the worst agonies of female oppression, the bitter degradation of woman's mental patience and physical frailty to labour the most grinding, and sickening, and harrowing that it is possible for any human body to endure. We shall address ourselves for a few moments to this interesting theme, and in so doing we appeal to all women for their sympathy—and to gentlewomen especially, for they have many of the means of remedy around them—on behalf of the poorest and most suffering of their sex. We ask the ladies of England to meet the miseries we are about to describe—miseries multiform and horrible—with private charity, public benevolence, the absence of selfish considerations in commanding the labour they employ, and the exercise of piety of heart and thought in confessing fellowship with the needy;—but more than for any—more than for *all* of these generous exercises, we implore them to use the best influence of gentleness over the love of man, to plead to fathers, brothers, husbands, with the most winning and beautiful of all eloquence, that with which generous sympathy inspires the voice of fond and faithful affection. Let the mothers, wives, and sisters of those who have the *power* to remedy—a now unmitigated wrong—plead their plea of love, and the sternest legislators will not deny them their holy reward. The women of England are powerful during the excitement of elections, and more powerful individually than they collectively know, in influencing nearly all the political questions that are brought under the consideration of more lordly tribunals. Why then should they not be powerful—and, oh! with what angelic grace!—to persuade the weakness which yields to them in all things, to put on the strength of justice, and legislate against the oppressions which are blinding the eyes, and breaking the hearts, and consuming away the bodies of thousands upon thousands of their sex?

Now, let us see where these oppressions lie. It must not be imagined that we are averse to honest and industrious female employment, even when pushed to something like a hard struggle against the contingencies of the world, for the principle of endurance is chastening, and is one of the virtues which affliction beautifully evokes; but here we are directing our remonstrance against female labour, in that sense in which it passes the bounds of endurance, and becomes crime in the employer and cruelty to the employed.

And this kind of cruel labour is, as we have said, multiform exhibiting itself chiefly in the horrid coal mines of the north in the factories of the manufacturing districts, in lace-making, in nail-making, in the millinery houses of the metropolis, in the grinding tailoring business, the Jew slopsellers' extortion from destitution, and the sad alternatives of suffering which are resorted to, to avoid the cruelties of the Poor-law Bill.

Of the latter order of human suffering we have a remarkable example during the present week in the fact (adduced upon a coroner's inquest) of the death of a mother and child from hopeless destitution, and of the miserable circumstances which led to that death. Mother and child were found dead in "a cabin about the size of, or perhaps rather less than, an ordinary summer-house, and composed indiscriminately of wood, bricks, and mud. In this place lay the bodies of the mother and child. The interior of the cabin was five feet six inches wide, and twelve feet long. It consisted of an apartment, with a fireplace of bricks at one end, and a dirty-looking mattress was resting against the wall. The bodies of the woman and child were in an advanced stage of decomposition, and presented all the appearances of having been literally starved to death. In the place resided the father and four children, who had actually slept on their wretched bed, within two feet of the body of their relative."

It was in evidence that this wretched family had endured gradual starvation for twelve months! The father was powerless—the mother followed the calling of a shoebinder, and earned eightpence a day. Four shillings per week to support six persons! They had not received parochial relief, for *out-door* relief is not the fashion now—and rather than be separated in the workhouse, they had preferred to starve together in their mud cabin even unto death! So the poor workwoman died in giving birth to her last offspring—and the starved mother and child have



HALL OF THE FOUR COURTS DUBLIN.

been ere now buried in one common grave! God have mercy on their survivors.

When Mr. Ferrand, a day or two ago, described to the Protestant operatives of Dublin the cruelty of female labour in England, he drew a strong and dreadful picture of the miseries that are endured in the manufacturing districts. In the case of the poor shoebinder which we have just recorded, it will be seen that the afflicted husband lived, or rather starved, upon the earnings of his wife: Mr. Ferrand stated that the hapless and degraded men in the factory districts nearly all live upon the wretched pittance which the women and children earn. He narrated that formerly men only were employed in the factories, until avarice discovered that women and children were more pliable—more manageable—more easily goaded—more silently crushed! They would not so often strike for wages—so loudly murmur—or surlily forsake their work. No! women—with more endurance and tender recollections of domestic ties and wants—would toil and suffer on—and helpless children would bear an early sorrow and obey.

So female labour is now the staple of factory employ; and while the better class of unemployed husbands are to be found in their little hovels, mending the family rags, and degraded into the performance of women's household occupations, the less thoughtful and domestic—the more impatient and reckless—forsake the cottage for the beer-shop, and heap tenfold horror and misery upon their wretched homes. Thus it is that the natural order of labour is reversed, and that women are heartlessly oppressed. The amount of toil they suffer is beyond belief—the time at which they turn to their sickening task almost forbids the luxury of sleep; nor dare they even give natural rest to their children, for they must wake them even during the hours of darkness for the loom. They stint and deform their offspring—they emaciate and consume themselves—they break hope, heart, and spirit; and with all this they still stand only upon the verge of beggary, and starvation seems ever grimly ready to get them within its grasp.

So much for female labour in the factories; of what it has been in the coal-mines we have had the most revolting pictures—scenes described, ay, and painted, too, that have made the soul shudder and the heart bleed. We will not revive those horrors upon this page; Christianity cries to God for their extinction, and they *must* be legislated away.

But we turn to the condition—less absolutely revolting, though not less absolutely distressing—of the sempstresses and milliners of London. Of the poor creatures employed by the grinding clothes-warehousemen, we have already declared the destitution and pleaded the cause of relief; let us now see what is endured by the toiling and wasting beings of their own sex who work to gratify the caprice, to sustain the fashion, or to adorn the beauty of the charitable gentlewomen of England. We take a few facts as we find them recorded in the *Edinburgh Review*, partly upon its own authority, and partly in quotation from an excellent report upon the subject. They are ranged in numbers, after the manner of a report, but we take a few at random:—

"622. It is estimated that there are in London, in the millinery and dressmaking business, at least 1,500 employers, and that the number of young people engaged by each employer varies from two or three to twenty-five or thirty-five is the average in each establishment. Some about making the whole 15,000; but this does not include journey-women who work at their own houses, of whom also there are great numbers.

"623 In some of what are considered the best regulated establishments during the fashionable [illegible] the regular hours of work are fifteen, but on emergencies which frequently occur, it see hours extend to fourteen. In many establishments the hours of work during the season, are unlimited, the young women never getting more than six, often not more than four, sometimes only three, and occasionally not more than two hours for rest and sleep out of the twenty-four; and very frequently they work all night.

[illegible] first hand,' which signified that [illegible] business as overlooker of the [illegible] half-past six, A.M., till twelve at night. During the [illegible] from April to the end of July, it frequently happens that the ordinary hours are greatly exceeded; if there is a drawing-room, or grand fête, or mourning to be made, it often happens that the work goes on for twenty hours out of the twenty-four, occasionally all night. Every season in at least half the houses of business it happens that the young persons occasionally work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, twice or three a week. On special occasions, such as drawing-rooms, general mournings, and wedding orders, it is not uncommon to work all night; has herself worked twenty hours out of the twenty-four for three months together. [illegible] that time she was suffering from illness, and the medical attendant remonstrated against the treatment she received. He wished witness to remain in bed at least one day longer, which the employer objected to, required her to get up, and dismissed the surgeon. It frequently happened that she was sometimes carried on till seven o'clock on Sunday morning. If any particular order was to be executed, as mournings or weddings, and they left off on Saturday night at eleven, they worked the whole of Sunday; thinks that happened fifteen times in the two years. In consequence of working so late on Sunday morning, or all that day occasionally, could very rarely go to church, indeed it could not be thought of, because they generally reared in bed."

"639. The correctness of these representations is confirmed, among others, by the medical witnesses:—Sir James Clark, Bart, Physician to the Queen: 'I have form the mode of life of these poor girls such as to consume them in a very short long bear. Worked from six in the morning till twelve at night, with the exception of the short intervals allowed for their meals, in close rooms, and passing the few hours allowed for rest in still more close and crowded apartments—a mode of life more completely calculated to destroy human health could scarcely be contrived, and this at a period of life when exercise in the open air, and a due proportion of rest, are essential to the development of the whole [illegible]."

"644. Of the general treatment and condition of these young people the subcommissioner reports:—'The evidence of all [illegible] the last point there is no class of persons in this country [illegible] ness, health, and lives, are so unscrupulously sacrificed as those of the young dressmakers. It may, without exaggeration, be stated, that, in proportion to the numbers employed, there are no occupations, with one or two questionable exceptions, such as needle-grinding, in which so much disease is produced as in dressmaking, or which present so fearful a catalogue of distressing and frequently fatal maladies. It is a serious aggravation of all this evil, that the unkindness of the employer very frequently causes these young persons, when they become unwell, to conceal their illness from the fear of being sent out of the house; and [illegible] that disease often becomes increased in severity, or is rendered incurable. Some of the principals are so cruel as to object to the young women obtaining medical assistance.'"—(No. 626).

Now in these remarks and examples we believe we have grasped the whole question of female labour, although we have not been able to go into its many ramifications of detail. And have we not said enough? Have we not made out a case sufficiently strong to justify the appeal that we addressed to the gentle hearts of Englishwomen at the commencement of this article—to warrant our claim for the exercise of private charity and public benevolence on behalf of the female poor, and to support our demand for legislatorial relief, and that the Parliament shall apply its attention, *in extenso*, to the whole subject, until, in the natural exercise of a glorious generosity, it shall devise some blessed law to protect the constitutions, promote the happiness, and secure the rights of the thousands and thousands of human beings who are now—to the shame of humanity and their country—in the forced pursuit of their cruel labour, the most gentle, the most unresisting, and the most oppressed?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, January 23.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is totally void of interest. My private letter from Madrid *stated* the Progressists were pleased with their success in the elections of the capital, had sent agents into the different towns to superintend the nomination of their partisans. M. Cortina, the chief of the Opposition, presided at a meeting held in the garden of the convent of La Merced, at which a protest against the unconstitutional conduct of the Ministers was unanimously agreed to. A report was circulated in Madrid that a Carlist conspiracy was organising in the Basque provinces, with the view of forcing Isabella to marry the eldest son of Don Carlos. I can state, in a manner the most positive, that the Basques are not conspiring in favour of either Don Carlos or his son; it is true they are dissatisfied, and may revolt against the Government, but be assured their banner will be, "Our privileges or death." This information I have received from persons on whose authority I can place implicit reliance. Much has been said about a loan, which the Government was on the point of contracting, for the purpose of keeping up a large standing army. There is little doubt that Narvaez is desirous of being at the head of an imposing force, and that the Minister of Finance would be glad to get money at any sacrifice; but the funds cannot be obtained. Many persons have been appealed to, but all have refused. As a last effort, and in the hope of getting English or French capitalists to loosen their purse strings, the Spanish Government has appointed M. Laffite their financial agent in Paris. I trust none of my countrymen will have the folly to advance a farthing to the bankrupt Government of Madrid, or dabble in any way in their funds.

Mariano de la Rosa has received a letter from Bulwer, daily conference with Christina and M. Guizot; *he receives £5000 a year as Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries!!* Don Juan de la Concha goes as Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, and Don Garcia Villalta as Charge d'Affaires to Greece. Ameller, having signed the capitulation of Fort Figueras with Baron de Meer, has quitted Catalonia, and reached Perpignan on the 14th. I believe I am correctly informed in stating that the celebrated General Prim is in Germany, born at Tungermunde on the Elbe. He was a sergeant-major in the army, and deserted from the garrison of Potsdam.

GERMANY.

A rumour was current in Vienna on the 15th, that Count Appony, the Austrian Ambassador to the French Court, was about to be replaced by Prince Schwartzenberg, and that the Count was to be named to one of the most eminent posts. In diplomatic circles it was generally believed that Prince Metternich was on the point of retiring from public life. M. Sprenger had been sent to Paris to examine M. Jouffroy's new railroad. A letter from Stuttgard of the 14th gives an account of an accident which occurred to the King the previous day. Driving along the banks of the Neckar, the horses took fright and rushed towards the river, and in all probability would have plunged into it, had not the son of a butcher stopped them. The King of Wirtemberg alighted from his carriage, and made the man a present of 100 ducats, about £50, and ordered him to call at the palace the next day.

SWITZERLAND.

Tranquility is once more restored to the Cantons, the long-pending religious question having been satisfactorily arranged. Count Reinhard, the French Chargé d'Affaires, reached Lucerne on the 16th; he was the bearer of a note from M. Guizot to the Federal President, requesting, in the event of the Duke of Bordeaux visiting Switzerland, he might only be received as a private nobleman.

FRANCE.

The debate on the address continues in the Chamber of Deputies. I am sorry to say it in a discussion yesterday. M. Guizot showed much weakness, and a great desire to keep his place, even at the sacrifice of his opinions. The subject was this: in the speech from the Crown beyond all doubt the work of M. Guizot—a paragraph stated "that the best understanding existed between the Courts of England and France." The answer to the address somewhat modified this part of the paragraph, by saying, "that the best understanding exists on the Spanish and Greek questions." A M. Billault, one of the chiefs of the Opposition, proposed an amendment, which was debated yesterday. M. Thiers made a long speech against England's nonimity. He was followed by M. Dupin, a Conservative, and legal adviser to Louis Philippe, who declared that he did not believe in a good understanding with England; it was probable that the two Governments might understand each other, but he was certainly of that not; and that if the address went any further, he would vote for the amendment. The Ministers became alarmed, and M. de St. Marc-Girardin, the reporter and author of the address, immediately satisfied M. Dupin, by assuring him that the intention was only "that a good understanding existed as regarded Spain and Greece." M. Guizot, after hesitating, professed to be of the same opinion as M. Dupin; and finally drawn overboard the opinion solemnly set forth in the King's speech, the amendment was rejected. Another such a victory, and M. Guizot must retire from office.

Letters were received yesterday from Gorita to the 15th. The Duke d'Angoulême was fast recovering from his late serious indisposition.

We are barren of news since my last; whether owing to the bad weather, or the Chamber of Deputies, the fact is, Paris is dull, very dull—few parties, few balls badly attended. I hate scandal, and yet I cannot help noticing a report that at a ball given by Lord Cowley a few evenings back, a celebrated Duchess and Viscountess, both ultra-Legitimists, invited the pursuit of Queen Victoria; one of them called her "a forward brisette." Lady Cowley acted with becoming dignity on the occasion, and the offence will not be repeated.

The lion of the day is the new Turkish Ambassador, Reschid Pacha. I understand he is to be presented to Louis Philippe this afternoon. His state carriages [illegible] extremely handsome—were visited yesterday by a great number of our fashionables.

The Roumbourg and Baise railroad is in a most prosperous state; during the month of December the receipts were 17,857f. 67c., rather more than £6,200 a The Lyons Railway Company is constructing a second line of the kind, has been passed in England, one is in Paris, and one-third in the towns through which the line passes.

Mr. Watt, a son of the eminent engineer, has presented to the Academy of Sciences a model in bust of his father, by Chantrey.

A discovery of some interest has been made by Count Anatole de Jerigni; on examining some old family papers he found several original letters from Voltaire to Madame de Grafigny, who translated Hume's "History of England," into French.

Grisi took her benefit last night at the Italian Opera. The house was crowded with the *élite* of Paris. The opera given was "Otello," in which appeared Mario, Salvi, Ronconi, Lablache, and Grisi. The Grand Opera is decidedly falling off. M. Leon Pellet, as I expected, has returned from Italy without a farce, and consequently Meyerbeer's "Prophet" is adjourned *sine die*. Between-the-by, the opera Meyerbeer is writing for the opening of the Berlin theatre is only in one act.

Auber's new opera, the Lbretto by Scribe, was read in the Foyer of the Opera Comique on Wednesday. Report speaks highly favourable of it, and it is expected that it will surpass "Fra Diavolo," being in the same style. The principal characters have been confided to Mlle Lavoie, and Messrs. Roger and Grard. Adam's "Cagliostro" will be brought out the beginning of next month.

We had two brilliant *soirées* last week, one given by Madame Aguado, at which were present all our first-rate musical talent. Miss Brumbilla sang a duet from "Tancredi" with Corell. Salvi sang a romance. The other *soirée* was that of the Duchess Agnado, where Miss Brumbilla was the delight of the evening; after singing a ballad from "Maria de Rohan," the applause lasted for several minutes; this *artiste* is decidedly *à-la-mode* this season. Grisi, Lablache, and Salvi sang a scene from "Anna Bolena." Grisi produced a great sensation in the air from "Puritajus."

Dreyschok is expected next week in Paris, from Brussels. The Carnival at Milan is very gay. Fanny Elsler and Lucile Grahn are the great attractions at the Scala.

The Vienna Italian Opera is likely to be very splendid. The director has already engaged La Grisi, Pasta, Viardot, Ronconi, Vanesi, Rovere, Albertini, Ivanoff, Ferretti, Gardoni, and Marini.

"La Lucerita" is being nightly played at the theatre Nuovo at Naples. The pieces most in vogue in Italy are "Fedantesa," "Corsa," "Maria d'Inghelterra," and "M——."

The "Grenouilles" of Aristophane has been put to music, and will shortly be presented at Berlin.

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

"PROCLAMATION.—We, Charles, by the Grace of God, Sovereign Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, do hereby declare as follows:—It has come to our knowledge that the present revolutionary government of Brunswick is endeavouring to persuade the European Powers, and their subjects at large, that we do not from time to time, and on all given occasions, protest against whatever in the present unlawful state of things in our Duchy of Brunswick. We, therefore, hereby positively deny such pretence, and say that we have never let any lapse of time or any occasion pass without most solemnly vindicating our legitimate rights of our Sovereign Duchy and private fortune. That we last publicly did so by proclamation, dated 'London, the 1st day of May, 1840;' and now again repeat it, and hereby protest most solemnly against the present unlawful state of things in our Duchy of Brunswick, which we will never recognise or countenance in any manner by reason of those rights secured to us by the treaty of Peace at Vienna, and guaranteed by all the powers of Europe. And that we never have abdicated, and never shall abdicate, our hereditary legitimate rights to the sovereignty of our Duchy of Brunswick, so recently recognised by every Government in Europe. In proof of which, we have hereunto set our hand and large state seal, at London, this first day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1844, and of our reign the twenty-ninth.

"CHARLES D."

PORTUGAL.

No business of any consequence has been transacted in the Chambers since their opening. The Peers have been occupied in discussing the answer to the discourse from the Throne; the Deputies, with the usual preparatory ceremonies, which, according to custom, will take up another week or two previous to any legislative affairs being entered into. Senor Silva Sanches moved that all the documents, notes, and official communications relative to the negotiation of the commercial convention with Great Britain, should be laid on the table, which motion was carried unanimously.

Complaints against the Ministers, and petitions to the Throne for their dismissal, continue to pour in from all quarters, but little or no notice appears to be taken of them. On Friday last, the fact of a fire having broken out in the convent of Xabregas, was announced to the capital by the tolling of the bells of the churches. This fine edifice, a short distance from Lisbon, had been converted into a manufactory of cotton goods, belonging to the Company Lisbonense. It appears that, from the alarm having been given in time, the flames were got under; not, however, until nearly all the looms were consumed, together with a large quantity of manufactured goods.

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburgh letter of the 8th, in a German journal, mentions a report that the Russian government has addressed remonstrances to the Porte, relative to the passage of the Dardanelles. The Russian Government complains that foreign vessels, laden with arms and ammunition, are allowed to pass, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—Sir Baldwin Walker was last Saturday unceremoniously dismissed from his employment in the Turkish navy. Two officers came to his residence at Therapia, and demanded from him the decoration which he wore, as distinctive of his rank. With this *civil* request Sir Baldwin declined to comply, stating that he held a patent from the Sultan, in virtue of which his rank was, with the decoration attached to it, made hereditary in his family. For the present, therefore, he positively refuses to give up his decoration, and will, in all probability, seek an interview from the Sultan, in order to learn from his Highness's own lips whether he has sanctioned an affront not only offensive to him personally, but derogatory to the dignity of the Government which has sent him here. His services were originally sought for by the Porte, which addressed itself on the occasion to the British Government, and it was considered at the time a proof of great kindness and condescension on the part of the latter to allow so skilful and meritorious an officer to leave the British for the Turkish navy. Much of the odium of this affair, no doubt, rests with Halil, the Capitan Pacha, though his malignity has been converted by Riza Pacha, now the *de facto* Sovereign of this country, into a means of annoyance and insult to the British Government.

GREECE.

General Colocotroni, who had been, it may be remembered, sent from Greece, upon expiration of an attempt to excite a counter-revolution, and who had incressed the public excitement against him by going to Munich, instead of to Naples, is returned to Athens from his short exile. The feeling against him appears to have subsided, for his return has been unnoticed.

It was understood, at the date of our last advices, that the last acts of the committee appointed to draw up the constitution were terminated, and that their report would be submitted to the National Assembly on the 8th inst. The question which has been most warmly discussed is the proposal to give the King the power of naming the members of the upper house for life, and there was little doubt that it would be met by a most violent opposition in the Assembly. It is known that the Governments of England and France are desirous that such a measure should be adopted, and Sir Edmund Lyons is employing all his influence, in concert with M. Piscatory, the Minister of France, in furtherance of this object. Indeed so little secrecy is observed on this head, that Lord Aberdeen's diplomatic note to Sir Edmund Lyons, in which full instructions are given, has been published in the *Gazette d'Augsburg* of the 10th inst.

LITERATURE.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING OF SENTIMENT AND MIRTH. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, London.

The great objection which prevailed against the Annuals after their first year's rage had passed away was that they could boast of more beauty than sterling reputation, an extremely fascinating outward appearance and a decidedly meretricious interior. They were surpassingly splendid to behold studiously placed amongst other trifles on the rosewood table or curiously enchased cabinet in the drawing-room, or scattered with graceful negligence on the rich satin *fauteuil* of my lady's boudoir; but to take them up and hold converse with them for a very few minutes, was to lay them down again. The work before us seems this year at least not to "stand by its order," but to have made a successful effort to emancipate itself from the general "namby-pamby" of the class of periodicals to which it belongs. It has not only had new blood infused into it; but that of a very good and gentle description. We must not be understood in making these preliminary observations as underrating such contributors as the Editor, Mr. Leitch Ritchie, Miss Landon, Miss Emmeline Stuart, both of whom enjoy in a high degree the friendly regard of the *clientele* of the "Friendship's Offering," and appear in more than one place in its pages to advantage before us. The former is light and graceful in his composition, and the latter equally so, in addition to which she displays a genuine delicacy of thought, and an unobtrusive yet wholesome moral vein, which are as wholesome as they are rare and delightful. A brief review of the contents will be found very tersely borne out in her prose sketch entitled "The Secret," one of the best contributions to the "Friendship's Offering," 1844.

"The Well of St. Keyne," by Miss Anna Savage, gave the young bride power over her husband's temper if she could only drink of its magic wave before the gentleman. In this instance the lady succeeds, as, indeed, "the gentle sex" generally do when they wish it, and "set about it in earnest." The story is very agreeably told in numbers of the sweetest caldron, and there is much fresh and smooth as the limpid waters themselves. She thus winds up her pretty tale:—

> Nor is, they say, that crystal well a legendary dream,
> For such there be of virtue rare beyond the Tamar's stream;
> And many a bridegroom, when he finds his wife should only think of it,
> But hastes to drink of freedom's draught—some Margaret drank before!
>
> And when he thinks, most proud and free, he has dominion shown,
> He dreams not who has stolen the spell and made the charm her own!
> Yes kingdoms fall and tottering thrones rise from the fresh statues hurled,
> But woman's wit and woman's will supreme still rule the world.*

IMPROMPTU LINES ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF MOZART, THE 27TH JANUARY.

Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, &c.

HORAT:

> On such a day as this, long years ago,
> (Some scores of years,) did Music's self bestow
> A gift on Man to charm his head and heart—
> A gift! what was it? 'TWAS DIVINE MOZART!
> Death and Oblivion envied him the treasure,
> The mine of countless, constant, endless pleasure
> That present and that future days should find
> In the recesses of his tuneful mind.
> And said condoline: this is one more name
> That we've been robb'd of by ETERNAL FAME! W.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

I never saw a critter that had good action that was a bad beast.

SAM SLICK.

Such was the opinion of the philosophic clockmaker of Slickville, and being inclined to a similar theory, we took recent occasion to apply it to the reader's behoof—with a hope that the attempt might not be altogether without administering to his amusement withal. For months past, as in duty bound, we have duly reported the state of the market for live horseflesh at Tattersall's, a commodity dealt in both wholesale and retail, by chapmen who know nothing of it, save by rumour. That at least the small subscribers might know what they are buying, we set ourselves about gleaning information wherewith to supply their wants. The principal parcels in the great mart for speculation at Hyde Park Corner are the Derby lots, and leading favourites; to kill the greatest number of these with one stone, or rather, to "bag" the largest share possible with one *coup d'œil*, we set forth rejoicing for Newmarket on Monday last. A season without parallel in men's memories, has, of course, had its effect in the training stables. Many of the trainers are in and around the metropolis of the turf, have been doing regular work since Christmas; and sweats and gallops are the order of the day. But, apropos of order, we will begin at the beginning, taking our classification from the precedence awarded at Tattersall's.

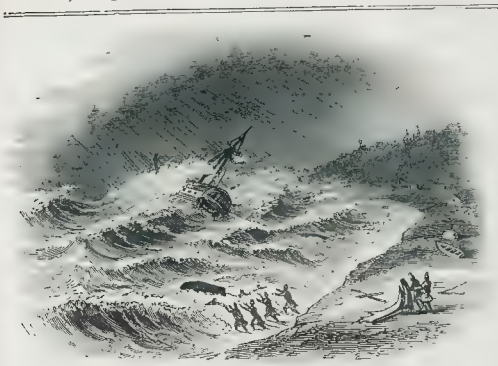
The leading Derby favourite—certainly the nomination for that event backed for the most money—is Rattan, trained by Rogers, whose stable is one of the strongest in the town, numbering at least thirty horses, and going, one and all, very well: indeed, there was not a cough current in the whole neighbourhood. Rattan is what would be called leggy—he is a chesnut, with two white heels; stands over a great deal of ground; looks full of speed, but deficient in substance. His action is good, but he is far from flippant in his walk—the peculiarity, however, of the Queen of Trumps, the best mare, or thereabouts, this generation has seen. He is as well as he can be, but he is not our fancy: he is not "a bad beast," but it is leaf thirty good one and five half way over the Derby course. Next to Rattan, in the Newmarket division, we come to Colonel Peel's "lot." This consists of Zenobia, Orlando, and Ionian; the two last only regarded as their Derby nags. The filly is a splendid goer, and a racer all over, to the eye; indeed his performances were about the best of the past season. They say Orlando has been tried to beat her, giving half a stone; if so, Diana forbid we should lay 25 to 1 against him for Epsom. Orlando is

* Les femmes peuvent tout parceque elles gouvernent ceux qui gouvernent tout.

a very short necked horse, bay, with two white heels and a white nose, with prime legs and feet. Ionian is too compact a nag for our taste; his stride is short, and his going mean. The pair are as sound as steel, and, come what may, will be a match for Cooper's strong system of training: we wish his gallant master better luck than we dare hope for him. Lord Exeter's lot has found a few friends at 22 to 1—it consists of five, the noble Marquis's team amounting to thirty-five in active work. Anterior (the Mammella colt) is the best thought of; we did not see him, as he was not one of the string on the Saturday of our visit to the heath. The most racing-like item of this team was Phlegon that, as the Lucetta colt, made a sensation for the last Leger. As usual he had his winkers on; over the Flat he will be a dangerous antagonist yet. There are several other "strings" on both sides of the town Hoyce's, with some nice nags of the Dukes of Portland and Rutland and others; Fisher's, with Lawyer Ford's rare collection of young ones—not forgetting Poison, who will physic some of her foes this season, as she did

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE EX-KING OF HOLLAND.

1. A squadron of Dragoons, which had escorted the hearse from Rotterdam.
2. Two Companies of the Delft National Guard, under command of a superior officer.
3. The Purveyor-General of the Palace, followed by two Grooms, all three on horseback.
4. The Chamberlain Master of Ceremonies.
5. The Staff Officers of his Majesty, officiating as Assistant Masters of Ceremonies.
6. The Officers of the Households of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Orange, and his brothers, the Princes Alexander and Henry.
7. The Officers of the Household of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.
8. The Officers of the Household of his late Majesty the King.
9. The Officers of the Household of his late Majesty, King William Frederick, Count of Nassau. All without swords, and in deep mourning, with long hat crapes, two and two, the youngest foremost.
10. The King-at-Arms.
11. The Royal Standard, covered with crape, borne by a General Officer, Adjutant Extraordinary to his Majesty, followed by two pages
12. The Privy Councillor attached to the Cabinet of his late Majesty.
13. The Marshal of the Palace and Chamberlains of his deceased Majesty.
14. The Hearse, hung with black velvet, ornamented with silver trimmings, surmounted by eight white plumes, and drawn by eight black horses, with velvet coverings. Upon a cushion above the coffin were placed the crown and decorations of the deceased. Major-General Baron Van Omphal and Col Van Sprengler, Adjutants of his deceased Majesty, supporters of the Pall. On either side twelve Chamberlains, mounted to bear the body, assisted by a like number of subaltern officers of the line and the Delft National Guard the latter forming the outer line between the hearse and the Chamberlain.
15. The Staff Officers of his Majesty the King.
16. His Majesty the King and his brother Prince Frederick, the trains of the mourning mantles of each supported by two pages.
17. The Prince of Orange and his brothers, the Princes Alexander and Henry of the Netherlands (the King's sons), in mourning mantles, borne by pages. The Ordinary and Extraordinary Adjutants and Ordinance Officers of his Majesty and the Princes.
18. Four Chamberlains.
19. The Marshal of the Palace, and the Chamberlains in Ordinary of the Princes.
20. A Battalion of Grenadier Guards.
21. A Squadron of Dragoons.



WRECK OF "THE PREMIER."

"THE PREMIER," AFTER THE WRECK.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT "PREMIER."

(From a Correspondent.)

Intelligence has been received of the total wreck of the transport Premier, which sailed from Quebec for the West Indies on the 30th October last, with the head-quarter division of the Royals.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence is at all times attended with danger, from the intricacy of its channels, its numerous reefs and shoals, and from the sluggishness and uncertain variation of the compass; but these perils are greatly increased at the commencement of the winter, by the gales which frequently prevail at this season, the fogs and snow-storms, and strong currents, which, from being powerfully acted upon by the winds, are so irregular in their force, as well as their direction, as seldom to be calculated upon with accuracy. Innumerable accidents, accordingly, to the late full-ish ppons, occur annually in this noble but dangerous river. Last year no less than nine vessels were lost between the 1st and 30th of November.

The total number of persons embarked in the Premier was about 350, including officers, men, women, and children, and the crew of the vessel.

We parted with the pilot off Green Island on the morning of the 3d Nov., the wind blowing fresh and squally from N.W., with occasional falls of snow. Towards evening the wind freshened to a gale. After passing the lighthouse on Bic Island, the course steered was E. by N., the master of the vessel intending to sight the lighthouse on Point des Monts, the northern boundary of the river's mouth—owing to the thickness of the weather, however, this land-mark was not made, and after running, as the captain supposed from the reckoning, within five miles of the Point, at midnight the ship's course was changed to E.S.E., thus making, as it proved, an insufficient allowance for the force of the southerly current, which often sets, during strong northerly gales, towards the opposite shore, at the rate of five and six knots an hour.

At ten o'clock all on board (except the master and watch on deck) had retired to rest, and were buried in profound repose, and fancied security, when, about three hours after midnight, the ship suddenly struck the ground with great violence. Several successive shocks quickly followed, and all was instantly a scene of confusion and dismay that can more easily be imagined than described. A heavy gale was blowing, with thick driving snow, the night intensely dark, the sea running mountain-high, and bursting in floods over the decks; the ship ploughed and laboured dreadfully—like some mighty animal struggling to free itself from the waves of the hunter—her bottom violently striking at intervals against the ground with a most frightful and indescribable sound; while the shrieks of the women and children mingled with the howling of the wind.

Our actual position at this time could not be ascertained; and the three hours of total darkness that followed seemed a century of anxiety and deep suspense. Blue lights were burned and signal-guns fired, though with great difficulty, owing to the plunging of the gun under water; and to ease the ship, which was threatening momentarily to break up, the fore and main masts were cut away, and went over the side with a tremendous crash providentially, without the occurrence of any accident, although the decks were crowded with people.

Day dawned at length, and we were cheered by the near vicinity of land. It was then ascertained that the ship had driven into a small bay, in bay where she lay in comparative security, but that reefs and masses of rocks lay above and below, and a tremendous surf rolled on the beach, which was at this time apparently no more than a quarter of a mile distant. Here, in the grey light, we discerned three or four fishermen's huts, and a few solitary individuals gazing at the wreck, but unable to render any assistance.

Our situation was still exceedingly critical, and indeed perilous. The ship was making water rapidly, and had already so far settled down as to render the main deck, which was necessarily crowded with women, children, and soldiers, wound are long burst upwards, and as her back was apparently broken, and the sea still breaking incessantly over her, it was not known how soon she might go to pieces.

Several hours were lost, and all the boats but one disabled in fruitless attempts to effect a communication with the shore. The launch, in one of these attempts, was capsized in the foaming surf, and an officer of the regiment, Lieutenant Lysons, and three seamen, narrowly escaped a watery grave.

The long-boat, carrying a rope, at length reached the shore, the ship having drifted somewhat nearer, and the sea and tide having partially fallen; and, by means of the hawser, which was now stretched across, hosts were hauled to and from the ship with comparative security. The women and children were first landed: an operation of considerable risk and difficulty, which occupied above three hours. The men and officers then followed, in small parties of ten and twelve, and by eight o'clock in the evening every soul was once more on terra firma.

For eight days we remained on this bleak and almost uninhabited coast, huddled together in huts and hun leeds, in the barns and huts of a few poor Canadian fishermen, whose hospitality and kindness were more than commensurate with their scanty means. The sufferings and privations of the unfortunate women and children during this period were very great, as well as of the soldiers, who, for the eight days, were incessantly soaked in the freezing water, in their arduous and unwearied exertions to recover property from the wreck, and whose general conduct throughout, steady discipline, and ready obedience to orders, were key and all praise.

The scene of the shipwreck proved to be the south shore of the St. Lawrence, about three miles east of a bold rocky promontory called Cape Chats, and about three hundred hewer Quebec.

On the morning of the 11th November, the mail steamer Unicorn, sent to our assistance from Quebec, appeared most unexpectedly in the offing; the day most fortunately proved unusually fine and calm; all the boats that could be mustered were put in immediate requisition, and by five o'clock in the evening, all were again embarked but an officer and twenty men left behind as a guard for the stores and luggage that remained. At nine o'clock the following night, we reached Quebec, from whence our departure had lately been taken under circumstances so different; and where (unless marched overland to Halifax —709 miles) the regiment must now remain till the ensuing spring.

Quebec. ROYAL.

ERUPTION OF MOUNA ROA, IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

In the *Auburn* (United States) *Journal* appears the following —

Extract from a letter from the Rev. Titus Coan, dated Hilo (Sandwich Islands), May 16, 1841. God is not only working wonders in the moral and evil, but also in the physical world around us. You have heard of the great volcanic eruption near our station in 1840. Another scene, of a similar kind, has recently taken place about the same distance from us, but in a different direction, and directly in the rear of our station. On the 27th of January of the present year, just at the dawn of day, we discovered a rapid segregement of land and fire from near the summit of Mouna Roa, at an elevation of about 14,000 feet above the sea. This eruption increased from day to day for several weeks, pouring out vast floods of fiery lava, which spread down the side of the mountain, and flowed in broad rivers, throwing a terrific glare upon the heavens, and filling those lofty mountainous regions with a sheen of light. This spectacle continued till the molten flood had progressed 20 or 30 miles down the side of the mountain, and across a high plain which stretches between the bases of Mouna Roa and Mouna Kea. After many weeks, in company with Mr. Paris, the missionary for Kau—a station south of Hilo we penetrated through a deep forest, stretching between Hilo and the mountain, and reached the molten stream which we followed to the top of the mountain, and found its source in a vast crater, amidst eternal snow. Down the sides of the mountain the lava had now ceased to flow upon the surface; but it had formed for itself a subterranean duct, at the depth of 50 or 100 feet. This duct was reached, and down this fearful channel a river of fire was rushing at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, from the summit to the foot of the mountain. This subterranean stream we saw distinctly through several large apertures in the side of the mountain, while the burning flood rushed fearfully beneath our feet. Our visit was attended with peril and inconceivable fatigue, but we never regretted having made it, and we returned deeply affected with the majesty, the sublimity, the power, and the love of that God who "looketh on the earth and it trembleth, who touches the hills and they smoke; whose presence melts the hills, and whose look causes the mountains to flow down."

Mouna Roa is situated in Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands: it lies towards the south-west corner of the table-land, and its summit is 13,175 feet above the sea. No eruption of this mountain has hitherto been recorded: the crater has a circumference of about six miles and a quarter, and the ancient orifice is not less than twenty-four miles round. There are three other volcanoes in the island, besides conical peaks, which are, evidently, extinct volcanoes.

M. THIERS.

The prominent position taken up by M. Thiers, in the debates on foreign policy, in the French Chamber, induces us to present our readers with the annexed portrait and memoir sketch.

PORTRAIT OF M. THIERS.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was born at Marseilles, on the 16th of April, 1797. His mother belonged to a good family, but his father was a humble locksmith. He was educated at the Imperial College of Marseilles, and studied civil law at AIX. During his residence at Aix (1815) he made himself notorious by his violent language against the Government, and his praises of the Republic and empire; indeed, to such an extent did he carry his language, that he had frequent interviews with the Commissary of Police. It is related of him, that, whilst a student, the Academy of Aix offered a prize for the best composition, the subject being "the praise of Vauvenargues." Thiers produced an elaborate and well written work, decidedly the best, but the judges refused giving the praise to the young Jacobin. Before, however, any decision was come to, an article was sent from Paris, with a request that the letter accompanying it, which contained the name of the author, should not be opened until after the prize had been awarded. The judges were unanimous, and the prize accorded to the Parisian composition. The letter was unsealed, and the author's name appeared to be Thiers. This mystification created him many enemies.

M. Thiers practised for some time at Aix, but without success, and determined on seeking fortune in Paris. He took up his lodgings in the obscure Passage Montesquieu, and his furniture consisted of a deal bedstead and chest of drawers, two chairs, and a black pantechable. How different the residence of M. Thiers at the present day—one of the most sumptuous hotels on the Place St. George, most gorgeously furnished.

Thiers was now taken by the hand by Manuel, the great Liberal orator, expelled from the Chamber of Deputies during the Administration of M. Villele, in 1823. Manuel introduced him to M. Lafitte, and he soon became one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, a paper then most powerful. M. Thiers's contributions were soon noticed, and he was admitted into the saloons of M. Casimir Perrier, Count Flahaut, Baron Lowe, and Prince Talleyrand, the most eminent politicians of the day.

M. Thiers now produced his work of the French Revolution, which, although it created him many enemies, yet ranked him amongst the most celebrated historians. About this time an obscure German bookseller, named Schubert, made the acquaintance of Thiers, and introduced him to Baron Cotta, another German bookseller, immensely rich. M. Cotta took a great fancy to Thiers, and made him a present of a share in the *Constitutionnel*, then very productive—now

worth nothing! M. Thiers, having thus become a newspaper proprietor, descended from the fourth story became a man of fashion—frequented Tortoni's, paraded the Bois de Boulogne on horseback.

In 1824, Thiers, in conjunction with Armand Carrel, founded the *National*, a most violent paper, declaring everlasting war to Prince Polignac until the lay the unfortunate Ordonnances appeared. On the morning of the 26th of July, 1830, the editors of the different papers held a meeting at the office of the *National*, and agreed to sign a protest. M. Thiers was the first who put his name to this important document, an act by which he risked his head. The Revolution now broke out, and M. Thiers with much favour by the House. The Lafitte Administration did not last long, and was replaced on the 13th March, 1831, by Casimir Perrier. The politics of M. Perrier were decidedly opposed to those of M. Lafitte, who became head of the Opposition. M. Lafitte and his political friends naturally thought that Thiers was with them; but what was their astonishment on the first day of the opening of the Parliament to hear a speech from him against them, and in favour of the new Minister. M. Thiers excused himself for thus brashly ratting, by saying that he sacrificed his private opinions to the public good. At the death of Casimir Perier, on the 16th of October, 1831, Thiers became Minister of the Interior, and Marshal Soult President of the Council. Thiers and Soult soon began disputing, and Soult was obliged to retire, and was replaced by Marshal Gerard; but, not agreeing with Thiers, he retired, and shortly after the Ministry was broken up

In 1833 M. Thiers again took office as Minister of the Interior, under Marshal Mortier; disputes arose, and the Ministry was dissolved. M. Thiers for a few months office, under the Duc de Broglie, having M. Guizot for Minister of Religion. It was under this Administration that Fieschi fired at the King: Thiers was at the time by the side of his Majesty. Soon, serious dissensions arose between Thiers and Guizot, the result of which was, the Duc de Broglie and M. Guizot retired, and Thiers became President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Thiers, differing with the King relative to a Spanish intervention, retired, and was replaced by Count Molé. The coalition of Guizot and the Ultras next compelled Molé to retire, and Thiers once more took the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Guizot was Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Lord Palmerston and the affairs of the East then compelled Thiers to retire, and he was replaced by M. Guizot.

M. Thiers has a great flow of language, but a squeaking, disagreeable voice; he possesses much imagination, but no solidity of conception; in one word, M. Thiers is what the French call a "Brouillon."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, Jan 28th.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 29th.—Day 8 h. 52 m. long.
TUESDAY, 30th.—King Charles I. Martyred.
WEDNESDAY, 31st.—Hilary Term ends.
THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends.
FRIDAY, 2nd. Purification. Candlemas Day.
SATURDAY, 3rd Blaise.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 3.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 15	8 51	5 2	19 38	11 31	4 31	5 0	0 7	5 0	0 ..	1 28	1 45

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Calchus*" *is thanked; but the desirable subjects are those of contemporaneous interest.*
"*J. O. S.*," *Gosport.—The subject is too antiquarian, except for incidental illustration.*
"*Trotcoddle*," *Coleford.—We think not.*
We have received, from the members of the Council of the Ward of Walbrook, a copy of the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Stephen's, in which we find Mr. Alderman Gibbs to be a creditor to a considerable amount
"*The First Subscriber*," *at Reading.—See No. 51 of our journal for an engraving of the residence of the poet Moore.*
"*C. T. F. South*"—*We have received a sheet of Parliamentary Predictions*
"*Edinburgh*."—*The article referred to appeared only in a small portion of the impression.*
"*A Subscriber*" *from the Isle of Man and* "*W. H. B.*" *will perceive that we have availed ourselves of their obliging communications.*
"*C. H. Mayhew*," *Secretary to the Metropolitan Drapers' Committee.—We received in due time the ticket of admission to the meeting at Exeter-hall on Tuesday last, but could not, on account of inadvertence, give any present there with the interior of Exeter-hall, which has already been more than once engraved in our journal.*
"*A Lover of Music*." *Yarmouth.—Of any use earlier.*
"*R. S. V. P.*" *At present we cannot find room.*
"*W. C.*," "*Strood.—See next Stamp Returns, which will be published in about a month, which will, we think, prove our paper to command the largest circulation in the kingdom.*
"*Bob Cratchit.*"—*If our correspondent will obtain for us from the Edinburgh manager copies of the address and prologue, we will insert them*
"*J. E. H.*," "*Great Swanton Rectory, is thanked for the suggestion, which, however, we cannot at present entertain.*
"*A Lady.*"—*We do not recommend either.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Ilnlesworth.—*"*Mabel Marchmont*" *can only be obtained in our journal.*
"*Piper*" *should try.*
"*Three of Us,*" *Manchester;* "*A Saxon Settler in Ulster.*"—*We do not denote our approval of the conduct of parties by illustrations.*
"*John.*"—*The West Indian voyage is now usually performed in three weeks.*
"*Jones E.*" *is too credulous in believing the promises of persons whose object is too flimsy for the many. The price of Vols. II. and III. is 18s. each.*
"*C. B. S.*"—*We will not last until Lent.*
"*C. F. S.*," *Northampton-terrace.—The Mechanical System is better suited for a scientific journal than the columns of a newspaper.*
"*A Working Man,*" *Lanchouse, is thanked for his praise of our special correspondent in Ireland.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The portrait of the Rev. B. W. N. shall appear soon.*
"*P. C.*," *Lutterworth.—Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch?*
"*A Clergyman,*" *west of the banks of the Tamar, wishes to correct an error in our last week's paper on the number of Sundays in February of Leap Year. The last year, our correspondent is right in, which there were five Sundays in February was 1836, and the next will be 1852.*
"*Verax.*" *We have not room for the translation.*
"*C. E.*," *Bath, is thanked for the suggestion, but the incident is of too old a date. We shall be happy to hear again from our correspondent.*
"*A Pupil.*" *Camberwell.—The informant is reached us too late for insertion in our present No. of Camberwell New Church.*
"*L. L. W.*"—*The subjects are good of their kind, but, through pressure of news, we can rarely avail ourselves of them.*
"*J. M. B.*," *Liverpool. Declined.*
"*B. Z.*"—*Our reply was correct. The work recommended was Roland's work on fencing.*
"*J. G. K.*," *Blanchville, Kilkenny.—Mr. Delaporte, pruntseller, of Regent-street, may possibly have the print.*
"*R. G. P.*," *Cork. The Yorkshire society's schools would not be a reasonable illustration; but a more fitting opportunity may occur.*
"*W. D. M.*"—*At present we have not room.*
"*Capt. S.*," *Newry.—The Lord Mayor of London (Sir John Pirie) received his baronetcy in consequence of the birth of the Prince of Wales.*
"*A. G. P.*," *Dublin. See the first page of the present number.*
"*J. T. C.*"*s* "*St. George's East*" *ingenuity is too laudatory.*
"*A Novice.*"—*The announcement was inadvertently made, but the portrait shall soon appear.*
"*J. J.*," *Castle Bromwich.—Will our correspondent forward a sketch?*
"*A Scotch Liberal.*"—*We are unapprised of the slightest feeling of party.*" *We should no doubt soon separate the cause of humanity*
"*G. C.*" (*Nemesis.*) *We have not room for long political contributions.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Macclesfield.—Write the line.*
"*J. M.*," *Oswell College. The comparison of the powers of the Haarlem, York, and Birmingham (Town-hall) organs, published about 1830, placed the latter nearly equal in power, if not in tone, to the first named instruments; and, as several improvements have since been made in the Birmingham organ, we should say it is not inferior to any organ in the world.*
"*J. J.*"—*See our present number.*
"*R. S. T. S.*," *Greenwich.—We cannot insert the petition, but will not relax in our advocacy of its prayer.*
"*H. P. J.*," *Wallington. Certainly not*
"*I. S.*"—*The new arrangement for inserting the Fashions once a month, instead of weekly, has been already explained.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The articles on Floriculture will be resumed in the spring.*
"*J. N.*," *Manchester.—The letter has been forwarded.*
"*Spratt,*" *Edinburgh.—We do not know, but we were much concerned near of Capt. Basil Hall's attack of paralysis some time since*
"*F. J.*" *Dudley.—Marshal Soult visited England on the coronation of her Majesty, in 1838, and once previously. Eight shillings would be high.*
"*T. P.*" *Manchester.*—"*A Constant Subscriber,*" "*Yorke.*"—*Intangible.*

CHESS "*M.*"—1. *The pawn can give check immediately on being exchanged for the queen.* 2. *You must mate him in fifty moves, or the game will be drawn.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" "*Latruncular,*" *you can have two or more queens on the board at once.*
"*A Young Beginner.*"—*You cannot castle when in check.*
"*Some Subscribers,*" "*J. S. P.*" —*Want of space has compelled us to omit the games between Messrs. St. Amant and Staunton for two or three weeks, but we will endeavour to make up for lost time.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1844.

TRIALS IN IRELAND.

It will be seen that our Special Correspondent has amply recorded the progress of the State Trials in Ireland, and reflected something of the tone of public feeling about them in the sister kingdom. We deem it better, while the prosecution is pending, to abstain from leading remark either upon the gravamen of the charge against the traversers, or how far—as the evidence advances—it appears to be or not to be substantiated. But with the exception of those blunders of circumstance of which we had last week gravely to complain, we must confess that we cannot find in the *modus operandi* of the Crown—in the practical conduct of the case—any of that virulence, malignity, and anxiety for conviction with which the Government, and particularly the Attorney-General—(as its chief law officer in the prosecution)—is aspersed by the traversers and their friends. During the preliminaries to the trial we had to complain, and we did so in a strongly rebukeful spirit, that the Attorney-General did not grant the four days extra time to plead, which he might have given with such perfect grace and propriety, without allowing the point to go to needless litigation; but since the commencement of the real drama, of the actual trial, we have not for the life of us been able to discover either petulance, violence, or want of dignity in the conduct of the proceedings on the part of the Crown.

When the Attorney-General opened the case, he made use of strong language in declaring that he would prove the existence of a foul and extensive conspiracy, and that *onus probandi* rests upon him still; but in the whole course of his simple, and, as we thought, temperate statement in detail, he did not evince the slightest desire to exaggerate—he plunged into no fiery declamation—he made no appeal to the fears, the passions, or the politics of the jury—he did not rave against the acts of the traversers, or use strong denouncements to excite or to inflame, but calmly and blandly he conducted his statement to its conclusion, and so far as his manner was concerned (we leave his matter to its proper test of proof), if it was not forcible, it was certainly fair. The *Standard* characterizes it as a masterpiece of Bar eloquence; but in this matter we do not pin our faith to the *Standard*. The *Post* thinks it was not half powerful enough—that it did not make as much of the business as it should, and in this matter we do not pin our faith to the *Post*. The fact is, that it was not very eloquent; but for being the less eloquent it was the more just. It avoided exasperation, and that is just what it ought to have avoided, as we believe.

On the other hand it must be confessed that the traversers have tried their utmost at provocation. We have strongly advocated fair play for them, and strenuously we will advocate it still. But we are not quite sure that they do not expect it all on *one side*, and that there is a sort of Irish reciprocity in the fair play they want They have left no means untried, either without or within the court, to make the trial unpopular, and to get up an execration against the law-officer of the Crown. They have applied smarting-rods to the Attorney-General, both at public meetings and through the press. In squib-verse, sarcastic prose, and violent personal invective, he has been lashed from one end to the other of Dublin town; and really he has taken the abuse with very dignified complacency, notwithstanding the irritability of temper which is said to be his ban. On the part of the Crown there have been no political demonstrations in Dublin to counteract the agitation, which is listlessly allowed to take its course. And again, we cannot conceal the fact, that in the Court of Queen's Bench every possible expedient has been hit upon by the traversers to achieve the purposes of delay, which would be almost equivalent to defeating the ends of justice, inasmuch as the avowed object is to bring Parliamentary discussion to bear upon the trials, and so create external influences and impressions, which might affect, not only the minds of the jury, but the tone of feeling of the whole people of Ireland. It seems, therefore, to us, that the traversers are the more violent party of the two, and that the charge of practical animosity to them, on the part of the Attorney-General, is laid at the wrong door.

We shall be glad to find the Crown as mild in its temper, through the whole of this remarkable prosecution, as it has been hitherto. The trial itself was a necessity. There is no escaping from that fact. It is its end that is a mystery—its result that is vague and undefined—whether conviction or acquittal ensue. All we pray is, that, come what may, it may terminate in the cause of justice and the good of Ireland, and without caring, politically, either for the traversers or the Government, we again ejaculate—May God defend the right!

There is a case reported this week of the conviction of some delinquent persons for keeping a gambling house, in which the evidence adduced by the prosecutor is of itself of the most revolting nature; and, as it generally happens that persons frequenting gambling houses are as lewd as persons keeping them, the profligate testimony we allude to need excite no emotion of surprise. There is a detail in the case of just such heartless schemes of robbery as are commonly concocted, either to perfect the ruin of the play-spendthrift, or to lure new victims into the infectious den; there is a display of ready slang, chuckling over a career of debauchery and crime; there is an exposure, that persons of rank and station have degraded themselves by foul contact with sharpers and knaves; in short, there is such a picture as honesty shudders at, and virtue loathes; and we point to it from this page, that its warning may not be lost upon society. We feel a sort of regret in reading the case, that the prosecutor, who participated in the crime and lost, could not be punished as well as the wretches who participated in it and gained. But, in any event, it is satisfactory to know that punishment did ensue, and that thus another inducement is held out to parishes to root out the gambling houses from their streets, and send the scorching retribution of offended justice into those pestilent caverns of crime, ruin, and remorse.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to that part of the letter of our correspondent in Ireland which touches on the conduct of the *Morning Herald* newspaper, in reference to the confidential communications from Dublin of a person in its employ which that journal betrayed, without his sanction, to the Government, and handed over, without permission of the writer, to be used for the purposes of a Crown prosecution. For the honour of journalism, we hope we may assert that such a gross breach of trust could not have occurred in any other establishment in the world; and as the proprietorship of that paper has changed hands, we hope that the whole press of the country may never have blushing occasion to feel itself degraded and dishonoured in that quarter again.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The usual routine of healthful exercise has been observed at Windsor Castle during the week, her Majesty and the infantine members of the Royal Family frequently taking carriage airings, whilst his Royal Highness Prince Albert enlisted himself with increased avidity in the sports of the field.

We regret to learn that Baroness Brunnow, the lady of his Excellency the Russian Minister, has been taken suddenly and seriously ill.

Lord Stanley had a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening at his residence in St. James's-square. The Lord Chancellor and Earl of Ripon were prevented by indisposition from dining with his Lordship.

The Duke of Wellington's annual official full dress banquet, on Wednesday next, is to be given to a party of forty-six ministerial Peers, including the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir Ed. Knatchbull. The council sat three hours.

The Earl of Aberdeen returned to town on Tuesday morning from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor, and visited Sir R. Peel after his arrival. A number of the Cabinet Ministers dined with the Noble Earl, at his lordship's residence in Argyll-street, in the evening.

The remains of the Marquis of Hastings were interred at Donnington with great funeral state, on Monday last.

The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank had an interview with Sir R. Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday morning, at the official residence of the Chancellor, in Downing-street.

PRESENT FROM HER MAJESTY.—We gave an account some ago of an accident which occurred to her Majesty on the preceding afternoon near Horton, by being nearly thrown out of a pony phaeton, which was turned upon its side in a ditch, owing to the bank sinking away in consequence of the rottenness of the earth after a sudden thaw. Upon that occasion her Majesty returned to Windsor in a four-wheeled chaise belonging to Mr. Holderness, of Horton, whose lady was driving close to the vicinity of the accident at the time. Her Majesty has graciously condescended to be remembered by Mrs. Holderness, a very elegant pair of silver candlesticks highly chased, bearing her Majesty's initials, surmounted with an imperial crown.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.—ST. PETERSBURGH, Jan. 8.—The solemn celebration of the betrothal of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandrina Nicolaevna, youngest daughter of the Emperor, with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas of Hesse, the Danish Crown, took place yesterday at the Winter Palace. After the ceremony the august betrothed presented their thanks to their Majesties, who then joined in their congratulations, with all the other members of the Imperial family.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Jan. 24.—The Reader in Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, at the Clarendon, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at one o'clock. The Regius Professor of Modern History will read his lectures on the Life of Cromwell during the present term. The days of lecture will be Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock, P.M., to commence from Thursday February 1st.

The following appointments have taken place The Rev. Edward Lane Sayer, M.A., of St. John's College, to the living of Pulloxhill, Bedfordshire (patron, Sir Culling Carrington Smith); the Rev. Fowler, B.A., of Magdalene College, to the rectory of Theydon, Garnon, Essex. The Rev. Thomas William Beesley, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Woodbridge, Suffolk. The Rev. Charles Hamilton Bowen, B.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Luke's, Liverpool. The Rev. John Hodgkinson, M.A., of St. John's College, to the vicarage of Stronsal with Rousay, near York value, £195.

An ordination will be held on Sunday, the 28th of January, by the Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich.

The Bishop of Winchester will consecrate a new church and burial ground at Barton Village, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on the 1st of February.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, the Rev. Henry Harding, M.A., rector of Aldridge, was collated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese to the prebendal stall of Dernford, in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. HOBLER.—We regret to state that the venerable Mr. Hobler, who was clerk at the Mansion House for fifty-four years, died on Monday morning last at his residence in Queen's-row, Pentonville. He was in his 89th year. He had only recently retired, and his portrait had within a few weeks past been hung up in the Justice-room at the Mansion House, as a mark of respect for his long services. An excellent portrait with a correct biographical memoir of this useful and respected public servant, may be found in Number 80 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FEVER AND SMALL-POX IN SOUTHWARK.—At an inquest which was held on Monday before Mr. Payne, it was stated that small-pox and fever were very prevalent in the lower parts of Southwark, particularly at Bankside. A jury was sworn, and proceeded to view the locality, when there in one family lying dead, and that nine had recently died there, though there were but few inhabitants in it. The Coroner asked if vaccination had been resorted to? The parties said that it had, but he suspected that it had been imperfectly performed. Another juror said, that in some parts there were above half the inhabitants affected by small-pox or fever, which was attributed to the present unseasonable close state of the weather.

THE MASONIC BALL.—The annual ball in aid of the funds by which the asylum for the aged and decayed Masons is supported took place on Tuesday night in the great room at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The attendance of company was more numerous than on any previous occasion, and the dancing was carried on for many hours with great spirit. The assemblage at the noon at 12 o'clock was particularly lively and gratifying. In the large room adjoining the ball-room, refreshments were furnished to the company on a scale of liberality and elegance. This festival, as a whole, was excellently well conducted, and reflects praise on the stewards and directors of the festivities.

ORPHAN ASYLUM AT CLAPTON.—On Monday the annual general meeting of the patrons and friends of this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the election of a number of children to be received into the asylum, and for general purposes. J. Capel, Esq., in the chair. The number of children receiving benefits of the charity at the date of the last report was 384, but the present number, including those elected on the present occasion, the report stated to be 401. The report was received with great satisfaction, and unanimously adopted. The meeting then proceeded to the election of additional children of the asylum, when candidates for 23 boys and girls were elected.

THE POOR NEEDLEWOMEN.—At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the North London Ophthalmic Institution, which took place on the 18th instant, at the Freemasons' Tavern, it was stated in the report, that, out of 669 patients relieved during the past year, no less than 91 were poor needlewomen, whose eyes had been materially injured by the incessant application at the work required to earn a precarious subsistence. This was strongly dwelt upon by Sir George Staunton, Professor Owen, and others, as an evil arising out of the grinding system pursued by the cheap warehouses, which has not been sufficiently noticed, especially as it is a question concerning the eyesight of thousands, who, if rendered blind, would become burthens upon the parish.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The following notice was posted on the door of the Court of Chancery, on Wednesday:—"January 24th, the Lord Chancellor will not sit to-day." We understand that the noble and learned lord is suffering under a slight attack of lumbago, but it is expected he will be able to resume his official duties in a day or two.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above charity, established

at Mar[illegible] he relief by se[illegible]bathing of persons suffering from disease, &c., [illegible] on Thursday last at the London Coffee House; R. B. Cabbell, Esq., [illegible]. Newspaper reporters were admitted, a favour never before extended to them. Mr. Alderman Gibbs was not present; but a paper was handed in, purporting to be an audit of the accounts, from which is appeared that the accounts as examined were found to be strictly correct, there being a sum of £. 41 1s. 2d. due to the charity on the general account, and £323 1s. 8d. on the permanent account. After some discussion, the report was agreed to. The Rev. Mr. Hodgson addressed the meeting at some length, with reference to the irregular manner in which the affairs of the charity had been managed; and after some observations from Mr. Pye, Mr. Alderman Copeland, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Fairbrother, and other gentlemen, thanks were passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

BUILDING FOR THE DESTITUTE, HACKNEY-ROAD.—The annual meeting of [illegible] members of this society took place on Thursday last, at the London Tavern, [illegible]-gate-street, Mr. Foster in the chair. The object of the institution is to [illegible] place of refuge for young persons of both sexes during their term of imprisonment, &c. &c. From the report, it appeared that during the past year there have been 262 applications for admittance, of which number there were selected 172, which, together with 20[illegible] persons previously in the institution, made the total number 376, and since the commencement in 1805, 5998. The receipts for the year amounted to £4388 13s. 1d., there being, deducting the expenditure, a balance remaining with the treasurers. The report having been received and adopted, the usual business was gone through, and the proceedings terminated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL. EXTRAORDINARY RESULT OF MEDICAL SKILL.—On Wednesday morning, Mary Cribb, aged forty, servant to Mr. Stone, in St. James's churchyard, was discovered by her fellow-servants suspended over a staircase by a rope, her master being immediately called, but no time in rescuing her from her awful situation, when she was found in a state of insensibility. Mr. Prowse was sent for, and bled her, after which she was taken to the infirmary, where the following events were resorted to, for restoring animation:—Bleeding from the jugular and bronchial veins, salts of ammonia applied to the nose, ginger-wine with cold water to the head and chest, and a long-continued and powerful stream of electricity. Every one of these means was applied from a quarter before nine till one o'clock, without intermission, at which latter hour she evinced some symptoms of recovery, but it was not till a quarter to six o'clock that consciousness was restored to enable her to recognise her sister. From that hour to the present time she has been gradually getting better, and strong hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery, although as yet she has no recollection of any circumstance subsequent to the preparing of the dinner on the forenoon of the previous day. She appears to think that her illness was occasioned by her having fallen down the stairs. Mr. Stone had heard a noise similar to that made by the woman, when rescued, for ten or fifteen minutes previously, from which it would appear that she had been suspended during that time. The coroner has since been [illegible] to have had to her to commit the rash act.

DARLINGTON.—WHITE SLAVERY.—A circumstance which strikingly illustrates the effect of protracted factory labour on the health, occurred a day or two ago in Darlington. A female, named Mary Thompson, aged twenty-three years, died suddenly, on her way from the factory of Messrs. Pease and Co., where she had been employed for several years, and latterly from six in the morning till nine at night. It appeared that she was leaving her work, with three other females, when she was heard to give an hysterical laugh, and shortly after she fell to the ground, and, on being lifted up, gave a heavy groan, and immediately expired.

EPSOM.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ARSON.—Two men, named Edmund Langley and Alfred Amsden, the former keeping a petty chandler's shop at Langley Broom, between Slough and Colnbrook, and the other a shoemaker, lodging in the same house, with whom was rented by Langley of a person named Dewley, were brought before the Eton bench of magistrates on Monday morning in custody of the police, charged with arson. It appeared from the evidence of the several witnesses who were examined, that a strong light was observed in two or three rooms in the house, between five and six o'clock on Sunday morning, by some persons who was passing by. The persons who lived next door were immediately aroused from their beds, and upon their entering the house of the prisoner Langley, it was found to be entirely stripped of its furniture, with the exception of part of a bedstead, which was tied up behind a door. Upon going up stairs a large fire was found in the grate, with a bed-post, one end in the grate and the other resting on the floor, in flames; and also, piled up on the side of the fireplace, and likewise burning, an old picture-frame and a boot-tree, partly consumed, and several pieces of dry wood. The mantel-piece, composed of wood, had also ignited. A fire was also found in the grate in the back room of the ground floor, the chimney in flames, and upwards of two bushels of burning soot on the floor. In the front room on the same floor there was likewise a fire in the grate, but not a single person was found in the house. On the top of the [illegible] were [illegible]

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

THE PROCESSION THROUGH DAME STREET.

IRELAND AND THE STATE TRIALS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Dublin, Jan. 24

Here is another letter *de omnibus rebus*, but, most of all, as it should be, about the absorbing topic of the state trials. As far as I can judge here, these remarkable prosecutions appear to be creating a profound sensation in England; and the tone of English opinion with regard to them is even here more looked to than the strong party articles of the Dublin press. The presence of so strong a corps of London reporters and correspondents as we have here at present fixes the eye of curiosity upon the results of their mission, and there is a great *cacoethes* to know what "my masters" of the leviathan journalism of London will have to say about the Irish row. The great space, too, which the metropolitan papers have devoted to the trials—almost to the exclusion of other topics of public intelligence—tests the importance in which they are held in England, and how deeply those "who hold the Union dear" believe the peace of both countries to be involved in their conclusion. When that conclusion may arrive it would be indeed hard to speculate upon. Unless the jury should fall sick, and I am inclined to think that none of them will *feign* to do so, six weeks, at least, seems to be their very shortest limit. I know that the Crown has subpœnaed more than a hundred witnesses, and that one who stands about eighty on the list (at present not twelve have been examined), has got leave of absence to go into the country for a few days. So that, what with the Crown phalanx, the traversers' own army of evidence, and the ponderous interruptions of counsel upon points, there is pleasant prospect of an eternal dilatory dalliance; and we may say "*avez vous fini?*" to this trial long before it will be able to answer in the affirmative! What you will do for efficient Parliamentary reporters in London, when the Session arrives, or what effect the opening debates of the Legislature will have upon the trial itself, are other speculations, which have each their share of puzzle in the solving; but, indeed, for straightforward people, the whole business affords a very pretty labyrinth as it stands.

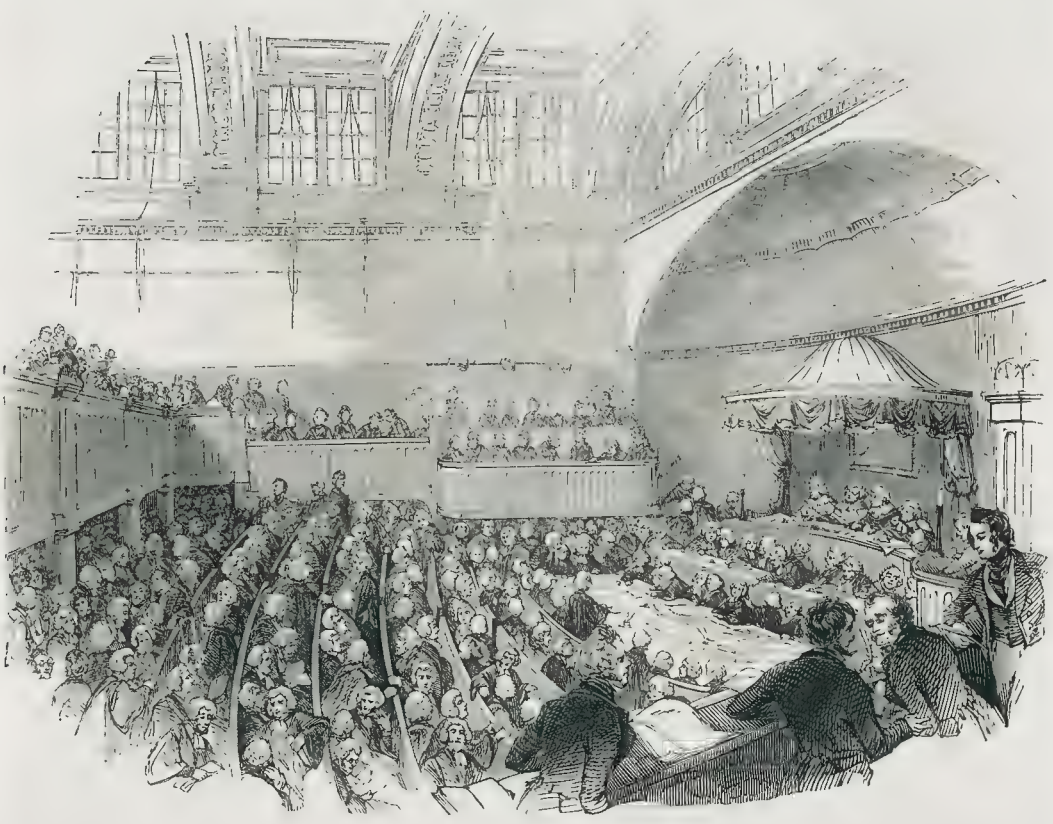
Whatever the result, the agitation itself has a very mischievous effect upon social Dublin—ay, and upon Dublin commercial, too. I have been here long enough to discover and to regret this. I told you that the Dublin people evinced more quiet and less excitement than we do in London over great topics of national disturbance—and the fact is so; but, nevertheless, men's minds are absorbed in the contemplation—though it be comparatively a passive one—of their religious and political position; their hearts dwell upon it, their thoughts cling to it, they leave their homes and business to run after and to watch, they whet their appetites and season their punch with it, they carry it into the bosom of their families and bring its spice and flavour into their home discourse, they present it from a newspaper or over a snuff-box to their companions and their friends—in a word, it is their public idol and their household god, and no considerations of worldly interest or advantage can ever eradicate it from their spirit till some climax shall bring a period of repose. Thus it is, that, without noise, without fussiness or needless turmoil, without any vivacious or boisterous hurry, without any apparent flurry of the spirit, Dublin devotes itself entirely to religion or politics, and absorbs its being in these state prosecutions. But really trade is in a great measure paralyzed by this; and although there are plenty of rich capitalists in the city (who, by the way, ominously refuse to lay out their money in the present state of things), yet there is a startling amount of poverty pervading the daily trade, and the only sort of people who seem to be really flourishing are the newsvenders, the lawyers, and the proprietors of lodging-houses and hotels. Living is cheap, rents are dear; but, otherwise, there is nothing stirring but "stagnation" and the state trials.

In fact, the chief business of the inhabitants seems to be the running backwards and forwards to and from the Four Courts, asking each other on the road who is under examination, or whether the Crown or the traversers are addressing the bench, or what fun is in court (for there is none out of it), or what came of the meeting at Lord Charlemont's (of which anon), or how the "Protestans" got on at the Rotunda, and such like effusions of curiosity, until the courts close, and then it is "home to dinner," with a running commentary upon the town hearsay until the papers are out, and then a running commentary upon the evidence when the papers are read. And so poor trade ponders over its depopulated counters and its empty tills, and business shakes its drooping head at agitation, as much as to say "Arrah, when will ye be done wid me, ye unconscionable baste?"

And this is felt by all classes—or rather by the only two classes there are—Protestants and Catholics—Conservatives and Repealers—alike. One party says that agitation is the killing mischief, and wish Dan at the Devil; the other sees a revival of commerce and endless prosperity in Repeal—and pretty animated women in the shops (who have nothing else to do, like Molly Bawn's stars), will tell you, in a sweet whining brogue, and with eyes half subdued by sorrowfulness, or half lit up with smiles, that it's "only that wretch Dan," or that it's "nothing under Heaven but the lack of Repale that's ruinin' them entirely." All the ladies here are politicians, and full of vivacity and partizanship in private—tinging their generous festivities and profuse hospitality with sparkling episodes of feminine enthusiasm, which, before general society, none but your high-spirited and uncurbed Irish gentlewoman would have the courage to display. Several laughing and startling instances of the sharp and warm political sallies of the Irish ladies have half amazed, and quite delighted me, during the short time that I have partaken the charm of their society in "Dublin Town." Apropos of the ladies, may I not, before abandoning "the darling theme," just hint that "it is a glorious sight to see" them on a fine day pouring out a bevy of beauty into Sackville-street promenade, their eyes sparkling with political fervour—their rosy cheeks of health (for as they ride about at other times in the open cars, the lovely tinge of freshness wooes them through the glowing air) deepening their

O'CONNELL LEAVING THE ROBING ROOM FOR THE COURT.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.



THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—THE TRIAL.

colour under the excitement of political curiosity—stopping friends here—forming groups there—with the trials, and the trials only, in their looks and upon their lips; and the dear, resistless brogue enquiring after "wicked Dan," or "darling Dan," according to the predilection of the enchanting querist's heart! Yes, I tell you that the *tableaux vivants* which Irish beauty gathers in noble Sackville-street, under the animation of political excitement, might warm old Nelson from his column'd height, and certainly afford a sufficient excuse for my momentary digression from the active and earnest business of the absorbing trials themselves.

Revenons à nos moutons, however, and let us come to the

PROGRESS OF THE PROSECUTION.

The public papers—and the later communications of your own reporters here—will have made you acquainted with the routine of the trials, so far as they have proceeded; it will, therefore, be my business only to hold a sort of free commune with you upon the *personnel* of the evidence, and the impression it has made upon different parties'—and upon my own—minds.

You will see that the first witness examined was Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, the Government Reporter. Oh! what a cruel tearing was expected for this hapless gentleman! What eternal rolls of castigatory parchment were said to be hidden in the traversers' bags—what brief of torture to be lying under the traverser's noses for him! He was to be put upon the rack with a vengeance—he was to be *ill-Hughes'd* indeed! Pity had already crept into people's bosoms on his behalf, and Vengeance was half satisfied before his slaying began!

Oh! Mr. Hughes,
I'd not be in your shoes,

was the street impromptu that made the bridges echo and the Liffey bubble with dismay!

But all this was the "*parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*," not that we mean to make a mouse either of Mr. Hughes or his examination; but it soon became evident that the frog had swelled before the bull, and that the "bubble on the Liffey had burst!" Mr. Hughes was calmly examined, his torture was abrogated, and he was permitted to go through his arduous task like a self-possessed and straightforward gentleman. He spoke to the point, made no palaver; enunciated his answers with clearness, and, we notice, read his documents beautifully. He had avowed himself a Government Reporter at all the meetings he attended spoke out in that capacity and applied for documents in that capacity only. He cleared up the mistake he had involuntarily made as to identity in his first depositions by stating that he had immediately corrected that mistake to the Crown Solicitor and his head clerk—he repeated upon oath his declaration that Tom Steele had really quoted—

"Behemoth, biggest-born of earth,
Upheaved its vastness."

And from all I can gather elsewhere, as well as from the *prestige* assumed from Tom's half-phrenzied poetical declamation, I have no personal doubt of the fact. At all events, the traversers did not think proper to examine him upon this point, but he was let down quietly, and left the court with golden opinions from all parties.

The evidence next in importance was that of Mr. Ross, who also sustained himself with considerable self-possession, and evinced some smartness of reply; but this gentleman did not come quite so well out of his ordeal as Mr. Hughes. Still he did not get the unmerciful flogging which it was expected would be administered, and the anticipation which made his examination an object of so much attraction to the audience, for what would have been "death to the witness would have been sport to them." Mr. Ross was a gentleman, I know of deservedly high reputation on the London press for his reporting qualifications, and was, respectively, one of the most efficient men upon the *Times* and *Chronicle*. No more able person could have been selected for the purposes of Government, and so Government seems to have imagined, for it has paid him four hundred pounds. Mr. Ross sees no reason why a newspaper reporter should not be examined, if properly subpœnaed, nor, I confess, do I. I cannot agree in the protest of the Dublin press, to the effect that the responsibilities of a reporter should exonerate a man from his duties as a citizen; and I think that either in his capacity of newspaper reporter, or Government reporter. Mr. Ross might have given evidence *sans tache*. But the complaints here, among the liberal press, and all the friends of the traversers, is, that Mr. Ross veiled one capacity in another, and procured, avowedly for the public journals, documents really meant for the private information of the Crown. Of this charge being true there is, to say the least, colourable

THE REPORTERS' BOX.

suspicion, and I cannot regard the position of Mr. Ross as at all enviable in this respect. Upon the whole, however, he escaped "not much scathed," although he had to answer questions concerning his personal affairs, which were, I think, ungenerously, if not unfairly, put by the traversers' counsel. He rather beat the Bar, however, over the questions about his politics, and created a great deal of laughter in the court. He was much exhausted with the fatigue of long reading, and, at the instance of the judges, was more than once relieved by the Clerk of the Court. Then he assumed, for the nonce, the character of an *Orangeman*, and sucked away at a genuine *St Michael* with refreshing vigour.

The next "pressman" examined was the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, Mr. Jackson, who, when the Crown had done with him, was taken in hand by Mr. Fitzgibbon, who lashed him, *con amore*, for nearly an entire day. I would not willingly witness a repetition of that flagellation -it was crucifying. The witness was alternately vexed, bullied, and confused by it, until, I fear, he nearly ruined his evidence, damaged himself, and placed the former proprietors of the *Morning Herald* in a position degrading and disgraceful in the extreme. I have no word to say against the present dynasty of that journal, but I will speak my mind, as every one in Dublin is doing, about the disclosures of this curious evidence. I can almost more pity than condemn Mr. Jackson, whose weakness and indecision are but too apparent, and seem, moreover, to have been externally controlled, but I can find no terms of reproach too strong for the journal, which not only controlled but betrayed them. Mr. Jackson was a chance contributor of some lively pleasantries—half fact, half fiction—which used to appear in the *Morning Herald* as reports of the "Kilrush Petty Sessions." They attracted some notice in London, and so far won the approval of the proprietors that they made Mr. Jackson the offer of their "Dublin correspondence," at the paltry pittance of three guineas per week. Living, however, is cheap here as I have said, and young men in Ireland, without private property and perhaps with a family, are glad to obtain even so small a certainty where the labour is not great, although the responsibility is—as it has turned out—important. Mr. Jackson took the birth—sent daily his confidential communications to the *Morning Herald;* that journal kept them after use—reserved them as matter for a Government prosecution—betrayed them, without consulting Mr. Jackson, into the hands of the Crown Solicitor, and the first intimation their writer receives of the shameful fact, comes in the shape of a visit from the Irish official, who lays before him the whole of his treasured correspondence, with a letter from his proprietors commanding him to seal it with his initial verification! I am sorry that Mr. Jackson had the weakness to initial those documents—though I can well make much and sorrowful allowance for the predicament of a young and nervous man, with a family, placed in the alternative of losing his immediate means of subsistence, or of verifying documents which he had after all really written. I know that his true course would have been to have spurned the injunction of the paper that had betrayed him without his knowledge—and we wish he had done so, if only to have spared himself the ordeal of the traversers' fierce examination. But I recall the conduct of the *Morning Herald* as bad and mean, and treacherous in the extreme, and I am only glad that it has abandoned the dynasty that could involve its character by the commission of such an act.

Having thus dismissed the three features of first importance in the evidence at the commencement of the trials, and which form the real topics of Dublin conversation, I shall leave your readers to gather the substance of the remaining testimony from your reports, merely calling your attention to a sort of practical self perpetrated by O'Connell upon the Crown during the course of Tuesday's proceedings.

Although a prisoner, and under heavy recognizances, he, with one of the other traversers, Tom Steele, left the court, and hurried away as fast as they could fly to a meeting at the Conciliation Hall, where Dan succeeded in delivering himself of a short and fiery oration, Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., and the descendant of Brian Boru, being in the chair. Dan and his brother traversers, however, being missed by the Attorney-General, were soon fetched back by a mandate from the Court of Queen's Bench, but not, as I have said, before he had had his say—and for the first, and, I suppose, the Attorney-General will take care *last* time, sold the Government. You will have seen that Justice Burton being unwell, and absent, in consequence, from court, the traversers applied to postpone the trials for his recovery, but without success. This is only another instance, however, of the arduous and persevering struggle for delay, which the traversers have manifested all through this momentous prosecution.

MEETING AT CHARLEMONT HOUSE.—[illegible] the Earl of Charlemont, a meeting of Liberal peers, [illegible] Commons, and other gentlemen, took place on Thursday at Charlemont House, Portland-square, "to consider the course most judicious to be adopted in the present state of Ireland." Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen who attended—upwards of fifty—were the following:—The Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Leitrim, Earl of Mountcashel, Earl of Miltown, Viscount Acheson, Lord Stuart De Decies, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., Sir John Burke, Bart, Sir Valentine Blake, Bart, Sir John Power, Bart, James [illegible], M.P., Robert Archbold, M.P., Mathew Corbally, Esq., M.P., [illegible], M.P., A.B. Blake, George Roe, Esq., Thomas Hutton, Esq., [illegible], Peter Purcell, Esq., Shafto Adair, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., Hon. Charles Trench, Stephen Dickson, Esq., Harold Crosthwaite, Esq., Joseph Brady, M.P., John H. Talbot, Esq., Hon. Col. Southwell, Marmaduke C. Roberts, Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Stephen Grehan, Esq. The Right Hon. D. R. Pigot was prevented by illness from attending. The circular convening the meeting was marked private.

Speeches were made, and resolutions passed, having a tendency similar to that which marked the spirit of the aggregate meeting at the Music-hall, which you described and reported in your last number.

Dr. Giffard, the editor of the *Standard*, is in Dublin, and there is a rumour afloat, whether well-founded or otherwise I cannot inform you, that he has been subpœnaed (how, or why, or wherefore, I cannot imagine) by the Government upon the pending trials. If it be so, there will be a fine encounter between the illustrious Doctor and the traversers. At a great and most respectable MEETING OF PROTESTANT OPERATIVES, which took place on Tuesday evening at the Rotunda, Doctor Giffard sat on the left of the chair, and eloquently addressed an audience of near 2000 persons, amidst deafening cheers. The meeting was got up on behalf of Richard Oastler; and Busfield Ferrand, Esq., delivered at it a long and strong harangue, in which he most effectively pictured the evils of the factory slavery in England, the distress of the manufacturing districts under the march of machinery, and the curse of the Poor-law bill. All these Richard Oastler was for abrogating, and he loped soon to see that fine and honest philanthropist, not only out of prison, but in Parliament, and advocating the cause of the English and the Irish poor. Mr. Ferrand was listened to with much attention and sympathy, and responded to with the loudest acclamations. The Rev. Mr. Gregg and others also addressed the assembly.

I think I have now nearly exhausted for you the topics of the week, and therefore close my epistle.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

FIFTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

At ten o'clock the Court sat, and the traversers were duly attended.

Mr Charles Ross was further examined by Mr. Sergeant Warren. On the 28th of August last, witness was present at the Corn Exchange, and Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, and Mr. Ray were present, when the former brought forward his plan for the restoration of an Irish Parliament, and for ascertaining how many Repealers were in each district; witness was present on the 29th of August at the Association; on that occasion he did not take full notes of the proceedings, but only such parts as were material

Mr. Henn, Q.C., submitted that that had passed should have been given, and that the witness was not to judge of what was material.

Mr. Sergeant Warren contended that it would be a very novel doctrine to say, that a person was not to appear to any part of the proceedings of a meeting unless he reported the whole.

The Chief Justice said that he knew of no authority for the broad principle laid down by traversers.

Mr. Sergeant Warren was prepared to show that the witness had taken a note of the whole of Mr. O'Connell's speech.

Mr. Ross wished to mention that he did not in every instance take a short-hand note of the speeches; but where there was anything which he considered immaterial, he took looser notes, containing a summary only.

The Chief Justice.—Do you, however, mean to say that from the summary you recollect the substance which fell from Mr. O'Connell. Witness. Certainly.

Mr. Henn cross-examined Mr. Ross to show that he could only give the topics, and not the particular parts of which he gave a summary.

The Solicitor General insisted that the Crown had a perfect right to have read those parts of which he had a full note; and as to other portions the traversers might supply them if they considered them material.

The Chief Justice.—We will act in conformity with all law that is to be found on the subject, and admit the evidence.

Mr. Ross then read the opening part of the speech of Mr. O'Connell, when announcing the preparing of an address to the subjects of the British Crown in all parts of the empire, and commenting on the Queen's Speech, which he designated, "as the essence of imbecility and insanity. It was the Speech however, of her Ministers—and this he wished to be distinctly understood." He also read, "So help him Heaven, if it had not been that the Queen had a large family, her life might not be safe in the hands of Peel for 24 hours." The motion for preparing the address to the subjects of the Crown was carried on that occasion; witness was present at a meeting of the Association on the 6th of Sept.—Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Ray, and Mr. Steele, were present; Mr. O'Connell stated that the meeting at Clontarf would take place on the 8th of October, and the chair would be taken on the mounds where the Danes fell. The address was read by Mr. Ross at length, and it referred to a multiplicity of topics, including the formation of a council of 300, and the suggestion that the people might (although he did not recommend it) increase the potato crop, and leave the corn to rot on the ground, besides giving up the use of all excisable articles. The repeal wardens might be considered as returning officers, to whom the Queen might direct her writs for the assembling of the Irish Parliament. The witness read a passage, in which Mr. O'Connell said "Then the law did everything for the landlord, and nothing for the tenant, and this had been admitted by the Tory Lord Chief Justice." (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice seemed surprised at the sentiment attributed to him, laid down his pen, and, after looking at the traversers' counsel, smiled, and resumed taking his notes.

The witness was then examined as to the proceedings at Loughrea, at which were present Mr. O'Connell, Dr. Gray, and Messrs Barrett and Steele, and at which Mr. O'Connell promised the meeting to have the Repeal for them as a new year's gift for January, and that the Saxon stranger should not rule over Ireland.

Sergeant Warren.—What was your estimate of the number present at the meeting?

Witness.—About 12,000 (the Repeal papers estimated them at 150,000.) Having read the speech of Mr. O'Connell at the dinner, the witness next referred to the proceedings at the Corn Exchange on the 12th of September, when Mr. O'Connell presented the draft of an address to the subjects of the British Crown.

Much laughter was excited at an extract from the speech, in which Mr. O'Connell designated the English judges as the most stupid set of fellows that ever existed, and that he never judgment than they gave in the Presbyterian case had never been given on the other side of a very hot place.

Mr. Ross next read the counter-manifesto addressed to the subjects of the Crown, and which, to gain greater publicity, had been printed on a broad sheet.

The Court adjourned at one o'clock for half an hour

The examination of Mr. Ross was then resumed and he stated that on the 17th of September he attended the meeting at Clifden, at which Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele were present. Mr. Dillon Browne made a speech there, and stated that they came determined to fight to the death the battle of the constitution, and that they came there to show their strength, but not in violation of the law. He also dwelt on the difficulty of the British dragoons following their light cavalry through the recesses of their native mountains. Mr. O'Connell also spoke. (Passages were read from the addresses, and with how much applause appeared in the Attorney-General's statement.) The number of persons at the Clifden meeting amounted to about 5000. There was another meeting of the Association on the 27th September, and witness was furnished with a copy of a printed paper, signed, by order, T. M. Ray, and containing notices for the formation of arbitration courts; he also obtained, on the 16th of October, from D. Gray, the rules which were to regulate these courts; on the 23rd of September several arbitrators were named by the Association, and they returned thanks.

The next part of the evidence of this witness was a repetition of that of Mr. P. B. Hughes, proving again the language used at the meeting at Mullaghmast, and at the dinner in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henn.—Witness has been paid £400 since he came to Ireland; he got £50 for attending the Donnybrook meeting; he was in receipt of a salary last.

Mr. Henn asked the witness who suggested to him to come to Ireland, as he said he had been supported by some one; witness declined to answer, and

Mr. Serj. Warren contended that the question ought not to be answered, and cited the law as laid down in the last edition of "Phillips on Evidence," and in Hardy's case Judge Burton did not allow Mr Erskine to ask whether the witness was directed to go to the meeting by a man or woman

Mr Henn said that the Crown had asked the witness "Was it not suggested to him to come to Ireland?" leaving out the question, the defendant's counsel had a right to test the credit of the witness.

The Chief Justice. We are all of opinion there is no ground for the distinction, and the witness must be protected.

On the cross-examination of this witness, which was very protracted, it appeared that he had been in the habit of taking what he called "repeal notes of a great portion of the proceedings at the meetings, and that he had a number of which he deemed material. When called upon to explain exactly in passages by the traversers' counsel, he was unable to discover them in his notes. He stated that he felt much alarm at first at the notion of coming to Ireland, and had been much averse to his going there as a *Government* reporter. If he had got gone in the capacity of a newspaper reporter, he would not, he said, have come for anything; although he might have been induced to venture for £100,000, or even £75,000, but not for £50,000. He admitted, however, that the [illegible] and personal observation of the state of Ireland had dissipated his apprehensions.

At the close of the cross-examination of Mr Ross the court rose.

SIXTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

At the opening of the Court another witness for the Crown, Mr. John Jackson, was examined by Mr. Hatchell. He stated that he is the Irish correspondent of the *Morning Herald*. The [illegible] was produced with a view to the identification of the several traversers, the [illegible] of which depended on the accuracy of various reports of the speeches at the Repeal Association. On his cross-examination he stated that [illegible] and documents forwarded by him to the *Morning Herald* had been [illegible] for the purpose of this prosecution. He referred to the [illegible] instructions from the late proprietor of that journal to [illegible] examination with Mr. Kemmis the Crown solicitor. He admitted that [illegible] been in the habit of employing short-hand writers, but did not write short-hand, that he generally copied his reports from the notes of other reporters, or cut them out from the morning papers published the next day after the meeting.

At the close of the cross-examination of this witness portions of the part of the traversers applied to have his evidence altogether expunged, as, upon his own showing, he was a totally incompetent witness

The Court considered the matter well deserving of consideration, but the present was not the time to argue it.

John Brown, printer to the Repeal Association, deposed to the fact of having been employed and paid by Mr. Ray, for printing, work done for the use of the Association, among which were pamphlets entitled "Report of Committee for Considering the Constitution of the Irish Parliament"—"Instructions for Appointment of Repeal Wardens"—"Address to the Subjects of the Queen"—"Rules of Arbitration Courts"—"Address of Association to the Inhabitants of Countries subject to the British Crown"—"Rules for the Regulation of the Arbitration Courts"—"Arbitration Summonses."

On the production of the document providing for the appointment of Repeal Wardens,

Mr. M'Donagh, Q.C., on the part of the traversers, objected to its production as evidence, it not being included in "the bill of particulars," supplied by the Crown. The learned counsel proceeded to argue against its reception at great length.

The Attorney-General contended that in a case of conspiracy they were not bound to state on the face of their bill of particulars the nature of the evidence on which they relied, and submitted that the document should be received as evidence.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., followed in support of the objection, and contended that inasmuch as the bill of particulars specified the periods at which the meetings took place, while there was no evidence before the Court to show at what time or in what year the document before the Court was printed and published, it could not be received.

After a long argument, the Court gave their decision for the admissibility of the document, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.—MONDAY.

The Court met at the usual hour (eleven o'clock), but it was found that Mr. Justice Burton was absent through indisposition.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., on the part of the traversers, objected to the trial proceeding in the absence of Mr. Justice Burton.

The Chief Justice said he would take a note of the objection, whereupon the Attorney-General said, that in the case of the Bristol riots, when one of the Judges was prevented by illness from attending the Court, the other Judges decided that the trial should proceed.

The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded to read the documents proved by Brown, the printer, on Saturday.

Thomas Thacker, a lithographic artist, proved the execution, in Holbrook's establishment, of the various cards of admission for associates, members, and volunteers, and deposed to the fact of several alterations having been made in the designs, at the suggestion of Mr. Ray and others of the traversers. He also proved the execution, at the same establishment, of "the Repeal Warden's Seal."

In the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. M'Donagh, Q.C., he stated that he was a loyal subject of her Majesty, and that he did not think that in taking those sketches, he was doing anything inconsistent with his allegiance to the Throne.

Isaac Gardiner, another artist in the employment of Holbrook, proved that he had assisted in the execution of the cards, in the ordinary way of business.

Several other persons were produced to prove the delivery of the cards at the Repeal Association, but it did not appear that any of the traversers were present at the delivery.

Among the documents printed at Holbrook's was the form of the deed of submission to the Arbitration Courts, to the production of which Mr. Fitzgibbon objected, because the copy handed in contained a stamp of which the Association knew nothing. This stamp, he argued, might have been placed on it by the other side, to serve a particular purpose, and, as it was intended to send it to the jury as a piece of documentary evidence, he submitted that it should not be received.

The objection was met by the Chief Justice, who intimated to counsel that "the Crown did not propose to read the stamp." This piece of judicial wit elicited a hearty laugh from the Crown counsel.

Mr. Justice Perrin observed that the document could not go to the jury without the consent of counsel for the traversers, and the matter dropped.

John Mullany, of Nassau-street, was the next witness produced by the Crown. It did not appear in his direct examination that he was a professional reporter, but he deposed to his being present at the Tullamore meeting in June last, of which he took a short-hand note. This stamp, he argued, might have been placed on it by the other side, to serve a particular purpose, and, as it was intended to send it to the jury as a piece of documentary evidence, he submitted that it should not be received.

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The Attorney-General stated to the Court that he had no desire to insist on the constant attendance of the traversers in Court; it was sufficient for him if they remained within its precincts, but he understood that two of the traversers had left to attend a public meeting, and he therefore called on the Court to cause them to be sent for.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., stated that he was not aware of the fact, but would immediately cause the absent gentlemen to be sent for.

In the course of a few minutes Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele, who had attended the meeting at Conciliation Hall, entered the court, and took their seats among the traversers, and the matter dropped; after which,

Mr. Jackson, the witness was recalled, when he stated that he had seen at the meeting banners and placards, on which were printed "See, the conquering hero comes," "Ireland, a Parliament again, or the world in a blaze," Mr. Ray's one of the pet, having bought it off the inventor, was exhibited at the meeting, or posted on the walls of the town, the witness replied, on the walls of the town.

The witness then deposed that he was employed by Capt. Despard, the stipendary magistrate, to report the proceedings. He did not go there as a newspaper reporter, but expected to be paid for his report; but as he did not write it out in time he very much feared he would never be paid for it When he went to the meeting it was understood he was to be paid by Government. He wrote out his report, and gave it to his brother, who was to give it to another person, who was to do something else with it; but he never saw the transcript afterwards till he came to London.

John Simpson Stuart, a sub-inspector of constabulary, was next produced, for the purpose, it would appear, of proving to the mottoes on the banners at the Tullamore meeting. He proved that in the High-street an arch had been erected, on which was a motto—"The slave-master may brandish his whip, but we are determined to be free." "Beware, no physical force is a dangerous experiment." "Rely on the Irish people!" "Repeal shall not be put down by the sword!" "Ireland is too great to be dragged at the tail of any other nation." "Justice and Prosperity to all Creeds and Classes." He stated that the crowds were accompanied by bands in fancy dresses, and that large numbers of horsemen attended. He read portions of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Henn, in the course of which he admitted that Mr. O'Connell had said something about Ribbonism and illegal societies; but just when he commenced, he (the witness) lost the thread of his discourse. There was no evidence, the witness said, that he thought that the mode in which the crowds came into the town had the effect of preserving order When asked as to the period at which he saw the arch on the day of meeting, he would not swear that it was not taken down by order of Mr. Steele, previous to the commencement of the meeting

Neal Brown, Esq., a stipendiary magistrate, was the next witness, but there was nothing of consequence elicited by his examination.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Moore, he stated that he received directions from his superiors to attend the meeting. There was no riot or disturbance at the meeting; nor did any necessity arise for the interposition of the police.

James Alcorn, a head constable in the constabulary, deposed to the attendance of large bodies of horsemen at the Longford meeting, in May last, and specified the mottoes on the banners, which were much the same as those seen at the Tullamore meeting. He also repeated, from notes taken on the spot, portions of the speeches delivered at the meeting. Mr. O'Connell, he said, told them he would not let another year pass such the same as those that [illegible] had passed; then not to take illegal oaths, and that if they took his advice, and remained peaceable and tranquil, they would soon have the Parliament again; go home quietly, tell your friends the strange news, and when I want you again I'll let you know.

On his cross-examination by Mr Fitzgibbon, witness said he was sent to the meeting with instructions to take notes of what was said and done at the meeting, and to report on the conduct of the police at or after the meeting. Although they were armed with [illegible] sticks; indeed they wore a sweating-irage of excitement. Saw several men on horseback, who, from their dress, appeared to be priests. He was present at the meeting in plain clothes, or, in other words, he was disguised in plain clothes.

At the close of this witness's cross-examination the Court adjourned till next day.

EIGHTH DAY.—TUESDAY.

The Court sat at ten o'clock, when

John Mooney, a head constable of police, was called and examined by Mr. Kennedy, Q.C. This witness deposed to the fact of large numbers of people having attended the Longford meeting in May last. The people marched, as he thought, in military order, and were preceded by bands of music, the members of which were attired in fancy or military costumes. He also deposed to the attendance of Mr. O Connell and Mr. Steele. Among the mottoes about the platform were, "Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland." "He who commits a crime strengthens the enemy." He heard Mr. O'Connell speak on that occasion, but the portions which he repeated were certainly anything rather than verbatim reports of the hon. gentleman's sentiments.

On the cross-examination of this witness by Mr Hatchell, Q.C., he stated that he read in the evening papers of the previous night a report of the evidence of Constable Johnson. He saw no breach of the peace at or after the meeting. He looked to see that there were no arms concealed. His business was to take observations of the proceedings, and report the result to his superiors.

John Joly, a head constable of police, was the next witness. He deposed to having attended at the Mallow meeting in August last. He stated that he attended the meeting in plain clothes. When describing the procession he said, the persons forming it marched four and six deep. They were preceded by bands, and the persons who appeared to be in command were mounted. A narrow ribbon was attached. He saw Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele on the procession on its return to Mallow, and heard Mr. O'Connell, while addressing the meeting, say that the Union should be repealed within a given time; that they should have Ireland for the Irish, and he defied them to withhold it; for th y were too strong, too virtuous, and too temperate, to be kept in slavery.

The witness, who was cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, stated that he had conversed frequently with the preceding witnesses on the subject of the trials. He did not swear that he did not read an account of Mr. O'Connell's speech at the Mallow meeting in the newspapers. The crowds did nothing more than play music

Henry Godfrey, a police constable, was examined by Mr. Henn, Q.C., previous to the 15th of August last, he deposed to a numerous attendance—to the presence of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele—to violent expressions on the part of the crowd. In the course of this witness's examination, Mr. Charles Gavan, agent for one of the traversers, objected to a question put by Mr. Freeman, and which he designated a leading, and therefore an illegal question. This gave rise to a scene in which the Court, counsel on both sides, and the traversers, bore a part, and which terminated in the Lord Chief Justice intimating to Mr. Cantwell that a repetition of such conduct would lead to his removal from the court.

The cross-examination of this witness was totally devoid of interest. He admitted, however, that in his direct examination he pretended to read expressions from his note-book which the book did not contain.

Henry Twiss, another police constable, was examined by Mr. Martley, and deposed to the presence of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele at the Ballinasloe meeting in August last.

The witness stated, on his cross-examination, that there was no disposition to riot at or after the meeting, and that every thing passed off quietly

Patrick Lenaghan, a police-constable, was examined by Mr. Tomb, in reference to the same meeting. In the course of his examination, he objected to certain expressions used by persons in the crowd on the termination of the meeting. To which line of examination

Mr. Moore, Q.C., objected, contending, on the part of the traversers, that it was during the time unconstitutional to hold them accountable for what was said and done by individuals who might neither have been present at, nor connected with, the meeting.

Mr Tomb held that the language used by persons after the meeting proved the effect produced on the minds by the proceedings and speeches.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., thought the Court would regard such a proposition as repugnant to common sense and common justice.

The Attorney-General quoted a variety of authorities in support of Mr. Tomb.

Mr. Whiteside replied.

When the Court decided the objection was good, and that the expressions referred to should be struck out of the evidence.

On examination, witness stated that the meeting was perfectly peaceable, and that there was no disposition to riot.

Manvers Hughes, an acting constable of police, deposed to the same facts as the preceding witnesses, in reference to the Ballinglass meeting, and also that he heard three or four persons, previous to the meeting, say that Mr. Saunders's house should be attacked, as it was once the scene of blood

On cross-examination, the witness stated that the meeting was perfectly peaceable, and that, although several of his superior officers were present, he believed they were not in town at present.

John Tynan, another constable of police, deposed to expressions made use of at the Ballinglass meeting.

John Mackie, a sub-constable of police, was examined in reference to the Clontibret meeting, at which the Rev. Mr. Tierney took a part. He deposed to expressions used by the reverend gentleman at the meeting, and also to a private conversation he had with Mr. Tierney previous to the meeting, in the course of which he said the feeling in favour of repeal had extended to the army, and they would aid the fellow men in seeking the redress of their grievances.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., submitted that a private conversation, several days previous to the meeting, was no evidence against the traversers.

The Court ruled that the evidence should be admitted.

The examination was resumed, when the witness proceeded with the further details of the conversation between himself and Mr. Tierney, from which it appeared that the reverend gentleman told him, that even if they did not succeed in obtaining Repeal, they would get other measures which would be beneficial to the country.

On cross-examination, the witness stated there was no violence nor tendency to riot at the meeting; and also that several magistrates were present at the meeting in addition to the superior officers of police.

Wm. Thompson, a head constable of police, deposed to the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Tierney at the Clontibret meeting in August last, and repeated the substance of several passages from speeches delivered by Mr. O'Neill Daunt and others.

This witness, on his cross-examination, testified to the peaceable character of the meeting.

James Walker, another policeman, had not been sworn, when

The Lord Chief Justice, who had been in consultation with his brethren for some time, desired the Tipstaff of the Court to call Samuel Maunsell, of 42, Leeson-street. Mr. Maunsell was called accordingly, but not appearing,

The Chief Justice desired that he might be in attendance in the morning, in order that he might explain the contents of a letter which had been handed to the Court by the High Sheriff, and which, unless properly explained, would be considered a very improper interference with the High Sheriff in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Mr. Justice Perrin said he should be in attendance in the morning, and he would recommend the individual to be very cautious in the meantime how he conducted himself.

The examination of the witness was then proceeded with. He deposed to the attendance of Mr. O'Connell and others of the traversers at the Tara meeting, and on his cross-examination admitted that it was perfectly peaceable.

George Dargan, a respectable magistrate, deposed to the assembly of a large body of people in the town of Trim on the morning of the Tara meeting, who formed four deep, and marched in procession, accompanied by bands of music, to the place of meeting. He calculated that at least 100,000 persons passed him on the way to the meeting. There were upwards of 7,000 horsemen, and he counted nineteen bands of music. This witness, like all the preceding ones, admitted on his cross-examination that there was no disposition to riot manifested by the hundreds of thousands who attended the meeting.

John Robinson, a constable of police, was examined by Mr. Bennett, in reference to the Clifden meeting, in September last, and deposed to the fact of very many of the persons who attended the meeting having Repeal cards in their hats. He was cross-examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon, but nothing of consequence was elicited, and at a quarter to five the court adjourned till ten next morning.

NINTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crampton, and Mr. Justice Perrin, took their seats upon the bench at ten o'clock precisely. Mr. Justice Burton was still absent from indisposition.

The traversers and jurors answered to their names.

The Clerk of the Crown—Direct the Crier to cal. Samuel Maunsell, of 42, Leeson-street.

The Crier called Mr. Maunsell three times consecutively, but there was no reply.

Mr. Henn, Q.C., rose and said that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Maunsell with whom he had an interview that morning, and who assured him that he had not been apprised until a late hour on the night preceding that the Court had intimated they expected he should be in attendance. He presumed, however, that he should be in attendance punctually at the sitting of the Court, and he (counsel) did not know to what circumstance his absence was to be attributed. Mr. Maunsell, (counsel) was addressed their lordships on his behalf, and he stated that it was not his intention to attempt any justification for the letter which he had yesterday written, but to assure the Court that it was written at a thoughtless moment, and under feelings of great excitement. He had also expressed a wish that he might be permitted to make an affidavit explanatory of the circumstances under which the letter had been penned, and was anxious to know, whether, after the making of such an affidavit, the Court would be satisfied with the explanation, and so regret for what had occurred; but he (the counsel) had told him that it would be much better for him to attend the Court in person, and thus ascertain their Lordships' feelings on the subject. He concurred in the propriety of this suggestion, and after again expressing his regret for what had occurred, had distinctly promised to attend at four o'clock.

Judge Crampton—It is very possible Mr. Maunsell may be here by-and-by. It is only ten o'clock.

The Chief Justice—I trust he may be in attendance, and I am very happy to find that he has the good sense to place himself under Mr. Henn's direction. I trust that he now sees the impropriety of his conduct, and understands the predicament in which he has placed himself by writing a very improper letter to the High Sheriff in the execution of his duty, thereby offering an affront, I may say, to a public officer, and committing at the same time a very gross contempt of Court.

Mr. Henn I do not intend to make any excuse for Mr. Maunsell's conduct, and all I can say in extenuation, is what I have already stated, that he wrote the letter under great excitement. Your Lordships are aware that the letter had no connexion whatever with the present trials.

Chief Justice—Oh, none whatever.

The evidence commenced with that of one of the constabulary from Cork, named Haley. He stated he attended the Mullaghmast meeting, at which he purchased a paper purporting to be "a full and true account of the bloody massacre of four hundred Roman Catholics at Mullaghmast," and also that he saw a banner flying at the front of the platform, inscribed with the words—"Ireland avenged at the last of another nation."

Mr. Moore and Mr. Monaghan, on the part of the traversers, objected to the paper mentioned by the witness being read in evidence, inasmuch as it was not proved to have been printed by the printer of the Association, nor with the authority and consent of the traversers.

The Solicitor-General contended that such proof was not necessary, and that the fact of its having been distributed in the presence of the traversers, and therefore with their knowledge and consent, rendered it admissible evidence.

The document was admitted.

The Attorney-General then applied to put in evidence that portion of the speech of her Majesty on the prorogation of Parliament, referring to Ireland, and expressing her determination to maintain the Union.

Mr. Moore objected to this course, but the speech was admitted by the Court, on the ground alleged by the Crown lawyers, that it had been commented on in several speeches of Mr. O'Connell, which formed the subject matter of the indictment.

The speech, or rather the extract from it, was read from the *London Gazette*, of August 20.

James Irwin, station-house clerk of police at Liverpool, was the next witness examined. He proved the posting of a placard in that town, containing the "Address to all the Subjects of the British Crown."

Mr. Cooper, of the Stamp-office, was called, and proved having received the declaration of the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper, on the 18th Nov., 1842; saw it signed by Mr. Duffy. Upon being cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, he said he did not know Mr. Duffy, neither could he swear to his hand-writing.

Mr. Whiteside then submitted to the Court, that there was not a particle of proof to identify Mr. Duffy, the traverser in the case, with the person who had signed the paper. That should be proved by somebody who knew Mr. Duffy or his handwriting.

After a lengthened discussion on this point, the Lord Chief Justice said that he did not think sufficient evidence of proprietorship had been given. Subsequently, on reading further in the act, his lordship reversed his decision, and ruled that the proof be received.

The Attorney-General was not anxious about the point as far as the present case was concerned, as he was instructed that sufficient proof could be obtained; but he did not wish to establish the precedent.

Mr. Whiteside said, the act should be amended. "Whereas the Crown may prosecute any person in the community," and it is not incumbent on it to produce any proof of identity (laughter).

Mr. Vernon was recalled, and produced copies of the *Nation*, and read a leading article of the 10th of June, headed "Morality of War." He also, at the request of Mr. Whiteside, read a portion of the proceedings of the Association, which appeared in the same paper. Counsel for the traversers took the ground that the speech in question formed part of the defence of the traversers. Another long argument ensued, the Counsel for the traversers contending that the paper in question having been produced in the hall of traversers, the Crown was bound to read the whole of those papers which bore on the question at issue.

The Court decided that the proceedings of the Association were a distinct publication, notwithstanding they appeared in the same paper, and, therefore, if read at all, should be read as part of the case of the traversers. The officer of the Court then read several other articles from the *Nation* by direction of the counsel for the traversers, and also an article published on the 12th August, entitled "The March of Nationality," by the direction of the Attorney-General.

The Court rose shortly before five o'clock. Previous to its rising, Mr. Maunsell, who was not present when called upon in the morning, made his appearance, and apologised for any offence he might have given to any officer of the Court.

[We were informed that Maunsell had requested from the High Sheriff a ticket of admission to the court, which, not having granted, he wrote him a letter, in which he designated the High Sheriff "a damned rascal."]

TENTH DAY.—THURSDAY.

The proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Thursday, were of an exceedingly tedious and uninteresting description. The Court, which met at the usual hour, ten o'clock (Mr. Judge Burton being still absent from indisposition), was occupied the greater part of the day with the reading of articles and reports of speeches from the *Freeman's* and *Pilot* newspapers. These documents ranged over the whole space of time occupied by the monster meetings and the dinners by which those meetings were generally succeeded. Many of them having been given in the indictment, and again in the opening address of the Attorney-General, they have been, to a considerable extent, omitted in the report. The costing of the case depends on the extent to which these extracts and speeches may be read.

Charles Vernon, Esq., produced files of the several papers which were required.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown read the article headed "The Crisis is upon us," appearing in the *Nation* of the 26th of August. Also "The Irish Congress," an article expressing delight at the assemblage of 300 men to act as a national council, like the American Congress, when asserting their independence.

The Attorney-General objected to the traversers' counsel, reading in the present stage of the case, portions of the same newspaper having no bearing on the documents given in evidence by the Crown.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., expressed surprise at the objection, as he had understood the Crown had assented to the arrangement that all the articles in the same paper should be read consecutively, first, for the Crown; secondly, for the traversers.

The Chief Justice observed that the Court did conceive there had been an arrangement to dispose of one paper before going to another, although certainly at that time it was not understood that the traversers' extracts would have the effect of such length, and of so unconnected a nature.

Judge Crampton hoped that the traversers would not abuse the arrangement by reading matter which was irrelevant.

The Solicitor-General observed that the Crown were quite disposed to accede to any suggestion of the Court; and the objection had been made by the Attorney-General, in order to enable the case for the prosecution to close sooner.

The officer then read for the traversers' counsel the correspondence between Mr. Hume Dogs and Sir Valentine Blake, on the latter being superseded as a magistrate.

The Crown then had read an article in the *Pilot*, of the 7th of June, headed "Repeal—the Great Drogheda Demonstration," giving an account of the meeting held there, and of the dinner.

The traversers gave an account of the proceedings of the Drogheda meeting to Parliament, for a repeal of the legislative union.

For the Crown was read "Kilkenny Banquet," in the *Pilot* of the 12th of June.

Mr. M'Donagh said that he did not mean to delay the Court by having read the whole of the speech made by Mr. O'Connell, but the whole could be entered as evidence for the traversers.

Extracts were read to the jury on behalf of the traversers, in order to show that the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert were drunk with enthusiasm.

The proceedings at the meeting at Mallow were given in evidence, and the remarkable speech of Mr. O'Connell at the banquet, where he hurled his high and haughty defiance at the Saxon, and boasted on the day that the Saxon "polluted the virgin soil of Ireland with his cursed foot."

Mr. M'Donagh required an extract to be read from the speech of Mr. Roche, M.P., at the meeting where he spoke of the tranquility of the meeting.

Mr. Vernon read an account from the *Freeman's Journal* of the 7th of August, of the meeting at Ballinglass, in the county of Wicklow. The numbers present were stated at 150,000, and as having come from six counties. The speech of Mr. O'Connell on that occasion was of the usual kind, as for example, his statement respecting Lord Wicklow, that one pig was worth ten Lord Wicklows, because the pig could be eaten, and that in no case could good could not be got out of his lordship. That Lord Portarlington's ancestor had come to Wicklow in the capacity of lumpman to the army. The Crown then had read by the officer the account of the Tara meeting as contained in the *Pilot* newspaper of the 16th of August. The paper stated that upwards of one million of persons attended the meeting from various places in Ulster, Munster, and and Connaught, as well as from Leinster, and the brave men who came from Wexford stooped to shed a tear over the grave where lay buried the men who had fallen at Tara in 1798. The speeches of Mr. O'Connell at the dinner, and at the banquet, were read by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown. Also Dr. Gray's address.

No witnesses were examined during the day.

It was observed that Mr. O'Connell was very little in court, being busily employed in the library with books and papers, no doubt arranging his defence.

A sensation was created in court during the half hour's absence of the judges, by a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday, and which was handed about among the barristers. It was to the effect that they had "heard with surprise and indignation of the attempts now made to exasperate the popular mind in Ireland against Mr. Bond Hughes;" and continued, "Placards have been stuck upon the walls of Dublin denouncing him as a spy, informer, miscreant, &c. &c., exposing him, therefore, to the perils which deservedly await the most disgraceful meanness, and the most unprincipled men." There was no truth whatever in this passage, for not only has Mr. Hughes not been assailed since he gave his evidence, but the repeal press and the repeal party have candidly admitted that he gave his evidence with perfect fairness, and that he did not exhibit even the slightest wish to aggravate anything that told against the accused, or suppress anything that was favourable to them. Mr. Hughes was in court as a spectator, and expressed regret at the statement in the *Times*. The dead walls are well placarded with placards, bearing the words, "Where are the 60 names?" and some others of a somewhat similar import, which have only the effect of puzzling passing strangers. There is nothing to warrant the information communicated to the *Times*.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Association took place on Monday at the Conciliation-hall. There seemed to be an increased degree of interest about the proceedings of the day, as for a long period before the hour appointed, the building presented a crowded appearance. At two o'clock, Mr. Maurice O'Connell entered, accompanied by W. S. O'Brien, M.P., C. Powell, M.P., and several other gentlemen. On the motion of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., was called to the chair, amidst the most rapturous applause. He made a long speech, and said he was ready to be another victim to the Attorney-General, if he wanted another. This was received with "tremendous cheering." The chairman then read the following letter from Mr. John O'Connell:—

"Four Courts, Dublin, January 22, 1844.

"My dear Sir—As I find I am not to be allowed to attend my duty in the Association this day, may I beg of you to state for me that the committee for collecting evidence respecting, and ensure a steadily pursuing its inquiries, and is every day receiving a very large number of letters from all parts of the country, detailing sad stories of sufferings from the oppression of bad landlords. We purpose also to submit these documents, and forward immediately afterwards to Lord Devon and all such letters as contain a special request to that effect—reserving the others to be made use of when his lordship's commission shall visit the localities to which they refer. Permit me to express my humble but most anxious hope that every friend to the people, and to the peace of the country, will endeavour to do away with the dangerous misapprehension the peasantry in various places labour under, in supposing that Lord Devon's commission is empowered to *relieve* their distresses, or to do anything further than report upon them to the Government. Simply, this commission was intended as a delusion by this miserable Government; and, were even a good report to be furnished them by Lord Devon's commission, it would never be acted upon by them.—In great haste, faithfully yours,

"JOHN O'CONNELL."

Mr. Doheny, barrister, made a long speech. He asked, were the people to be angry at these prosecutions—(cries of "No, no!") or were they to give up. (Cries of "Never, never!") No, never. Let the people persevere, and they must be triumphant. (Cheers.)—At five o'clock Mr. John O'Connell entered amid loud cheers. Several sums of money having been handed in, Mr. Maurice O'Connell announced the rent to be £936 10s. 7d.—Mr. Caleb Powell was then called to the chair, and the thanks of the Association having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

A WOMAN POISONED BY HER HUSBAND AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.—A poor woman, named Mary Potts, died in the townland of Kilpike, and parish of Seapatrick, three miles from Banbridge, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, and was interred in Dromore on the following day. Suspicion having been excited by the appearance of the interment, and by a communication made to her brother, to the effect that her death had not resulted from natural disease, the body was exhumed, and an inquest held before the county coroner at Banbridge, on the 11th, after a *post mortem* examination. The inquest was adjourned till Tuesday last, and the stomach of the deceased in the meantime was committed to the keeping of eminent chemists in Dublin, the husband of deceased, John Potts, and his mother, Elizabeth Potts, being committed to Newry Bridewell. The result has been that a verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned against both, on the evidence of a little girl, daughter of the deceased, and of a young woman named Isabella Dudson, and they have been committed to Down gaol for trial. Potts was proved to have purchased poison in Banbridge about six weeks before, and, on the day of the death of deceased, the little girl saw her grandmother mix some white substance from a paper in deceased's drink. She had been lately confined. Arsenic was found in deceased's stomach.

ALDERMAN ROE'S "ANSWER."—The Corporation of Dublin have received an answer from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, acknowledging the receipt of the address to the Throne praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant an act of amnesty to Mr. O'Connell, and the other gentlemen now on their trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on charges of sedition and conspiracy, and stating that on the return of her Majesty to London, a day will be appointed for the reception of the deputation, of which due notice shall be given. That reformed honours meet to-morrow for the purpose of taking Sir James Graham's letter into consideration.

Lord Eliot left Dublin on Tuesday last for London, to resume his Parliamentary duties.

LEVEE AT THE CASTLE.—His Excellency Earl De Grey held his first levee for the season on Wednesday last at the Castle. It was very numerously attended by the nobility and gentry from all parts of the country. It was rumoured that the Whigs were not to attend, but a considerable number of the most respectable men of the Whig party were present. At one o'clock his Excellency entered the Throne Room, accompanied by the officers of his household, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, the Chief Baron, Chief Justice Doherty, Judges Ball and Jackson, Baron Richards, Baron Lefroy, the Commander of the Forces, Lords Cardigan, Bandon, Donoughmore, Devon, Heath, Rossc, Wicklow, Hawarden, and Lorton. The Bishops of Ossory, Cork, and Meath appeared by the "private entrée." We also observed Lord Crofton, Lord Langford, 85th Regt., Lord Kilmaine, and several other noblemen.

THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY. The corporation met on Wednesday, when the following letter was read by the town clerk:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 16, 1844.

"SIR, I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to acquaint you that he yesterday received your letter of the 13th instant, and its enclosure. I am further to inform you, that Sir James Graham has submitted to her Majesty the copy of the Address agreed to by the corporation of the City of Dublin; that after her Majesty's return to London, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive that address; and that Sir James Graham will notify the day when he shall have received her Majesty's commands. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. MANNERS SUTTON."

To the Town Clerk of the City of Dublin.

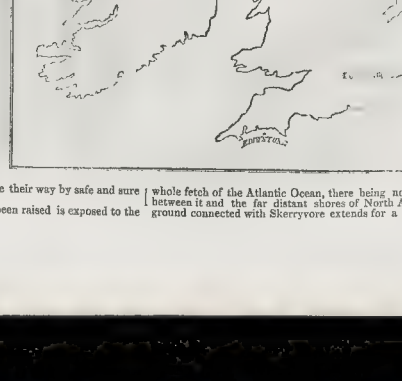
Town Councillor Fitzpatrick observed that, as the Address was agreed to in the hope of stopping the prosecutions now in progress, Sir James Graham ought to be called upon to present it himself. The Lord Mayor said that, as the Address had been adopted at the suggestion of Ald. Reed, and that gentleman not being present, it would be advisable to let the matter rest until he was. Ald. Roe had certainly mentioned to him (the Lord Mayor) that he thought Sir James Graham ought to be called upon to present the Address, under all the circumstances of the case.

We have endeavoured this week, at the sacrifice of many interesting subjects pertaining to other parts of the world, to meet the wishes of a multitude of Irish readers both on the home and colonial circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS by making room for the numerous engravings, illustrative of the recent and still pending prosecutions of the State Trials in the Irish metropolis. The all-absorbing nature of those events, in the present stirring and exciting period of our national history, will be our best excuse for devoting so much of our space to their illustration, and we are not without hope that when time shall have obliterated all traces of national prejudices, jealousy, and dissension, and all parties will have joined in cordially promoting the welfare of our common country, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be referred to as the only faithful pictorial record of these important occurrences. The subjects which embellish our present number are *Mr. O'Connell's Progress* from his residence in Merrion-square to the Four Courts, on the first day of the trial, in the Lord Mayor's coach, as seen in Dame street.

The Hall of the Four Courts, Mr. O'Connell in his Robing Room, the Interior of the Court of Queen's Bench at the commencement of the trial, and, though last not least (for the exertions of these faithful chroniclers have already filled the world with endless columns of the proceedings), *the Reporters' Box*. These subjects have been sketched on the spot by one of our artists, and may be relied on as perfectly accurate.

SKERRYVORE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The sketch represents the Light-house of Skerryvore, erected by the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses, on a dangerous reef of that name, which lies off the coast of Argyllshire. If is such a stupendous undertaking, which has just been completed, and from which the light is to be exhibited to the mariner on the night of Tours day next, the 1st of February, 1844, was designed and executed under the superintendence of Alan Stevenson, Esq., L.L.B., Engineer to the Scottish Lighthouse Board.



The Eddystone, the Bell Rock, and the Skerryvore lighthouses, are three works of which Great Britain must ever be proud. Of the two former much has been written, and notices have already been given in our columns, but, as regards the latter, nothing has as yet appeared, and we have, therefore, great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following authentic details concerning it. The annexed chart will best illustrate its position.

There is, perhaps, no one of our modern works which can with more justice be entitled to the appellation of "philanthropic" than the Skerryvore, which bears testimony alike to the humanity of the age which produced it, as to the rapid progress of our useful arts. Even since the works began, no less than six shipwrecks have occurred, some of them having been attended with serious loss of life and property. Homeward-bound vessels will now, however, find that this important link in the chain of sea lights has been supplied, and they will thus be enabled to explore their way by safe and sure stages to the wished-for port.

The reef on which this structure has been raised is exposed to the whole fetch of the Atlantic Ocean, there being no intervening land between it and the far distant shores of North America. The foundation connected with Skerryvore extends for a distance of several

THE SKERRYVORE LIGHTHOUSE.

miles, consisting of many small rocks, some always above the level of the sea, others covered at high water, and others, again, under the surface, but on which the sea breaks in a frightful manner during storms. The main or principal rock on which the Lighthouse has been built measures only about 280 feet square; and even this small surface is low, rugged, and irregular, and is intersected by gullies or fissures of great depth.

—The Lighthouse is in N. lat. 56 degrees 19 minutes 22 seconds, and W. long. 7 degrees 6 minutes 32 seconds, and lies about 12 miles off the island of Tyrii, which is the nearest point of land. From the isolated position and great exposure of the rock, the sea around it often presents, even in moderate weather, the appearance shown in the prefixed cut, when, of course, all intercourse with it is suspended; and, to give some idea of the inaccessibleness of the situation, it may be mentioned that for seven weeks, during the months of November and December last, no communication could be had with those on the rock, although constant and persevering efforts were made by the lighthouse tender to effect a landing throughout the whole of that period. So high did the sea rise on one or two occasions, that the whole beacon-house shown in the cut was enveloped in heavy spray, and some articles of furniture within were overturned; and, upon one occasion, a block, upwards of five tons weight, was swept right over the rock. Under these circumstances, it will easily be conceived that the hazard and difficulty attending the transportation and landing of no less than about 6000 tons of granite blocks, independently of all other materials, must have been truly formidable. The work was begun in February, 1836, and completed in November, 1843. During the working seasons, the workmen lived in the temporary wooden barrack, which is shown on the right of the Lighthouse.

The whole height of the masonry of the tower is 139 feet, exclusive of the lantern for the lighting apparatus, which measures 16 feet, making the total height from the base to the summit, 155 feet. The diameter at the base of the building is 42 feet, which diminishes to 16 feet under the cornice. The curve adopted for the walls by the engineer, was that of the *hyperbola*, to which it has been correctly formed. The foundation is 4 feet above the level of high water of spring tides, but in storms the seas make a solid breach completely over the whole surface of the rock, and consequently rise to a considerable height on the tower, as represented in the drawing.—The interior of the tower is divided into ten apartments, each 12 feet in diameter), exclusively of the light-room, which is 11 feet in diameter. The lower apartments contain large water tanks and a store for coals, capable of containing a six months' supply. The illuminating apparatus is a revolving dioptric-light of the first order, in the system of Fresnel; but this apparatus is characterised by the introduction of a series of totally reflecting zones, of large dimensions, which were proposed by the engineer, and are the first of the kind that have ever been executed.

The only casualty of any moment which occurred during the progress of the work, was the total destruction of the wooden barrack, during a heavy storm which occurred in the winter of 1837, but fortunately while no one was at the rock. This disaster is generally supposed to have been produced by some piece of drift wreck having got foul of the upright supporting beams; but those who witnessed, from the workyard, at Tyrii, the prodigious height to which the surf rose were of opinion that the sea alone had been sufficient to cause the disaster. In the ensuing season the beacon was again replaced on the same construction, and has since continued to stand the most severe storms uninjured.

On the island of Tyrii an establishment has been built for the accommodation of the lightkeepers' families, and at the same place a harbour is now being constructed for the vessel which is to attend the Lighthouse.

The whole of the granite for this magnificent tower was liberally given from the quarries in Mull, by his grace the Duke of Argyll, who has all along taken a lively interest in the progress of the work; and laid, with his own hand, the foundation stone of the building on the 4th of July, 1840.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

BANNER AND STALL OF THE KING OF SAXONY, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

The banner of his Majesty the King of Saxony (who was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter at Dresden, in October, 1842, by the Earl of Wilton and Sir Charles Young, Garter-King-of-Arms) has just been placed over the stall of his Majesty, together with the crown, crest, sword, mantle, &c., in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. On the back of the stall are the titles and arms of his Majesty, engraved and emblazoned on copper. The stall of the Saxon Monarch is situate on the Prince's, or north, side of the choir, between the stalls of the King of Wirtemberg and the reigning Duke of Brunswick. The only stalls now vacant in the Chapel of St. George are those of the late Duke of Dorset and Marquis Wellesley

STALL AND BANNER OF THE KING OF SAXONY, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

In the recent repair of the chapel, the carved work of the stalls of the several knights was cleaned and beautified, and the whole has now a superb appearance.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

No. 1. A hair coiffure, ornamented with a wreath of green leaves with rosebuds.

A white crape dress, with pink satin corsage, the skirt trimmed with fluted pink satin ribbon, and ornamented with bouquets of flowers.

No. 2. A black velvet capote, ornamented with flowers.

A Gros de Naples pelisse, trimmed with ruches of the same material. The sleeves descend a little below the elbows; the under sleeves, which descend over the wrists, are composed of muslin, terminating with lace ruffles.

LA MODE DE PARIS.

Fashion has for the present deserted the promenades, and has taken refuge in the theatres and *soirées*; consequently, there we must now seek her.

On quitting the Italian Theatre, some elegant *sortiets de bal* are to be seen. Some are mere hoods, made of wadded and quilted satin, in brilliant colours, these tie under the chin. Others are small cloaks with hoods, and either with or without sleeves, but almost all of white satin or cachemire. They are embroidered with silk mixed with gold, or with open passementerie (silk gump trimming), which is mostly of two colours.

PROMENADE DRESSES are frequently composed of cloth of quite a plain make, but are ornamented either with passementerie (silk gimp trimming), or with ermine, which still continues to be the most fashionable fur.

DRESSES FOR FULL TOILETTES are frequently made to train, in which case they are made full, and of rich materials.

BALL DRESSES usually have two, and sometimes three, skirts, which are looped up one over the other with bouquets of flowers.

HATS have undergone no change in form since our last notice; velvet still continues to be the prevailing material, they are mostly ornamented with feathers; black, violet, and blue, are the prevailing colours.

LACE CAPS with lappets are very fashionable (see the accompanying engravings); they are always ornamented with flowers.

LEFT HAND BUST.—A coiffure composed of a lace scarf brocaded with silver.

RIGHT HAND BUST.—A lace cap ornamented with figured satin ribbon.

HAIR COIFFURES are frequently ornamented with a light wreath of green leaves, which surrounds the top of the head, and descends upon the bands quite down to the ears, where they terminate with a group of flowers.

MR. AND MRS. WOOD, IN THE OPERA OF "THE MAID OF JUDAH," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S.

The Great Wizard of the North has not only been a bountiful patron to the Museum of Imagination himself, but has been the cause of liberality of contribution on the part of others. His beautiful romance of "Ivanhoe" has furnished the subject of the opera called "The Maid of Judah," from which our artist has selected the last scene. It does not require much tactician skill to dramatise one of Scott's "living tales;" but there is no ordinary ability necessary to recount them well on the stage. That Mr. and Mrs. Wood are in possession of the histrionic power to be, each, *par materiæ*, cannot be questioned by any one who has witnessed them in the respective characters of *Ivanhoe* and *Rebecca* (particularly in the scene chosen for our illustration), but we cannot help thinking that the farewell interview between *Rowena* and the disinterested Hebrew girl in the novel has been in some degree shorn of its intense interest. In the records of human generosity there is not such a thing described as the parting interview of Rowena and Rebecca. What can be more affecting than the following?

There was an involuntary tremor in Rebecca's voice, and a tenderness of accent, which perhaps betrayed more than she would willingly have expressed. She hastened to bid Rowena adieu.

Farewell (she said). May He, who made both Jew and Christian, shower down on you his choicest blessings!

It is with the highest pleasure we can assure Mrs. Wood that she never looked, sang, or acted better.

We understand that they share the house after a certain sum, and have good reason to know that they have on an average netted upwards of £50 a night!

SCENE FROM "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET

A merry pair in truth! for, meaning nothing but a frolic, whose *ultimatum*, as Miss Von Frump would say, was the correction of the over-amatory propensities of a fat knight, they can but be looked upon as a pair of satirical juveniles (no allusion to the Roman scourge of morals) indulging in a lark, at nearly "a whole hog's expence," by way of correcting him. Nothing, even from the pencil of Shakspeare, can be more graphically produced than the contrast of emotions exhibited by the various characters on the detection of Sir John in his unlawful attempts at the fair fame of the plotting dames.—Nothing can exceed the arch roguery of expression of Mrs. Nisbett and Madame Vestris as the Merry Wives, or the appalled expression of Strickland as Falstaff, on being discovered, and disappointed in his "How happy could I be with either"—love speculations, or rather darings. If Queen Bess were the adviser of this comedy, as we have been told by anecdotical history, it shows that she had a deep insight of the weaknesses of human nature, and that the limner she employed could paint them to the very life

THE ADOPTED;

OR,

IMPULSE NOT PRINCIPLE.

BY MISS CAMILLA TOULMIN.

PART II.

"My dear,' said Mrs. Aimington one morning to her husband "here is an invitation to a large party at Selton-place, and a note from Lady Selton, begging we will bring Ellen with us. Really it is so unexpected that I hardly know what to do; besides she is so young.'

"Oh, never mind her being young," said Mr. Aimington, "she has had very little pleasure since we came home; let her go."

"But, dear, I think there are other considerations; and, lately, I have been thinking we ought to make up our minds more decidedly about the dear child You know when we were in Rome ——"

"You wanted me to let her have more regular instruction, and perhaps it would have been wise; though, after all, I do not see that she is so very deficient.'

"Come, Mr. Hardwick," said the lady, addressing a gentleman who was present, and appealing to her husband by a look, "You shall decide whether Ellen is to go or not. You know, when we were abroad, you more than once gave us a gentle lecture on indecision."

"If I did speak so boldly, I hope that you forgave me," replied Mr. Hardwick, a young, but very clever medical man, who had travelled with the party for nearly a year as a professional attendant of Mr. Aimington, "But my excuse must be, that I have suffered painfully in my own family from the error of indecision."

"Then you shall decide," returned Mrs. Aimington, "for you have an old head upon young shoulders. You are aware exactly who Ellen is, and I know she is such a pet of yours that you will decide for her advantage.'

"Since, my dear madam, you really do me the honour of asking my opinion, I will give it with my customary frankness. Introducing Miss Greyleigh into society as an important step; inasmuch that it stamps the fact that you wish her to be considered as a lady, and your adopted daughter. I confess I think so highly of her sweet disposition, her manners, and her natural character, that I should think her an acquisition to any sphere."

"It is easy to see which way you lean," cried Mr. Aimington, with a smile.

"My dear *friends*—for such you allow me to call you"—returned the other, "I do feel deeply interested for your *protegée*. You have made her, or can make her, so fit to adorn society, and enjoy the refinements of life, while she is already so unfitted for a lower rank, that I own it grieves me to see her placed in a doubtful or equivocal position. Yet, though trifling the question of going or not going to a party may appear, introducing her at Lady Selton's would certainly be passing the Rubicon, for the world would assuredly consider it as the seal of her condition

"Poor child!" returned Mr. Aimington; "I should be grieved if she ever felt herself slighted or neglected."

"Let us think it over, my dear," said the lady; "it will be time enough to send an answer to-morrow or next day."

How characteristic was each rejoinder! The kindly *impulse*, which looked not beyond the present, and shrunk from inflicting temporary pain; and the fatal procrastination, which puts off *every* burden till "to-morrow." True, most true, that the subject required consideration and reflection, for which two days were far too little time. But they had had eleven years to "think it over," and were still undecided! However, as in this case a decision must be made, the kind and present impulse prevailed. Without Mr. Hardwick's words being altogether forgotten, the impression they made passed in some measure away; it was arranged that Ellen should accompany her benefactors to Lady Selton's, while they considered they had made up their minds to treat her as an equal, though not without some regrets at her neglected education, and many resolutions, even now, to make up for it Yet with all these faults of indecision and procrastination—faults whose effects we would faintly attempt to shadow forth—Mr. and Mrs. Aimington loved Ellen Greyleigh dearly, more dearly, perhaps, than they themselves knew. In the limited intercourse the child had held with her parents, they had impressed her so strongly with the sense of her own and their obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Aimington, that her young heart overflowed with grateful and affectionate feelings; and her disposition was naturally so sweet, that even over, and often injudicious, indulgence could not spoil her. Blessings are somewhere quaintly compared to "birds which hop about us with their wings folded; the brilliancy of whose plumage we see never till they are flying away." Such a "bird" to them was Ellen Greyleigh; something more worthy than the "dogs and parrots," not only to love, but to *be loved by*. An eager listener to the thrice told tale; a ready messenger from room to room; a genie—and, for her years, wonderful—nurse to two frequent invalids. No one knew so well as Ellen how to fold the shawl, or place the sofa cushions; no one could so exactly mix an effervescing draught, or sweeten tea, or even scent a handkerchief. How they would have missed her!

The evening of the party came; and Ellen, attired judiciously in a dress of simple white, tapped at Mrs. Aimington's dressing room, enquiring if she could be of any use

"No, thank you, my love. But come in, I have something for you."

Mrs Aimington was splendidly dressed; and her maid was in the act of clasping on some dazzling jewels. The box which had contained them and many others, was open; and taking thence a single row of fine pearls, she called Ellen towards her, saying "I shall lend you a necklace, my love, I think this will be the best for you"—paused for a moment while her pleased *protegée* admired its beauty, and then placed it herself round her neck.

"Mr. Hardwick, why do you call me Miss Greyleigh?" said Ellen, just before they stepped into the carriage, "I feel as if I must have been a naughty child, and that you won't forgive me," she added with a smile, as if half conscious that in her ball dress, and pearls, she must have passed the age of "naughty-child"—hood.

"I am practising in private what I intend to perform in public," replied Mr Hardwick.

"But why do you?' returned Ellen.

"For a good and sufficient reason, *Miss* Greylegh,"—and as he spoke he handed her into the carriage.

The party was rather a select and elegant, than large one; but precisely because this was the case, was Ellen's introduction at it an important step. Towards the middle of the evening, Lady Selton—who was a young hostess—might have been observed for a few minutes in earnest conversation with Mr. Hardwick, after which the latter crossed the room, and took a vacant seat next Ellen Greylegh.

"Ellen," said he, "though you have promised to dance the next quadrille with me, I am going to be so rude as to transfer you to another partner;—will you forgive me

"Yes, as you call me Ellen, for I suppose I am now a good child again.'

'That was a slip of the tongue, Miss Greylegh.

"But why am I not to dance with you?

"When I was a little boy, good children or naughty children used to be told not to ask questions; but as a wiser generation adopt a wiser plan, I must answer yours, Miss Greylegh. I am a nobody, and I think it to your advantage to dance this evening with one or two somebodies—to whom Lady Selton is going to introduce you."

"What *do* you mean ?'

"Exactly what I have said."

Without really understanding her kind friend's meaning, Ellen coloured slightly —she knew not why; but, with true feminine tact, she turned the conversation, saying, "How lucky that I learnt dancing; you said I should be sure to find it useful."

Yes! the "Somebodies" of the party danced with the Miller's daughter, who from that evening might be said to have entered the private circle of the *élite* of the county. Yet the rapid decline of Mr. Aumington's health became soon afterwards so marked, that her first was almost her last party; but in the home circle of more limited visiting, there was henceforth, as Mr. Hardwick had predicted, no inapprehension about the real position of "The Adopted." The exemption from scenes of gaiety, in which too many girls at her age are often absorbed, was of the greatest advantage, for she retained the simplicity of character and manner, which, under other circumstances, she might have been so likely to lose.

Thus time passed on, bringing, however, no more regular instruction for Ellen: but much real improvement from reading and observation. Yet were her days chiefly occupied in watchful and affectionate attendance on those she regarded as parents. Not only was Mr. Aumington so confirmed an invalid as to be seldom able to leave the house, but his wife, always what is called "delicate," became yet more feeble. Though they seemed themselves scarcely conscious of the glaring truth, they were, in reality, *growing old;* and though not so very aged that to them would have been applicable the strong stern line of the American poet—

"It was *their time to die;*

yet all but themselves seemed able to read that, in human probability, their remaining span must be short

Thus evenly glided away three years. Mr. Hardwick was settled in the metropolis, slowly, but surely, forming for himself a practice there During these three years, however, a line of railway had been opened, which, annihilating time and space, brought the Hall within a three hours journey. Thus he was a frequent visiter.

"Mrs. Aumington," said he, one day when he chanced to be alone with the lady, "you used to tell me I was the most candid person you knew; I am going to prove to you that I have not outgrown my frankness. And yet," he added with a sigh, "I am almost selfish enough to regret the good which I have sometimes flattered myself proceeded from my last especial exhibition of frankness."

"Do you mean," replied Mrs. Aimington, "our conversation long ago, about Ellen? I assure you, I have often rejoiced that we took your advice"

"Believe me, I too have often rejoiced : always, when not overpowered by the selfish wish that Ellen Greylegh a station had still remained undecided, so that —that—my humble offer might at least have presented one advantage, that of exchanging an equivocal for a fixed and honourable position. As it is—I fear—I suspect you have other views. I scarcely dare to ask you, if I may seek her for my wife

Walter Hardwick had spoken with emotion, for, like all true and honest natures, he felt deeply, and loved Ellen with manly sincerity. Yet he remembered that he was under obligations to Mr. Aumington for *early* patronage, the only patronage which can win gratitude—for which success has counted the price of the blind so that the dullest acknowledge it, "the world feels shame in not seeing. A noble heart like his could not forget this truth, and suspecting, but with too good reason, that they had other views for their *protégée*, he had refrained from word, and he believed from look or manner, which could betray his affection to the object of it.

"I thank you, my dear Sir, for your candour, said Mrs. Aumington, in reply to his honest confession, "and will answer you with equal frankness. You are aware that the death of our nephew will throw the entailed property, after my husband's death, into a distant branch of the family; in fact, the next heir is a second cousin, Mr. James Aumington, whom I think you have met here occasionally "

"I have seen him twice.

"Only twice! To be sure we did not know him ourselves till within the twelve month; but he has been here a good deal lately. We have no reason to doubt his being a very worthy person; yet from only having seen him recently, it seems difficult to look upon him as our relation and successor. The fact is, it would be a consolation to think that when we are gone, the place would be inhabited by some one who would remember us with kindness and affection, and as we intend to bequeath to dear Ellen almost all our personal property, it would certainly make us very happy to find the young people liked each other, and, in short, to see them married; to contemplate Ellen as the future mistress here, and to know that the property would remain be united.

"Did I, my dear Madam," returned Mr. Hardwick—"did I understand you rightly—do you only *intend* to provide for Ellen Greylegh? Forgive my reminding you of the uncertainty of life—the danger of delay

"You blame Mr. Aumington," said the lady, slightly colouring, 'for not having already made a will in her favour; but the truth is, he has never altered that which he signed years before we adopted her; in which he leaves everything, of which he can dispose, to me. He has always had perfect confidence that if I prove the survivor, I should provide properly for Ellen. And I am quite sure if I should be taken first, he would not not forget her. Indeed"——but here a violent fit of coughing prevented Mrs. Aumington from proceeding.

"And, Mr. Harawick," said Ellen Greylegh to him, in the course of the evening, which followed the above conversation, "will you bring me, the next time you come, the song you were talking about last week, and will you ask your kind sister to match the wools for a worsted work "

"I will send them to you without delay, for I fear I shall not be able to pay you a visit soon for some time.

"Oh, why not ?" replied Ellen, with evident regret.

"Do you think," returned Mr. Hardwick, assuming a tone of irony to cover his real emotion, "do you think I am a person of so little importance, in fact, am so little wanted, that I can be spared for a whole day every week or two ?

"Ah! well, if you are so busy," cried Ellen, "it is very thoughtless of me to add to your trouble—never mind the song and the worsted '

"Indeed, you shall have them, it is no trouble. By the way, shall I send them to Mr James Aimington, and ask him to bring them."

"No, don't—he always forgets my commissions." Ellen looked up as she spoke, and, at least, Walter fancied, had the strange sensation of feeling that though he might not have touched her heart, it was equally free from any impression in favour of his rival

It might be, that Mr and Mrs Aimington were equally conscious of Ellen's indifference towards their cousin At all events, they shortly afterwards found means of hinting, rather than expressing, their wishes on the subject; startled, indeed, was the simple-hearted girl when the conviction first dawned on her mind. True to her grateful nature, there is no wonder that she strove to the uttermost to think and feel as they would have her; but the heart is a strange rebel, often more ready to be sacrificed at the altar of duty, than to obey its dictates As for the gentleman in question, he appeared a perfect specimen of the common place, though there were points of character also in him that will be presently developed, which certainly redeemed him from belonging to that class. Just as a country abounding in pit-falls and quicksands, as little deserves to be called a level plain, as that which is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. Many trifling circumstances revealed to him also the wishes of his relations, and James Aimington began to play the wooer. That he was not very successful he knew; and this knowledge, added to the knowledge of his own real inferiority, piqued him to win her, with a feeling quite independent of any true regard. Yet as he was not a clever, nor even a shrewd person, he had not sufficient self command to hide from Ellen that his temper was irritated, though she, poor girl, did not know that it was *at her superiority*. As for those who had taken upon themselves the duties of parents towards their "adopted," they were too much engrossed by their own ailments, or had, perhaps, from age or circumstances, so far outgrown the faculties of keen perception, that such shades of feeling in the "young people" were not even guessed at by them.

Such was the state of affairs, when Mrs. Aimington, requiring some purchases to be made in the neighbouring town, proposed one morning that the coach should drive Ellen over to C——, as she would be quite able to make the proper selection. Accordingly the pony phaeton was ordered, and, attended by a single servant, they proceeded on their mission. The shopping I need not particularize; it is enough that one of Ellen s commissions was to procure a little box, according to a certain pattern. The servant was a new one, nearly a stranger to the place and to the family, but knowing the sort of article that was wanted, he drew their attention to a shop which was apparently not recently opened, a workman being in the act of painting the first letter of a name above it. The wares, however, in the window, sufficiently proclaimed that it was a turner's shop, and Ellen and Mr. James alighted. Not finding precisely the article required, Ellen gave the order for one to be made according to the pattern; and drawing from its case one of her own engraved cards, wrote on the back of it minute directions to avoid the possibility of a mistake. By chance the young man behind the counter looked first at the side on which "Miss Greylegh" was inscribed, and as he did so his face flushed, and the next moment he raised his eyes enquiringly to Ellen, saying, in a trembling voice,

"Are *you* Miss Greylegh ?'

"That is my name," she replied.

"And you don't know me? No wonder, for I didn't remember you a bit. To think of your being our little Nelly, and of my not knowing you! I, who used to carry you on my shoulder many a day to make you the tallest of all. Well, Nelly, shake hands with your brother, though you are in another sense so much above all the rest!'

"Johnny, dear Johnny !" were the only words which escaped her lips; but not alone was her hand held out, a warm embrace followed, and a hearty kiss was given and received.

"And so you don t forget all about old times and the Mill ?" said the young tradesman, the tears starting to his eyes. "I know you don t, though you are a lady, and every way belong to us no more. But didn t you know I was married and set up in business here "

"Indeed I did not; but it is long since I have paid a visit to the Mill; neither, Johnny, must you judge me harshly for this seeming neglect. I——" but Ellen paused, for she did not wish to tell the cause of her absence, and Mrs. Aimington had (and perhaps wisely) contrived that latterly her visits should be as few and far between as possible. Of "excuses," such as frequent exercise to the London, and all of coals and similar articles, she had an abundance, plenty; but her nature was too genuine, and her heart at the moment too much touched to avail herself of them.

Meanwhile Mr. James had stood tapping his boot most vehemently with the light driving whip he had not relinquished; till on a movement being made for Ellen to be introduced to her brother s wife—a tradesman's daughter, whose ready little fortune had enabled John Greylegh to set up in business—he looked up, showing that his hps were white with suppressed anger, and saying,

"I know not, Miss Greylegh, how far my cousin and his lady may approve of this sort of thing. I am sure this young man—your brother did not say he—must see the impropriety ; indeed I feel authorized in insisting that you return to the carriage.

"Insisting" murmured Ellen—the right pride that is confined to no station sending a flush to her cheek—" Pardon me, ' and she extended her hand to the young wife with a kind and glad smile. Yet, when in a few minutes afterwards she was seated in the phaeton on her return home, tears flowed abundantly. And why ?

For many reasons. Young and inexperienced as she was, let it not be supposed that Ellen Greylegh had remained even thus long unconscious of her *false position*; a phrase sufficiently expressive to those who understand it, though hard to be explained, so infinite are the circumstances which may modify it. Half the miseries of the world arise from people struggling to seem what they are not; and neither to be nor seem what they are not, was the current in which our heroine was drifting. Her education was that of a gentlewoman, but in a false position; and, oh! not less so he, whom adventitious circumstances depress until society *underrates* him. The latter, indeed, is the more mournful case Yet though neither of these phrases exactly applies to Ellen, hers was, nevertheless, a false position, and here the penalty of suffering It would have been wiser and kinder of the Aimingtons to have adopted an orphan child—a foundling—than one with parents alive—for, alas! how many of these will born want. Or, if from taking a fancy to an individual, they chose to remove a humble child from the parental roof, it was their *duty*, by a consistent and most detailed line of conduct, to guide the chosen object from the thorns they were sowing in her path.

(To be Concluded in our Next.

It is confidently stated that a new writ for the borough of Dudley will be moved for immediately on the opening of the ensuing session of Parliament.

In a case of assault brought before the presiding magistrate at Wandsworth, on Wednesday last, in which Mr. Monro, a gentleman of large fortune, was the defendant, and his footman the complainant, Mr. Paynter had it in contemplation to fully justify the assertion in his answer to the charge, which was preferred by counsel, but one of them refused to attend, he was certainly justified in turning him out of the house.

Much conversation has been occasioned in the neighbourhood of Notting-hill, Kensington, in consequence of the discovery of two human skeletons at the foot of a tree in that vicinage on Friday last. The skeletons were those of two full grown persons. Another skeleton, of a female child, and that of a child, was made at Blackheath on Saturday, under circumstances that admit of no doubt of foul play.

It is, we are informed, the intention of her Majesty's Government, shortly after the meeting of Parliament, to propose that a select committee be appointed to consider the standing orders relating to railways, with a view to certain material alterations in which the interests of the public are concerned.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK ON THE COAST OF GODWIN SANDS. HORRIBLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—On Saturday night a most distressing shipwreck took place on the Goodwin Sands, in the total loss of a fine brig called the Resolveress, of two hundred tons burthen, Mr Turner, master, belonging to Bideford, whilst on her passage from Newcastle to Plymouth, laden with coals When off the north sand head of the Goodwin, there came on a tremendous gale of wind, which almost immediately dismasted the vessel in the sands, and she instantly fell on her beam ends. The occurrence being perceived by the crews of several luggers belonging to Deal, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, who are generally cruising about that dangerous part of the Channel in order to render immediate assistance to vessels in distress, they quickly bore down towards her, but the gale did increasing, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and snow, made it utterly impossible for them to get alongside of the wreck; in fact, it was anticipated that their boats could not outlive the storm, the sea running so tremendously high. The crew of the ill-fated brig were at this period in a truly appalling condition. No sooner had she struck than the surf made a complete breach over her, and several of the poor fellows were nearly washed overboard. It was only by maintaining a firm hold, that they were prevented from being swept away, and they afterwards were firmly secured themselves by lashing each other in the rigging, where they were not so exposed to the full fury of the boisterous element, the sea continually rolling over the mast-head. In this situation did the unfortunate creatures, who perished, with Captain Turner, master, belonging to the brig, remain for seven hours, and, conceiving that it was next to an impossibility of being saved, shook hands fervently with each other, and resigned themselves to their fate with the most unparalleled fortitude. The vessel then was fast sinking into the body of the sand. The conduct pursued by the crews of the luggers, who are better known as "Deal boatmen," was of such a character as deserves the highest commendation They continued cruising about the vessel, waiting for an opportunity to run alongside of her, and, in doing which, their craft often appeared as if buried amidst the boiling surf, so tempestuous was the state of the ocean. The crew of the luggers, as before observed, were all in the rigging, where of the most heart-rending description, imploring assistance in the most piteous manner. At last, about four o'clock in the morning, one of the luggers succeeded in running so close alongside the brig as

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DESTRUCTION OF KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

We regret to record the almost total destruction of this splendid college edifice at Castletown by fire, on Sunday morning last. The fire was discovered about two o'clock, issuing from the school-room, and had already made such progress, that efforts to arrest it, without aid of engines, were wholly ineffectual. Engines were sent for to Douglas, without delay; but, such was the distance, that before they arrived, the interior of the main building was wholly destroyed. Nothing is saved of that fine edifice but the bare walls, and a part of the east wing in which the Vice-Principal resides; the very valuable library of the College, containing many works of great rarity, and a curious collection of Bibles, from the time of Coverdale, in upwards of fifty different languages, many unique MSS. relating to Manx ecclesiastical affairs, and the very valuable military models and plans, maps, mathematical and other instruments, many of which cannot be replaced without much labour and expence, belonging to Mr. Browne, the Professor of English and modern literature, were completely destroyed.

The first alarm was given by two boys who were sick of the measles, separated from the other boys, and sleeping immediately over the English class-rooms, who, having perceived a strong smell of fire, gave the alarm. There were about sixty boys sleeping within the college at the time, who were obliged to escape in their night shirts, but not a single accident occurred. The conduct of Mr. Dixon, the Principal, on this trying occasion, entitles him to the highest praise. his first care was to see that the lives of those entitled to his guardianship were all safe—then he bestowed his attention on saving property to the utmost of his power.

King William's College is a modern erection, about half a mile N.E. from Castletown. The first stone was laid by the late Lieut.-Governor Smelt, on the 23d of April, 1830, and it was opened in the summer of 1835. The building is partly in the early English, and partly in the Elizabethan style, forming a spacious and cruciform structure, 210 feet in length from east to west, and 155 feet from north to south; from the intersection rose the embattled tower, 115 feet high, strengthened with buttresses, and surmounted by an octagonal turret, intended for an observatory, having in each of its sides an elegant and lofty window, and crowned with a parapet. The edifice cost about £6000, of which £2000 was from the accumulated fund from property granted by Bishop Barrow, in 1668, for the education of young men for the ministry in the Manx Church. From subscriptions, raised chiefly in the island, £2000 was obtained, and the remaining £2000 was supplied by mortgaging the funds. The original draught of the design was furnished by Messrs. Hanson and Welsh, architects; but the execution of the works, including the alterations and additions, and the design for the great tower—a beautiful specimen of masonry—were under the direction of Mr Welsh. The contractor was the late Mr. Fitzsimmons, who, it is said, lost £1500 by the contract. The property is vested in the hands of trustees, who are the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Archdeacon, Deemster Christian, one Vicar-General, and the Attorney-General. The funds expended in the erection of the edifice were, we believe, aided by generous benefactions from England.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, BEFORE THE FIRE.

WEST LONDON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday there was a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company at the offices in Aberdeen-lane, City, Mr. R. Gunter in the chair, to receive a report from the directors. This document, which was read by Mr. Thompson, the secretary, congratulated the proprietors upon thorough provision having been made by the directors for the completion of the works of the line, and upon the fact that the company was now in a situation to take up the extension of the railway to the Thames, having every reason to expect facilities from the principal landowners along it. Mr. R. Stephenson, the engineer, in his report to the directors, stated that the formation of a rapid and certain communication with the river Thames, as proposed by the West London Railway, would induce a large portion of the goods traffic of the London and Birmingham and Great Western railways to approach the Thames in that channel, and bring the City, by means of steam-boats, &c., within three-quarters of an hour's journey of Uxbridge and Hammersmith, at a cost of about eight pence per passenger, whilst it would afford to the railways above mentioned all the advantages which the South Western Railway derived from its river terminus at Nine Elms. Resolutions were then proposed, and after some discussion (in which Mr. Witchurch, Mr. Camplin, Mr Crawford, Mr. White, and others engaged), were passed, authorizing the directors to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for power to extend the line from its present terminus at Kensington Canal to the Thames, and for raising a further capital of £654,800.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this association took place on Tuesday evening, in the large room, Exeter Hall, J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P. in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Rennie, and appeared to be extremely satisfactory. The meeting was then addressed by the chairman in a very powerful speech, who feelingly exposed the mischiefs of the present system of labour, and said that amongst the other classes who were suffering from similar grievances were milliners and dress-makers, 15,000; sempstresses, innumerable; clothiers and linendrapers, 16,796; grocers, 12,831; chemists, 2,500, bring a total of 47,000. Those, as well as other mercantile pursuits, required the hours of business to be curtailed. Dr. Reid then addressed the meeting, and detailed the injury produced to health by such long hours being devoted to business. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Hitchcock, the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, &c. The meeting did not break up till a very late hour, and a handsome collection was made at the doors.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE POOR.—An investigation (at the instance of Mr. Payne, the deputy coroner), took place before the board of guardians, at St George-the-Martyr's, Southwark, respecting the manner in which the medical officers of the union had treated two out-door casual poor, who had died. Mr. Bathurst in the one case, and Mr. Kendell in the other, had prescribed without either of them seeing their patient; and the latter had allowed, it appeared, his assistant, an apprentice, only twenty years of age, to attend the paupers. In the former case the board, in spite of great opposition from Messrs. Boxer, Gladwell, and others, passed a resolution acquitting Mr. Bathurst, who said he had every afternoon to see some forty patients. In the other case a similar resolution was agreed to, but accompanied by a caution against allowing any one who had not passed the College of Surgeons to visit the sick poor.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of Sir Francis Burdett, which melancholy event took place at his house in St. James's-place, at five minutes before four o'clock on Tuesday morning last. Though seriously ill ever since the lamented death of Lady Burdett, whom the hon. baronet survived only eleven days, it was not till within the last three days that apprehensions existed of a fatal termination to his illness. On Monday afternoon, however, it became evident to those around him that his dissolution was near, and in a few hours their worst fears were realised. The loss of Sir Francis Burdett will be deeply felt, not only by his family and numerous friends, but by the many who were dependent upon his bounty, for his hand was ever as open as his heart was compassionate. Of the political character of Sir Francis it is not our purpose here to speak: few men have so long occupied public attention—none have been more popular—and scarcely any have had more experience of "the fickle breath of popular applause;" but whatever diversity of opinion may from time to time have existed of the acts of his public life, there was but one in regard to his private position and social relations. He was an affectionate father, a kind husband, a fast friend, an excellent landlord, a man of unimpeachable honour, and he possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which identified him as a perfect specimen of an English gentleman.

Although we abstain from commentary on the chequered events of Sir Francis Burdett's political career, yet a brief notice of his public life may not be out of place.

Few of the English aristocracy can trace their ancestry through a longer and uninterrupted line of progenitors than the Burdetts. Hugo de Burdett is often mentioned among the active companions of William the Conqueror; and his son, William, was knighted for his prowess in the holy wars. The first baronet of the family was created by James the First. His name was *Thomas* (and not *Francis*, as has been stated in some memoirs of the family); he stood eighteenth in the lineal descent from Hugo. *His* eldest son was named Francis, and was the first of the family who bore that name. The first member of the family who sat in Parliament was Sir Robert Burdett, the eldest son of the first Francis. Although he was thrice married, and had a numerous family, none of his sons survived him. He was succeeded in his titles and estates by a grandson—a gentleman celebrated for his learning. He was an LL.D., and was the grandfather of the late Sir Francis, of whose decease we are now speaking.

Sir Francis Burdett was born in 1770, and was educated at Westminster School, and in 1790, when about 20 years of age, he made the tour of France and Switzerland, returning home in 1793, in which year he married Sophia, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., the well-known banker—a lady whose decease, on the 12th inst., it was our painful task to record. Three years after the return of Sir Francis Burdett to England he first entered Parliament, being elected member for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, in 1796. In the following year he succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy. About this period Sir Francis became a member of the Constitutional Association for promoting a reform in Parliament; an

THE LATE SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

during a long succession of years, both in and out of Parliament, took a prominent part in every public effort to promote that object. The Middlesex election in 1802, in which he was returned over Mr. Mainwaring, the chairman of the Middlesex bench of justices, by a majority of 270, was set aside on petition. The election which ensued was also severely contested, Mr. Mainwaring, jun., who stood in the place of his father, carrying his election by only five votes, in a poll of more than five thousand. At the next general election Sir Francis made a third attempt to sit in the House of Commons for Middlesex; but was opposed by Mr Mellish, and again failed. In 1807, Sir Francis first became a candidate for Westminster, and was returned without one shilling expense to himself. As "The Man of the People" the appellation which was conferred on him—his popularity was immense, and the public enthusiasm in his favour was carried to a height altogether unprecedented. The "chairing" on that occasion was a most imposing procession. The appearance of Sir Francis in the triumphal car—pale from a recent severe wound in the thigh, received in a duel with Mr. Paull, added to the interest of the triumph.

In 1810 Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower by a vote of the House of Commons, for addressing a printed letter to his constituents on the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones. The vote was taken after a long and stormy debate, in the course of which Mr. Williams Wynn's celebrated defence of the privileges of the House of Commons was delivered.

The "Manchester massacre," in 1819, again brought Sir Francis Burdett before his constituents, to whom he addressed a very strongly-expressed letter on that unhappy affair. For this he was prosecuted by the Government, tried in the King's Bench, found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of £2000, and to be imprisoned for three months.

In the year 1837 Sir Francis, having lost his election for Westminster, which borough he had represented for thirty years, was returned for North Wilts. His lamented death has now caused a vacancy in the representation of that division of the county.

He is succeeded by his only son Lieutenant-Colonel now Sir Robert Burdett—who did not leave town on Tuesday, as was expected, to attend Lady Burdett's funeral, but remained by his father's bedside till his decease.

We understand that the obsequies of her ladyship have been deferred, in all probability until those of Sir Francis are performed.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 92, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 3, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

In another part of our journal will be found illustrated the State Formalities of the Opening of Parliament, by her Majesty in person, on Thursday last. The event had been for some time past looked for with greater interest than the approach of any Session for some years past; the State Procession was accordingly witnessed by a very large concourse of persons, assembled throughout the line from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords, where also the attendance was unusually splendid. Her Majesty having arrived there, and taken her seat upon the Throne, read the following most gracious Speech:—

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It affords me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

I entertain a confident hope that the general peace so necessary for the happiness and prosperity of all nations will continue uninterrupted.

My friendly relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my Government and that of his Majesty, with the continued assurances of the peaceable and amicable dispositions of all Princes and States, confirm me in this expectation.

I have directed that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country. Throughout the whole course of my negociations with the Government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages.

It has been my desire that equal favour should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations.

The hostilities which took place during the past year in Scinde have led to the annexation of a considerable portion of that country to the British possessions in the East. In all the military operations, and especially in the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, the constancy and valour of the troops, Native and European, and the skill and gallantry of their distinguished Commander, have been most conspicuous. I have directed that additional information, explanatory of the transactions in Scinde, shall be forthwith communicated to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be immediately laid before you. They have been prepared with a strict regard to economy, and, at the same time, with a due consideration of those exigencies of the Public Service which are connected with the maintenance of our maritime strength, and the multiplied demands on the Naval and Military Establishments from the various parts of a widely-extended Empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of the trade and manufactures of the country. I trust that the increased demand for labour has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from sufferings and privations, which, at former periods, I have had occasion to deplore.

For several successive years the annual produce of the Revenue fell short of the Public Expenditure. I confidently trust that in the present year the public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

I feel assured that in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you will bear in mind the evil consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will firmly resolve to uphold that public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interests and the honour and reputation of a great country.

In the course of the present year the opportunity will occur of giving notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its Charter. It may be advisable that during this session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for the giving of such notice, the state of the law with regard to the privileges of the Bank of England, and to other banking establishments, should be brought under your consideration.

At the close of the last session of Parliament, I declared to you my firm determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to co-operate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develope the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom. I am resolved to act in strict conformity with this declaration. I forbear from observations on events in Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunal.

My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland. I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a Commission with ample authority to conduct the requisite investigation. I recommend to your early consideration the enactments at present in force in Ireland concerning the registration of voters for Members for Parliament. You will probably find that a revision of the Law of Registration, taken in conjunction with other causes at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of county voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland.

I commit to your deliberate consideration the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favour your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people.

At the conclusion of the speech, the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons withdrew, and her Majesty and her suite left the House in the same order in which they had entered it.

THE MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE EARL OF ELDON.

LORD HILL.

Their lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

The interior of the House was fitted up in the same manner as it was at the time of the prorogation. Her Majesty's chair of state was raised upon a dais. On the right of her Majesty's chair was that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on the left that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The dais and the steps leading to the throne were covered with a magnificent Turkey carpet.

Their lordships met again at a quarter to five. There was an unusually large attendance of Peers. The Duke of Wellington as usual, was early in his seat. Lord Melbourne entered at a few minutes after five; he appeared to be in excellent health. The Duke of Cambridge sat on the cross benches.

The Earl of Glasgow, the Marquis of Winchester, and Lord Suffield, took the oaths and their seats.

Soon after five o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered the house.

The Duke of Wellington, as a matter of form, moved the first reading of the Vestries Bill.

The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's most gracious Speech, which was again read by the clerk at the table.

The Earl of Eldon rose, and moved an address to the Crown for the gracious speech from the throne. In doing so the noble earl said that it was his good fortune to have nothing but matters of congratulation to touch upon in the few remarks he had to address to the house; so congratulatory, indeed, that he believed every one of their lordships would willingly agree to the address which he should move. In reference to one point noticed in the previous speech of her Majesty, he was satisfied there could be but one opinion; he referred to the state of Ireland; he was happy that steps were taken most likely to calm the troubled waters of that country, and that speedy justice would soon be accomplished for Ireland. With the result of certain trials going on there he had nothing to do, but of this he was certain, that their lordships would assist and co-operate with her Majesty in preserving peace

THE MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VISCOUNT CLIVE, M.P. SALOP, NORTH.

MR. CARDWELL, M.P., CLITHEROE.

and the legislative union of the two countries, even though extreme means should be deemed necessary for such purposes. He considered that much benefit would be derived from the proceedings of the Landlord and Tenant Commission; which had been appointed—he had the fullest confidence in the commissioners. With respect to the affairs of the East, it gave him sincere pleasure to think that long-existing hostilities in that important part of the world had terminated to the honour of this country. The noble earl then referred, in terms of exultation, to her Majesty's recent visit to the King of the French, which doubtless was accompanied with much advantage to both countries. With regard to China he could not help expressing his grateful feelings to those who had happily succeeded in effecting an honourable peace. In reference to the affairs of Scinde, he would not then detain their lordships, as the subject would, at the proper time, come before the house. The insurrection in the existing districts in Ireland as such as any of their lordships. He held in his hand a extract of a letter written recently in that country by the daughter of a [illegible] there, testifying to the truth of that distress; and they could not [illegible] the minds of all well disposed persons. Touching a subject which was not mentioned in the Speech, viz., the corn-laws, he begged merely to express a hope that protection would be still afforded to the agriculturists of this country. (Hear, hear.) With regard to another topic not mentioned in the Speech, he referred to a melancholy circumstance which took place last year, by which an officer fell by the hands of another; he sincerely trusted that some measure would be proposed by Parliament for the prevention, if possible, of such lamentable occurrences. He should not further detain their lordships, but conclude by moving an Address to her Majesty

The Address was then read; it was, as usual, an echo of the Speech from the Throne

Lord Hill rose and seconded the Address.

The Marquis of Normanby said that he had been absent when Irish subjects had been dealt with during the last session, and he therefore wished to make some observations on that important topic. He intimated, however, his intention of calling the attention of their lordships to the state of Ireland, after the proceeding trials should have been concluded. He considered that Government should have introduced a measure on their own responsibility for the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant, instead of appointing a commission to inquire into the subject. He hoped that Ireland would be treated with strict justice.

Lord Brougham said, he would refrain from any observations respecting the traversers in Ireland pending the prosecution. He paid a high compliment to M. Guizot, in relation to our foreign relations; and as strongly condemned the repudiation system of America.

The Marquis of Clanricarde considered that the mention of Ireland in the Royal Speech was vague and unsatisfactory, and deprecated the appointment of the Landlord and Tenant Commission.

Earl Fitzwilliam then stated that he would on Monday move for returns connected with the employment of the additional military force now in Ireland.

After some remarks from Lord Campbell, in reference to law reform and to the recent unhappy case of duelling

The Lord Chancellor said that in a few days he would introduce a bill to amend the practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and in regard to the recovery of small debts; but Government did not intend to interfere with the question of duelling.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday.

The house met shortly before two o'clock, when prayers were read by the Speaker's chaplain

At ten minutes past two o'clock Mr. Pulman, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the table, and summoned the house to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's Royal Speech read on the opening of Parliament.

The Speaker, who was attended in his state robes, accompanied by the members present, immediately left, and proceeded to the House of Lords. On their return the house resumed

At a quarter before four o'clock the Speaker resumed the chair. The attendance of members was rather numerous; there appeared about an equal number on both sides.

The following new members were introduced: Mr. Wortley, for the borough of Kendal; Mr. Pattison, for the city of London; Mr. Cockburn, for the city of Southwark; Mr. P. Bell, for the county of Lanark; Mr. D. M'Neile, for Argyllshire.

On the motion of Sir T. Fremantle, new writs were ordered for the northern division of the county of Wilts, in the room of Sir F. Burdett, deceased; and for the borough of Devizes, in the room of Mr. Sotheron, who, since his election, has accepted the office of one of the six clerks of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir R. Peel entered the house shortly before five o'clock, and was loudly cheered.

The Speaker having read her Majesty's gracious Speech on the opening of Parliament.

Lord Clive rose and moved, that a humble Address be presented to her Majesty, in answer to the Speech which had just been read. The noble lord took a review of all the leading facts in the Royal Speech, and expressed his opinion that every thing must prove most satisfactory to the country at large. It was satisfactory to know that the friendly relations of this country with foreign powers remained unchanged. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's recent visit to France would no doubt tend to cement the cordial [illegible] between these two great nations. (Hear [illegible].) He hoped would prove the permanency of the [illegible]. The noble lord then remarked on [illegible] terms and [illegible] countries in that part of the world, under the able management of Sir H. Pottinger, and after remarking on other subjects contained in the Royal Speech, in conclusion moved that a humble and dutiful Address be presented to her Majesty in answer to her most gracious Speech. The noble lord then read the Address, which was an echo of it.

Mr. Cardwell seconded the address in an able and eloquent speech, which was much cheered. The hon. member congratulated the house on the present aspect of the country. Trade and commerce were improving. There was a surplus revenue, and national credit was improving. (Hear.) He most cordially seconded the address so ably moved by his noble friend.

The Speaker then read the address at length, after which.

Mr. Hume rose and said that he had been called upon to return an answer to the Royal Speech within a few hours after it was delivered. He alleged, that although some improvement in our manufacturing interest had taken place, it could not be sustained, if Government, now would the country be relieved from its present destitute condition until the restrictions in our tariff were altered. He regretted, therefore, that no observations in relation to the Corn-laws had been made in the Royal Speech. He urged also, that in the present state of profound peace, a reduction of taxation should be made without interfering with the public creditor. He condemned the Income Tax, and [illegible] all the decrease of the expenditure of the country, especially in reference to the army, navy, and artillery. He also warmly deprecated the course pursued by Government in relation to Ireland, and declared that if the evils of that country were not redressed, he would vote for a Repeal of the Union. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the "provision" laws should be considered and dealt with.

Mr. Crawford then moved an amendment to the address to the effect that no grant of public money should be made until the grievances of the manufacturing population had been inquired into, and relieved.

Mr. Warburton said he should support the amendment.

Lord John Russell opposed the amendment, but said he would bring on his motion in reference to Ireland, immediately after the trials there had concluded. He made marked allusion to the pacific state in which Ireland had been left the late Administration was in power, and observed that he would be much surprised if Government should intimate their intention of continuing the existing Corn-laws.

Sir R. Peel condemned the principle of refusing the supplies as gross and unwarrantable. He congratulated the house on the position of our foreign relations. Government was determined that no new debt should be contracted, and, with regard to the Corn-laws, ministers contemplated no alteration. By the official returns it was evident that there was no material fluctuation in price, and that was a most important matter. He contended that the present laws had the effect of giving uniformity of prices, and resisted the motion of Mr. Crawford's amendment

After a few observations from Mr. Wyse, Mr. Gibson, Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. Villers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Mark Philips, Mr. Colden, Colonel Rawdon, and Mr. Hindley, two divisions took place.

The numbers were, for Mr. Crawford's amendment

For the Ayes	53
Against	351
Majority	298

On the second (Mr Hume's) amendment

For the amendment	49
Against it	225
Majority	176

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The house met to-day at half-past twelve o'clock. The attendance of Peers was not numerous.

The Bishop of Lichfield read prayers, after which their lordships waited until nearly two o'clock, without transacting any business.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at the house shortly before two o'clock, when the Peers present left, and went in procession to Buckingham Palace, to present the address agreed to last night, in answer to her Majesty's Speech on the opening of Parliament.

The house, on the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, then adjourned until half-past three o'clock on Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Several petitions on private bills were presented and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wallace [illegible] and [illegible] from the Register [illegible] "That the practice of [illegible] in the Court of Session in Scotland, in the case of [illegible] is [illegible] in future petitions [illegible] presentation; and that any rule [illegible] accordingly." He [illegible] the [illegible] the petition be brought up [illegible] clerk at the table, the Hon. Gentleman proceeded to say that it was his intention to move, in conformity with the terms of the motion he had just read to the House, that that order be rescinded; but as the question had been often discussed, he did not feel it necessary to occupy much of the public time in addressing himself to it.

Mr. Hawkins fully agreed with his hon. friend. It could not escape the observation of his hon. gentlemen, that there was a growing indisposition on the part of [illegible] petitioning that house, and he, therefore, cordially seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel felt a little surprised at the observation of the hon. gentleman who last addressed the house, and to be introduced during the proceedings to withhold petitions from the House of Commons. He (Sir R. Peel) did not think that there was any disposition on the part of the people to withhold petitions from the House of Commons.

Mr. Brotherton said he was convinced that the discussion on petitions, when presenting them, was impracticable.

Mr. Wallace said that all he had heard on both sides of the house had not changed his opinion that the people out of the house would be glad to have the rule rescinded. He would withdraw his motion for the present, but at another time he would shew the house that the rule ought to be modified.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Sir G. Clerk moved the usual sessional orders.

Mr. W. Williams said, some of these standing orders were so much at variance with the practice of the house, that Government ought to revise them. When the house had laid down rules for the guidance of its proceedings, those rules should be strictly adhered to; but such was far from being the case.

Colonel Wyndham defended the aristocracy and the agricultural interest.

After a few words from Mr. Christie and other hon. members, the orders were agreed to.

Lord Clive brought up the report of the Address.

Mr. Sharman Crawford objected to the paragraph about the Union, which was a subject which ought not to be introduced at all pending the proceedings now going forward in Ireland. He moved as an amendment the expunging of all the words having reference to the Union.

After a few words from Mr. Frenchi,

The O'Connor Don considered that the paragraph in question might bias the jury now sitting in Dublin, and thus have an effect upon the trials.

Sir Robert Peel contended that the Address was totally free from anything objectionable.

After a few words from Mr. Blewitt,

Mr. Roebuck denounced the conduct of the Attorney-General for Ireland, in reference to the challenge he had sent to Mr. Fitzgibbon, in very severe terms, and asked Sir Robert Peel whether he meant to dismiss him

Sir Robert Peel condemned the strong language made use of by the member for Bath, in speaking of the Irish Attorney-General. It was impossible to [illegible] which he had been guilty, but it was done in a moment of [illegible] provocation. Ministers had taken no steps, and did not mean to take any, for the dismissal of the learned gentleman.

After a few words from Mr. Wyse, Lord Eliot, and Captain Bernal,

Lord Stanley said that it would be improper to agree to such a motion in the absence of a public officer, a member of that house, and at such a time as the present. Allowance ought to be made for the infirmities of temper which had been so severely and systematically tried in the case of the Attorney-General.

Sir J. Graham opposed the motion, and contended that for the last act done, independently of all his other blameable acts, the Attorney-General ought to be at once ignominously dismissed.

Mr. Ward supported the motion.

Mr. Shaw defended the Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr. Stock. Lord Ingestre, and others, eulogised his kindness of disposition and his talents as a lawyer

Mr. Brotherton trusted that the house would speedily legislate on the [illegible] practice of sending challenges.

Mr. Curteis condemned the conduct of the Irish Attorney-General, but did not think he ought to be dismissed.

After some observations from Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Duncombe made, and subsequently withdrew an amendment in reference to the franchise; and the house adjourned at ten o'clock.

THE PORTRAITS.

Lord Eldon is the grandson of the distinguished Lord Chancellor. His lordship was born in 1805, and married the daughter of the first Lord Feversham. His lordship succeeded to be a member of the House of Commons, as Viscount Encombe, on his noble grandfather being raised to an earldom, in 1831.

Lord Hill is the nephew of the late General Lord Hill, who died at the close of 1842. His lordship was born in 1800, and married the daughter of Joseph Clegg, Esq. His lordship ceased to be a member of the House of Commons, as Sir Rowland Hill, in 1842, on succeeding to the title.

Viscount Clive, who sits for North Salop, is the eldest son of the Earl of Powis; his lordship was born in 1818, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Cambridge, in 1842. His lordship was first returned for the county of Salop, in 1843, on the succession of Sir Rowland Hill to the peerage.

Mr. Cardwell, who sits for Clitheroe, is the son of John Cardwell, Esq., late of Liverpool, merchant, and was born in 1813. Mr. Cardwell was not returned at the general election in 1841, but on petition, in 1842, was declared duly elected, ousting Mr. Wilson. Mr. Cardwell was late a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; was a double first-class man in 1835; is a barrister, and goes the Northern Circuit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, JAN. 30.

SPAIN.

The accounts received during the last few days from Spain are far from satisfactory. In Madrid the Progressists have gained a signal victory in the election over the Ministerial party, for the provincial Cortes of Seville and San Jago voted for M. Olozaga. The election for senators was equally unfortunate, the Ministerial candidate having only 9988 votes. The Progressists, elated with their success, openly declare that they anticipate that the present order of things; they hold nightly sittings, and secret agents have been sent into every department. One of their tactics is to get up addresses to Queen Christina, entreating her to return to Spain; they anticipate that her presence will irritate the mass of the people, or that she will be forced to join them in turning out the Ministers, and cleansing the palace of the intriguing Camarilla. Their agents are also circumventing the Basque Provinces, promising a restoration of the "Fueros," provided the Basques openly declare against Narvaez. The army is also being secretly worked, and it is supposed that the resignation tended by General Concha of his high post of Inspector-General of Infantry is in some way connected with these movements.

The nomination of General Serrano as Inspector-General of Cavalry has astonished many of his friends, and even himself, as he was looked on with suspicion by all parties. In Saragossa the Progressists have declared themselves; the militia, notwithstanding the terms of the capitulation, refused giving up their arms, and on the evening of the 22nd there were some disturbances in the fortress: all was, however, quiet on the 23rd, and the arms were taken from the militia. The Ministers, to support themselves, are cajoling the Clergy. Already have they restored the Archbishoprics of Seville and San Jago to their Bishops; and now serious rumours contemplate placing one of the members of the Church in the Ministry, as Minister of Religion. They also promise to re-organise the navy, reduced to one ship of the line, badly manned, and woefully out of repair; there are, however, fit for sea; two frigates, disarmed; nine brigs; two corvettes; three steamers; fifteen coasting schooners; and nine light transports.

Catalonia is again in a state of commotion. Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the mountains.

ITALY.

There has been a great exchange of couriers between St. Petersburg and Rome. On the 15th, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was introduced to the Pope by the Austrian Ambassador.

GERMANY.

There is no truth in the report that serious disturbances had broken out in Posen; the arrest of some Russian deserters gave rise to the rumour. More than the last month the number of Russian deserters who have crossed the Prussian frontier has been very considerable.

The King of Prussia has given orders for the foundation of a *Conservatoire de Musique*, similar to that of Paris; his Majesty has granted for that purpose 100,000 crowns.

FRANCE.

The scenes which have disgraced the Chamber of Deputies during the discussion on the Address will never be forgotten: all parties are to blame—the Minister and the Opposition; the Minister for wishing to *brand as infamous* the conduct of honourable men, however wild and speculative may be their political opinions—the Opposition for interrupting the Minister for Foreign Affairs when explaining a grave accusation brought against him by the Legitimists.

The Chamber of Deputies has fallen in the estimation of the public—M. Guizot has been greatly blamed. It was a very imprudent act for him to stigmatise the visit to London, when his conscience must have upbraided him with the visit to Ghent. The only difference being, according to M. Guizot's own showing, that he was certain Napoleon would be obliged to fly, but he anticipated Waterloo!—the Legitimists had not *the same* excuse. The paragraph against the Legitimists, in the ominous words, was carried by the decision of the President, although the number who rose for and against it was doubtful. The important question now took place—the voting of the whole Address—there were 410 members present, 229 voted for the Address, and 180 against it, leaving the ministers a majority of 50. The Legitimists, about 27 or 28, retired; had they voted the ministers would have been in a minority! and this on a vote of confidence, for as much as considered the Address. M. Guizot will not retire, but his position is anything but safe; within the last few days, M. Molé's residence has been visited by many of the most influential members. Yesterday, on the opening of the house, the President read letters from several Legitimists, tendering their resignation as deputies. That from M. Berryer ran thus:—"M. le President,—The last paragraph of the address voted in the sitting of the 27th of January, is, in our eyes, an attack on the independence and the dignity of the deputy. I have, therefore, found necessary to have a second trial on this question, in the midst of the assembly's sittings; and loyal protest was made. We come in our turn to protest, not against the insulting language, which cannot affect us, but against the violence which has been done us, in contempt of our rights and the guarantees of the liberty which was promised us by the declaration of August 7, 1830. Resolved to fulfil all our duties towards those who have elected us, towards our country and ourselves, but visited with a real moral exclusion, it is not on us that can fall the responsibility of the determination which we are obliged to take. I hereby signify my resignation of my functions of deputy of Marseilles.—Berryer." The Marquis de Larochejacquelin, Duke de Valmy, and M. de Lorey were short; they merely said, "I hereby signify my resignation," &c. It is more than probable that all these gentlemen will be re-elected; if so, the position of the house will be compromised. To-day the ministers presented a bill containing nineteen articles, for regulating the police and service on the different railroads.

I have lived in Paris many years, and never remember so dull a carnival—our theatres are deserted, few of our fashionable saloons are open; in short *on n'amuse à rien*.

The Earl of Westmoreland is giving a series of morning concerts in Berlin. His saloons are honoured by the Royal Family and the *élite* of the Prussian capital.

It appears certain that the Bishop of Versailles has refused the Archbishopric of Rouen.

M. Barthe has been named Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies in the room of Count Bastard, deceased.

The funeral of Marshal Drouet, Count d'Erlon, took place yesterday; it was attended by all the Marshals in Paris, the Corps Diplomatique, the Council of State, &c. &c. The pall was borne by Marshals Molitor and Gerard, and Generals Berthe, Zéne, and Barrois.

M. Claude Rodier was also buried yesterday. The pall was borne by the Minister of Instruction and Messrs. Etienne, Lebrun, and Victor Hugo, members of the French Academy.

A serious accident took place on Sunday at the Paris station of the Orleans Railway. The baggage train, with a diligence for passengers, which left Orleans on Saturday night, on arriving at nine o'clock at the terminus, got off the rails. The diligence, in which were seven persons, was overturned, and two of them killed on the spot; the rest escaped without injury.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Her Majesty the Queen has slept at intervals during the night, the fever and eruption have disappeared, and the latter has begun to scale off.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Jan. 26.—The papers contain long descriptions of the fête given by the King in the theatre, which was fitted up with great splendour for the occasion. The number of persons invited was 3330.

AMERICA.

The packet-ship Ashburton, Captain Hattleston, cast anchor in the Mersey, at seven o'clock on Thursday evening last. She left New York on the 16th ult., and brought ten cabin and thirty steerage passengers.

Captain Burrows, of the George Washington, died mid passage out, of brain fever. His wife was on board, on delicate health.

On the 3rd ult., in the House of Representatives, Mr. Rhett offered a resolution, instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill reducing the duties imposed immediately on all articles, by the present tariff, exceed 20 per cent., to 20 per cent., and, within two years, on all articles, to 20 per cent., and provided that such duties shall be levied solely for revenue. The House refused to adopt the resolution by a vote of 87 to 118. There was, also, another proposition submitted, that the same committee revise the present tariff, and report a bill based entirely upon the principle of revenue, which was lost by a vote of 92 to 84. On the following day a notice, by Mr. Tibbatts, for re-considering the vote by which the House refused to adopt the resolution, was again lost. Other efforts were made, during the day, to accomplish the same object by resolutions of various forms, but which, however, were all voted down. Mr. Hughes, of Mo., introduced a bill, which was read, and ordered to be printed, providing for the establishment of a territorial government over the territory of Oregon. In the Senate, on the 5th, a very spirited debate arose on the adoption of the resolutions calling upon the President of the United States to report to the Senate copies of any correspondence which may have been given by the Executive to the American Minister to this country, on the subject of the title to the Oregon territory, since the 4th of March, 1841, and copies of any correspondence which passed between the Government of the United States and ours, in relation to the same subject. The resolution was postponed until the 8th ult.

The message of the Governor of Pennsylvania is regarded as a shuffling, tricky sort of document. He talks a great deal of the resources of the State; and yet, as the *New York Herald* justly observes, "He gives no excuse for the non-payment of its debts that would disgrace the lowest loafer in the city, or even the worst pickpocket in its own penitentiary."

By the New York papers of the 4th inst. we learn that the Governor of New York had opened the proceedings of that state at Albany in a long message. He states the public debt to be upwards of 23,000,000 of dollars.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Monte Video.—The latest intelligence from Monte Video depicts the extreme wretchedness of that besieged city. Pachoco-y-Obes had called upon the inhabitants, on the failure of Vasquez's financial scheme, for voluntary donations of their jewels and plate, which had been partially responded to. The aid derived from this spoliation will enable the besieged to hold out a little longer than was expected. The news from the armies under the command of General Acquino announces that Rivera, who was leading the Riverastas in person, had been twice beaten, whilst Gomez had driven the remnants of Silva's division into the territory of Brazil, where it was supposed they would lay down their arms.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN *v.* HOLT AND BRANDER.

On Monday these two defendants were at the floor of the court to receive judgment on the verdict of guilty, which had been pronounced against them at the sittings of the last term upon a criminal information, filed at the suit of the Duke of Brunswick, for the publication of libels upon his Serene Highness in the columns of the *Age*. A great many affidavits were put in on the part of the defendants, some of which came from persons residing in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, where Brander lived. These affidavits gave that defendant a good character, the deponents declaring that they did not believe that the defendant would wilfully be guilty of libelling any one. Brander purchased shares in the *Age* in 1837; they had not actively interfere in its management. On the part of Holt, it was stated that he had offered to the Duke the columns of the *Age*, in order to insert therein any refutation he might think proper of the remarks made upon him. Mr. Platt and Mr. Chambers having severally addressed the Court for the defendants, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Wordsworth, spoke in aggravation. Mr. Justice Patteson, then, at considerable length, delivered the sentence of the Court, consigning Mr. Holt to the Queen's Bench prison for twelve calendar months, and Mr. Brander for three months.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Suicide of a Young Gentleman.—On Saturday an inquest took place before Mr. Wakley, on the body of William Chantrey, Esq., aged 23, at his residence in Montpelier-row, Twickenham. The deceased was entitled to large property, and had only just completed his studies. It appeared in evidence that John Lockick was passing the deceased's house, when a female servant informed him that she had found the deceased in bed, cutting his throat. He then followed the servant up stairs, and found the deceased in his bed-room, standing before a looking-glass, still cutting his throat with a razor, and the glass and the person of the deceased were covered with blood. The deceased then staggered, and waved his hands and arms to and fro, after which he fell down and died in five or six minutes. Mr. Knaggs, a surgeon, was called in, who said he had no doubt the deceased had cut his throat himself; the wound in his throat was immediately beneath his chin, five or six inches long, and so deep that the root of the tongue was severed. It appeared from the evidence that for some time the deceased had been much depressed in spirits, in consequence of which his sister, who lived with him, ordered the razors, guns, and pistols, to be removed from his room, which was done, with the exception of the razor he cut his throat with, which he must have kept locked up somewhere. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased had destroyed himself, but there was not sufficient evidence to prove the exact state of his mind at the time he did so.

Dreadful Accident on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway.—On Friday morning last, about half-past ten o'clock, a frightful accident occurred at Dinting viaduct, now in course of erection across Dinting Vale, a short distance from the present Glossop station, on the Sheffield and Manchester line. The viaduct is of great height, and comprises three stone arches, raised from massive abutments or pillars. One of the three arches, partly formed with stone, and resting on the centres and other supports, suddenly moved and oscillated, when, in a moment afterwards, the ponderous erection fell to the earth, carrying with it the immensely large stones already laid towards forming the arch, and creating a fearful noise, resembling the discharge of artillery guns. On the highest part of the centres, when they fell, stood two workmen, who were precipitated among the heavy stones, timber, and mortar. One of the men was killed outright, and his companion, a labourer, had been employed at the spot where the accident occurred in getting ballast for the repair of the line; and at the spot where the train appears to have run off, there has been a sort of temporary road laid down, which was used by the workmen to carry the gravel out of the cutting, and the labourers were at work at the time. The mail train had passed over the spot about an hour before, but fortunately no accident occurred. The engine and tender were both thrown on their sides, and Wm. Scott, the stoker, fell under the former and was killed upon the spot, and it was a long time before his body could be extricated. The engine-driver, a man named William Heaney, was very severely cut and scalded, and has since died in consequence of the injuries he received. Both men are married and have large families. Two valuable bullocks were also killed. An inquest was held on Monday, and after hearing a few witnesses, the Coroner adjourned it for a week.

COUNTRY NEWS

CORNWALL.—Pursuant to advertisement a public meeting of the shareholders and others interested in the construction of a railway through Cornwall, was held on Friday, in the Town Hall, Truro, "for the purpose of receiving a report from the provisional committee, and devising such plans as may be needful for the carrying out this important measure." The Earl of Falmouth was called to the chair. The report stated that Mr. W. M. Tweedy and Mr. Bond had had an interview with the Directors of the Great Western Railway, who informed them that they had determined on giving assistance to a south line from Exeter to Plymouth, and that they would be ready also to give assistance to an extension of the line from Plymouth to Falmouth, but that they would give no assistance whatsoever to a central line from Exeter, through Devon and Cornwall. The committee, therefore, were strongly of opinion, that a south line from Plymouth through Cornwall would be the most eligible, and affording also the best prospect of giving a return for the capital that might be invested. The amount subscribed in the county was stated to be nearly £79,000, a greater amount than had been subscribed towards a railway in any other locality except in Lancashire and London. Much discussion followed, Sir C. Lemon thinking the formation of a company under present circumstances premature. Mr. Pendarves, M.P., Mr. Treffry, Mr. Turner, M.P., and other gentlemen, supported the adoption of the report, which was ultimately carried unanimously.

DOVER.—COMPLETION OF THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, about half-past twelve o'clock numbers were wending their way towards the cliffs to witness the arrival of the first train from London, and a few minutes after the King Lear was seen to emerge from the Shakspeare tunnel, with carriages containing W. Cubitt, Esq., and several assistant engineers, and other persons, who were loudly cheered as they passed the viaduct and the short tunnel under Arch Cliff Fort, to the site of the terminus, where they alighted, after a short stay they returned to Folkstone, and indeed made three trips to and fro. The entire line is therefore now completed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—INCENDIARY FIRES. During the present week information has been received at Bow-street, that some evil-disposed person or persons wilfully and maliciously set fire to a thatched hovel, in the occupation of the Hon. and Rev. H. Tollemache, at Harrington, Northamptonshire. Also, about seven o'clock the same evening another thatched hovel was set fire to in the same lordship, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Cheney, whereby the hovels were entirely consumed. A reward of £100 has been offered by the Hon. Charles Tollemache for the discovery of the incendiaries. Also, about one o'clock on the morning of Friday last, the 26th ult., a large wheat-rick in the farmyard of Mr. John Mersey, in the parish of Desborough, Northamptonshire, was wilfully set fire to, and the whole destroyed, with a deal of other valuable agricultural property

GREAT FREE-TRADE DEMONSTRATION AT WAKEFIELD.—On Wednesday the promised "demonstration" of the friends of free trade and the abolition of the Corn-laws, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was made The theatre selected for this truly magnificent display was the noble hall of the Corn Exchange, which was most judiciously and tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Seats were provided for 6300 in all, and the gallery opposite the chair was reserved for ladies exclusively. J. G. Marshall, Esq., presided as chairman; the vice-chairmen being H. R. Stansfeld, George Craven, F. Schwann, and R. Carbutt, Esquires. On the right of the chairman sat Lord Morpeth, D. Gaskell, Esq., Colonel Thompson, George Wilson, — Grimstone, Wilham Hand, George Oxley, F. Baseley, E. Baines, &c. On the left were Richard Cobden, Esq., the Mayor of Leeds, John Bright, &c. The cloth having been removed, the ladies entered the gallery, and were loudly applauded. As soon as order was restored, grace having been said, the Chairman rose and gave "The health of her most gracious Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with nine times nine. The first toast was not given till seven.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the conclusion of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, Mr. O'Connell appeared in the Conciliation Hall, to be present at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday contains the following curious and characteristic letter:—"To Sir Henry Pell, Bart., Prime Minister, Tavern-st' Bar, Queen's Bench, Jan. 30th, 1844.—Sir Having had great practice in restoring the peace of Ireland among the Terry Alts and Whiteboi, among their midnight woods, and bogs, and mountains, and mountains, during their two insurrections, I hereby volunteer my services in trying to prevent her Majesty's Irish Attorney-General—the first law officer of the Crown (an office held by Illustrious Nursery) from using and threatening physical force against a peaceable man in the Court of Queen's Bench, where her Majesty is presumed to be present in person.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS STEELE, O'Connell's Head Pacificator of Ireland."

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The untiring lessee of this chief of *English* dramatic establishments thinks his bill of fare never is too good, or, indeed, good enough, for his friends and patrons, so he has engaged the man *sui generis* who has had no prototype, and is not likely to have a successful imitator —the *minutedo* John Parry—to sing, or musically unlade his many-sided conversational combinations of science, and his harmless drollery on alternate nights. We have already expressed our opinion, at some length, of this very gifted artiste, and can only add that he is as mirth-provoking in the theatre as he is in any other of his ubiquitous residences.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday last, a long-promised drama from the fertile brain of Mr. Leman Rede, was produced at this house, entitled "The Profligate" and met with unqualified success. The subject of the story is unfortunately, and in the main point, no new one; but, then, it is treated in ingenious combination. The incident of the first act consists in the *Profligate, Viscount Ormande's* desertion of his lady, and elopement with another. That *actus* so necessary to the probabilities of modern melodrama takes place, and there is consequently a lapse of eleven years between the first and second acts, when we are conveyed to Naples, where the guilty pair are residing, but not living together. By a convenient accident, which only happens on the stage, it turns out that the forsaken wife of the *Profligate* is also there with her daughter, who, under the assumption of a foreign name of *Signora Violetta*, attains to the position of a *Prima Donna* at the Theatre San Carlos. A young English tourist of fortune falls in love with her, and offers her honourable addresses. The *Profligate*, however, advises him to carry her off by force, not knowing her to be his own child. This discovery is at last made, the repentant father rescues her from bandits, and a general reconciliation makes all parties happy. There is an underplot of great humour and spirit, which was admirably performed by Miss Lebutt, Mr Fenton, and Mr. Wild. The part of the *Profligate* was most admirably sustained by Mr. J. Webster. The piece altogether was most effective; abounding in situation, sentiment, and pointed dialogue. The scenery is extremely good. No doubt it will have a long and highly-deserved run.

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

We are happy to report favourably of this month's Magasinians; for a dull book is as disadvantageous to a journal as it is worthless to a purchaser. The magazines, then, partake of the spring season, and teem with life and pleasantry.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT is brimful of the author's best writing; he brings Tom Pinch up to London; has leaving Salisbury, the coach, and the road, are all capitally sketched at a railway rate; "the swaggering, ralish, dissipated, London coach, up all night, and lying by all day," is a genuine touch of descriptive humour; but the entire scene at the public breakfast with real Mr. Nadgett is charmingly glanced at, and the light and shade of the pages are really beautiful. Pinch's visit to John Westlock, in Furnival's-inn, is another home for Boz; and Tom's call upon his sister, the governess, is an immense deal, would-be genteel phase. In the next chapter we return to the thread-bare Mr. Nadgett, man of mystery to the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company.

"Mr. Nadgett made a mysterious change about this time in his mysterious life: for whereas he had, until now, been first seen every morning coming down Cornhill, to effect the business of the day before, so to occasion a popular belief that he never went to bed, or took his clothes off, he was now first seen in Holborn, coming out of Kingsgate-street; and it was soon discovered that he actually went every morning to a barber's shop in that street, to get shaved; and that the barber's name was Sweedlepipe. He seemed to make appointments with the man who never came, to meet him at his barber's; for he would frequently take long walks with him in the shop, and would ask pen and ink, and pull out his pocket-book, and be very busy over it for an hour at a time. Mrs. Gamp and Mr. Sweedlepipe had many deep discourrings on the subject of this mysterious customer; but they usually agreed that he had speculated too much, and was keeping out of the way. He must have appointed the man who never kept his word, to meet him at another new place too; for one day he was found, for the first time, by the waiter at the Mourning Coach-Horse, the House of the Undertakers, down in the city there, making figures with a pipe-stem in the sawdust of a clean spittoon; and declined to call for anything on the ground of expecting a gentleman presently. As the gentleman was not honourable enough to keep his engagement he came again next day, with his pocket-book in such a state of distention that he was regarded in the bar as a man of large property. After that he regularly breakfasted every day, and had a rump-steak to do, the bar-maid engaged emptying a cayenne-caster into it on two occasions. Although he never talked much, still by being there among the regular customers, he made their acquaintance, and in course of time became quite intimate with Mr. Tacker, Mr. Mould's foreman; and even with Mr. Mould himself, who often said he was a long-headed man, a dry one, a sly fish, a deep file, a reaper; and made him the subject of many other flattering encomiums."

The proceedings of "the Disinterested" crew with Jonas, and Tigg, and Montague's wife, must be passed over, though merely to hint that Tom Punch's "going astray" in London occupies the remaining chapter. The number, from first to last, is excellent: each line is full of life, and there is a current of freshness in every page.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is various and agreeable both in its text and illustrations. "A Paper on the British Museum" contains some pleasantry and clever quoting of the Egyptian antiquities. "The Broken-hearted Club" is much too long for its merit. "Titus, the Gardener, or the Demon Gooseberry," is a piece of banter on the hobby of gooseberry growing. Dr. Reden has contributed eight pages of "Travel and Tale of Naples." &c. &c., in which a severe parallel is drawn of the deaths of Carsecioli and the Duke of Enghien. We have but space for one quotation:—

TO CHARLES DICKENS,
ON HIS "CHRISTMAS CAROL."

Honour to Genius! when its lofty speech
Stirs through the soul, and wakes its echoing strings:
But honour tenfold! when its day-spring first
The selfish heart, and there let loose the springs
Of pity, gushing blood-warm from a breach
Rent in its close-bound, stony coverings.
Yes! tenfold honour, and the love of men,
The kind, the good, attend on Genius then,
And bless and sanctify those words divine.
Such words, Charles Dickens, truly have been thine;
And thou hast earned true glory with all love:
Long may the torch of Christmas gaily shine
Upon thy home, while voices from above
Music thy carol and again impart
Mirth and good tidings to the poor man's heart. W. W. C.

We are glad to perceive that the Editor will resume his "Chronicles of Clovernook" next month.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE, No. 2.—As the Editor did not fall to "take care of No. 1," so he has not neglected its successor. It opens with one of his breathing and burning poems—"The Lady's Dream," in which there is remarkably intense power. The other poetical contributions are by Miss Frances Brown, and Mr. Charles Mackay. Among the prose papers, "Phebe's Widow, a Romance of Crooked Lane," is entitled to prime notice: it is a very pretty tale.

"The Lady's Dream," by the way, is a severe rebuke of the over-worked needlewomen, whose care is only just now awakening public sympathy: a phantom comes to the lady's bedside:—

"And oh! these maidens young,
Who wrought in that dreary room,
With figures drooping, and spectres thin,
And cheeks without a bloom;
And the voice that cried, 'For the pomp of pride,
We haste to an early tomb!'
* * * * *
Alas! I have walked through life
Too heedless where I trod;
Nay, helping to trample my fellow worm,
And fill the burial sod—
Forgetting that even the sparrow falls
Not unmark'd of God!
* * * * *
I dressed as the nobles dress,
In cloth of silver and gold,
With silk, and satin, and costly furs,
In many an ample fold,
But I never remembered the naked limbs
That froze with winter's cold.
The wounds I might have heal'd!
The human sorrow and smart!
And yet it never was in my soul
To play so ill a part:
But evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart!"

The illustration to this poem, "The Church-porch scene of Gray's Elegy," is an exquisite engraving by Joseph Williams.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY opens, as heretofore, with Mr. Smith's "Scattergood Family," with an illustration by Leech. The descriptive portion of these chapters is even an improvement upon the commencement of the story. The incidents are Scattergood's theatrical engagement—"The Mysteries of Pentonville and Merchant Tailors' School." Here is a sound homely piece of observation:

"There are few more pleasant things in life, in this matter-of-fact conventional world of ours, than taking a child for the first time to a pantomime; there is nothing that re-opens the spring of old feelings and recollections with such a burst of gladness, however closed up and encrusted over the well may be, by rust accumulated from the damp of disappointment, and the chill of worldly buffeting and unrealized hope. Their mirth is truly glorious: glorious from its purity and reality: glorious from its inspiring effects upon our own hopped and garnished spirits. And heaven forbid there should be any whose withered sympathies are not refreshed by it; for they must either be proof against all pleasant emotions, or never have known what a home was, when they numbered no more years than the joyous children around them."

There is an episodal tale in this paper which is of a very superior merit.

The next structure is Mr. Arthur Asher Morrey's "Physiology of London;" though it strongly reminds us of the same writer in another magazine. There is a pleasant gossipy paper, entitled "The Divan," a sort of kitchen-dresser of the number, which will find many readers: it is smart, and droll in places.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART is a periodical of a very different class to those we have just noticed. It is a historical record of the progress of science during the past year, and contains some hundreds of abstracts of Discoveries and Improvements in Mechanical Science and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electrical and Chemical Science, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Physical Geography, and the Astronomical and Meteorological Phenomena of the past year. It is scarcely possible to give the reader an idea of the interest expressed within the 288 pages of this work: it is, at once, sound and attractive; and its popularity is best attested by this being the sixth volume of the series. It is embellished with a portrait of Professor Liebig, and a vignette of Mr. Babbage's Calculating Machine.

DR. SWINEY.

This eccentric person died, under very extraordinary circumstances, on Sunday week, at his residence, No. 9, Grove-street, Camden Town, where he had resided for fifteen years. Strange stories are related of his birth, though he was acknowledged to be the son of the late Admiral Swiney. He was a relative of the great chemist, the late Sir Humphry Davy. His age was about fifty, and after having shaved for the last two years of his beard descending, swept his aged breast." He lived in almost complete seclusion, his house having but another inmate, a female, his housekeeper. He went abroad not more than four or five times a-year. On Sunday morning, becoming unaccountable, his housekeeper called in Mr. Knaggs, surgeon, of High-street, who, having succeeded in rallying deceased a little, prescribed for him, but he would not take the medicine, and died shortly afterwards.

The statement in the newspapers, that he died of voluntary starvation, is incorrect; his disease was of the heart, and to such an extent, that the medical men present at the *post mortem* examination were surprised that he could have so long survived.

Neither was Dr. Swiney of miserly habits, as has been related; he lived in a respectable street, and his house had every appearance of decent and cleanly comfort, without ostentation. His eccentricity bordered on insanity, so that his will is likely to become the cause of immediate litigation.

Dr. Swiney died possessed of considerable property. He has willed £5,000 to the trustees of the British Museum for the establishment of a lectureship on geology; and a similar sum to the Society of Arts, out of which the first freeholder, whether in England, Ireland, or Scotland, that shall reclaim and bring into cultivation the largest amount of waste land, is to receive one hundred guineas, to be presented in a goblet of equal value. This prize gift is to be renewed quinquennially. The testator has appointed five executors, gentlemen of high eminence in literature, art, and science, to carry out his last requests.

The provisions for Dr. Swiney's funeral were very eccentric. He was buried, according to his desire, on Monday last, in the cemetery of St. Martin's, Pratt-street. From the residence of the deceased to the burial-ground, a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile, the number of persons congregated to witness the funeral procession was so great, that a large body of police of the S division, under Mr. Superintendent Carter and Inspector Ages, were obliged to be present to keep anything like order. By the will, five girls were to be chosen as mourners by the chief executor; and to each of them was bequeathed a legacy of £20, besides a similar amount to buy dresses for the three. About a quarter before two, the funeral *cortège* made its appearance; and, agreeably to the will of the deceased, the coffin was covered with yellow cloth, studded with white nails. On getting into the street, a yellow velvet pall, edged with white silk, was thrown over it. Immediately after the coffin came three young girls, the eldest about fourteen years, and the other two about twelve years of age. They were habited in white (according to the will), with violet-coloured cloaks. Their head-dress consisted of straw bonnets, trimmed with white satin ribbon. The dresses had a most singular appearance, the wearers appearing more like a party proceeding to a wedding than mourners of a funeral. After these came the mutes, and then the real mourners, habited, not in yellow cloaks, as previously announced, but in the usual mourning habit. In the order, the cavalcade proceeded to the burial-ground, the crowd being so dense that it was with the greatest difficulty it could proceed, police officers going first to clear the way. On reaching the ground, there was

THE LATE DR. SWINEY.

much hissing and hooting. The service appointed for the burial of the dead was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Chaplin, the officiating minister, partly in the chapel and the remainder over the grave. At the conclusion of the ceremony, despite the efforts of the police, the mass of people round the chapel was so great, that the mourners were compelled to return in hired cabs to the late residence of the deceased. The mourners, of whom Dr. Cox was the chief, consisted of the executors and other friends of the deceased.

THE LATE JOSEPH STRUTT, ESQ.

In our paper of the 20th ult., we briefly recorded the demise of this venerable gentleman, which took place at his residence, in St. Peter's-street, Derby, on the 14th ult. He had been labouring under severe indisposition for some time past, but partially rallied, and was present in November last at the Town Council and County Meetings when congratulatory addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, in anticipation of their expected visit to Derbyshire, were adopted. He was also at the Railway Station, during the presentation of those addresses. The last time Mr. Strutt was seen in public was at a meeting of influential gentlemen under the Derby Improvement Act, on the 12th of December; on which occasion he attended for the purpose of recording his vote in favour of measures for improving the sanatory condition of his native town. Shortly after leaving the meeting, he had a relapse, from which he was not destined to recover. He expressed himself quite prepared for the final event, and arranged the details for his funeral (which he was anxious should be as private as possible, with a few perfunctory duties of the awful change that awaited him, and with quiet submission to the Divine will.

The subject of this notice (in the main abridged from the *Derby Reporter* was the third son of Mr. Jedediah Strutt, the ingenious inventor of the frame for making ribbed stockings, a partner of Sir Richard Arkwright, and a man distinguished for integrity, industry, and ingenuity. He was born in 1765, married in 1793, and left a widower in 1800. He had universally esteemed and lamented, in his 79th year, and has left one daughter, Isabel, wife of John Howard Galton, Esq., of Hadzor House, Worcestershire.

The lamented gentleman was the remaining partner in the firm of "William, George, and Joseph Strutt," whose high integrity and extensive commercial transactions have made their names familiar in all parts of the mercantile world. The large manufactories at Milford and Belper (now carried on by the descendants of this firm), are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the attention which is paid to the education and comfort of the operatives.

Throughout his whole career, Mr. Joseph Strutt was a firm friend and liberal supporter of institutions having for their object the promotion of useful knowledge. At Derby, the Mechanics' Institution (of which he was president) and the Lancastrian School enlisted his warmest sympathies, as handsome donations in money, books, and paintings, testify; and he manifested considerable interest in the sabbath-school, connected with the Friar Gate Chapel (which, we understand, he was mainly instrumental in establishing), by giving rewards for meritorious conduct, and entertaining the children, at stated periods, in his pleasure-grounds. The Derby Infirmary, too—a noble charity, which remains a lasting monument of the ingenuity and benevolence of his elder bother, the late Mr. William Strutt, (an eminent philosopher, mechanic, and economist,—was an object to which he evinced much attention. Uniform and consistent in his political opinions, he was also a sincere enquirer after truth; and the same sincerity and independence which distinguished his general character was manifested in his uncompromising assertion of his political principles. Throughout life he was a firm friend to the cause of Civil, Religious, and Commercial Freedom, and the Rights of Industry

The late Mr. Strutt was for some time Colonel of the Belper regiment of Local Militia, a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, an Alderman and a Magistrate of the Borough of Derby, and first Mayor under the Municipal Corporations Act.

The late lamented gentleman, belonging to a family which has been, by their public and private acts—their great enterprise in business—their upright and honourable dealings, and their general benevolence, held in the highest respect throughout this district—himself stood out with a character peculiarly his own, and exhibited a separate and independent kind of excellence. The Christian and charitable institutions, which constitute the truest glory of our age and country, were supported by him with noble generosity; and the extraordinary, the *unique* gift of the Arboretum, has made the association of his name with the town of Derby imperishable. An engraving of the Arboretum (planned by the late Mr. Loudon) will be found in No. 64 of our Journal.

One feature in the character of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, which cannot have escaped notice, was his readiness to let others share—and even to invite them to share—the advantages which his wealth and position gave him. Hence his valuable collection of pictures was thrown freely open for the indulgence of the public. Hence, too, a scene of beauty advisedly adapted for healthful enjoyment and recreation, is presented to his fellow citizens, that they might enjoy the advantages usually confined to the wealthy. He had no gratification in the unparticipated pleasures of a gloomy and solitary grandeur. He could not have been happy in such a solitude—his heart would have been imprisoned, and would have drooped for want of a generous communion with his kind. Is not this the truth which thousands can attest? Who has not seen his venerable countenance beaming with kindness and unfeigned delight, while basking on the crowds enjoying the pleasures which his liberality had provided for them? He loved the people, and was delighted to see them happy, and spared no efforts, and hesitated at no sacrifices, which would promote that happiness.

When men like Joseph Strutt are removed, a strong and wide-spread sensation is produced. All men are mourners. Something has been lost which is common to all, and in which all have an interest. It is not the loss of a friend merely—it is a general loss. The influence of such a character spreads far over enlarging circles, until the remotest share of society is reached by its undulations. It does not die with the last beat of the heart which impelled it into motion. It becomes immortal! It is the property of man, and is a rich treasury of that moral wealth which is composed of the accumulated contributions of the wise and virtuous of every age. In the Philanthropist of Derby

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commerce has lost one of its most honourable representatives, the magistracy one of its most humane and upright members, society one of its greatest benefactors, and domestic life one of its sweetest examples.

The remains of Mr. Strutt were interred at eleven o'clock, on Saturday, the 27th ult., in the burial-ground of the Friar-gate Chapel, at Derby. The service was performed by the Rev. Noah Jones, the minister of whose congregation the deceased was a member. The funeral, in accordance with the strict injunction of the lamented gentleman, was a private one, and consisted only of the hearse, the late Mr. Strutt's carriage, and three mourning coaches, containing relations and friends. The shops along the route were closed, as a mark of respect to his memory; and the Mechanics' Institution, of which Mr. Strutt was president, was also closed during the day.

The annexed portrait of Mr. Strutt is from a miniature by Mr. Huslow, kindly furnished by Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Derby. In the accompanying view of Belper, which may be said to have been raised by Mr. Strutt's well-directed energies, a portion of his mansion is shown.

SPLENDID CASKET, PRESENTED TO LORD MORPETH.

It will be recollected that some months ago, an address from a large number of the electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire, was presented to Lord Morpeth, at Stafford House, which had been agreed to after the defeat of his lordship at the last election for that division of the county. It had been intended that the address, with the names of the electors who had signed it, should have been, on that occasion, presented to his lordship in a splendid casket, made for the purpose, and purchased by a subscription raised among these gentlemen; but as the casket was not ready, the address was presented without it. It has, at length, however, been completed. It is a splendid piece of workmanship, and may be considered as highly creditable to the present state of the art of chasing or modelling in silver. The body of the casket is of bog-oak, found on one of Lord Carlisle's estates in Yorkshire, (stained black and French polished), and mounted in massive silver, gilded by the electro-type process. The effect of the black polished oak and the silver-gilt mountings is magnificent. On each side are his lordship's arms in relief, and around are the arms of the twenty-five polling places of the districts into which the West Riding is divided. The lid is surmounted by a lion proper, the crest of his lordship's family, and on each side of this is a scroll bearing the following inscription, "This casket, with the address which it contains, is presented to the Right Hon. George William Frederick Viscount Morpeth, by his friends and supporters in the West Riding of the county of York, in respectful testimony of their sincere attachment to his person, and esteem for his character as their representative in Parliament, and the advocate of a liberal and enlightened policy in her Majesty's councils. A.D., 1841." The dimensions of the splendid testimonial are, from end to end, about three feet six inches by about two feet four inches in height and breadth. It is so made that it can, on occasion, be used as a wine cooler, of which it is a gorgeous specimen. It was manufactured at Leeds, and the cost will be about a thousand guineas.

In our engraving are shown the shields bearing the arms of the respective polling places in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the number of voters polled upon the occasion which this superb work is intended to commemorate. As only a portion of these shields could be represented in one view of the casket, we subjoin the remaining number in a separate engraving. Rotherham, one of the polling places, had no arms of its own: the artist, therefore, invented a coat, consisting of an iron bridge and a cannon, with crest, two sledge hammers crossed, and motto, the word "Ferrum."

A report of the grand Free Trade demonstration, at Wakefield, on Wednesday last, at which Lord Morpeth was present, will be found in another part of our journal.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS

THE JUDGES PROCEEDING TO THE FOUR COURTS.

IRELAND AND THE STATE TRIALS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.

You will have seen ere this that the case for the Crown in the momentous prosecution of Daniel O'Connell and the other traversers was brought to a close much more suddenly than was expected. The evidence which succeeded that of Bond Hughes, Ross Jackson, and Macnamara, was of a more miscellaneous order—proving, however, apparently to the satisfaction of the Attorney-General, as much as answered his purpose—so that the examination of the rest of the hundred witnesses was abandoned, and the case now rests upon the evidence that has already been produced before the public.

The few days occupied by the Court in receiving the additional testimony given, were dull and monotonous in the extreme, being principally spun through with the heavy, tedious reading of eternal documents—the elaborate compositions of the Repeal Association—or the wild orations of the "fell conspirators" in the traversers' box. Newspaper articles too abounded, and the press of Ireland was in a manner revivified, uncoffined, and brought forth from the tomb of the Capulets, to burn and shine upon the dun solemnity of the Court of Queen's Bench. Many an article, long imagined dead and spiritless, now gave up its ghost—many a wreath of poetic laurel, long since deemed faded, or at the best but a chaplet for the Crown of Lethe, was now called back into vernal beauty, and taught, even amid the withering atmosphere of wig and gown, to brighten and to bloom again! Now flashed ancient similes—and hyperbole lost in the lapse of time—back upon the gaze of memory, and their living authors recognising new beauties through the medium of vanity refreshed, might have inwardly glorified the Attorney-General for summoning those triumphs of their intellect from the grave. The association of conspiracy with them might have made their revival a grim pleasure, but a pleasure it was, nevertheless. And we are not quite sure that the same sort of feeling did not communicate itself to the orators as well as to the editors and poets, upon their trial. When some of those grand speeches of sedition which were meant to teach power while preaching peace and while proclaiming loyalty to teach the people reliance upon themselves rather than upon the law—those majestic orations which, however censurable their purpose or suspicious their effect, rolled the sweetness of their persuasion, or the fiery thunder of their invectives, over the very hearts of monster crowds of idolators—of almost millions of devoted and entranced human beings—when their beauty again broke forth to the listening court, and those passages which, for their force and eloquence, had been climaxed by the reporters with the record of a cheer, fell with a sort of fond familiarity upon the ear of the old Repealer—I fancied that I could see pleasant memories of former triumphs revelling in his soul, and the furtive lightning of exultation flashing into his eye, and the approving smile of gratulation creeping over his countenance, as though he were whispering to his inmost spirit—"The law may turn all this into a great conspiracy, but it can never convert it into a bad speech." And such a whisper would be true; but, nevertheless, half the power and the danger of those marvellous appeals and diatribes consisted in the genius in which they were enshrined.

MR. SHEIL, COUNSEL FOR THE TRAVERSERS.

None of the other traversers could have felt the sort of concealed vanity I have been describing with the same flattering force as O'Connell; if I except, perhaps, Tom Steele himself, and Tom certainly was one of the rejoiced in meeting the departed glories of his own oratory face to face again. Tom is a tall, fine fellow; himself one of the "biggest born of earth," and he "upheaves his vastness" in the cause of Repeal with a flourishing sort of enthusiasm, redolent of shilelagh and potheen. Tom's demeanour in court has been full of bustling attention, which shows how completely his life and soul are vortexed in these trials. He would not be out of them for the world. If conspiracy were proved, and beheading were to follow, there is the head Pacificator ready to lose his head! He is bent upon the glory of martyrdom with O'Connell, and nothing will win him "out of that." There is a capital story about him and the Attorney-General going the round of the Four Courts, which I must tell your readers.

On one of the mornings of the trial, Steele was following close upon the heels of the Attorney-General, and asking him some question at the verge of the entrance to the Court of Queen's Bench——

"I tell you what it is, Mr. Steele," said the Attorney-General, turning suddenly upon him——

"What?" hastily inquired Tom.

"Why," resumed the other, "if I catch you following me about, and tormenting me in this way again, as sure as your name's Tom Steele, *I'll strike you out of the indictment.*"

Tom has been ominously quiet ever since. Poor fellow! he was dreadfully alarmed at the idea of *not being tried!*

One incident connected with the reading of the newspapers was droll enough. The traversers obtained permission to read other passages

from the same journals; and the consequence was, an odd *melée* of subjects, and a pretty love song might be all of a sudden counteracting in burlesque the sedition and disloyalty of "Who cares for Ninety-eight?" For example—

Mr. Vernon then read as follows, to the apparent amusement of the Court as well as the spectators:

> I have watched in delight the fire that flies
> In the lightning flash of thy dark blue eyes,
> As they sparkled in joyous merriment, caught
> From the passing jest to the brilliant thought—
> My beautiful, my own.
> But I have seen a light in them dearer still,
> A softer, diviner radiance, fill
> Their sparkling orbs, was bliss to see;
> 'Twas affection's light, and 'twas turn'd on me—
> My beautiful, my own.

So here was a little love to set off the conspiracy, and vary the monotony of the evidence for the ladies in the court.

En reste—the Crown evidence was of the dullest; the few jokes forced out of the witnesses, or attempted by the counsel in cross-examination, gave no idea of the rollicking, racy perception and development of the ridiculous for which Irish witnesses and Irish courts have been famed since Irish law began. There were a few bursts of fun, but they were faint, feeble, and tittering, and nothing really jolly came out. The truth is, I believe, that political feeling is absorbing every other; and that, in expectation and partizanship, humour has lost all its play.

It is curious to notice how things are tolerated in Dublin, with reference to these great state trials, which in England would not be endured with reference to any trial whatever, in which either the integrity of justice or the liberty of the subject was at stake. But here it would be nonsense to say that the trial is carried on in the Court of Queen's Bench, or by judges and jury alone; it is being conducted through the whole country, by politicians, poets, priests, editors, and the Dublin world at large. The moment the Court is up, there will be a meeting at Conciliation Hall, where all that has been said or done, and whether it was right or wrong, will be as gravely discussed as if silence upon the whole subject were not properly imperative. The papers, Repeal and Conservative alike, do their utmost daily to influence the trials—comment upon the evidence, pitch into the witnesses, dissect the Attorney-General, have a shy at the decisions of the judges, and in short hold the whole Court fair game for all the freaks and vagaries they choose to play off upon it. The jury separate nightly, and go to their respective homes, to enjoy themselves with their families. I do not know that they are forbidden to read newspapers, or talk politics. They may receive warning or threatening letters (one of them has received one), and should any of them (which may not be likely, but it is possible) turn sick or take it into his head to levant from Dublin by the mail-packet—there is nothing to prevent his so doing—and then the trials would be at an end. In the meanwhile, I find the *Freeman's Journal* of Tuesday coolly attempting to disprove in print the evidence of one witness whom they seek to fix with perjury before his testimony has gone to the jury. The good people do not seem to know or care that every word they write, and every speech they utter—either calculated to influence the result of the trials, or to damage the testimony of witnesses—is a practical contempt of Court, punishable by the Court, and most unpardonably libellous into the bargain. They are left unnoticed, and are free on for their respective opinions with beautiful party desperation, doing that which in England would either procure them peremptory committals to a gaol, or criminal informations without let or end.

All the excitement here seems to merge in the traversers—a fact most glowingly exemplified upon the commencement of their defence by Richard Lalor Sheil.

As soon as it was known that the case of the Crown would close on Friday, and that on Saturday morning Mr. Sheil would speak for Mr. John O'Connell, the anxiety of the community to hear him became earnest and intense, and no exertion was spared by privileged classes to get admission into the court. At no previous step in the progress of the trial had anything like the then agitation displayed itself in Dublin society. Noblemen and ladies of distinction, and officers of rank, public functionaries of "high dignity and importance," wealthy citizens, and reverend fathers of the church, vied with each other in pestering the High Sheriff out of his accustomed courtesy, and ruffling the temper of office into impatience, amid the bewilderment of applications which beset him on all hands. Long before the business of the day began, carriages came rolling into the court-yard, and soon the court itself was crammed, not as before, with mere uncertain crowds, but with a brilliant reception of the rank and fashion of Dublin. The names of some of the leading stars will be found in the newspaper reports—the *Times*, especially, has accurately described the appearance of the court.

Sheil—to an audience all silence (save when one magnificent burst of power forced from their excited spirits the involuntary utterance of a loud applause)—delivered one of the most splendid orations ever heard within the walls of a court of justice. Perhaps, indeed, a piece of declamation so truly fine, and so perfectly and long sustained, *never was* heard within such a locality before, for it is not in courts of justice that great political speeches are ever accustomed to be made. I am sure that in an English court it would have been stopped by the judges, for want of hearing upon the case. But with its grandeur as a surpassing effort of noble oratory, of bounding exhilaration, nervous emphasis, over-boiling passion, touching pathos, strong invective, fine plaintive appeal, plausible ingenuity, flowing diction, and flooding fervent poetry, that, in depth and earnestness, almost melted into prayer—with all these signs of the presence of haughty genius, and the abounding mastery of mind, the absence of legal logic and propriety have nothing to do—but the speech—taken as a speech only—is to be considered worthy of being classed with the most beautiful and powerful addresses with which the greatest men of the greatest countries of the world have enthralled their fellow beings in any age or time.

Mr. Sheil (who, it may be noticed, looks immeasurably better in his wig and gown than costumed after any other fashion) spoke with an earnestness of manner truly inspiring. Turning sometimes to the judges, but addressing himself more absorbedly to the jury, whom he immediately faced, he raised his voice to that pitch which is necessary to arm it with its most effective emphasis, and went through his long labour of genius with something of a lion energy that had determined to baffle fatigue. You saw the bodily labour, and felt that the feebleness was in that outward form; but soul came shining through its every gesture, and you knew at once that the indomitable spirit within would carry that body through its physical exertion, even were that exertion tenfold more wearying and deep. The mind had resolved that the body should not be crushed; so the spirit of genius went on with its rushing utterance of eloquence and thought and power, till eyes and hearts were concentrated upon it, as drawn within some dazzling focus; and before those marvellous outpourings an astonished auditory sat entranced and dumb.

Once only came dizzily on a whirlwind of maddened excitement, that could not hold its passion over one passage which in its aspiration after the holiest brotherhood of mankind blended something of the glory of heavenly feeling with the finer humanities of earth; and that wild praise swept over the court like a torrent, until one word from the seat of justice tamed its enthusiasm and shamed it back into its source. When all ended, it is true there was another wild outbreak; but that was the tribute of impulse unto genius, which even the judges permitted when that magnificent oration had closed.

But after doing this glad justice to the great powers which Mr. Sheil evoked, let us look at the matter of the eloquence, and we find it made up of generalities. I declare that I conceive it would have been, by watchful political adversaries, assailed with cries of "Question," even before an admiring Parliament—on the hustings or in the Conciliation Hall it would have been glorious—but in a court of law the wonder is how it was permitted to have been spoken at all. It was in the first place as much a defence of John O'Connell as this letter. With the exception of one or two brief episodes, it defended the father not the son. It addressed itself little or nothing to the general case, and was essentially a speech of politics and not of law. The most curious circumstance connected with it was Mr. John O'Connell's disclaimer of it the next morning in court—I mean of that portion of it which proposed that the English Parliament should come from the Thames to the Liffy, and try their hands at law making on College-green. This the son of the "Liberator" would not stand; he would have nothing less than a Repeal Parliament. Think of a traverser being allowed to tell as much to a jury the morning after his counsel's speech. Cool work this!

About Sheil's oration there is one marvel which I cannot comprehend. It is the fact of his writing it first, and then learning it, and then delivering it to an audience with as much passion and energy as if every word of it were flowing from his breast at the moment, and even boiling to get vent. Yet there is no doubt of this fact. On the present occasion he was two or three days absent from court—upon the plea of sickness—but, in reality, penning and committing to memory that gigantic speech, which it took him on Saturday just six hours to deliver! It was in the hands of one reporter the overnight, the slips printed the next morning before it was spoken, and the printed copy checked from the reporters' gallery while it was being uttered. Sheil himself carefully revised the slips before he would suffer the evening papers to appear with their reports. This, to me, is the most inexplicable part of the whole business—to remember twelve columns of such a speech, and deliver it with little variation and astonishing accuracy, and with deep and passionate emotion beside. It is a phenomenon quite beyond me.

O'Connell was much affected by the speech—hardly daring to listen with open attention—but generally regarding some document or book. He gave, however, here and there, slight indications of opinion, and I could see that in his own bosom there was a struggle going on. A great many persons were moved to tears by some of the more appealing passages of Sheil's oration.

The speech, notwithstanding the hint about the Parliament coming from Westminster Hall, is regarded here as a strong Repeal speech and the attendants at Conciliation Hall are counting upon soon enrolling Richard Lalor Sheil among the members of the present Association, or any future one that O'Connell may set up, should the jury by their verdict declare that to be legal. At a meeting at the Hall on Monday, I heard Smith O'Brien say that "he felt convinced that they would soon have Sheil amongst them—he now felt sure that the time was almost upon them, when Richard Lalor Sheil would forget that he was a Privy Councillor, and remember that he was an Irishman!"—and the announcement was received with vehement cheers. The meeting was a great one, and no less than nine M.P.'s present. Dan made a short but effective address, in which he complained bitterly of the falling off of the Repeal rent; at this he expressed himself much displeased. Dan never did like a failure in the funds of agitation.

Messrs. Moore, Hatchell, and Fitzgibbon have now all spoken for the traversers, and I shall give you a paper upon their respective speeches in another place. They seem to be all pretty strongly animated against the Attorney-General. By the way, you will find an anecdote in the morning papers about a certain missile war of Nuts and Oranges between the members of the Queen's Bench Bar, which you would do well to quote—or, as it tells a little tale of amusement, suppose I do it for you here:

At the adjournment of the court about one o'clock, a scene ensued which could be witnessed in no other than an Irish court. Some unhappy vendors of oranges and gingerbread, impelled by the *auri sacra fames*, had forced their way into the galleries, when a most desperate onslaught commenced, not only on the contents of their baskets themselves, but on the persons, which were treated with rapidity from their owners to the facetious members of the bar, who, with equal speed, appropriated the contents *in propriam usum*. It was fully five minutes before their astonished lordships could restore through the gentlemen who filled the passage to the judges' chamber. As soon as the last glimpse of scarlet and ermine had vanished, the fun waxed fast and furious. A regular and well-directed cross-fire of gingerbread-nuts, spice-cakes, and oranges was directed from all parts of the court, the missiles seldom reaching their intended mark, but being generally appropriated *volenti* by some agile gentleman. The ladies present seemed much amused at this novel specimen of fortnite voracity.

Such frolics would not pass in dull staid London.

The Court is beginning to get gay, and drawing-rooms and levees have commenced. At one of the former (which take place in the evening) our artist made his appearance, and was most graciously received by the Lord Lieutenant and his noble and distinguished company—many of whom allowed him to take portraits. I send you a beautiful drawing of the whole scenes, which, I am told, has been seen and approved at the Castle. I have many other attractions for your engravers to work upon.

On Monday night there was a fancy-ball at the Rotunda; and at the theatre, Lennard, whom you had at the Haymarket, is playing in some of poor Power's Irish characters. There is little general news, and what there is must come in a postscript, for "the mail is on the start."

ELEVENTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

The greater part of the day was occupied in reading extracts from various newspapers and publications both for the prosecution and the defence, and at the conclusion the Attorney-General intimated that the case had closed on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Moore, Q.C. stated, that Mr. Sheil was to have opened the case for the traversers, but for the last two days he had been indisposed, and, under the circumstances, perhaps the Court would think it not unreasonable to let the case stand over until the following day. They had arranged in what order counsel were to speak, and it would be inconvenient to have any other counsel address their lordships, in the first instance, but Mr. Sheil.

The Chief Justice said the application was an extremely reasonable one.

Their lordships then adjourned until the next morning, at ten o'clock.

TWELFTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Their lordships sat at ten o'clock, in full court. Mr. Justice Burton having recovered from his recent indisposition. At that hour the court presented an appearance which it had not before exhibited, even on the opening day of these important trials. The large gallery opposite the bench was principally occupied by a dense array of ladies, whose fashionable appearance bespoke their rank. The side gallery was similarly filled by members of the judges' and high-sheriffs' families. Beside Mr. Justice Perrin, on the bench, were some ladies of that lordship's family, and the officers of the court resigned their seats in favour of others of the fair and anxious auditors of Mr. Sheil's eloquence. The gentlemen of the bar gave up without the seats reserved to them to such an extent that the space presented but one dense mass of wigs and gowns, while some of the excluded members, in the energy of their despair, made desperate battle to get into the reporters' box, by attempting to unsaddle contests with the police officers outside. Happy seemed the man who could exert interest sufficient to procure admission within one of the narrow passages, wherein he ran imminent risk of suffocation, for the doubtful gratification of hearing an occasional sentence from Mr. Sheil. The hall of the Four Courts, although not to say crowded, afforded nearly a parallel scene of excitement, each barrister whom pressure and extreme heat might have forced from the court, being immediately surrounded by an inquisitive knot of anxious, troublesome inquirers, intent on learning "how Sheil was getting on." Mr. O'Connell, attired in his professional robes, as senior of the Queen's Counsel, by virtue of his patent of precedency, sat at the table beneath the high sheriff, with his back to the bench, and facing the counsel engaged in the case. During the progress of Mr. Sheil's address, the hon. and learned traverser was busily occupied in perusing books and documents. Mr. John O'Connell, also habited in wig and gown, sat beside Mr. Sheil, in front of the other traversers, and fanned the jury. Amongst the occupants of the large gallery were, the "Lion of the fold of Judah," *alias* John (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Tuam, and a few Roman Catholic priests. In other parts of the court were the Countess of Donoughmore, Lady Emily Pennefather, Lady Frances Gordon, Lady Anne Wynne, Lady Mary Vyner, Lady Charles Kerr, Lady and Miss Sugden, Mrs. E. Pennefather, Mrs. A. Busbe, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, &c.

The Judges having taken their seats on the bench and the jurors and traversers having respectively answered to their names, the Chief Justice called on the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil to proceed with his case.

Mr. Sheil, having bowed to the different members of the court, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury, I am counsel in this case for Mr. John O'Connell. The importance of this case is not susceptible of exaggeration, and I do not speak in the language of hyperbole when I say that the attention of the empire is directed to the part on which you are now assembled. How great is the trust reposed in you!—how great is the task which I have undertaken to perform! Conscious of its magnitude, I have risen to address you, not unmoved, but undismayed; not unmoved, indeed; for at this moment how many of the incidents of my own political life come back upon me. When I look upon my great political benefactor, my deliverer, and my friend; but of the emotion by which I acknowledge myself to be profoundly stirred, although I will not permit myself to be subdued by it, solicitude forms no part. I have great reliance upon you—upon the ascendancy of principle over prejudice in your minds; and I am not without some reliance upon myself. I do not speak in the language of vainglorious self-complacency when I say this. I know that I am surrounded by men infinitely my superiors in every forensic, and in almost every intellectual power; but my confidence is derived, not from any overweening estimate of my own faculties, but from a thorough conviction of the innocence of my client. I know, and I appear in some part not only as an advocate, but a witness before you—I know from my conviction of the innocence of him who stands his accused. The same blood flows through their veins—the same feelings circulate through their hearts. The son and the father are in all political regards the same, and with the latter I have united in no dishonorable companionship for more than half my life in that great work, which it is his chief praises that it was conceived in the spirit of peace—in the spirit of peace it was carried out—and that in the spirit of peace it was brought by him to its glorious consummation. I am acquainted with every feature of his character, with his thoughts, hopes, fears about me. I have, if I may venture so to say, a full cognizance of every pulsation in his heart. I know I am sure as God is my living witness—that from the imaginary misdeeds imputed to him he shrinks with abhorrence. It is this persuasion—profound, impassioned—and I trust that it will prove contagious—which will sustain me in the midst of the exhaustion incidental to this lengthened trial—will enable me to overcome the illness under which I am at this moment labouring—will raise me to the height of this great argument, and lift me to a level with the lofty topics which I shall have occasion to treat in resisting a prosecution to which, in the annals of criminal jurisprudence in this country, no parallel can be found. Gentlemen, the Attorney-General, in a statement of eleven or twelve hours' duration, read a long series of extracts from speeches and publications, extending over a period of nearly nine months. At the termination of every passage which was cited by him he gave utterance to expressions of strong resentment against the men by whom sentiments so noxious were circulated in language so envenomed. If, gentlemen of the jury, his anger was not simulated—if his indignation was not merely official—if he spoke as he felt, how does it come to pass that no single step was ever taken by him for the purpose of arresting the progress of an evil represented by him to be so calamitous? He told you that the country was traversed by incendiaries who set fire to the passions of the people; that the whole fabric of society, according to the Attorney-General, was in a blaze; wherefore then did he stand with folded arms to gaze at the conflagration? Where were the Castle fire-engines—where was indictment—and of *ex officio* informations what had become? Is there not too much reason to think that a project was formed, or rather that a plot was concocted, to decoy and ensnare the traversers, and that a connivance, amounting almost to connexion, was deliberately adopted as a part of the policy of the Government in order to betray the traversers into indiscretions of which advantage was, in due time to be taken? I have heard it said that it was criminal to tell the people to "bide their time;" but is the Government to "bide its time" in order to turn popular excitement to a useful official account? The public prosecutor who gives an indirect encouragement to agitation, in order that he may afterwards make it criminal—if actually fall upon it, bears some moral affinity to the informer, who provokes the crime from whose commission he ignominious livelihood is derived. Has the Attorney-General adopted a course worthy of his great office and worthy of the ostensible head of the Irish bar, and the representative of its intellect in the House of Commons? Is it befitting that the successor of Saurin, and of Plunket, who should keep "watch and ward" from his high station over the public safety, should descend to the performance of functions worthy only of a commissary of the French police, and that, in place of being the sentinel, he should sink into the "artful dodger" of the state? But what, you may ask, could be the motive of the right hon. gentleman for pursuing the course which he has adopted, and for which no explanation has been attempted by him? He could have obtained no advantage, signally serviceable to his party by prosecuting Mr. Barrett, or Mr. Duffy, or Dr. Gray, for strong articles in their newspapers, or by prosecuting Mr. Tierney, for attending unlawful assemblies. He did not fish with lines—if I may avail myself of an illustration derived from the habits of my constituents at Dungarvan—but cast a wide and many-constructed trammel-net into deep water, in order that by a kind of surreptitious catch he might take the great agitator leviathan himself, a member of Parliament. Tom Steele, three editors of newspapers, and a pair of priests in an unpublished hovel together, are the fish he has taken; but to a prosecution for a conspiracy, which is open to every one of the objections applicable to constructive treason, the acts and the speeches of one man are given in evidence against another, although they could never have been at the distance of a hundred miles when the circumstances used against him as evidence, and of which he had no sort of cognizance, took place. By prosecuting Mr. O'Connell for a conspiracy, the Attorney-General has constructed trammel-net into deep water, in order that by a kind of surreptitious catch he might take the great agitator leviathan himself, a member of Parliament. Tom Steele, three editors of newspapers, and a pair of priests in an unpublished hovel together, are the fish he has taken; but to a prosecution for a conspiracy, which is open to every one of the objections applicable to constructive treason, the acts and the speeches of one man are given in evidence against another, although they could never have been at the distance of a hundred miles when the circumstances used against him as evidence, and of which he had no sort of cognizance, took place. By prosecuting Mr. O'Connell for a conspiracy, the Attorney-General has given him exactly what he desired—the critical hour. In

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 4th.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 5th.—St. Agatha.
TUESDAY, 6th.—Sun rises 7h 27m.
WEDNESDAY, 7th.—Sun sets 4h 53m.
THURSDAY, 8th.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1589.
FRIDAY, 9th.—Property Tax abolished, 1815.
SATURDAY, 10th.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 10.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 16	3 3	3 23	3 52	4 9	4 47	4 57	4 56	5 15	5 35	5 56	6 18

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber from the Beginning.*"—*Manchester.*—*Mr. Shell filled the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, under the Melbourne Administration.*

"*J. B. C.*" and "*A Constant Subscriber*" should pay their subscriptions in advance, *when they would be charged* 6*d. each copy.*

"*C. R. B.*"—*Sevenoaks.*—*The mail for the East Indies is made up on the 4th of each month, via Marseilles; postage,* 3 *ounce,* 1*s.* 10*d.; under* ½ *ounce,* 2*s.* 8*d.; also on the* 1*st of each month, via Southampton, postage* 1*s., not exceeding* ½ *ounce; in each case prepaid.*

"*Wisbory*."—*Certainly.*

"*Alfred.*"—*We have not room for the sketch of Camden Chapel.*

"*A. Z.*"—*Gravesend. We shall be glad to receive the information.*

"*Y. O. S.*"—*The Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

"*H. C.*"—*Langton.*"—*See Tredgold on the Steam-engine.*

"*A Subscriber*" *should first send the solution of the enigma*—"*I sit on the rock.*"

"*W. H. B.*,"—*King William's College, Isle of Man, is thanked, but will perceive that we anticipated the subject in our last.*

"*Dusender.*"—*All pressed we have not room.*

"*W. W.*"—*Monaghan.*—*We cannot admit the engraving of a fire on the* 13*th ultimo.*

The anecdote of the late Sir Francis Burdett, from Cork-street, arrived too late.

"*Julap.*"—*The engraving shall appear shortly.*

"*One of our Subscribers*" *will find the lists in the almanacs, peerages, &c.*

"*T. K. B.*"*, Harrow.*—*We do not answer questions respecting cards.*

"*F. M. F.*"—*To save a map of Continental railroads at present would be premature.*

"*Agatha.*"—*The portraits may appear incidentally.*

"*M. W.*," *Barnstaple.*—*The view has been engraved, and shall be inserted whenever opportunity occurs*

"*Henry Campen*" *should watch our journal. The opera of the* "*Maid of Judah*" *is made up from the works of Rossini.*

"*J. H.*," *Derbyshire.*—*The number in question may be sent to any part of the United Kingdom postage free.*

"*Ellen.*"—*Omnibus is in itself an Anglicised Latin plural noun.*

"*H. J.*," *Trotsiger-square.*—*The portrait shall appear. Will our correspondent send a memoir? We must, however, decline the offer in the postscript.*

"*W. D.*"—*We have not room.*

"*J. S.*"—*See our paper of last week.*

"*Gen. B.*"—*The portrait may appear shortly.*

"*T. S. D.*," *Cork.*—*The subject shall be engraved.*

"*E. G. C.*" *should apply to a director of the railway in question.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Bath.*—*We have not at present room for the portrait.*

"*J. G. Bruckley.*"—*The translations will not suit, as we only insert original tales in our journal.*

"*Delta*," *Cork.*—*The omission of the portrait of Mr. Sergeant Warren from the coloured fan for the Queen was purely accidental.*

"*S. D. L.*"—*The nonsense on the New Year will not suit.*

The following are unadmissible.—*The Lover's Call; Our Young Prince, by* "*S. B.*;" *The Aerial Phenomenon, by* "*W. W. B.*;" *I cannot, oh no, never, by* "*Janet*;" *Conundrum, by* "*C. S.*;" *Impromptu, by* "*A Subscriber*;" *Lines to a Brother, by* "*G. B.*," *Winchcombe.*

"*Her Publicus*"—*Thanks*

"*Ursula*" *(!) is informed that there is no recipe or formula of prescription for* "*the composing of music of songs.*" *At the same time we shall mention some necessary, indeed indispensable, ingredients, of which a good song should be compounded, viz.*:—

A thorough knowledge of harmony—
An intuitive sense of melody—
An inclination to poetry—
And talent to make them all agree!

"*Rook.*"—*The following are some of the cases which constitute a drawn game.*—*1st. Stalemate. 2nd. Where one party can give perpetual check, and persists in doing so; 3rd. Where neither party has sufficient force left to checkmate the other; 4th. When one party has king alone, and the other is not able to checkmate him in fifty moves. For further particulars see Walker's Treatise on Chess*

"*Tiro.*"—*Of course you are not obliged to play your king's pawn. The kings cannot be placed upon adjacent squares.*

"*D. C.*"—*Either of the pawns could be taken en passant. We have not at present room for the game.*

"*R. B. R.*," *Harrow.*—*The king can castle if he has not moved from his square.*

DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.—The illustrations will be continued next week, and throughout the proceedings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

THE CHALLENGE AT THE STATE TRIALS.

The Irish trials have assumed a new and degrading feature—it is that of rancorous and unjustifiable *personality*. From the accounts we have of the occurrence, it would seem that one of the results of this *argumentum ad hominem*, so disgraceful to the bar, has been the passing of a challenge, almost in open court, from her Majesty's Attorney-General to one of the Queen's Counsel engaged in the defence! In the fine old days of Irish eccentricity, when duelling was one of the necessaries of Hibernian existence, and a breakfast seemed hardly digestible without it, we have known, in the persons of their respective Judges, the Court of Queen's Bench to go out to a morning encounter with the Common Pleas, but we thought that such indecorums had vanished before the breath of civilization and the march of mind, and that in the nineteenth century a Court of Justice could never again become the preliminary to a field of blood. There is no counting, however, upon the contingencies of human infirmity; and making such allowance for mortal error as man should ever make for man, we shall endeavour to regard this most serious matter in its proper light, and respectfully to place it in that light before our readers. And here we may notice, that it is from England only that we can expect anything like justice of remark upon the occurrence, for in Ireland it is converted merely into a paltry weapon, which the press of Dublin is wielding with ferocious malignity, to add to the excitement that already prevails respecting the traversers' trials. It is well that we can be more calm and reasonable here. But now to the topic of the Attorney-General's note to Queen's Counsel Fitzgibbon.

It would appear, that during a temporary adjournment of the Court, the Attorney-General conveyed to Mr. Fitzgibbon, in a moment of passionate exasperation, a letter, calling upon him to retract some strong personal observations that he had made in Court, or to *name a friend*.

Now, first, we deprecate the course of a challenge at all. Our opinions upon the subject of duelling were sufficiently made known in the recent melancholy case of Colonel Fawcett, and the public are aware with what earnestness and sincerity we deprecate it upon the grounds of religion, morality, and humanity alike.

We shall deal, however, with the case in question, without reference to these strong objections.

And at once then we express, most unequivocally, our unqualified disapprobation of the Attorney-General's conduct. That a first law officer of the Crown—entrusted with the temperate (and hitherto he *has* been temperate) conduct of one of the most important prosecutions within the history of human laws; called upon calmly and dispassionately to prove, in the name of his Sovereign, the existence of a conspiracy for the dismemberment of her empire; that an officer so placed, and with such heavy responsibilities upon him—accustomed, moreover, to the restraints of courts of justice, and the preservation of their reverential dignity—should have lost in anger all consciousness of the greatness of his duty, and with what lofty magnanimity and evenness of temper it ought to be performed—should have degraded his office by yielding to the impulses of pride and passion, and, losing the dignified counsellor in the erring man, have suddenly forgotten himself, his Sovereign, and his court, and condescended to the intemperance of challenging a counsel for the defence—is a misfortune in which so much of fault is blended—is a matter so censurable, as well as lamentable—that, for the sake of public morals, we will not flinch from expressing our deep sorrow for, and unhesitating condemnation of, an exhibition so humiliating, so shameful, and so sad.

Secondly, we feel regret at being obliged to condemn the Attorney-General upon another point. Suppose, that instead of abrogating them as we would utterly—suppose we were to admit into our code those false laws of honour which have been unhappily written in blood, and hold to the nice shades and distinctions which they require in those who obey them—should we not then have to complain of their violation by the Attorney General's note? If he were justified by those laws in sending that note at all, it should have contained only a demand that the expressions which had chafed him should be withdrawn. But he made the fatal mistake of coupling with that demand the alternative of *naming a friend*—as if any gentleman could make a retractation of anything he had said—no matter how false, or gross, or aggravating, under the insulting alternative of a threat. He thus put it in the power of Mr. Fitzgibbon to say, "he comes to me, pistol in hand, and asks me to retract," and then emphatically to add, "I never will."

And now, not having spared the Attorney-General, let us see what reasonable allowance may be made for the violence of his feelings at the moment, and if there are not several other parties to blame. And, seriously, we think we can make out a strong case against the counsel for the defence, if not in some measure even against the Court itself.

It has been with great regret, that during the whole progress of the state trials, one of the most strongly apparent objects of the traversers' counsel has been to surprise into temper the natural irritability of the Attorney-General, and to provoke him into some undignified display of anger if they could. They have left no course of petty annoyances untried to achieve this—in vexatious motions—futile arguments to gain time—upon cross-examination—hints, insinuations, sneers, and finally, direct and vigorous attacks in their violent speeches for the defence. We are not going to explain to the public at large (as Dublin public already understand it well), one allusion in Sheil's oration which admits of two interpretations, and in England will be regarded merely as playful satire. But if it was a hit, as it is held to be, it hinted at private life, and was an unfair hit; and we do not hesitate to add, that it was ungracious and ungentlemanly too. It was, in fact, more smart than honourable. Wounded on not by this light artillery on the first day, on the second he had to withstand the heavy cannonading of Mr. Moore, who poured down upon his head a storm torrent of professional enmity which could hardly fail also of involving private feeling in its course. Last of all—and as if to climax all—came hard, unbending, stern, earnest Fitzgibbon, speaking loudly, slowly, violently, deeply, and almost uttering thunder, as he swept his energies along. Mr. Fitzgibbon is a bold, uncompromising orator, but his matter and his manner strongly border on the offensive whenever he has invective to pour out; and in the case of his attack upon the Attorney-General, we do not hesitate to say, that if he did not *mean* personality, he *talked* personality, and was bitterly insulting—insulting in the last extreme!

Let us prove our words. We cannot pause to quote those long and caustic diatribes against law officers of the Crown who had been formerly vindictive and corrupt, and the application of whose bad characters to the Attorney-General, everybody (undeserved as it was) felt to be intended; but we content ourselves with instancing a single passage to justify our remark.

> Gentlemen, if there exists a case in which a lawyer of the meanest order, in euing the law, is bound to cite it, candidly and fairly, that case is the case of a state prosecution. If there be a case in which common humanity requires that the law should be fairly and candidly cited, it is a case where a man of my own rank—of my own profession—who was for nearly half a century an ornament of that profession—who was for nearly half a century, without any disparagement of myself, my clearly admitted superior in all particulars of professional excellence—if there be a case in which every ennobling feeling that belongs to the human kind in any heart where feeling has found a footing, it is this case, where a man in the discharge of a public duty has the painful task imposed upon him of driving into a prison—to else out in miserable wretchedness the evening of a long life—his brother barrister—his fellow-man—who has nearly completed that measure of human life that is said to be its full extent, and to cowsign him to eke out the little of that life that now remains, in the cold and freezing atmosphere of a dungeon. That is the case where such ought to suggest fairness and candour, if any had been. That is the case in which I would go standing to defend myself against my brother barrister if it should be his duty, as Attorney-General, to prosecute me? That is the case, in which I, conscious of innocence, would say to him, my brother, do your duty—do it like a man—strike hard, but strike fairly! I would say to him strike fairly, but if you strike below the belt, I repeat it, although I succeed in carrying your trenchcoat blow, *you are no longer a man entitled to any respect, or entitled to any quarter.* Am I, gentlemen, because I am not here in my own case, am I not to fight this battle as I would fight it for myself? Gentlemen, it may be productive of bad consequences to me in my career to do so—*but I shall never eat the guilty bread which is earned by professional subserviency. I shall not retire to rest upon my pillow borne down with the remorseful feeling that I was an example of turpitude, as I should if I would not say over and over again every word that I am justified in saying, and in saying, because I am justified in feeling it.* SUCH, GENTLEMEN, HAS BEEN THE CONDUCT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN THIS PROSECUTION.

Now, we ask, was ever language more wickedly violent or more intolerably unjustifiable than this? Is it fit language to use from Bar to Bar? Is it either noble or generous or just to be used against a man whose private virtue is proverbial, and whose professional honour has been always unimpeached? Would not those burning words of shameful stigma boil the feeling in any breast that was not frozen? And are they not quite enough to plead an allowance, even though sterner justice will not admit of an excuse?

We will speak out. Mr. Fitzgibbon was to blame certainly, but we think the Court was to blame too. We think the Court should have protected the Attorney-General, have stopped the utterance of such language, have informed the learned counsel that he was going too far, and so have evoked from him that disclaimer of intentional personality which he afterwards thought it just to make. That would have been the proper course to have taken, and that course would have soothed the anguish of the Attorney-General, and preserved the dignity of the Court.

We were glad afterwards that the gentlemanly interposition of Mr. Moore rescued all parties from the dilemma, and that the Court was glad to avail itself of gentle influences to lull the storm which it should never have permitted to have raged.

We refer our readers to our reports for a character of the speeches of Messrs. Moore and Hatchell upon the Irish Trials. It will be seen that the former gentleman addressed himself more to the law points of his case than his predecessor in the defence, and that Mr. Hatchell has the merit of having more avoided generalities, and devoted himself to the immediate interests of his particular client, although his address, in that respect, was something in the nature of an appeal *ad misericordiam*.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. Lord Wrottesley Russell and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Earl of Liverpool arrived on a visit to her Majesty on Saturday.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked for some time in the royal pleasure grounds. His Royal Highness afterwards, accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves at Sunley. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert. Lord Stanley also arrived. Mr. Davis came to the Castle in the forenoon, to take leave, previously to his departure for China. The above distinguished visitors dined and slept at the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard joined the royal dinner party. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked on the Terrace and in the grounds about the Castle, for some time this morning and afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken their usual airing. Sir Robert Peel left the Castle early this morning for town. Viscount Canning has also taken his departure. Viscount Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Warwick as the Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore has succeeded Captain Meynell as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Lady in Waiting joined the royal dinner party at the Castle in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, attended by the Royal suite, arrived at the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, yesterday afternoon, by a special train from Slough. The Royal party immediately entered three of the Queen's carriages and four, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting) were in the first carriage; Major-General Sir Edward Bowater (equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert) and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore (Groom in Waiting on the Queen) occupied the next carriage; and Lady Caroline Cocks and the Hon. Miss Frances Devereux (Maids of Honour in Waiting and Viscount Hawarden (Lord in Waiting) followed in another carriage. A party of Light Dragoons formed the escort of the Royal party from the Paddington terminus to Buckingham Palace, where the illustrious party arrived at six minutes past three o'clock. At half past three o'clock her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President; the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Bayon, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Delaware, and the Marquis of Exeter. The Queen a speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty gave audiences to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended by a numerous suite, honoured Drury-lane Theatre with their presence on Thursday evening. The performances selected for this auspicious occasion, consisted of Balfe's opera, the "Bohemian Girl," and the Pantomime. Her Majesty frequently testified her approbation of the music. The conditions of loyalty and fidelity to the sublime departure of her Majesty at the conclusion of the opera. Her Majesty, however, re-entered her box at the commencement of the pantomime, and this re-appearance excited the audience to a fresh explosion of cries for "God save the Queen." At length her Majesty responded to the cordial manifestations, and came forward to bow her acknowledgments to the vast crowds who thronged every portion of the theatre. After the audience sang the National Anthem. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal (herself as Payne's impersonation of Carlotta Grisi, and retired shortly after the salutatory display.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—The deputation, with the Address of the Dublin Corporation, waited on her Majesty at two o'clock yesterday. The following is the answer:—

"I receive with satisfaction the assurance that sentiments of loyalty and attachment to my person and Crown continue to be cherished by you. The legal proceedings to which you refer are now in progress before a competent tribunal, and I am unwilling to interrupt the administration of justice according to law. It is at all times my anxious desire that any grievance, of which my people can justly complain, should be speedily redressed, and I confide in the wisdom of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the adoption of such legislative measures as may be necessary for that purpose."

ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE.—It may not be generally known that during the passage of the Queen's carriage in the state procession to open Parliament on Thursday, when nearly opposite the Duke of York's column, the harness which connects the near leader of the eight cream-coloured horses, broke. The animal began to prance, and the carriage was therefore stopped in the most dense part of the crowd, when Inspector Lincoln, of the D division, stepped forward, and with some strong twine repaired the damage. One of the horses placed his heavy hoof upon the ankle of the inspector's foot, but without doing him any injury. Her Majesty, however, very kindly inquired whether he was injured, before she would [illegible]

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER has presented Colonel Sir Neil Hares with the Decorations of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Order, in consideration of his meritorious services, with the allied armies, in Germany and in Hanover, during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The paragraph in her Majesty's Speech referring to the option of Parliament to revise the Charter of the Bank of England after due notice, as therein provided, has excited a degree of interest in the City second only to no other topic introduced. From the tenor of the paragraph it is taken for granted that Ministers will take the initiative of any alteration which they judge prudent.—*Morning Herald.*

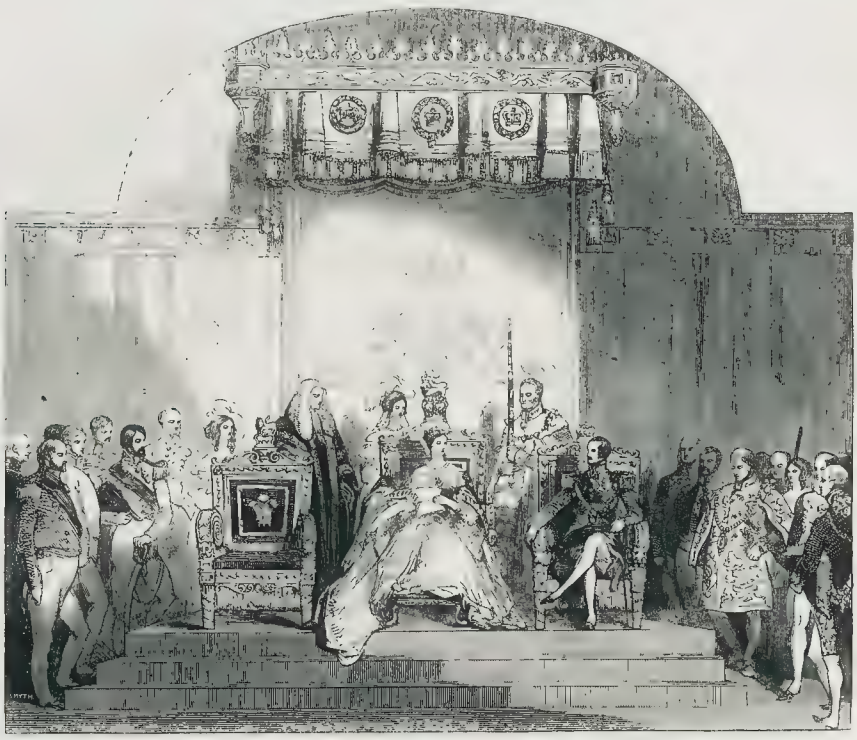
POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—POCKET PICKING IN THE PROCESSION.—The usual accompaniments of a procession in London were apparent at this office on Thursday and Friday. A host of youngsters, and men, were brought before the magistrates, some were committed for trial, some remanded, but in no case were any discharged. Most of them had several handkerchiefs about them, but in one case the incredible number of *twenty one* were found upon one person. The fellow actually attempted to pick the silkmercer of an officer of the Life Guards, which hung by his side, of his handkerchief, which slightly protruded.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—At Union-hall, yesterday, a man, named *William Tait*, was committed for trial, for embezzling the sum of £6 18s., the property of his employers, Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, iron-founders, in the Cornwall road.

MANUFACTURE OF BANK NOTE FORGERIES.—The prisoners concerned in this case [illegible] underwent their final examination. Mr. Dorey looked very ill, and appeared to suffering severe pain. The evidence criminating the [illegible] produced was the identification of Mr. Dorey's handwriting, under several assumed names. The prisoners were again remanded for a fortnight.

FIRE.—On Thursday, at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, the upper part of the Red Lion public-house, in Batty-street, Commercial-road East, was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm being quickly given, the engines from Wellclose-square and the other Brigade stations arrived, and by the exertions of the firemen, and a good supply of water, the flames were subdued. The fire originated in a closet on the third floor, which is close to the brick work of the bar chimney. At ten o'clock at night another fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Foster, watchmaker, carrying on business at 19, Henry-street, Pentonville. Flames were first discovered in the show-room, in which a great number of valuable chronometers and watches were deposited. An alarm having been raised, several of the inhabitants hastened to the spot, and rendered great service in preventing the fire from extending. Several engines soon arrived, but fortunately the fire was got out without calling them into operation. The damage done is rather considerable, a number of watches being destroyed. Mr Foster is insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Fire Office.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



THE THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—H. M. MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

We here present our readers with a series of engravings of the principal state ceremonies of the opening of Parliament, by her Majesty in person, on Thursday last. The extraordinary interest attached to this event has induced us thus copiously to illustrate its principal scenes or stages, so as to place upon picturesque record the pageant for the people; the royal procession through the superb gallery into the House of Lords; and the regal state of the Sovereign seated on her throne, a spectacle of almost unparalleled magnificence.

The engraving at the foot of the next page, however, represents a form performed on Thursday morning, viz.—the searching of the vaulted cellars under the House of Lords, wherein Guido Fawkes and the other gunpowder conspirators were detected one two hundred and forty years since. The search is made on every occasion of the Sovereign meeting the Parliament: it is conducted with some approach to state, by the Usher of the Black Rod and his officers, at-

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PROCESSION.—WHITEHALL.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE PROCESSION IN THE ROYAL GALLERY.

tended by torch-bearers, yeomen of the guard, &c., as shown in the engraving.

The next illustration, "to follow the order of time," represents the progress of her Majesty in state, at the moment of the procession passing the Horse Guards. The weather, which was, on the previous day, exceedingly inclement, at night suddenly cleared up, and a sharp frost set in; the consequence was that the Queen's appearance was on Thursday marked by the fine weather which has always been observed to attend her Majesty's appearance in public on state and other occasions.

Her Majesty, having proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace, arrived at the House of Lords at a few minutes before two o'clock, amid the cheers of her assembled subjects and a royal salute of twenty-one guns.

The Queen, who looked remarkably well, having robed, entered the House, accompanied by the great Officers of State and of the Household, passing through the royal gallery in the order shown in the engraving on page 73.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at twelve o'clock for the admission of those who had tickets from the Lord Chamberlain. The body of the House was soon afterwards filled by Peeresses and other ladies having the privilege of the *entrée*, who occupied all the back benches on both sides of the House. The Strangers' Gallery, and the Gallery of the Members of the House of Commons, were also occupied by ladies. Plumes were generally worn by the ladies, but there was not such a display of jewels as sometimes seen. The first Peer who entered the House was the Earl of Shaftesbury. His Lordship arrived shortly before one o'clock. The noble Earl was almost immediately followed by the Duke of Wellington. His Grace, who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the riband of the Garter, appeared in excellent health and spirits. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, accompanied by Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Erskine, Mrs. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, took their seats shortly after one o'clock. The Bishop of London arrived after the Judges. The side galleries were principally occupied by ladies. In that to the right of the throne there were several illustrious foreigners, amongst whom we observed the late Regent of Spain, General Espartero, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Among the earliest arrival of Peers were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Abinger, Lord Campbell, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. His Excellency the Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, arrived at half-past one; he was followed by the Turkish Ambassador, the splendour of whose costume attracted very general attention. The Austrian Ambassador, the Prussian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, and the Ministers of the other Foreign Powers, shortly afterwards entered the House, and took their places under the gallery on the right of the throne. The Lord Chancellor entered the House at twenty minutes before two. His lordship looked well and walked firmly. He seemed to have recovered completely from the effects of his recent indisposition. At a quarter before two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived. At two o'clock the firing of the Park guns, and the flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her Majesty, and five minutes afterwards the royal procession entered the House in the usual order, preceded by the heralds in their tabards; the Duke of Buccleuch bore the crown, and the Duke of Wellington the sword of state.

Her Majesty, who leant upon the arm of Prince Albert, looked extremely well. Her Majesty's train was borne by the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Mistress of the Robes, assisted by other ladies.

THE SEARCH IN THE VAULTS OF THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

household. Her Majesty took her seat on the throne. The Duke of Wellington, bearing the sword of state, stood immediately on her Majesty's left hand. Prince Albert sat on her Majesty's left hand.

Her Majesty having desired all present to be seated, directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the bar. The Speaker, attended by several members of the House of Commons, shortly afterwards made his appearance, when her Majesty, in a clear and distinct tone of voice, read the speech, which was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor with the usual ceremonies.

Upon reference to the engraving of the throne, it will be seen that one of the royal chairs is wanting, and bears the arms of the three ostrich feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales; such provision being made in the House of Lords from the period of his receiving the title. The corresponding chair is filled by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

Continued from page 70.)

Swift addressed to them a pamphlet, called "Seasonable Advice;" the bill was rejected; and, Scott, "thus victoriously terminated the first great struggle for the independence of Ireland." To which Lord Flood and Grattan indicted for conspiracy in 1782? The English Minister had learnt a lesson from adversity. The colonies were lost, but Ireland was saved by the timely recognition of the great principle on which her independence was founded. If the Irish were 5,000,000 Protestants, would they be used as they were? They were prevented from co-operation in a single object by their wretched religious distinctions.

Fatal, disastrous, detestable distinctions, said the right hon. gentleman—detestable, because not only were they repugnant to the genuine spirit of Christianity, and substituted for the charities of religion the rancorous antipathies of sect, but because they practically placed, as to a political dependency, while we, under the name, convert a nation into an appurtenance, make us the footstool of the Minister, the scorn of England, and the commeseration of the world. Ireland is the only country in Europe in which abominable distinctions between Protestant and Catholic are permitted to continue. In Germany, where Luther translated the Scriptures; in France, where Calvin wrote the Institutes; ay, in the land of the Dragonnades and the St. Bartholomews—in the land from whence the forefathers of one of the judicial functionaries of the Court and the first Ministerial officer of this court were barbarously driven—the mutual wrongs done by Catholic and Protestant are forgiven and forgotten; while we, maddened that we are, arrayed by that fell fanaticism, which, driven from every other country in Europe, has found refuge here, precipitate ourselves upon each other in these encounters of sectarian hatred, which, in any other country, bleeding and lacerated, is trodden under foot. We convert the island, noblest of the world, into a receptacle of degradation and of suffering; counteract the designs of Providence, and enter into a conspiracy for the frustation of the beneficent designs of God.

This burst of eloquence was received throughout the Court with an involuntary manifestation of applause.

The Chief Justice intimated that if the interruption were renewed, the court must be cleared.

Mr. Shell expressed his regret at the interruption, and proceeded. Ireland made a rapid progress in the course that freedom opened to her. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas admitted it in Parliament. The Protestants of Ireland had been contented to kneel to England upon a Catholic's neck. They rose to a nobler attitude, and but for the rebellion of 1798, so denounced with an unaffected sincerity by Mr. O'Connell, the Catholic question would have been settled in terms satisfactory to both parties. The question now was not one between Catholic and Protestant, but between the greater country and the smaller, which the greater country endeavoured to keep under an ignominious control. The Union was carried by corruption and fear, and many who voted for it lived to repent it. Mr. Saurin, amongst others, was said to have opposed it only during its progress through Parliament, and not after its completion; so that the most important principle laid down in debate were to be regarded as mere delusive assertions. Surely the truth of great principles did not depend upon a statute they were not for an age, but for all times—they were immutable, imperishable, immortal, as the mind of man. They might, perhaps, be reconciled to the terms of the Union, bad as they were, had the results been beneficial to the country; but travellers stood appalled at the misery she presented. Were they to attribute those evils to the will, or the absence, or some evil genius who exercised a sinister influence over their destinies?

The right hon. gentleman then traced, according to his own views, the history of Ireland since the Union. In 1800 Mr. O'Connell first spoke against the Union. In 1810 he made a speech precisely similar to those for which he was now arraigned. His intentions were pure then, it could not be denied. It is the language were the intention must be discovered as a basis for a conspiracy. Now the Catholic Association was created by him, and Catholic Emancipation was accomplished; but did they think that up to that period the Government had been so wise and salutary that the Union ought to be regarded as a great legislative blessing; or that if this indictment could be sustained, an indictment for a conspiracy might not have been preferred against those who had associated themselves to obtain Catholic Emancipation? How, too, was the Reform Bill carried? Who were the conspirators who embarked in that fearful enterprise? Should the answer—Lord Grey, Lord J. Russell, Lord Althorp, and, to crown the list, Sir J. Graham, now Home Secretary? Let gamblers denounce vice, drunkards denounce debauch, when Graham complained of agitation. For aught he knew, Sir James Graham might be sincere in his change of opinions, and had not the slightest desire, from motives of partizanship, to assail him, or to bring him back; but, and the learned counsel—

I do say, that he is of all men the last under whose auspices a prosecution of this character ought to be carried on. The Reform Bill becomes the law of the land—the Parliament is dissolved, and a new Parliament is summoned and called together under the Reform Bill; and the very first measure adopted in that reformed Parliament is a coercion bill for Ireland. The Attorney-General read a speech of Lord John Russell in favour of coercion. He omitted to read the numerous speeches subsequently made by that noble gentleman, which his mistake with respect to Ireland is honourably confessed. Gentlemen, I shall not go through the events of the last ten years in detail. It is sufficient to point out to you the various questions by which the unfortunate country has been successively convulsed—the church question, the tithe question, the Municipal Bill, the Registration Bill. These questions, with their diversified ramifications, have not left us one moment's rest. Cabinets have been destroyed by them. The great parties in the state have fought for them. Ireland has supplied the fatal field for the encounter of contending parties. No single measure for the substantial and permanent amelioration of the country has been adopted. And here we are, at the opening of a new session of Parliament, with a poor-rate on our estates, a depreciating tariff in our markets, and a state prosecution in her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench. Such, gentlemen, is the history of the [illegible] Parliament, whose wisdom and whose [illegible] have been made the theme for such lavish panegyric! Gentlemen, I do not know your political opinions, nor do I know that it is necessary that any man among you favourable to the repeal of the union; but if every one of you be fearful of that measure becoming ultimately the occasion of a dismemberment of the empire, still its discussion may not be unjustifiable, for the safety of the state were governed by no other considerations than those which were founded upon obvious justice, or if measures were to be carried by syllogisms, and government was a mere question of dialectics, then all great accomplishments of the people should, of course, be deprecated, and every exciting adjuration addressed to the passions of the people should be strenuously reproved. But it is not by ratiocination that a redress of grievances can be obtained. The agitator must sometimes follow the example of the diplomatist, who asks for what is impossible, in order that what is possible may be obtained. It must strike the least observant, that when the Government contemplated most vehemently of demagogue audacity, their resentment is the precursor of their concessions. Take, as an example, the Landlord and Tenant Commission, which there are some Conservatives think will disarm the fearful indications of property, and against which Lord Brougham addressed his admonitory denunciation to Sir Robert Peel. For my own part, I think it may lead to results greater than were contemplated; for it appears to me to have been chiefly intended as a means of diverting public attention from the consideration of the other great grievances of the country. The main source of all these grievances, I am convinced, is to be found in the colonial policy pursued to this country. That Union never has been carried into effect. If it had, Ireland would not be a miserable dependant in the great imperial family. The Attorney-General expressed great indignation at the idea that Mr. O'Connell and the petitioners of people cannot be dragged at the tail of any nation on earth." That sentiment is taken from a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I at once adopt it. To mere numbers, without intelligence, organization, or public spirit, I, for one, attach no value; but a great development of the moral prowess of Ireland has taken place. Instruction is universally diffused. The elements of literature, through which political sentiment is indirectly circulated, are taught by the state. Ireland has, if I may so speak, undergone a species of transformation. By one who had seen her half a century ago she would be scarcely recognised. The simultaneous, the miraculous abandonment of those habits, to which Irishmen were once fatally addicted, at the exhortation of a humble friar, is a strong indication of what might be done by a good Government with so fine a people, without saying that the temperance movement affords a proof of the facility with which the national enthusiasm can be organized and directed. I think it is one among the many circumstances which should induce us to think that we have come to such a pass in this country that some great measures for its security and for its happiness are required.

It had been recommended that the Imperial Parliament should sit at certain intervals in Dublin. To that proposition he saw no sound objection; and he then painted a glowing picture of the advantages that would accrue from the realization of that project.

The advantages which would accrue from the realisation of this project are of no ordinary kind. The intercourse of the two countries would be augmented to such an extent that their feelings would be identified. National prejudices would be reciprocally laid aside. An English domestication would take place. Instead of lending money upon Irish mortgages, Englishmen would bring home to Ireland, and live upon them. The absentee drain would be diminished. The value of property would be very nearly doubled. Great public works would be undertaken, and the great natural endowments of the country would be turned to account. The city would appear in renovated splendour. Your streets would be cleansed by the roll of the gorgeous equipages in which the first nobility of the country would be borne to the senate-house, from which the money-changers should be driven. The mansions of the aristocracy would blaze with that useful luxury which minister to the gratification of the affluent and to the employment and comfort of the poor. The Sovereign herself would not deem the seat of her Parliament unworthy of her residence. The frippery of the Viceregal Court would be swept away. We should look upon Royalty itself, and not upon the tinsel images. We should behold the Queen of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland, in all the pomp of her imperial regality, with a diadem — the finest diadem in the world — glittering upon her brow, while her countenance beamed with the expression of that sentiment which "becomes the throned monarch better than the crown." We should see her accompanied by the Prince, of whom it is the highest praise to say, that he has proved himself to be not unworthy of her; we should see him encompassed by all the circumstances of associate endearment with respect; we should not only behold the Queen as the mother and the wife, and see her from the highest station on which a human being could be placed, appreciate the finest medal of genuine connubial and maternal virtue. I am not speaking in the language of a fictitious enthusiasm when I speak thus of her. I am sure that this project is not only feasible, but easy.

He would not deny that strong speeches had been made by his client and the other traversers, but he denied that they were more exciting or inflammatory than those which were spoken in almost all popular assemblies, Whig, Radical, or Conservative. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the proceedings of large Protestant meetings, at which language of the same character had been used.

He cannot have forgotten the contumelies heaped upon the head of the Queen upon the resignation in 1839 of Sir R. Peel. I will not, gentlemen, [illegible] by a more distant reference to those traitorous diatribes, in which [illegible] noon took a part. It is better we should inquire how it is that gentlemen associated with these very Protestants have thought it necessary to comport themselves when their own passions were excited. The name of the King of Prussia Frederick shaw is attached to the proclamation. I hold in my hand the perusal of a speech delivered by that gentleman, and reported in the *Evening Post* of the 9th of March, 1835: "The Government might make what regulations it pleased; but he trusted the people knew their duty too well to submit to its enactments. We would not be governed by any law except that of our progenitors; but if the Government dared to lay its hand on the Bible, then we must come to an issue. We will cover it with our bodies. My friends, will you permit your brethren to be cut up in this manner? In the name of my country and of my country's God, I will appeal from a British House of Commons to a British public. My countrymen would obey the laws so long as they were properly administered; but if it were sought to lay sacrilegious hands on the Bible, to tear the standard of the living God, and to raise a mutilated one in its stead, then it would be no time to halt between two opinions; then, on every hill and in every valley would resound the rallying cry of 'To your tents, oh Israel!'" I won't ask the Attorney-General of Ireland what he thinks of this, because [illegible] refers to a subject somewhat embarrassing to him; and what his opinions are upon the Education Board it is not very easy to conjecture; but I may venture to ask the Solicitor-General, who is himself a commissioner of the Education Board, whether Daniel O'Connell, in his whole course of agitation, ever uttered a speech half so inflammatory as this? With respect to Mr. Sergeant Warren, he, I suppose, agrees in every word of it, and only laments that, after so much sound and fury, the Recorder of Dublin is the steadfast supporter of Government, by whom all the murderous thus eloquently denounced has subsequently committed. Gentlemen, I find in the *Evening Packet* of the 4th of January, 1837, an account of a great Protestant meeting which took place at the Mansion-house, where all the great representatives of the Conservative interest in this country were assembled. Some very strong speeches indeed were made at that meeting. The lord of Charleville said, "Well, gentlemen, you have a rebellious Parliament; you have a rebellious Government, the result of a rebellious Parliament." That speech was heard by the Right Hon Thomas Berry Cusack Smith. Did he remonstrate against the use of language so unjustifiable? He got up and made a speech, in which he declared that "he was sorry to find that Roman Catholic members of Parliament paid so little regard to their oaths." When the right hon. gentleman had such impressions, I cannot feel surprised that cases should have been taken to the country Roman Catholic from the jury-box. Let him not misapprehend me. I do not refer to his language in the spirit of resentment. Resentment is not the feeling with the conduct of the right hon. gentleman is calculated to provoke it.

The right hon. gentleman then went on to point out the means taken by the Irish Orangemen to corrupt the army, by the establishment of Orange lodges in various regiments, and read several extracts from the clandestine correspondence which took place, and which had been brought to light before a parliamentary committee. Through the entire mass of thought embodied in Mr. O'Connell's speeches there was a prevailing love of order, and an unaffected sentiment of abhorrence for the idea of any other than loyal, constitutional, and pacific means for the attainment of his object. Of the charges against him, his whole life was the refutation.

A man cannot wear the mask of loyalty for 44 years; however skilfully constructed the vizard will sometimes drop off, and the moral truculence, the germine features of the conspirator, must be disclosed. You may have heard many references made to the year 1798, and several strains of a long plaint have been read to you, in order to fasten them on Mr. O'Connell. It was in 1798 that the celebrated man arose who is described to you as destined to play a part so conspicuous on the theatre of the world. He was in the prime of youth, in the full flush of life—the blood bounded in his veins, and in a frame full of vigour [illegible] embodied an equally robust and athletic mind. He was in that season of [illegible] when men are most disposed to high and daring adventure. He had come from those rocks and mountains of which a description so striking has appeared in the reports of the speeches which have been read to you. He had listened, as he says, to the great Atlantic, whose surge rolls round the coasts of Kerry's border. He carried enthusiasm to romance; and of the impressions which great events are calculated to make upon minds like his he was peculiarly susceptible. He was unwedded. He was given no hostages to the state. The conservative affections had not tied their ligaments, tender, but indissoluble, about his heart. There was at that time an enterprise on foot; guilty, and deeply guilty, indeed, but not wholly hopeless. The pass that overlooked the Bay of Bantry were visible from Nenagh-hill. What post was taken in that dark adventure by this conspirator or [illegible] But he may Pierre at 22 who is ready to play Renault at 69? Curran was suspected; Grattan was suspected. Men of all parties and creeds in Ireland were implicated in the name of Daniel O'Connell. The entire of the lower orders in the north of England were enrolled in a powerful organization. A league between the Repealers and the Chartists might have been at once effected. Chartism was then almost and its most clandestine efforts to find its way into this country. O'Connell detects it and crushes it. Of the charges preferred against him, am I not right when I exclaim that his life contains the refutation? To the charge that Mr. O'Connell and his son conspired to excite animosity amongst her Majesty's subjects, the last observation that I have made to you is more peculiarly applicable. Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell and his colleagues have been made the objects of the most fiercest vituperation; and yet I defy the most acute scrutiny of the entire of the speeches put before you to detect a single expression—one solitary phrase which reflects in the slightest degree upon the Protestant religion. He has left all the controversy turned upon the form of Christianity which he professes utterly unheeded, and the Protestant Operative Society has not provoked a retort; and every angry disputant who has entered into discussion on his part, has been [illegible] to rush in "where angels fear to tread." Gentlemen, the religion of Mr. O'Connell teaches him two things—charity towards those who dissent from him in doctrine, and forgiveness of those who do him wrong. You recollect (it is from such incidents that we are enabled to judge of the characters of men)—you remember to have heard in the course of the evidence frequent reference made to poor old Sir Bradley King. The unfortunate man had been deprived of his office, and all compensation was denied him. He used to stand in the lobby of the House of Commons, the most desolate and helpless-looking man I ever saw. The only one of his old friends that stuck to him almost was Baron Lefroy. But Baron Lefroy had no interest with the Government. Mr. O'Connell saw Bradley King, and took pity on him. Bradley King had been his fierce political, almost his personal, antagonist. Mr. O'Connell went to Lord Althorp, and obtained for Bradley King the compensation which had been refused him. I remember having read a most striking letter addressed by Sir Abraham Bradley King to Mr. O'Connell, and asked him for it. He could not at first put his hand upon it; but, while looking for it, he told me, that soon after the death of the old Dublin Alderman, an officer entered his study and told him that he was the son-in-law of Sir Abraham, who had, a short time before his death, called him to his bedside and said, "When I shall have been buried go to Daniel O'Connell and tell him that the last prayer of a grateful man was offered for him, and that I implored Heaven to shower every peril from his head." Mr. O'Connell found the letter. You will allow me to read it:

"Barrett's Hotel, Spring-gardens, August 4, 1834.

"Very dear Sir,—The anxious wish for a satisfactory termination of my cause, which your continued and unwearied efforts have ever indicated, is at length accomplished. The vote of compensation passed last night. To Mr. Lefroy and to yourself am I indebted for putting the case in the right light—to my Lord Althorp, for his lordship's candid and straightforward act, in giving me my just dues, and thus restoring myself and family to competence, ease, and happiness.

"To you, Sir, to whom I was early and long politically opposed—to you who, nobly forgetting this continued difference of opinion, and who, rejecting every idea of party feeling or of party spirit, thought only of my distress, and sped to succour and support me, how can I express my gratitude? I cannot attempt it. The reward I feel is to be found only in your own breast; and I assure myself that the generous feelings of a noble mind will cheer you on to that prosperity and happiness which a discriminating Providence holds out to those who protect the helpless and sustain the falling. For such reward and happiness to you and yours my prayers shall be offered fervently, while the remainder of my days, passing, I trust, in tranquillity, by a complete retirement from public life, will be occupied in the bosom of my family, in contributing to me the grateful recollection of one to whom I am mainly indebted for so desirable a closing of my life. Believe me, my dear sir, with the greatest respect and truth, your faithful servant,

"ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING."

You may deprive him of his liberty—you may shut him out from the light of nature—you may inter him in a dungeon, to which a ray of the sun never yet descended; but you never will take away from him the consciousness of having done a great and noble action, and of being entitled to the blessing even now night before he sleeps, and to address to his Creator the divinest portion of our Redeemer's prayer. The man to whom that letter was addressed, and the son of the man to whom that letter was addressed, are not only of the sanguinary intents which have been ascribed to them; and for this they put themselves upon their country. Rescue that phrase from its technicalities—let it no longer be a fictitious one: if we have lost our representation in the Parliament, let us behold it in the jury-box, and that you participate in the feelings of millions of your countrymen let your verdict afford a proof. But it is not to Ireland that the acting so coincide with which the result of this trial is intently watched will be confined. There is not a great city in Europe in which upon the day when the great intelligence shall be expected to arrive men will stop each other in the public way, and inquire whether the men upon their oaths have doomed to incarceration the man who gave liberty to Ireland. Whatever may be your adjudication he is prepared to meet it. He knows that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that posterity, whether it sanctify or curse it, will look back to him with admiration; he is almost indifferent to what may befal him, and is far more solicitous for others at this moment than for himself. But, at the commencement of what I hope will be the end to you, I told you that we are unmoved, and that many incidents of my political life, the strange alternations of fortune through which I have passed, came back upon me. But now the bare possibility at which I have glanced has, I acknowledge, almost unmanned me. Shall I, who stretch out to you in behalf of the son the hand whose fetters the father had struck off, live to cast my eyes upon that domicile of sorrow in the vicinity of this great metropolis, and say, "Thy husband is not the Liberator of Ireland with his fondest and best-beloved child?" No! it shall never be! You will not consign him to the spot to which the Attorney-General invites you to surrender him. No. When the agony shall have come again, and the winter shall have passed, when the spring shall have come again, it is not through the windows of this mansion that the father of such a son, and the son of such a father, shall look upon those green hills on which the eyes of so many a captive have gazed so wistfully in vain; but in their own mountain home again they shall listen to the murmurs of the great Atlantic, they shall go forth and inhale the freshness of the morning air together! "They shall be free indeed!" they shall be free indeed; they will be encompassed with the loftiest images of liberty upon every side; and if time shall have stolen its suppleness from the father's sinews compared the firmness of his tread, his eye shall not have lost its fire, nor his heart its courage, and shall look out from some high place far and wide into the island, whose greatness and whose glory shall be for ever associated with his name. In your love of justice I can put no trust (Ireland—ay, and your place—I place my confidence. I ask you for an acquittal, not only for the sake of your country, but for your own. Upon the day when that time shall have been brought to a termination, when the public shall be in the expectancy, to answer to the solemn interrogatory which shall be put to you by the officer of the court, you shall answer "Not Guilty," with what a transport will that glorious negative be welcomed! Then will you be able to look back upon the speech now just delivered; and if it would not trespass too much upon the time of the public, I would feel grateful if I were not called upon by the Court to address you this evening. If the Court had not thrown out the intimation itself, I should not have felt myself justified in making the request.

The Chief Justice—It is now three o'clock, and, without infringing unnecessarily upon the public time, it was right that the decree of the Court to give every reasonable indulgence to counsel in their power. You yourself feel that you would rather not go on at present, but wait until Monday morning, as we presume your speech cannot be closed to night. Unless the Attorney-General presses it on to-night, the Court is not inclined to sit, upon you, to proceed to night.

The Attorney-General acquiesced in the adjournment, and the Court was accordingly adjourned at ten minutes after three o'clock, until Monday morning, the Chief Justice having first cautioned the jury against communicating with any one on the subject of the trial.

After the court rose, the hall presented a most animated appearance, and the entrance of Mr. Shell was marked by repeated rounds of applause, the crowd following him to the robing-rooms, and evincing their approbation with great warmth and vigour.

THIRTEENTH DAY—MONDAY.

At ten o'clock the Court sat. Immediately after,

Mr. John O'Connell rose, and begged permission to make an observation in reference to the speech which was delivered by his friend the Right Hon. Mr. Shell on Saturday last, as one part of it was calculated to create a serious misapprehension in the minds of the jury. He had always advocated a full, free, and peaceful agitation for the repeal of the union, but not believing it agreed with the proposal of occasional visits to Ireland of the Imperial Parliament. Nor was he the advocate of any measure that did not give to his country what he esteemed to be her unpurchasable right—the right of domestic legislature.

Mr. Moore then rose to address the jury on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Tierney. He said the Attorney-General had told them this was a momentous case—in point he (Mr. Moore) thought it was one of the most momentous characters, and in momentous times. But never was anything less calculated to allay the animosity that existed throughout the land than this prosecution. From the beginning of the world to the present moment it has been only found necessary to incarcerate the man who gave liberty to Ireland. And if that were so, was it one to come forward, and, taking several together, to charge those who attended them with conspiracy? Never was he more surprised than when he heard the Attorney-General say that the intended meeting of Clontarf was abandoned from a consciousness of its illegality. Did the Attorney-General forget the circumstances that occurred about that time—the haste of the Lord-Lieutenant in proroguing Parliament, and the consternation that took possession of the people on the morning of the intended meeting? The abandonment was owing to the sense and good feeling of Mr. O'Connell. He saw the awful consequences that might have resulted from it; he abandoned it, and if that were so, was it one to come forward, and, taking several together, to charge those who attended them with conspiracy? Never was he more surprised than when he heard the Attorney-General say that the intended meeting at

Clontibret meeting, in which, said the witness, Mr. Tierney spoke of what the [illegible] Spain had done, and said that repeal was making its way in the army here. He had the most solemn assurance of Mr. Tierney that no such statement was made by him. Moreover, no intelligence of the disaffection of the army in Spain had been received in this country until the 16th of June, three days after the alleged conversation. What weight would the jury attach to such evidence? Well, then, was there a single thing done at Clontibret that proved the illegality of the meeting, or was a man who attended a single meeting for repeal a conspirator? The resolutions agreed to were pressed in evidence—were they illegal? Similar language had been used by Lord Grey, Lord Fitzwilliam, Sir Robert Peel, and others, there was no evidence that Mr. Tierney had attended any other meeting, or been cognizant of any of the proceedings. It was true he attended a meeting of the Association on the 1st of December, but that meeting was not illegal, nor did anything said or done by his client at that meeting amount to a conspiracy. There was no evidence against his client, and if the jury came to that conclusion, and acquitted him, they would be able to ratify their verdict in the eyes of their fellow-men.

Mr. Hatchell next proceeded to address the jury for Mr. Ray. There were circumstances peculiar to each of the traversers which it was right should be laid before the jury, that they might, as fair and impartial men, see whether the traversers were united in a preconceived plan for overturning the Government. Mr. Ray was peculiarly situated in regard to the charge; as the indictment made him the Secretary to the Repeal Association. They were not to try him for having attended any unlawful assembly he attended meetings, but he denied their illegality. They were not to try him for publishing libels, or uttering seditious expressions—he had never done so in his life. They were not to try him as a Repealer—to that he would have pleaded guilty—but they were to try whether he had entered into a criminal plot for the purpose charged in the indictment. The learned counsel referred to the charge of Chief Justice Eyre, in the case of the King *v.* Hardy, Tooke, and others," to show that criminal intent must be clearly proved in support of the charge of conspiracy. Mr. Ray performed his duties as paid secretary to the association; that he did so with a criminal intent was the question they were sworn to try. It was not fair to include him in the indictment, for it dispelled from proving as a witness the honesty and integrity of the motives of the other traversers. The learned gentleman then commented upon the evidence, and contended that neither were the meetings Mr. Ray had attended illegal, nor was the publicity whereof he was cognizant of his client had done. All that had been done by him was in his character as secretary of the Association; and they could not, he thought, reconcile it to their minds to condemn of conspiracy.

It had been arranged amongst the traversers that Mr. Fitzgibbon, Queen's counsel should follow Mr. Hatchell in his address, and as it was only two o'clock when the latter gentleman concluded, there was every reason to suppose that a third speech would have been accomplished on Monday. The learned gentleman, however, applied, on the ground of indisposition, to be allowed to postpone his address till the following day. Mr. O'Connell stated, that from the arrangement made by the traversers, no other gentleman who was to address the jury could then be substituted, there was but one alternative—to adjourn the Court, which, in spite of the remonstrances of the Attorney-General, was done accordingly.

FOURTEENTH DAY—TUESDAY.

The Court resumed its sittings at ten o'clock. The traversers and jury having answered to the usual calls,

Mr. Fitzgibbon immediately proceeded to address the Court on behalf of Dr. Gray. The charge against his client was one of the most serious with which a subject could be charged, and if well founded, one of the most dangerous in which a human being could be guilty. He denounced the prosecution as unfair, illegal, and unconstitutional, and compared it to a Ministerial scourge devised for the purpose of driving ill-used and exasperated subjects to madness. The conduct of the prosecutors was, in his opinion, calculated to degrade them in public estimation, and deprive them of the high moral position which they had hitherto occupied as men and lawyers, for they had consented to the packed rulings in a manner only to be equalled by the conduct of Sir Edward Coke, when he prosecuted Sir Walter Raleigh. The Attorney-General had told them that they should take the law of the case from the Court, and in that he fully concurred; but he denied, as the Attorney-General insinuated, that they should take or abide by the opinion of the Court on matters of fact. Of the guilt or innocence of the accused, they, and they alone, were to judge; and in that point the jury was omnipotent—the Court utterly powerless; on that point the jury had full power and authority, while the Court was entirely without jurisdiction; for the law was the Court's province, the evidence and its consideration exclusively in the hands of the jury. The learned counsel proceeded to quote a variety of authorities in support of this proposition, contending at great length that the facts of judges, sitting at Nisi Prius, were not binding on juries, in most cases, but especially in cases like the present, involving the liberties and properties of her Majesty's subjects. He disagreed entirely with the Attorney-General in his opinion of the law of conspiracy. That opinion was not only unfairly and unsoundly; and in a case of state prosecution, common humanity, he contended, required that it should be stated honestly, fairly, and openly. The jury had been told in the course of the proceedings of overt acts, which he questioned much whether any one of them knew what constituted an overt act of conspiracy. There are but two cases to which the term could be applied treason and misprision. Any attempt to compass the destruction of, for instance, if a person imagined the death of the Sovereign, he was guilty of an overt act of treason; but he defied the Attorney-General to point to a single act of his client which could be construed into an overt act of conspiracy. The learned gentleman next referred to the evidence brought forward by the Crown against the traversers, and in the course of his subject alluded in very warm terms to the evidence of Captain Despard, the unfortunate Irish magistrate, which was calculated and intended to induce the jury to believe that large masses of the community were banded together for the purpose of effecting political objects by military means and force. The most extraordinary part of the non-production of Holbrook, the lithographic printer, whom he characterised and designated as a creature of the Government. The learned gentleman then proceeded to point out all social and political misdemeanors were accompanied or preceded by demonstrations of physical force, and among other instances referred to the extortion of Magna Charta by the Barons of England, who appeared before the King, at Runnymede, dressed for war, and ready to force what they had previously made up their minds to attain.

The Court then adjourned for a few minutes.

During the adjournment the Attorney-General handed a note to Mr. Fitzgibbon, who, after reading it, returned it to that gentleman. The Attorney-General refused to accept it. Mr. Fitzgibbon then threw it across the table, and the Attorney-General took it up without any observation. When the Court resumed, Mr. Fitzgibbon stated what had occurred, and called on the Attorney-General to produce the note. On that gentleman taking no notice of the request, Mr. Fitzgibbon stated that in the Attorney-General intimated that he (Mr. F.) had given him personal offence, and if he did not apologise, to name his friend.

The Attorney-General said, that if Mr. Fitzgibbon had any application to make, let it be on affidavit.

Mr. Fitzgibbon declined.

The Attorney-General said that if all the facts of the case came before the Court on affidavit, the matter would wear a different aspect. Mr. Fitzgibbon had said that he (the Attorney-General) was influenced in this prosecution by unworthy motives to obtain a certain result; he felt greatly irritated, and had called for an apology; and he would say, that the same matter were brought before the Court, it would not sanction Mr. Fitzgibbon's conduct.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said, if the Attorney-General had called his attention to any particular observation deemed personally offensive, and asked him to explain or apologise, he did not know what his feelings might have tempted him to have done. That was the course which ought to have been pursued.

Mr. Moore was desirous that time should be allowed in order that all misconception should be put an end to.

The Chief Justice said the court felt indebted to Mr. Moore for the suggestion. It was most satisfactory to see that what had taken place, it was the wish of both that, of all men in the profession, the Attorney-General was the last man who ought to have been betrayed into such an expression of feeling as had been brought under notice.

The Attorney-General admitted he wrote the note hastily, and even then laboured under feelings of irritation; but he begged to withdraw it. He felt he had not fairly dealt with; he would, however, suspect Mr. Fitzgibbon of any other, but leave it to the gentlemanly feelings of Mr. Fitzgibbon to take what course he passed.

The Chief Justice Of course we cannot allow any ulterior proceedings to take place.

Mr. Fitzgibbon proceeded to enter on a long statement, but was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who requested him not to enter on details as the Attorney-General had withdrawn the note, and wished he had not written it. After some conversation the Court called on each gentleman to express himself satisfied.

The Attorney-General said if Mr. Fitzgibbon meant nothing of a personal nature, of course he ought to be satisfied.

Mr. Fitzgibbon had no feelings to the Attorney-General which he had not when he spoke first.

Mr. Fitzgibbon then resumed, and proceeded at great length to impress upon the jury that they were the sole judges of the criminality; and, in support of this proposition, he instanced the conduct of the several juries before whom Hone was tried for the publication of blasphemous and seditious libels. The juries, in that case, brought in repeated verdicts of acquittal, notwithstanding that the learned Judge had taken on himself to instruct them as to the manner in which they should discharge their duties.

At five o'clock Mr. Fitzgibbon begged the Court would permit him to postpone the remaining part of his address to Wednesday morning, which, after some demur on the part of the Chief Justice, was acceded to.

FIFTEENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., upon the opening of the court this morning resumed his address. He commenced by stating, that the magnitude of his case, and its importance, absolutely required him to extend his address to the jury, as it was absolutely impossible for him in a speech of some three, four, or even seven hours, to digest the mass of matter which had been so confusedly placed before them, and which he was so anxious to render as intelligible as possible. He hoped, however, that as he did not conclude yesterday, he would not be accused of having broken any promise to the court.

Chief Justice Do not imagine any such thing, Mr. Fitzgibbon—you have not.

Mr. Fitzgibbon His own peace of mind, no matter what length of time he should occupy, demanded that he should go through the case before him to the best of his ability.

Chief Justice. Surely.

Mr. Fitzgibbon then proceeded to say that he appeared there, technically speaking, for only one of the traversers, Dr. Gray, who, he said, was a young man who belonged to a respectable and learned profession, as useful and as honourable a profession as that to which he (Mr. Fitzgibbon, belonged. He (Dr Gray) was part proprietor of a newspaper, which had now existed for half a century in Dublin. He had to defend him from the imputation of crime, of having been led or misled by the eloquence and ability of Mr. O'Connell, to join his ranks, and become a member of the Repeal Association. In defending him then, from that imputation, it became essentially necessary for him to bring before the jury a few of those eloquent passages of Mr. O'Connell, which had induced his client to join the Association—passages, however, which were not yet read and which were calculated not only to exonerate his client, but to suggest to him blame every man who connected himself with the Association, and most unequivocally to exonerate the first of the traversers, Mr. O'Connell himself. He had stated, said, that he was not there to exercise any censorship over the language which they would examine to be the meaning of Mr. O'Connell. But if the Crown believed that, or if they believed they could get twelve honest men to believe it they stood a short in not asking to put to that belief—why not prosecute for libel? and he would tell the jury that if that were Mr. O'Connell's meaning in his speech, and he would say it under the correction of the Court, they were bound to acquit all the traversers, for if Mr. O'Connell had been guilty of high treason the misdemeanour in point of law becomes [illegible] Mr. O'Connell [illegible] Mr. Ray [illegible] What," said he, "is a subject? What is a subject mean by saying so, unless he means first, by force and war, and rebellion and insurrection, to take the sceptre from the hands of that Sovereign. How, otherwise, could he say that [illegible] Dr. Gray [illegible] meant. But, could the jury believe that Mr. O'Connell would even so address the common sense of rational British subjects "that he could wrest the sceptre from her by force in order to establish, by legal, and by constitutional right? Could the jury believe that Mr. O'Connell would be absurd enough to fancy in his mind, or to have the most distant notion, that he would have it in his power to have the removal of that sceptre—that sceptre which, for the last 200 years [illegible] and which belongs to her, not only with the assent and consent of all, but with the heartfelt acclamation of every subject in every part of her dominions. The learned gentleman ridiculed the idea that Mr. O'Connell ever contemplated any appeal to physical force, and read numerous passages from his speeches, all of which condemned in the strongest terms any departure from peaceful and legal agitation. He referred to Mr. O'Connell's declaration at the Association on the 14th of September, in reference to the Chartists, where he said—" We all know what the Chartists have done. Who knew who their leaders are in Dublin, and that the attempts made by them in Ireland have been totally abortive. In Drogheda the clique was broken up, and Hoey, who came over from Barnsley, found he had nothing to do. To that, of course, he would not object—but in found, at all events, that Ireland was not the place for the physical force men and he went back again. It was said that Chartism had made some head in Lougrea, but if there was anything of the kind, there is little doubt that it would soon be put down by that pious and exemplary prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Cohen, the Catholic Bishop. He would give his valuable assistance in hunting the Feargusites out of the Loughres. We don't repudiate Chartists, because they hear that name, but we cannot associate with men who have been stained with crimes of the most dangerous and evil tendency." Had Mr. O'Connell entertained any notion of an outbreak he would not have used such language in reference to the Chartists. The learned gentleman next referred to the extracts from speech he had said—if Irish or Irish men would not have used such language at it on our minds; but we obtained that mighty political revolution without crime and without bloodshed, by the incessant exertion of our constitutional faculties and by the gigantic, aye, and electric force of public opinion in favour of right and justice.

Again, on the 9th of March, 1843, he said, "There shall not a drop of blood be shed in the struggle. Man must not shed blood like the fiend-man, and the red hand of God's vengeance follows the man who breaks that commandment." In the same speech he said, "The man who violates the peace is an enemy to his country." When the Attorney-General, continued Mr. Fitzgibbon, read with such emphasis and so well the poem commencing—

"Who fears to speak of ninety-eight,"

It was to be wondered that he did not also recollect the lines—

"There came to the beach a poor Exile of Erin,
The dew on his robe was moisture and chill,
For his country he sighed, when at midnight repairing,
To wander alone on the wind-beaten hill."

Who was that exile? Was he not a rebel of '98, and the writer of these beautiful lines now enjoyed a pension from Queen Charlotte, the consort of George the Third, it was necessary to remind the people that they were now to achieve their victories by moral force, and bend down the tempest at the scenes of former massacres. Mr. Fitzgibbon read numerous other extracts, and commented on them as he proceeded, and concluded his address a few minutes before five o'clock.

At the close of the learned gentleman's speech, he adverted to the fracas which had taken place between himself and the Attorney-General yesterday, and said that he regretted the circumstance, and on his own account, and that of the right hon. gentleman, whom he had known so long, and for whom he entertained the highest respect.

Mr. Sergeant Warren here interrupted the learned gentleman, and said that as the matter had already been disposed of, he thought that no good or useful end could be obtained by its revival.

Mr. Fitzgibbon begged to be heard out. He said justice had not been done to him; he had made repeated offers to return the note which the Attorney-General addressed to him yesterday, and it was not until those offers had been as repeatedly rejected, that he had brought the matter before the Court.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

It is the general impression here that Mr. Fitzgibbon displayed very bad taste in reverting to the dispute between himself and the Attorney-General after the subject had been disposed of.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—THURSDAY.

The interest of the trials appears to have increased since the commencement of the defence of the traversers, and as early as half-past eight this morning the court was crowded in every part. The learned counsel took out the bench a few minutes past ten o'clock, when

Mr. Moore rose to state that the term having closed, he did not think the court competent to proceed; he therefore begged, and very respectfully, that a note would be taken of the objection.

The Lord Chief Justice said, certainly he would do so.

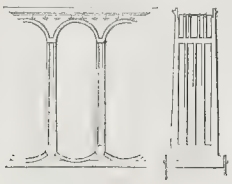
Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., then proceeded to address the Court in behalf of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper. After some preliminary remarks, he said his own anxiety on the subject before them was great indeed desirous as he was to place before them the justice of his case, so that truth might prevail, and the cause of freedom triumph. He would not at the outset of the case say what the result may be—not that he feared with trembling apprehension anything like popular indignation, or lawless violence, but he felt the importance of their decision. He was anxious for the character of his common country—for the fruits of its justice; that their decision might be consistent with the principle of a free constitution—that they might rest on the immoveable ground of truth. They might be assured that that day's proceedings would be watched by the opinion of every enlightened man—by the opinion of enlightened England, as well as by the opinion of every nation on earth which possessed freedom so far as they could, and that human infirmity would permit. They were bound to discharge their duty unflinchingly between the Crown and their fellow-subjects, and with a fearless spirit to the subject's freedom—they were bound so to discharge that duty as to be applauded by their own consciences, as well as by the judgment of all just men. They were not there to try the traversers for their political opinions—for their soundness, or the unsoundness of their views—for the policy or the impolicy of their concurrence—or the wisdom or folly of their actions—for the possibility or impossibility of their carrying out their projects into effect. They might have formed no part whatever of the question before them; still less did they sit in judgment upon the style of speech which might have been exhibited by political orators, or by the taste that might be shown by public men on the subject's free-dom—they were bound so to discharge that duty as to be applauded by their own consciences, as well as by the judgment of all just men. They were not there to try the traversers for their political opinions—for the soundness, or the unsoundness of their views—for the policy or the impolicy of their concurrence—or the wisdom or folly of their actions—for the possibility or impossibility of their carrying out their projects into effect. They might have formed no part whatever of the question before them; still less did they sit in judgment upon the style of speech which might have been exhibited by political orators, or by the taste that might be shown by public men on the subject's free-dom—they were bound so to discharge that duty as to be applauded by their own consciences, as well as by the judgment of all just men. They were not there to try the traversers for their political opinions—for the soundness, or the unsoundness of their views—for the policy or the impolicy of their concurrence—or the wisdom or folly of their actions—for the possibility or impossibility of their carrying out their projects into effect. They might rest on the immoveable ground of truth. They might be assured that that day's proceedings would be watched by the opinion of every enlightened man—by the opinion of enlightened England, as well as by the opinion of every nation on earth which possessed freedom so far as they could, and that human infirmity would permit. They were bound to discharge their duty unflinchingly between the Crown and their fellow-subjects, and with a fearless spirit to the subject's freedom—they were bound so to discharge that duty as to be applauded by their own consciences, as well as by the judgment of all just men. They were not there to try the traversers for their political opinions—for the soundness, or the unsoundness of their views—for the policy or the impolicy of their concurrence—or the wisdom or folly of their actions—for the possibility or impossibility of their carrying out their projects into effect. They might rest on the immoveable ground of truth. They might be assured that that day's proceedings would be watched by the opinion of every enlightened man—by the opinion of enlightened England, as well as by the opinion of every nation on earth which possessed freedom so far as they could, and that human infirmity would permit. They were bound to discharge their duty unflinchingly between the Crown and their fellow-subjects, and with a fearless spirit to the subject's free-d

COMPLETION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

GREAT JOINT STATION OF THE CROYDON, BRIGHTON, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHWARK.

useful purpose of a clock-tower is certainly a striking and appropriate feature, though we wish it had been differently introduced. In connection with this terminus a station has been erected in Swan Lane, near the Bricklayers' Arms, Old Kent-road, to communicate with the main line at New Cross, by means of a splendid viaduct of timber. The station is the work of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the well-known architect, and its arrangements exhibit a degree of simple elegance, convenience of proportion, and solidity of structure, which exactly meet the purposes to which it is to be specially devoted—those of a "first class" and "goods" station. The "west-enders" and "pleasure-liners" are thus provided with spacious apartments, while a more than ordinary extent of warehousing-room has been secured by the erection of several large buildings for such purpose, and among them one of not less than 500 feet in length.

Throughout the route many important additions have been made for the convenience of travellers, and the mercantile interests, at the several stations. The most noticeable of these are, the coaching establishments at Tunbridge and Ashford; the great hop warehouses at the Weald stations; the new inn at Pluckley; and the new station at Westerhanger, near Hythe, by which a ready access will be given, for the first time, to the celebrated ruins of the Kentish Palace of our early Kings, the retreat of Fair Rosamond, and the old cinque port of Hythe. It is, however, at Folkstone the "wonders of the line" commence. Here, the old harbour has been cleansed and deepened, and a fine branch railway erected to connect the quay side with the main line. On the harbour beach a fine tower has been erected, with a gallery at top, to assist the harbour-master in signalling the Indian and other mails, on their arrival in the "offing." The old Pavilion has given place to a noble hotel, capable of giving any required



SECTION OF THE VIADUCT.

amount of accommodation to travellers in their passage to or from the Continent. But the work which surpasses all others in architectural importance is the stupendous viaduct on the northern side of the town. This imposing structure, of which we have given a perspective view, was designed by Mr. William Cubitt, and its construction is highly creditable to his talents as a scientific practical engineer.

The viaduct crosses the valley of the river Foord—close to the town of Folkstone; it is reared upon nineteen arches of uniform span, viz. thirty feet, and in the centre, the height above the mill-stream, which flows under it, is not less than 100 feet. It is, however, only for the space of five or six arches that the altitude—or rather depth from the level of the viaduct parapet—is of this extraordinary character, the height of the piers decreasing according to the acclivity of the banks. The entire length of this land bridge, or viaduct, is 768 feet. Lightness and loftiness are the prevailing characteristics of this noble work, the piers being of exceedingly slender proportions—not more than six feet in breadth, or one fifth of that of the arches, notwithstanding their prodigious height in comparison with those of a bridge of the usual kind. One fact may convey a notion of the wonderful lightness, in connection with extraordinary compactness and stability of construction, which the engineer has achieved in the structure of this bridge, and which we believe to be without parallel: the pressure of the entire structure is not more than 1200 lbs. on the square foot.

Of the works at Dover, which are only in course of erection, we shall here call attention only to Mr. Lewis Cubitt's terminus, which, if not so extensive as some other structures of its class, is one of both imposing and appropriate character—a beautiful adaptation of the Italian style. The turret is remarkably effective.

THE FOLKSTONE VIADUCT.

SCENE FROM "FARINELLI; OU LE BOUFFON DU ROI," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

M. ACHARD AS FARINELLI, AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The scene represented in our illustration is one of the most interesting in that delightful little piece, called "Farinelli; ou le Bouffon du Roi." *Farinelli* saves *Doctor Gil Perez* from the fury of the populace, who demand of him to produce their king, by singing the romance which the poor monarch was always so delighted to hear. Our artist has chosen the moment when *Farinelli*, having aroused his Majesty by the thrilling music of his voice, gradually draws him towards the balcony, from whence he might be seen by the enraged people. The Queen with her suite and *Precious* are also in the *tableau*. M. Achard, in the part of the Italian minstrel, displays as much genius as he had before exhibited in *Bruno le Fileur* and *L'Amoureux du Regiment*. He sings with remarkable elegance and sentiment. M. Lemadre does ample justice to *Ferdinand VI.*, and nothing can be better than the *Doctor* by Barqui. In fine, this is one of the most interesting pieces produced on the French boards, and has introduced to the lovers of genuine dramatic performance an unrivalled *artiste* in the person of M. Achard.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The title of "English Opera House" has for many years appertained to this theatre, without carrying along with it any of the interest that *English Opera* should excite in the minds of Englishmen; for from season to season it was nothing but failure after failure! But the moment that music is ejected from the fane which was expressly raised to her honour, and that it resumes its *quondam* attic appellation of *Lyceum*, the people all become *peripatetics*, and walk from the farthest distance of the metropolis in crowds to the house opened once more under its ancient name; aye! greater crowds than ever flocked to hear the Stagirite in *his* Lyceum on the banks of the *Ilissus*, were assembled on Monday evening last, in Mr. Keeley's on the banks of the *Thames*, when the season commenced with the first part of Henry IV., and a new farce, entitled "The Miser's Will," founded on a tale by Washington Irving. The acting on the occasion was something like what Martial says of his own works,—it was "good, bad, and indifferent." We were rejoiced to see Mr. Richard Younge restored to the metropolitan stage: he is a sterling actor. A Mr. Harvey Tuckett undertook the onerous part of *Sir John*, and acquitted himself with far more than ordinary ability. There were several first appearances, and, indeed, the greater part of the *dramatis personæ* seemed to consist more of "amateurs" than "actors." A Mr. Wentworth was respectable, though somewhat cold, in the fiery *Hotspur*; but, whatever deficiency there was on the part of the *debutantes*, was amply made up by the truly artistical skill of Keeley in the little part of the *First Carrier*, in which he was beyond description admirable.

The new farce went off capitally. Mrs. Keeley's swagger in the exuberance of Dutch trowsers and deshabille was ludicrously contrasted by the timidity and faint-heartedness of her attendant, which part was enacted by Keeley in a most laughable manner. It was highly successful.

Our illustration refers to the last scene in the play, where the following dialogue occurs:—

P. Hen. Why, Percy I kill'd myself, and saw thee dead.

Fals.—Didst thou?—Lord, lord, how this world is given to lying!—I grant you I was down, and out of breath, and so was he: but we rose both at an instant, and fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock. If I may be believed, so: if not, let them, that should reward valour, bear the sin upon their own heads. I'll take it upon my death, I gave him this wound in the thigh: if the man were alive, and would deny it, I would make him eat a piece of my sword.

Mr. W. H. HOLMES. Nothing but *soirées musicales* at present *en vogue*. This distinguished professor has announced that at Willis's Rooms he will give three of them in the course of the present and ensuing month. We have no doubt but there will be "not few, but many things well worth the hearing."

SOCIETA ARMONICA.—This most praiseworthy society, actuated by the best intentions for the promotion, or rather the restoration of the musical art in this country, has made splendid preparations for their next campaign, which will commence on Monday, March 18. All the stars of the opera will shed their vocal brilliancy upon each night of performance; and, from what we learn, some extraordinary musical comets also are on their way to pay their respects to us. Independent of these, our native talent will be "strong in the field," so that altogether we may anticipate a most brilliant season.

MISS M. SMITH.—It is with the sincerest gratification that we find a young lady, professing to be a professor of harmony, for never before in our memory did a lady make pretension to any acquaintance with counterpoint, barring one or two exceptions, and which exceptions "only prove the rule." This lady has announced three *soirées* to take place in the course of the three ensuing months. Some first-rate talent has been already announced for the occasion—the "indispensable" John Parry, of facetious notoriety, being included. We heartily wish the fair contrapantist every success in her undertaking.

SCENE FROM SH. KEPPARE'S PLAY OF HENRY IV., PART I., AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE DEATH OF HOTSPUR.

THE ADOPTED;

OR,

IMPULSE NOT PRINCIPLE.

BY MISS CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CONCLUSION.

How it is not a very common thing for rich persons to adopt poor children; but it is far too common for unfeeling ones, from what is called kindness, but is cruelty, merely to gratify the caprice of a day, or a week, or a month, to unfit their humble friends for the duties and happiness of their own station. God forbid that I should seem for a moment to speak slightingly of the humblest born, the poorest, or even the most ignorant; it is the performance of our duties in our station, whatever that station may be, which gives true respectability; it is moral worth which can make the peasant equal or superior to the prince, or, as Burns in his own rich coinage hath it,

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

And it is because there is true happiness to be found in every station, that it is so great a mischief to unfit anyone for that to which he or she is born, unless we have the power to place them absolutely in another. As for those who possess great talents it is another question; let such know and remember, that genius has the right as well as the power to make its path upwards—the "diamond" with which "to cut its bright way through" all obstacles.

But I am digressing. That Ellen Greyleigh felt something of all this may account for her tears; but the page she had just read in James Ainington's character was far more painful. She had been trying for some time to school her heart—and hard the task—to *hate* him; and, as the surest way, had tried to persuade herself that she was dear to him. Now, she knew it was no *lover* who scorned her humble family, and reproved herself so harshly. Yet, with this knowledge came a joyful thought, like one bright star in a dark night, the thought, the conviction, that she never should be his; the sacrifice was greater than even her guardians had a right to demand; and for the first time she saw clearly what her duties were to them, and what she also owed to herself. Mr. James Ainington showed yet more clearly his own ignorance mind, by continuing his harsh and unfeeling remonstrance during the drive home. Nevertheless, Ellen's tears were dried, when they alighted, and a resolution more than half formed, of telling Mrs. Ainington the real state of her heart, with as little delay as possible. Alas! for our intentions! During the absence, Mrs. Ainington had, in a fit of coughing, ruptured a blood-vessel, and in a few hours she was no more!

It has often been remarked that when two old persons, who have lived in happiness and affection from early years together, are at last separated by the cold hand of death, the blow shakes rudely out the few remaining sands of the survivor. It has always seemed to me one of the many merciful dispensations by which we are governed that it should be so. How strong must be the chain of

habit and affection, which forty, fifty, sixty years have woven! Why, the strongest love of the young seems, by comparison, but the love of yesterday. Mr. Ainington was no exception to the rule. From the day of his wife's death he sank rapidly; his memory began to fail; it was evident his mind was tottering; and in less than a month he was seized with paralysis.

It has been said that Ellen felt her duties to be clearly defined; and it was this knowledge which supported her in the natural anguish of her bereavement, and sustained her through every trial. Wonderful were her exertions in the sick room, unwearied her gentle care and tender watching. But it was no part of her duty to dream of any future self-sacrifice to James Ainington; and even in the house of mourning and of sickness she had found the opportunity of intimating to him as much. It may be easily imagined that a nature like his was stung to the quick, by the rejection of the miller's daughter; but, as there was something about her which he could not despise, his feelings rankled very nearly to hatred.

Mr. Hardwick was frequently in attendance; but his practice had so much increased, that it was impossible for him to remain at the Hall more than an hour or two at a time. It was on an occasion when a marked change, apparently for the better, had taken place in the patient, that Mr. Hardwick beckoned Ellen from the room.

"Dear Miss Greyleigh," said he, taking her hand, "this is an hour in which we must all act. And I call upon you, for your own sake, and for the sake of those you love best, to conquer as much as possible the outward display of feelings and prove your firmness. First send off the fleetest servant to the nearest lawyer, that he may be in readiness, should we need his services, if, as I fear—or perhaps I should say, hope—he may be wanted. You told me the other day, in answer to my question, that you believed Mr. Ainington had made no new will, though all you knew was, that he had, since his poor wife's death, destroyed the one he signed some twenty years ago, declaring his intention of speedily preparing another. Since the fit his mind has never been, until now, in a state in which I could conscientiously speak to him on such a subject; and, alas! unless all my experience deceives me, *this* is the last flicker of reason. I shall return to his bedside, and I only charge you to take care that for the next half hour we are not interrupted."

"It is of me you are thinking," said Ellen, wringing her hands, "better—far better, I should be penniless, than his last moments so distracted."

"You say so now," returned the other, "and I honour you for the feeling. But believe me, I should think that I shared in the guilt of others delay and indecision, did I lose the present opportunity," and so saying he left her without waiting for an answer.

Let us not linger over the harrowing scene which followed; the regret for past negligence, and the *anguish* which dictated a lavish, and almost unwise atonement. Mr. Ainington soon became again speechless, though the last words he did utter were a blessing on "his child," as he called Ellen Greyleigh. A state of insensibility quickly followed, and in a few hours all was over.

"I tell you candidly," whispered Mr. Hardwick to Ellen, a few minutes before the will was opened, "that it was not I who recommended you should have so large a fortune; I only desired to see you with a suitable independence. Yet, as the wife of the heir-at-law, it can signify little."

Ellen a pale cheek crimsoned as she answered through her tears, "His wife Never."

"Indeed!" was the only word with which Mr. Hardwick could reply, for at that moment they were called to listen to the reading of the will. It was very short. The limited property was entailed; there were legacies to a few old servants, and to Ellen Greyleigh was bequeathed the sum of fifty thousand pounds!

James Aimington almost started from his chair when he heard the words, yet he managed to listen with composure to the few remaining sentences.

Gentlemen," said he, when the reading was concluded, "I beg to give you notice that I shall dispute this will. It is true the ink is scarcely dry, and the witnesses to the signature are all present; but my lamented cousin was not, for many weeks before his death, in a fit state to execute any such document."

Walter Hardwick trembled, for at a glance he saw, what before had not occurred to him, that however admirable our laws, law and justice might not in this instance prove on the same side of the question.

"Take me home, to my own old home," murmured Ellen to a lady, a friend of the Aimingtons, who had passed the last few mournful weeks at the Hall, "take me home, dear lady."

"Nay, nay," was the reply, "I will stay with you here, or you shall go home with me. We know not yet," she continued with spirit, "that this gentleman has the power to injure you; and if the power be his, I cannot think he dare neglect his cousin's dying wishes and leave destitute one who was dear to him as a child."

"This is not the time, Madam, to speak of these things; though I may tell you that partly suspecting the state of the case, I have already consulted my lawyers. There is no doubt of our setting aside the will—though probably I shall provide for this young person."

"Take me home—home" again murmured Ellen, and Walter Hardwick sighed out "It is best."

Alas! the threat of the heir at law was carried out;—the will was set aside. None but a stranger lawyer, and friendly doctor, could speak to the testator's soundness of mind. All other testimony was against it, and even the acknowledgment of the lawyer that Mr. Hardwick had suggested to the dying man, that the legacy to Ellen should be smaller, was construed as proof that he feared its magnitude would draw attention to the legality of the will itself. It must be remembered that the country medical attendant had not seen poor Mr. Aimington during the hour's "flicker of reason;"—and legal evidence overpowered a sense of justice

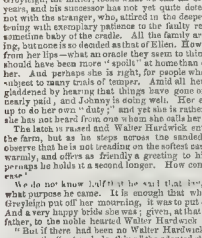
Many were the friends of the dead, who partly out of respect to their memory, and partly from kindly feelings towards herself, invited Ellen to become, at least for a while, their guest; but firmly, though gratefully, she declined all such invitations. Her heart ached at the thought of leaving the home of her infancy "on sufferance;" yet it yearned for affection, and a *home feeling*, and these she knew would be hers once more at the mill. But we have said before that Ellen Greyleigh was clearly her duties, and fervently praying, as she did, to be able to fulfil them, it was no part of her plan to remain a burthen on her honest, industrious parents. No; she would heal her own sorrows, and gladden their hearts by passing a few weeks or even months with them. And then she would go into a school as junior teacher, for the opportunity of improving herself; for though Ellen was in reality, from mere reading and conversation, better informed, more cosmopolitanable, than many "accomplished girls are found to be, her education had been so irregular, that a course of training was still necessary before she could become an efficient teacher. These were her plans (or a wretched patience, Mr. James Aimington offered as charity, neither she nor her parents would accept), but what said Walter Hardwick?

Kind reader, let us once more return in thought to the old mill, and the old farm house; not that they seem to have grown any older than when we first spoke of them. It is the same large kitchen, with the spacious chimney corner, and the oaken rafters (verily, one could believe with the sc.f same sides of bacon hanging therefrom), as that in which we first saw Ellen Greyleigh, the blue-eyed child of four years old, dressed in the rarest frock, with the scarlet poppy stuck therein. The comely dame of five-and-thirty is now a care-worn woman of fifty. Greyleigh, the miller, looks what we left the old man. Punch has been dead 6 years, and his successor has not yet quite determined whether to be friends or not with the stranger, who, attired in the deepest, but plainest mourning, sits listening with exemplary patience to the family reading of her youngest sister, the sometime baby of the cradle. All the family are attired in some show of mourning, but none is so decided as that of Ellen. How they listen to every word that falls from her lips—what an eager look is cast on their countenances when she speaks! should have been more "spoilt" at home than ever she was by those who adopted her. And perhaps she is right, for people who are in a *false position* must be subject to many trials of temper. Amid all her sorrows, too, her heart has been gladdened by hearing that things have gone on better of late; the mortgage is nearly paid, and Johnny is doing well. How eagerness are some than ever toward up to be her own "daddy!" and yet she is rather wondering that for a whole week she has not heard from one whom she calls her kindest friend

The latch is raised and Walter Hardwick enters. It is his first introduction at the farm, but as he steps across the sanded floor, he does not seem at all to observe that he is not treading on the softest carpet. He shakes the miller's hand warmly, and offers a greeting to his wife; to the rest he gives a kind nod, but perhaps he holds it a second longer. How completely he has put them all at their ease!

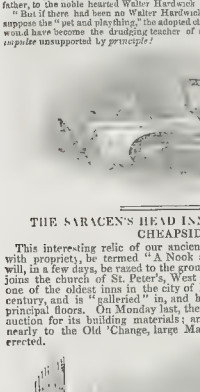
We do not know half of the kind that he, though we know pretty nearly for what purpose he came. It is enough that when a few months afterwards Ellen Greyleigh put off her mourning, it was to put on a bridal dress of simple white. And a very happy bride she was: given, at that quiet wedding, by her grey headed father, to the noble hearted Walter Hardwick.

"But if there had been no Walter Hardwick?" asks the reader. Why then I suppose she "sat and plaughing," the adopted child, reared in luxury and elegance would have become the drudging teacher of a school-room; the victim of *good inspirits* unsupported by *principle!*



THE SARACEN'S HEAD INN, FRIDAY-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

This interesting relic of our ancient metropolis, or what might, with propriety, be termed "A Nook and Corner of Old London," will, in a few days, be razed to the ground. The Saracen's Head adjoins the church of St. Peter's, West Chesp, in Friday-street; it is one of the oldest inns in the city of London, probably of the 15th century, and is "galleried" in, and has a balcony in front of the principal floors. On Monday last, the property was disposed of by auction for its building materials; and on its site, which extends nearly to the Old 'Change, large Manchester warehouses will be erected.



THE SARACEN'S HEAD INN.

This inn was extensively connected with coach proprietors and waggon carriers down the Great Western road, the traffic of which was broken up by the establishment of the railways. The house adjoining, No. 5, Friday-street, which is part of the above property, is said to have been in the occupation of Sir Christopher Wren at the time of the erection of St. Paul's. The estate belongs to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is stated that several parties in the city of Bristol who have hitherto borne an irreproachable character are deeply implicated in the Will Forgeries. Two of the old Bow-street officers are busily employed in tracing the ramification of this ingenious swindler, but as yet no further apprehensions have taken place. The under-mentioned gentlemen were called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple on Saturday last. William Nathaniel Massey, Esq., Robert Moon, Esq., M.A., Henry Linwood Strong, Esq., Woodforde Foxlee, Esq., M.A., Frederick Goulburn, Esq., M.A., Charles John Bayley, Esq., M.A.

The Coroner's jury at Taunton have found a verdict of wilful murder against Mary and Faith Seale for the murder of their father. The prisoner Faith made a confession of guilt, and a detailed statement of the whole circumstances of the poisoning.

James Matheson, Esq., M.P. for Ashburton, has just purchased the noble mansion in Cleveland-row, adjoining Sutherland House, so long the town residence of the Earl of Durham.

The rumour concerning a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Dudley turns out to be unfounded. Mr. Hawkes, the present member, who, with his family, is now residing in the south of France, has paired off with Captain Vivian until Easter, at which period he will resume his parliamentary duties.

At a commission of lunacy held at Red Lion-square on Monday last to inquire into the state of mind of Joshua Richard Wilkinson, Esq., described as late of Batley Hall, Staffordshire, in the county of Kent, gentleman, and now an inmate of Dr. Warburton's lunatic asylum, the jury found that the unfortunate gentleman had been of unsound mind since December 1841.

A subscription is in contemplation at Folkestone, to erect a monument to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

Several pro-corn lawmeetings have been held throughout the country during the past week, at which many Noblemen and Members of Parliament have been present. The object was to form societies to counteract the influence of the Anti-Corn law League, and the agitation appears to become somewhat general.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—The quantity of English wheat on show here to day was extremely limited, and neither the demand for it was at all brisk, nor the currency. Monday's prices were supported. For foreign wheat there was a fair retail trade at full previous rates. The supply of barley was small. Milling parcels sold freely, other kinds scarcely at stationary prices. The demand for malt was slow; but as the quantity on offer was not large, prices were supported. Oats, beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly at previous currencies.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, [illegible] barley, [illegible] oats, [illegible] quarters. Irish: oats, 7600 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1360 quarters; barley, 720 quarters; flour, 2420 sacks. Malt, [illegible] quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 44s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 46s to 50s; Rye, 28s to 30s, grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 31s; malting ditto, 33s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier ditto, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincoln feed oats, 21s to 22s, potatoe ditto, 22s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s, ditto white 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 38s to 40s, ditto, old, 34s to 35s; grey peas, [illegible] boilers, [illegible] white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 34s to 35s, per quarter. Town made flour, [illegible] Suffolk, to 60s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. Seconds and [illegible] ditto, 36s to 38s. Essex and Kent, [illegible] to 40s. Irish, [illegible] to 36s; ditto, new, [illegible] to 34s; Scotch feed, 32s to 34s; ditto, new, [illegible] to 30s; ditto, fine, [illegible] to 36s; Foreign [illegible] to 32s, peas, 32s to 34s, per quarter. Flour, American, [illegible] to 24s; Italian, 21s to 22s, per barrel.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, [illegible] barley, 32s 8d; oats, 19s 7½d, 32s 4d; beans 37s 6d; peas, 36s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 57s 9d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 18s 8d rye, 31s 6d, beans, 37s 10d; peas, 36s 10d.

Duties.—Wheat, 5s; barley, 3s; oats, 2s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

The Seed Market There has been rather a better demand for red and white clover seed since our last, at full quotations, but, in other kinds of seeds, next to nothing has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 39s; bengal seed, 38s to 39s per quarter; rapeseed, 18s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 16s to 24s; tares, 40s to 46s per bushel; English sanfoin, new, 32s to 42s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 4l to 4l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per ton; canary, 8s to 8s 6d per bush.

Bread.—The prices of the wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 8d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Flour.—This article has ruled flat, but holders do not give way to any extent.

Spices. The cinnamon sales have gone off tolerably well, at but little variation in prices. For pepper the demand is steady, at full quotations. Cloves and nutmegs are quite as dear.

Provisions. For Irish butter we have a better demand, at full quotations. In foreign butter not much is doing from our last report.

Tallow.—The article is quiet: a fair business has been done, yet prices have a downward tendency. Russ I parcels of P.Y.C. produce 41s. For forward delivery scarcely anything is doing, at 41s 6d to 42s per cwt.

Lards. Adam, 14s; Chester Main, 18s; Holywell Main, 19s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s 6d; Bowes, 20s; Whitwell, 22s 3d; Sunderland, 12s; Gateshead, 20s; Belmont, 19s, per ton. Shags arrived, 53.

Hops.—Although the amount of business doing in new hops the week has not been to any extensive, the quotations are steadily supported in every instance. The value of old hops is still slightly on the advance, with a very limited quantity on show. Weald of Kent pockets, £6 4s to £8 10s; Mid Kent, £6 15s to £9 10s; East Kent, £6 15s to £9 10s; ditto, choice, £10 to £11 11s; Sussex, £6 to £8 12s; Farnham, £8 15s to £11 15s; Mid Kent bags, £5 12s to £9 10s.

Wool.—Several public sales of wool have been held this week. At these sections—ensuring about 6000 bales and bags—the holdings have been tolerably well, but full prices.

Potatoes. Although the arrivals of potatoes continue large, the sale for them is steady, at rather improved rates

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on sale in our market of to day was very moderate, the beef trade, owing to the thin attendance of buyers, was in a sluggish state and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. The number of sheep was unusually small. Prime old Downs sold briskly, at an advance of 2d per 8lbs; but the value of all other kinds remained unaltered. Calves were in short supply, and active demand, at full rates. Pigs moved off slowly, yet late currencies were supported. In milch cows very little was doing, at from £16 to £18 each. Per 8lbs, to sink the offal—Inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 30s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 519; sheep, 2280; calves, 134; pigs, 293.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy trade over both to day, at the following quotations:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; inferior ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; per 8 lbs. by the carcass. ROBT. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The difficulties in the way of the productive employment of capital continue rather to increase than otherwise, and accordingly the money market, throughout this week, a considerable degree of animation has prevailed. On the value of shares generally this continued pressure of money has had a favourable effect, for the generality of all descriptions of these securities are again higher than we quoted them in our last publication. In leading lines of railway associations the favourable alteration is particularly observable, for the transactions in all of them have been very considerable, and the prices of many of them decisive, as our readers may gather from a reference to our quotations. Still, however, railway property gains on the good dividends which the companies will be enabled to pay on the present amounts income occur, still it pays fair rates of profit for the money invested in it, at the present quotations. That, however, is the opinion of many capitalists, and hence the pressure into the exercises with which sales can now be effected contradicts. Indeed the present rate, the exercises with which sales can now be effected contradicts. Indeed the present rate, the exercises with which sales can now be effected contradicts. Indeed the present rate,

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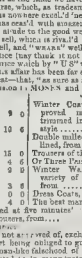

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The part, which deals as now, with the army—
But the clause touching commerce is better than any.
[illegible] MOSES and SON
[illegible]
The Queen in her Speech, spoke of commerce—and, thus,
Most sensibly touched on the subject for us.
Sir did not exactly make use of our name,
Yet that night have signified an equivalent claim;
But did she not hint at the fame we have won
At the brilliant course, which, as tradesmen, we run,
In the spirit which is now so distinctly our own,
And which never has ceas'd with assessment to scan?
Did the Queen not allude to the good we have done,
By the clothing we sell, when in rivalry seen
Which "cannot" well, and "will not" well, and Suits ev'ry one?
And address her not notice (say think of) with many—
The reductions in price which by "U S" were begun?
Yes!—and since that time has been far eclipsed again,
We [illegible] repeat—that, "as sure as a gun,"
The Queen did allude to MOSES and SON.

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THE WILL FORGERIES.—EXAMINATION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE WILL FORGERIES.—RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE

The engraving has been executed from a sketch taken in the justice-room of the Mansion-house, on Friday week, when William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, George Dorey, and Thomas Griffin, were brought up in custody of Daniel and William Forrester, for re-examination upon various charges of forging wills and obtaining fraudulent transfers of stock.

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by Alderman Farebrother, took the chair at three o'clock. Alderman Humphery took a seat at the reporters' table at a later hour in the afternoon.

The justice-room, as usual, was crowded to excess by persons anxious to hear the proceedings; the, rush at the front entrance as soon as it was opened, was tremendous, and there would have been much greater confusion than there was but for the judicious directions of the Lord Mayor.

Fletcher first entered the dock; for a moment or two he looked down, and then slowly drew scrutinized the faces of the persons in the court. Barber, who appeared to have lost but little of his accustomed self-possession, carried a large bag, which seemed to be pretty well laden with papers and books. As the female prisoner, who followed him, took a seat provided for her immediately below the dock, he bent over, and peered into her face with an inquiring look, which she seemed to turn quite round to receive; but, of course, no words, and, as far as could be observed, no signal, passed between them. Mr. Dorey appeared to be very unwell. Griffin did not arrive until some time afterwards, and a disagreeable interval of delay to the proceedings was the consequence. When he came, he was placed in the dock next to Barber on his right, Daniel Forrester, the officer, being on his left, between him and Fletcher.

The principal results were the examination of a witness named Sarah Hawkes, who proved handing to Mrs. Dorey, the female prisoner, a certain letter addressed to a Mr. Jones, which she, Sarah Hawkes, had consented to receive at her residence. Another witness examined, was one Joseph Cuckson, who married a sister of the prisoner Fletcher, and who proved his connexion with "a rogue of an attorney." The prisoners were then remanded till Friday; and Mr. Clarkson stated that it might be necessary still further to remand them; so that the trials would not be likely to take place at the next session.

Next week, we shall present to our readers accurate portraits of the three eminent counsel engaged on this important occasion.

"THE GREAT COMET,"
AS SEEN AT VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We are indebted to a Staffordshire correspondent for the original of the above sketch of "The Great Comet" of last year, as seen in the southern hemisphere. The locality is in the neighbourhood of Hobart Town; and the scene has been effectively lithographed by Mrs. Allport, of Aldridge Lodge, by whom it was forwarded to this country per ship Eudira, just arrived.

CHINESE LACE.

This curious specimen of Chinese manufacture was obtained by a soldier (originally a bobbin-net lace maker), and who was engaged in the expedition to occupy and obstruct the navigation of the Imperial Canal. While out on a foraging party, he saw a Chinese female making lace upon a sort of pillow; and he was so struck with the novelty of the fabric that he most unceremoniously took from her part of her work, and with it cut off about a yard of the lace, which he has recently brought to Nottingham. He, at first, supposed it to be composed of a kind of weed, or grass; but, upon the lace being shown to some more experienced persons in Nottingham, it was pronounced by them to be a sort of silk, well known in the East. This decision, however, proved incorrect; for, on a small piece of the lace being cut off, and boiled, just as silk is boiled, to extract its gum, to his surprise he found that after a fetid yellow gummy substance had been extracted, the fabric proved to be cotton thread of double yard, admirably twisted; its silken appearance being owing to the gum with which it had been stiffened. This was tested by several experiments, alike proving the lace to be of gummed cotton.

The fabric corresponds with that of foreign laces generally: four of the sides of the hexagon meshes have the two threads twisted round each other; while the two remaining sides have the four threads twisted and plaited together. This description has not yet been made by bobbin-net machines. About twenty years since the ground was made by means of machinery, which is now nearly forgotten; it was produced by the action and movement from a bobbin-net or warp net machine, and the fabric was known as "Wehring's lace." The process was very slow, being scarcely a tenth of the rate of a bobbin-net machine.

The Chinese lace is, in the construction of the meshes, nearly the counterpart of Mechlin, which is known but little to Brussels and Brussels point. The annexed engraving is a specimen of the size of the holes, and the course of the ornamental threads, which are essentially different from the European mode of ornamenting foreign laces. The large spots have the thread passed no fewer than fifteen times through the meshes; but many of the threads in the escallop are somewhat loose, and do not, as will be perceived, join the net at the top. Such was the brilliancy of the lace when first cut from the pillow, that it might have been mistaken for gold. The soldier states that he saw this lace used for trimming furniture draperies, as well as in articles of dress, as round the bottom of the skirt, the shoulders of the bodice, &c.; and the effect was bold and striking, from the coarseness of the pattern, and the brilliancy of the material.

It appears that some time since a lace manufacturer at Nottingham consigned some lace to our new colony of Hong-Kong; when the consignee, in reply, stated that the goods were of no value, since lace was not worn in China; an assertion which speaks but little for the information of British residents in the Celestial Empire. Very excellent imitations of the Chinese lace can, doubtless, be made by our machinery; and, in point of durability and regularity, it will be superior to the original article; but the gum used in the latter is a secret only to be found out by the ingenuity of the British residents at Ning-po and Shang-hai. It is hoped that the inquiry will be persevered in; since the manufacture of lace for China would be of almost incalculable importance to the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Somerset, Devon, Lincoln, Gloucester, Hants, Stafford, Renfrew, Middlesex, and Limerick, in all which districts lace is either made by machinery or the cushion, or is ornamented by the needle or tambour-hook. The

CHINESE LACE.

collections of Chinese costume in the metropolis have been carefully examined, but they do not contain any specimens of Chinese lace; a circumstance which our informant conjecturally accounts for by the collections having been made only in the southern provinces of China. We are indebted for the accompanying details to Mr. Thomas Hewitson, lace-manufacturer, of Nottingham.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 93, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1844. [Sixpence.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

BEFORE we proceed to consider the nature and tendency of the various measures which have been already suggested and discussed in various quarters for the redress of the admitted evils that oppress the empire, we must again refer to the hopes and promises held out by Ministers, as evinced in the Queen's Speech, which the country has now had a full week to consider. It must be admitted that it was a speech of more determination and purpose than it has usually been the custom of Ministers to ask their Sovereign to deliver from the throne. We are quite ready to admit that much of it was vague and meaningless—that some of its features were clothed in the proverbial inanity of royal speeches—that it partook of the character of mere truism which has marked all the oratory of its class; but we nevertheless find, in one or two episodical paragraphs, the proclamation of defined intention—the distinct enunciation of purposes most important to the general welfare and prosperity of the people. It is strongly to be remembered, also, that her Majesty laid unusual stress upon those declaratory passages—enduing them with an eloquence very beautiful and impressive, and producing a strong feeling upon her listeners that her heart entered with sincerity into the spirit which her voice was interpreting to the land she rules.

One among the topics we allude to is the fair revival of trade and manufacture—a source of many blessings and much congratulation—and greatly tending to prevent the two sad social evils of depression among the comparatively wealthy, and destitution with the really poor. It is a pleasure to reflect upon the intimate connexion which exists between the prosperity of the employer and the comfort and happiness of the employed. But the two emphatic suggestions of the speech, which touch both commerce and policy, are those relating to the revision of the Bank Charter, and the adoption of a course of conciliation and redress towards Ireland, which every frank and cordial heart will most honestly approve. We leave the watching of the Bank Charter question to those vigilant minds which guard our commerce with a tenderness proportioned to its greatness, and a vigour commensurate with its extent—a jealousy moreover which springs out of its character, and an integrity that is part of its principle; and whatever may be the result of discussions in Parliament upon the subject, we feel sure that the acute sense and spirit of English merchants will put the monetary interests of their country in a significant and proper light. The observation of Sir Robert Peel, however, the other night, in reply to Mr. Williams, holds out no prospect of any change on this question at present. Alas, if it were in the nature of human generosity that all other interests were as well protected and preserved—that the poor could be as much honoured in their humble feeling as the rich—that the Workhouse could be as well guarded as the Bank—the honour and happiness of England would be grandly increased, and her legislators rewarded, not only with the fame of honesty, but with the better and more beautiful tribute of a people's love.

We turn, then, next to Ireland—and we do think that it is greatly creditable to Ministers—although only a part of the duty which so many Governments have neglected—that they should, at this peculiar and momentous crisis, have got their Sovereign to declare the earnestness of her sympathy with that unhappy land. It is important also that a voice from the throne should have declared the inviolability of the Union; that England will not let Ireland fall from her, or permit any strength of agitation or plausibility of patriotism to sever an embrace at once ardent and endearing—affectionate and firm. But useful and composing as is the effect of that express determination, it falls far short of—while it enhances—the value of the declared intention to give Ireland a better boon than Repeal—a stronger justice than separation. The extension of the franchise; the enquiry into the law of registration; the commission to report upon the relations between landlord and tenant, with a view to conciliate and to amend them; the encouragement of measures tending "to improve the social condition" of the people—are all boons, which, if they ought long since to have been granted, are surely not the less acceptable on that account. We know that *bis dat qui cito dat*—but the axiom is intended to set up cheerfulness against reluctance in the bestowal of a gift; and if what England awards to Ireland be awarded in a cheerful spirit, it must not be depreciated on account of the delay.

But while saying thus much, and praising the Irish passages in the Royal Speech—and confessing them to be of deep moment—we are not prepared to hide all our disappointments, that they were not more both in number and in strength. We look with an unspeakable regret upon the omission of the Poor-law from the Speech. One word of royal sympathy would have aroused the heart of Parliament, and fettered it to the truth—on this momentous question—a question so deeply momentous to England and Ireland both. How many prayers would have blessed the beautiful utterance of that royal oration, had it contained this one cry of pity for the poor? And, furthermore, so far as Ireland only is concerned, if attention had been directed to the bitter religious differences among the people—differences far more powerful and prevailing than even their strong political feelings—an amount of good might have been effected, which it is almost impossible to describe. Allay the superstitions—calm the prejudices—soothe the bigotry of religious animosity in Ireland, and you will achieve more happiness for her than by almost any alternative of domestic legislation.

We express no opinion upon the effect of the Speech on the present Corn-law agitation—the League does not want more vigorous opponents or more vigorous support than are engaged for or against it at the present crisis.

In the last paragraph we have an address to Heaven—from the throne mortal and erring, to the unerring throne above—a prayer of a mighty Sovereign to an Almighty God, that he will direct and favour the efforts of the Parliament to promote the welfare of the people. May Parliament act in the spirit of that prayer! May it direct its energies to objects which are as religious in their duty, as imperative in their obligation, as that pious aspiration for the people's good! May the fruits of the Session above all things be bountiful and plentiful for the poor! May charity be more abounding, and political economy less merciless and cold! May Christianity support the fine nature of the ardent politician, and, evoking for all classes the noblest influences, be productive for the community of the noblest results!

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN.—THE TRAVERSERS ON TRIAL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, FEB. 6.

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the apparent tranquility of Spain, private letters to the 30th ult. give as certain that in almost every province secret agents, well supplied with money, are endeavouring to get up a *pronunciamento*. Several military and civil chiefs have been applied to, and have promised to act the instant any portion of the army should declare in their favour. To seduce the troops money is lavished in profusion; the chiefs are offered a considerable sum, and all those who enrol under the insurrectionary banner 120 reaux per day. It was expected that several cities would declare their *pronunciamento* before the end of February. The Ministers, aware of every movement of the Progressists, were raveling the troops, by paying them irregularly, and granting promotions to the officers; to raise money, they have entered into a negotiation with a company of French and Spanish capitalists for the advance of 250,000,000 millions of reaux, giving the duties on salt as guarantee. They are also in treaty for a loan with the same parties, to whom they offer 80 per cent.

The suspension of payment of the house of Salamanca and Burschetal had created a great sensation in Madrid. Some, Salamanca attribute their misfortunes to the advances they made the Government on the National Property Contract, for 400,000,000 reals; this is denied by the Government, who state that Messrs. Salamanca only advanced 8,400,000 reaux, and that they are indebted on the sale contract more than 15,000,000. The principal creditors of the house are in London, Havana, Cadiz, Barcelona, Marseilles and Bayonne.

Christina, the Queen Mother, has officially signified her intention to return to Spain by the end of the month. She leaves Paris for Perpignan, from thence to Madrid, by Barcelona and Valencia.

The Infanta Donna Carlotta, the wife of the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo, died at Madrid on the 29th of January, of a malignant typhus fever. The Princess, who was born at Naples, on the 24th of October, 1804, is sister to Christina and niece to the Queen of France. After being embalmed and laid in state, she will be buried in the Pantheon of the Escurial. The death of the Princess has caused a great sensation in certain political circles. She was the chief of a party in direct opposition to the Moderates. In private life the Princess possessed few friends, being of a most violent temper and unbounded ambition. The first symptom of the illness of the Princess was a slight irruption on the skin. She was instantly bled, and immediately after became ill, the fever became malignant. Such was the rapidity of the disease, that the priest was sent for in haste, and he arrived without the usual escort.

General Shelly, Political Chief of Barcelona, has been appointed Governor of Madrid.

The Government have published a most important decree, revoking the measures of precaution against the clergy, adopted during the civil wars.

ITALY.

The King of Naples has ordered that the grand Exposition of Italian Industry shall take place on the 30th of May next. The recognition of Queen Isabella of Spain by the King of the Two Sicilies has been officially announced; this happy event was communicated, on the 13th, by the Duke Santa Christina, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all the members of the diplomatic corps residing in Naples.

It appears that the volcano of Mount Etna is not extinguished: the borders of the crater have become considerably extended. Of the five new craters, two were still smoking; from one of them flames were seen to be seen during the night; and from the other thick columns of smoke were emitted

The sale of the picture-gallery of the late Cardinal Fesch will take place at Rome, on the 25th of March. Many distinguished amateurs, from all parts, have already arrived, and a smart contest may be expected.

GERMANY.

The Queen of Prussia is declared to be in a state of convalescence. The King of Prussia, accompanied by General Neuman, left Berlin on the 26th January, for Johannhausen, on a hunting excursion. His Majesty passed through Leipsic on the 29th

Letters from Berlin give a long account of an imposing ceremony which took place on the 22nd, in honour of the 69th birth-day of the celebrated philosopher Schelling. Upwards of 200 students, by permission of the authorities, some with flambeaux, others with musical instruments, marched in order to the house of the philosopher. A deputation of five students presented an address, to which a suitable answer was returned. A serenade was then given, the pieces chosen being chiefly those of Beethoven.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, daughter of King Gustavus IV., and the third wife of the reigning Grand Duke, died in child-birth on the 27th January, aged thirty-six years.

The railroad from Bonn to Cologne is completely finished, and several journeys have been performed by experimental trains. The shares in the Rhenish railway, which suddenly rose to 85, have fallen to 79½.

FRANCE.

As anticipated, the discussion and vote on the Address have greatly shaken the confidence of the King and the Chambers in the stability of the Guizot Administration; and I should not be at all astonished were the Ministers left in a minority on the question of the "Regency Bill." The fact is, that the King Majesty is in daily conference with many influential members of both houses, and the name of M. Molé is frequently heard in the Palace. I would not wish it to be understood that M. Guizot must go out, but I think his position is not altogether but secure. The resignation of M. Salvandy as Ambassador to the Court of Turin has greatly injured M. Guizot. The King was desirous that M. Salvandy should withdraw his resignation for a month, but M. Guizot's presence, and his leaving Paris for his post within eight days, he definitively refused, and the next day Count Mortier, his successor, was gazetted. It will be difficult to find a Minister who possesses the confidence of M. Guizot at Ghent, the *Moniteur* has thought proper to publish the following article. "Several journals have recently disclosed that M. Guizot, who was Secretary-General of the Interior in the 1814 and 1815, had the precision, during the Hundred Days, under the ministry of Gen. Count Carnot, appointed Minister of the Interior by a decree of the 16th of March, 1815; that he had signed the act, official act, and that he had been cognizant. One of the journals has published the testimony of the *Moniteur*. These assertions are false. M. Guizot had quitted the Ministry of the Interior on the 20th of March, 1815. He was replaced in his functions as Secretary-General by a decree of the 22nd March, which confided them to Baron Basset de Chateaubourg, ex-Prefet. It is not M. François Guizot who is spoken of in the note published by the *Moniteur* of the 14th of May, 1815, but M. *J. J. Guizot*, Chief de Bureau at that period at the Ministry of the Interior, who was in fact dismissed from his functions in the course of the month of May, 1815."

There is nothing of importance going on in either of the Houses of Parliament: the different committees are examining the Budget. M. Guizot informed one of the committees that a great change was preparing in the Consulate department, and that many changes would be made.

The Opposition press is very angry with Sir Robert Peel, and other members of Parliament, for their praises of M. Guizot and the French alliance; the majority is, however, I fear certain, anxious to preserve the friendship of England.

The naval division at Brest is about to be considerably reduced. Admiral Casey has already lowered his flag.

It is reported to-day that the Count de Paris is rather indisposed. I trust it is not true.

The detached forts, Mont Valerien, Charenton, Afort, Ivry, Romainville, and Nogent, are already garrisoned with troops of the line; the artillery will be mounted next week.

The friend and companion of Napoleon, General Bertrand, died at Chateauroux, on the 31st January, and was buried on the 2nd of February. The whole of the garrison was under arms, and the assemblage of people was so numerous, that the church would not contain them all. The pall was borne by the Prefect of the Department, Generals Gueheneu and de Bigny, and the Mayor of Chateauroux.

The *Monitteur Parisien* contains the following article:—"The three great lines which have been completed in France, have cost, with their *matériel*, an average of 350,000 francs (£14,400) per kilomètre, that is, 1,440,000 francs a league of four kilomètres. The road to Orleans, which is 123 kilomètres in length, cost fifty millions of francs, being 370,000 francs per kilomètre; that of Rouen, 128 kilomètres, cost fifty millions, being 390,000 francs per kilomètre; and that of Strasbourg, 140 kilomètres, 45 millions, being 320,000 francs per kilomètre. This expense, although considerable, is far from equal to that of the three lines in the environs of Paris, viz., the two Versailles roads, and that to Saint Germain, which form together a length of 56 kilomètres, and cost 900,000 francs per kilomètre, or 3,600,000 francs per league.

A second trial of lighting with an alcohatic mixture is about to be made in the Place du Carrousel du Musée. It is said that this new kind of lighting is about to applied on a large scale in the streets of the capital.

Fanny Elssler has written to the *Journal des Débats*, declaring the two letters which appeared in some London periodicals, and purporting to be signed by her and Havenmah, to be false, and to have been written either for vile speculation or to turn her into ridicule.

Madame Catalani is not dead. The *Gazette de Florence* says, she is a excellent health.

The Italian Opera had a full house last night for the benefit of Ferrarari: the representation was "La Gazza Ladra." Grisi was in good voice. The duet the second act, sung by Grisi and Brambilla, was encored. Mario applauded and encored Mademoiselle Brambilla was divine; her voice was clear and melodious, and such was the enthusiasm of the audience, that she was twice called forth. By-the-by, our English fashionable circles seem greatly disappointed at a report that Mademoiselle Brambilla will not appear at the London Italian Opera next season. I trust the rumour is unfounded.

The new ballet, "Les Caprices," will be brought out at the end of the present month. It is said that the managers of Drury-lane Theatre are in treaty with Dupres for May and June next. "Cagliostro," the new opera, in three acts, will be performed for the first time this evening. "La Syrene," "Oreste and Pylade," and "Le Jabot," are in rehearsal.

Taborg is expected next month in Paris. In the month of March we shall have Liszt, Thalberg, Dreyschock, and Doehler.

An opera, by Wagner, called "Le Hollanda's Errant," was lately brought out at Berlin, under the superintendence of Meyerbeer.

The principal tenor of the Italian Opera at Alexandria (Egypt) has been arrested, and sent to Leghorn. He is accused with meddling in politics.

SWEDEN.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.—STOCKHOLM, JAN. 26.—His Majesty the King, who completed to-day his 81st year, has unhappily been attacked with severe illness. The *State Gazette* publishes the following bulletin

"JAN. 25, 10 A.M.—The King, who retired to rest yesterday evening without any appearance of indisposition, and slept well during the night, was seized at half-past six this morning with vomiting and determination of blood to the head, which still continues, but appears however to diminish."

The *Aftonblad* adds to a second bulletin that the appearance of improvement was premature by bleeding; that the King had never before consented to be bled but that the physician having now declared that nothing else could save his life, it has been done by order of the Crown Prince. The vomiting was a spitting of blood. The blood of a dark red hue had no unfavourable appearance, and the patient fell into a state of lethargy. Between ten and eleven in the forenoon he asked for coffee, and drank some, then vomited again and went to sleep. Between twelve and one he drank a glass of warm water, which he took from the hand of an attendant. A great number of officers of state, and persons of distinction, have been to the palace to make inquiries. A supper at the Crown Prince's, and a *fete* intended to be given by the Queen, are deferred.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia packet ship Susquehana, Captain Mercken, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a very quick voyage from that port. She left the city of Philadelphia on the 18th, and brings papers of that date; and the mouth of the Delaware on the 19th ult., being thus only nineteen days from the latter reckoning.

The cotton market of the 13th, at New York, was brisk: the sales upwards of 5000, with a still upward tendency; in other articles and in the prices of stocks there is no change.

There had been received from St. Louis accounts of a most terrible steam-boat accident (to the Shepherdess) by which ninety or a hundred persons had lost their lives. The vessel plied between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and was owner way to the latter port on the night of the 4th ult., steering, at eleven o'clock, and within three miles of St. Louis, she struck on a snag (sunken tree under water); the concussion was very severe, and tore up several of her planks. The passengers had mostly retired to bed, and the vessel filled so rapidly from the extensive injury she had sustained, that they had not time to dress themselves—the engines almost immediately became useless, and the vessel was at the mercy of the current. Upon striking the snag, the vessel swung round in getting to the Illinois shore, four to the Missouri side, and one was taken off the wreck; they were all reunited on the ferry boat at Cahokia, at a moment when each party supposed the other dead Such a scene as that presented on the boat is not easily described. Mr. Rice, of Virginia, and his brother were on board, with their mother, and nine slaves. Seven of the slaves were lost—the whites were all saved. One man lost 3000 dollars in money, and another 1500 dollars. Five children were drowned—Mr. Rice's Virginias

sequently this committee was appointed, the Bishops of LONDON and EXETER, at their own desire, being excluded from it.

The Marquis of NORMANBY complained of the supineness of the Government as in not having ere this brought forward a bill to improve the sanitary condition of towns. He had himself introduced a bill in 1841 and 1842, to their lordships on this subject, and he charged the Government with great blame for not having since then either urged forward this measure, or some other, to remedy the disease and death which notoriously prevail over great towns. The Duke of BUCCLEUCH replied that sufficient information on the subject to legislate safely on not having been before Parliament, a commission of inquiry of most extensive ability had been appointed. That commission would make its report, and then the Government would, if they deemed the information sufficient, feel it their duty to introduce some measure. The noble Duke, however, could give no pledge until the report of the commission of inquiry was laid on their lordships' table.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir JOHN TROLLOPE presented twenty-nine petitions from Lincolnshire, praying for protection to agriculture.

In reply to Sir EDWARD Napier, Sir R. PEEL promised to lay the instructions given to our cruizers on the coast of Africa, on the table, in a day or two.

To a question by Lord J. RUSSELL, the PREMIER replied that, a change having taken place in the British embassy at Washington, the negotiations relative to the Oregon question had not progressed, but that, a new ambassador having gone out with full instructions, hopes were entertained of effecting a negotiation on this important matter

Mr. PATTISON having *suicidy* asked whether the sugar duties were to be altered this session, Sir R. PEEL answered, amidst much jocularity—"That is a question which I should have expected would have been asked by the youngest member of this house—for certainly nothing but the circumstance of a member being the youngest among us could justify such a question at this period."

Sir J. GRAHAM was understood to say, in reply to a question, that he contemplated a new charter for the College of Physicians in London, and a bill relating to medical practice in the kingdom and in Ireland.

Earl ARUNDEL reported her Majesty's answer to the Address.

Mr. BLEWITT having inquired if the report that her Majesty was in debt had any foundation, Sir R. PEEL replied:—"I am greatly surprised that the honourable member should be so credulous as to believe any such report as that, and I should have thought that any man who had seen the course which her Majesty has pursued, from the commencement of her reign to the present moment, must have been enabled, by inferring to that course alone, to give the most positive contradiction to any rumour of the sort. I can assure the honourable gentleman and this house that there is not one syllable of truth in the report, and that her Majesty is not a single shilling in arrear." This assurance from the Premier was received with loud cheers.

On the motion of Lord LINCOLN, the Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a second time.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the appointment of a select committee to consider the standing orders relating to railways, and whether any, and what, change should be made in those orders; and likewise to consider whether any, and what, provisions ought to be introduced into such railway bills as should come before the house during the present or future sessions, for the advantage of the public and the improvement of the system, and to report their opinions thereon to the house. The right hon. gentleman said, he should propose that this committee be empowered to inquire into the propriety of modifying the rule that required a deposit of ten per cent. on the capital, with the view to assimilate it to that of the Lords, which only required one of five per cent. He also proposed to submit to it the consideration of discouraging competing lines, unless the public advantage was clearly manifested by the general system of charges, and the neglect of comfort in third class carriages. Mr. Gladstone stated, he was anxious the committee should direct its attention, in the first instance, to the railway measure which they about to apply for additional powers; but he trusted he would soon be enabled to submit the general subject of legislation on railways to the committee, the powers of which might be easily enlarged, as the occasion arose, by instructions to it.—A very interesting conversation followed, in which Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wallace, Sir R. Peel, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. P. Stewart, Colonel Sibthorp, and Mr. Plumtre, took part. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the appointment of a select committee on the Merchant Seamen's Fund.—Mr. LABOUCHERE regretted that a legislative measure, instead of a select committee, had not been prepared.—The motion was agreed to.

The usual committee on the printed papers of the house was nominated, and the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND brought under the notice of their lordships a circular letter, dated the 2nd of September last, signed by the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, and addressed to the clerks of the peace of the United Kingdom, in which directions were given in cases in which there was reason to suppose a prisoner charged with felony was possessed of property other than that found on his person, the magistrates were to cause inquiry to be made at the residence of such prisoner, or any other place frequented by him, in order to ascertain the value of such property, and to have it included in the return to the Treasury. The noble duke contended that such a requisition would be illegal, and called on the Government to withdraw it.—A very long discussion ensued, in which had he longed to convicted felons, and which, by common law, was forfeited to the Crown, but which, by modern usage, was considered as no right whatever to it. The object of this letter had been to remedy that wrong. A remedy had been issued by the Treasury, explaining the portion of the letter complained of.

Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL expressed their regret that a letter of such consequence should have been issued without the approbation of the Lord Chancellor or the Attorney-General. They were of opinion that to require a constable to enquire into the property having, or supposed to belong, to a prisoner, was to compel him to do what was quite illegal.

The subject then dropped.

The Earl of CLARENDON gave notice, for Friday, to ask questions respecting late events in Spain, and our present relations with that country.

In answer to Lord MONTEAGLE's inquiry, as to the mode of proposing the renewal of the Bank Charter, the Duke of WELLINGTON stated that no investigation by committee was intended; that such papers as could be laid before the house would be produced; and that the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of Ireland would be formed on the principles adopted with regard to the Bank of England. His grace, in answer to Lord Monteagle, added, that there would be no objection to an inquiry being made into the Irish Poor-laws in the course of the session.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved the second reading of a bill to stop *qui tam* actions on illegal betting.

Their lordships adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. CORDEN gave notice, for Tuesday next, to move for a select committee to inquire into the effects of import duties on tenant-farmers and farm-labourers.

Mr. COCHRANE gave notice to move, on the 20th instant, for correspondence between our Government and that of France and Russia, relating to recent events in Greece.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice to move an amendment to Lord Ashley's motion, to the effect that the conduct of Lord Auckland in his negotiations with the Ameers of Scinde was inquitous and impolitic; and that the policy of Lord Ellenborough was unfortunately the necessary result of his predecessor's conduct; also, that while the restoration of the Ameers would be dangerous to British interests, they should be treated in a manner befitting their former station.

To a question from Mr. WYSE, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that he should introduce the measure regulating registrations in Ireland before the Easter Recess.

In reply to Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir R. PEEL stated that he considered our commercial negotiations with Portugal to be in progress; and that no advance had been made since last session in our negotiations with France.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in his bill for the better regulation of, and the amendment of the laws relating to, the employment of children and young persons in factories. This bill will limit the labour of children between the ages of eight and nineteen to six and a half hours a day; young women between thirteen and eighteen will be restricted by it to twelve hours' labour; and women of every age, in cotton, silk, wool, and flax manufactories, will be confined to twelve hours' labour. With respect to education, the Home Secretary said that the experience of last year had determined him not to interfere with the quality of the instruction given to the children. It had been the desire of Government to form some scheme of instruction comprehending Scripture reading independent of doctrinal differences, but he was now convinced that reliance must be placed on the exertions of the millowners themselves. And it was no vague reliance, for he felt convinced that an honest rivalry had arisen between the Church and the Dissenters, and that great efforts would be made to diffuse the blessings of moral and religious education amongst the dense masses of the manufacturing population. At all events, he was not prepared to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the quality of the education to be given. All he asked the house to do was, to give the children an opportunity of attending school for at least three hours each day, except Saturday. Mr. Hume designated this attempt at legislation as "a perfect folly." Mr. A. Wortley, Mr. Bingham, and Lord Ashley complimented the Government on their proposed measure, and leave was obtained to bring in the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the following gentlemen be nominated a select committee on railways:—Mr. W. Gladstone, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Seymour, Mr. W. Patten, Viscount Sanden, Mr. Gisborne, Lord G. Somerset, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Mr. Grenne, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Thornely, and Mr. Cardwell.—An animated discussion was originated by Mr. WALLACE, who complained that the railway interest was far too strongly represented in the committee, which contained five railway directors and other gentlemen directly interested as shareholders in these undertakings.—Mr Labouchere, Mr. Hume, Lord Howick, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord J. Russell having expressed themselves more or less against the constitution of this committee, and three of the hon. members named (Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Stewart) having announced their willingness to retire, Mr. Gladstone withdrew the appointment of the committee for the present. The motion was withdrawn.

On the order for going into committee of supply, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD brought forward an amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the general grievances of the people of this country, an enumeration of which he entered into in the course of his speech.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. HUME, and opposed by Sir R. PEEL.—On a division, there were

For Mr. Crawford's amendment	22
Against it	130
Majority	108

A conversation, touching the appointment of the landlord and tenant commission in Ireland followed, in which nothing was said worthy of remark, except that Sir R. PEEL again complained that, after selecting persons with the view of being agreeable to "gentlemen opposite," he found that "gentlemen opposite" were still dissatisfied.

After explanations given by the Lord ADVOCATE of SCOTLAND respecting certain imprisonments arising out of a riot at Rosken, the house went into a committee of supply *pro formâ*.

Mr. J. JERVIS obtained leave to bring in two bills relating to the recovery of small debts. The house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

Several petitions relating to private bills were presented.

Lord LINCOLN brought up the first report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Metropolis. Ordered to be printed.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in consequence of some misstatements which had been made in another place, respecting Mr. GURNEY and the unsatisfactory answer given to the question, he should move on the 19th instant an address to the Crown on the subject. The following was a copy of the address intended to be proposed:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, representing that this house, observing the deep abhorrence with which the people of this country regard the slave-trade, most earnestly beseech her Majesty not to consent to any alteration or modification of any of the treaties now in force between her Majesty and foreign states for the suppression of the slave-trade, which, by weakening the means which these treaties now afford for the prevention of that piratical offence, might tend to render more easy the perpetration of so detestable a crime." (Hear.)

On the order of the day being read for bringing up the report on the Committee of Supply, Mr. WYSE protested if it was intended during the present session to propose any additional grant for the purposes of education? Sir J. GRAHAM said he was not prepared to give a definite answer to the question. Some Orders in Council which had been issued might call for an additional sum, but he could not say to what amount.

The Report on the Committee of Supply was then brought up, agreed to, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday next.

Sir G. CLERK moved for an address to her Majesty, praying that a copy of the Estimates should be laid before the house.—Agreed to.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that on Tuesday week he should move for a select committee to inquire into the effect of the high duties now payable on tobacco, spirits, silk, and other articles, and that the committee report the same to the house.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes before five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH laid on the table the first report of the Metropolitan Improvement Commission.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Horse-racing and Many Sports Bill, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond.

After a short discussion upon the details of the bill, in which Lord Campbell and the Bishop of London took part, and Lord Brougham pointed out the necessity of a public prosecutor in such cases,

The Bishop of Exeter said he had intended to move that the second reading of the bill before the house be postponed for six months; but, after having heard the opinion of so high an authority as the Lord Chief Justice (Denman), he should content himself merely with saying "not content." (Hear.

The bill was then read a second time, committed, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

A number of petitions having been presented, on various subjects,

Sir H. HARDINGE laid on the table the army estimates, and said that, as they would be printed in two or three days, he wished to give notice that he should move that the house go into committee to consider them on Friday the 16th inst.

Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that on the 20th of February he should bring forward a motion relating to the commercial relations of this country with the Brazils.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE moved an Address to the Crown for a number of returns, which were ordered.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that on Friday he should ask the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department, whether he intended to introduce into the Poor-law Amendment Act, any clause preventing the separation of mother from child in union workhouses?

Lord ASHLEY then rose to move that an address be presented to the Crown, "praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the situation and treatment of the Ameers of Scinde; and that she will direct their immediate restoration to liberty, and the enjoyment of their estates, or with such provision for their future maintenance as may be considered a just equivalent." The noble lord at great length addressed the house in support of his motion; he contended that the conduct of the British Government towards the Ameers of Scinde could not be justified. He hoped the house would attend to the subject, and that the whole case would be fully considered.

The remainder of the evening was consumed in discussing this important question.

The house divided on the motion, and the numbers were—

For the motion	68
Against it	202
Majority	134

Mr. DIVETT preferred his motion, to the effect that Mr. Charles Bonham, the Ordnance Storekeeper, be dismissed from his office, but had no seconder.—Sir R. PEEL afterwards vindicated Mr. Bonham.—Mr. LEADER also apologised for Mr. Bonham, and said he did not think it a fit matter to bring before the house.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord CLARENDON stated, that in consequence of the illness of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he should postpone his question on the state of affairs in Spain until Monday next.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM several verbal amendments were made in the Gaming Bill, which was then read a third time and passed.

Lord CAMPBELL introduced a bill with regard to seditious libel, which was read a third time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

There being only thirty-five members present, the house adjourned until to-morrow (this day).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris
——— emergunt ——— ponere legus
Ne quis fur esset. HORAT.

Soon as the world escaped from night and chaos,
Laws were contrived, that none might rob or slay us.

It is related of a certain unfortunate bishop of Seville, that

No choice was left him feeling or his pride,
Save death or Doctor's Commons so he died.

Better had the old Andalusian's choice of an alternative been followed by the fraternity of legs than that they should have metamorphosed the ring into the forum. Some time ago we informed our readers how the profession had gone to loggerheads with the amateurs, and set upon them with lethal weapons, to wit, *qui tams*, and other penal provisions, prosecutions, persecutions, and so forth. As soon as the approaching session of Parliament shall commence its labours, the noblemen, gentlemen, and the like (and unlike), suffering and grieving at the prospect of these pains and penalties, purpose preferring a bill to that intent that no evil minded informer, from malice prepense, or motive personal as regards revenge or lucre, be henceforth permitted to recover penalties under the statutes of Charles the Second or Anne. These monarchs in their love and reverence for virtue and a pure life, gave their assent to enactments whereby it was made unlawful to game for a sum exceeding £10 at any one time; and all who did so were liable—in default of the persons from whom they might win such further sums prosecuting within the three months next ensuing their loss in aforesaid—to be prosecuted against by any common informer for the amount of their winnings, together with treble the amount, in the shape of penalty. Well, the *qui tam*-ers have commenced the war after this manner, as we have seen; and as nothing but the extirpation of their victims would seem to content them, pressed by desperation, the sufferers are about to lay a memorial at the foot of the throne, praying that their miserable situation shall meet with the merciful consideration of the executive.

During the past and present week sporting circles have been deeply interested by the draft of this missive, which has been extensively circulated. The prayer of it is, that whereas the most grave of sovereigns, Charles, allowed so to be enacted laws concerning the free privilege of ruin by gaming to his subjects, it is no longer convenient such statutes should encumber *the books* (!!) but that they forthwith be repealed. Seriously, there are men at large who contemplate Parliament in the reign of Victoria extending facility and protection to gambling, repudiated in the days and by the councils of Charles *Le débonnaire?* "Make betting legal," they say, "and no longer will penniless paupers be the reproach of the ring; the great discouragement of speculation on the turf." Linendraping is according to act of Parliament: are the dealers in soft goods all honourable men? There is no restriction upon bill discounting: are the doers of "stir" all good men and true?

The existing laws, as they relate to the legitimate sports of this country, may be very beneficially revised, by means of a committee of the House of Commons. This deliberative assembly would call before it persons conversant with the present state of our field sports, as affected by certain statutes. Coursing for stakes, to any consistent amount, might be recommended to be made legal; also, cricket matches for sums exceeding £10 ought to be allowed; and in other cases improvements might be adopted; but we should indeed regard it as a sign of a "mad world, my masters," were the Legislature of England to pass a law for the countenance and encouragement of gambling under such a pretence as the service of the turf, on any pretext whatever. As we read in our motto, from the earliest ages of the world laws have existed to protect social interests: when those for the restraint of vice—of which the most scruple is gaming—shall be repealed, then, of a verity, "Chaos is come again!"

The market at the commencement of the week, in spite of the heavy blows being inflicted on sporting speculation, was very active, and some moves of interest occurred. Orlando, of whom we spoke well last week, was eagerly inquired after, and backed for three pounds less than his previous price, and Leander found friends at 18 to 1. Running Rein and T'Auld Squire were each at 25 to 1, with the appearance of mending. Despite this, we do not think Scott's real horse has stood the market yet; at all events, not in his true form. Running Rein has fallen into good hands for giving a lift, and 25 to 1 is an outside price. He will probably see a better; but should be carefully watched even at his present quotation. With these exceptions, the Derby remains pretty much as it was. Horses are brought forward freely for the Chester Cup, and backed to hedge, upon the principle that most of them being in fancy hands will go up in the odds; this is very likely. Yaksel at 5.30 to 1, is a promising investment for instance, because should he come to the post the natives will take a very different offer that he wins. We shall presently take occasion to treat more at large upon this event. For the present, save to the professional better, the transactions in the betting market are not of particular account.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

When a late celebrated scholar and critic made the witty remark, that Boz "would go up like a rocket and come down like the stick," he forgot in his prediction to say how long the rocket's brilliancy would endure! In our thinking the said rocket has taken root in the ray he allowed the expression) in the sky of intellect, and, with its offshoots of light, every one of which becomes more luminous daily, we might say voluminous indeed, will, we have no doubt, be considered by future *literary* astronomers, a constellation!

Dickens is a great man a moral chymist who has analysed the human heart to a nicety.

"Shewing the poison and the honey there"

His "Christmas Carol; or Past, Present, and Future," dramatised by Mr. Stirling in a most *sterling* manner, from the prose story of the modern Fielding, was produced on last Monday with most decided success. The acting of O. Smith, as old *Scrooge*, the miser, was, throughout, admirable. Wright as *Bob Cratchit*, the miser's clerk, presiding over his family party, was exceedingly droll. The story on which the piece is founded is too well known to enter into particulars of it: suffice it to say, that it is one of those home-bred, natural escalents that a true dramatic palate likes to enjoy, and as such, from its enthusiastic reception, will no doubt be universally relished, and ought to correct and improve the taste of those who fly to the Continent for what can be so abundantly supplied at home.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Wednesday, at the Guildhall, Westminster. There were twenty-seven prisoners on the list, all for felony.

Edward Pearson, aged 21, was indicted for stealing two printed books, the property of Alfred Sharpe. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the indictment. Mr. Tracey, the governor of the Westminster Bridewell, stated that the prisoner appeared to be labouring under a most extraordinary delusion with respect to transportation. He had been before convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. His conduct while in prison was good, but it was his anxious wish to be transported, and the felonies he had committed appeared to have been done with this view rather than with any other motive. He had formerly been a gentleman's servant, which situation he filled respectably until his mind became occupied with this strange idea. The prisoner during this statement appeared to be delighted with the thought that his singular wish was about to be granted. Mr. Walesby remarked to the prisoner that transportation was by no means such a luxury as he seemed to imagine it was not only a voyage over the Pacific at her Majesty's expense, but a heavy punishment. He would not grant his wish, but would give him an opportunity of reflecting, and recommended him to listen to rational advice on the subject. The sentence, therefore, was, that he be imprisoned six months, and kept to hard labour, and six weeks solitude.

SURREY SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Monday last at the Court-house, Newington, before Mr. Puckle, the chairman. Mr. Wallinger applied to the chairman to pass sentence on *James Bovington* and *William Andrews*, who were convicted last sessions of a burglary at Lord Botham's mill. Mr. Onslow, the clerk of the peace, informed the court that the prisoners had brought a writ of error, in terms of judgment, and the indictment had, on Saturday afternoon last, been removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench. The ground on which the case has been removed to the superior court is, that the indictment is bad in law, the titles and descriptions of the prosecutors, Lord Botham and Sir George Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., not being properly set forth in the indictment; Sir George Berkeley being described as a baronet, he not possessing that title, and Lord Botham not being described as a baron.

MOST DARING ROBBERY.—*James Franklin*, aged 19, and *John Cox*, aged 18, were indicted for feloniously stealing at St. Mary's, Newington, on the 1st of January last, a quantity of jewellery and wearing apparel, the property of William Spencer. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Charnock. From the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, the [illegible] appeared one of the most barefaced and daring robberies that [illegible] cognizance of this court, and one also of the most [illegible]. Franklin was sentenced to six months' imprisonment [illegible], and Cox to seven years' transportation.

On Wednesday, a man of the name of *Davis*, a journeyman baker, was charged with the [illegible] committing suicide [illegible] under the following circumstances:—Mr. Bodle [illegible] Mr. on the third inst. An inquest had been held on the body, when the jury, having no suspicion to the contrary, gave a verdict that she committed suicide, being in a state of insanity. The evidence was confined to the testimony given by the relatives of the deceased, who considered her insane. The acting alderman directed the officer to summon other witnesses, and remanded the prisoner till Friday.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. On Tuesday, two well-dressed young men, who gave the names of *Charles Bailey* and *Charles Cooper*, were charged by police constable Russell, 113 C, with stealing a quantity of knockers in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, between three and four o'clock on Monday morning. On the constable apprehending Bailey, eight knockers were found upon him, and three Cooper dropped on the road to the station-house. The prisoners pleaded in excuse that they had been to a birth-day party, and were not aware of what they had done. They were fined £5 each, or one month's exercise at the treadmill.

UNION-HALL.—*John Stevens* silversmith, of Islington, was committed to take his trial for "doing" a pawnbroker, named Folkard, in the London-road, by obtaining loans of money on ingots of base metal, which he represented as silver.

THAMES POLICE. Two men, named *M'Gregor* and *Lambert*, have been remanded from the Thames Police-office, on a charge of piracy, and attempting to create a revolt on board the whaling ship Hester, whilst on an outward-bound voyage from London to Desolation Island in the South Pacific. One of the mutineers, named M'Gregor, was shot dead by the Captain.

MARYLEBONE.—*Henry Bailey*, a constable in the employment of the London [illegible] for two months, for being drunk upon duty. The prisoner's misconduct might have led, if not detected, to the most disastrous consequences.

THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

In the latest edition of our paper of last week, it was our painful duty to announce the unexpected death of his Royal Highness the late Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, who expired suddenly on the 29th ult. His Royal Highness was uncle and father-in-law of her Majesty, father of Prince Albert, and eldest brother of the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians.

The late Duke, Ernest Anthony Charles Lewis, was born on Jan. 2, 1784, and succeeded his father in 1806. When, during the war in Germany, which was ended by the Peace of Tilsit, Napoleon found that the hereditary Prince Ernest (the late Duke) was at the Prussian head-quarters, he issued a proclamation, declaring him his particular enemy, and caused formal possession to be taken of his territories. All the property belonging to the ducal family was seized, and a very heavy contribution imposed on the country, which had already suffered by the passage of the French army. It was not till the Peace of Tilsit that, by a particular stipulation, the house of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld was re-instated in its possessions. Duke Ernest, however, on his return, found the finances dilapidated by the French authorities, the institutions entirely ruined, and his country, to the last degree, impoverished. Having remained at Coburg time enough to put his affairs somewhat in order, Duke Ernest went to Russia in 1808, and resided there for some time, leaving his possessions to the care of his brother, Leopold, now King of the Belgians.

On the 9th of December, 1806, died the eccentric Duke Frederic of Gotha-Altenberg, by which event his estates came into the possession of Duke Ernest, by virtue of the Salic Law, established by Ernest the Pious. He was, however, precluded from taking possession by his adherence to the King of Prussia until the year 1813. In that year he commanded the 5th *Corps d'Armée*, and Mentz was delivered up to him by the French.

Returned from the Congress of Vienna, he bestowed his whole activity and solicitude in the welfare of his people, and in the year 1819 gave them of his own accord a representative constitution. After the extinction of the House of Gotha, he shared in the division of it with Saxe Meiningen and Saxe Hilburghausen, giving up Saalfeld to the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and receiving the principality of Gotha, subsequent to which the title of the house was changed into that of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

The Duke was twice married; first, to Dorothy Louisa Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, daughter of Augustus, the last Duke but one of Saxe-Gotha-Altenberg, by whom the issue was Ernest, hereditary Prince, born 21st of June, 1818, now the reigning Duke; and Prince Albert, whose education the Duke personally superintended with the utmost parental solicitude and care. He was married a second time to Antoinetta, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Mecklenburg, by whom he has left no issue.

The late Duke was a great lover of the arts and sciences, and his active energy is evinced by the creation of the Palace of Coburg, the restoration of the old Castle, the erection of the chateaus of Rosenau (Prince Albert's birthplace) and Calenberg, and of Rhenard's Brun; the High School at Gotha, and the two splendid theatres at Coburg and Gotha.

The annexed portrait is from a sketch of the late Duke, taken from Woolwich, on his Royal Highness's last visit to England. The subjoined autograph is from the interesting collection of Mr. Soyer.

The domain of Coburg, the patrimonial estate of the present Duke, was originally a very small inheritance. The principality is the most southern of the Saxon independent states, and is surrounded by Schwartzburg, Meiningen, Hildeburghausen, and Bavaria. The valley of the Itz forms the greater part of its territory. The province is intersected by five rivers, namely, the Itz, Rodach, Steinach, Nassläch, and Lanter, besides a few smaller streams. The Thuringian mountains stretch along the northern boundary of Coburg, which is only about one-fourth larger than Rutlandshire, having an area of not quite 200 square miles in extent. Joined, however, to Gotha, the territory of the Duke equals in size the county of Dorset, having a surface of 1000 square miles. Much of this is covered by mountainous and forest land; in the latter, that portion of the Thuringian forest is comprised, which is called the Black Forest, whose romantic shades have been made the scene of many of those wild legends that the Germans delight to recount. The whole district lies in the Landgravine of Thurings, of which it is the best cultivated, most fertile, and prosperous, and is one of the most thickly populated duchies in the empire.

The inhabitants of Saxe Coburg Gotha number 131,861 persons, who live in 9 principal, and 10 market towns, 429 villages, and 23,950 houses. All the inhabitants are Lutherans, except 2000 Catholics, and 1000 Jews. They are a fine, hardy race, preserving the characteristics of the old German tribes more obviously than their neighbours; they are chiefly employed in agriculture. Although so small in extent, several dialects are spoken in this territory.

The town of Gotha is situated on a hill, beside the river Leine; and few places of the same size and rank in Germany possess more public buildings of interest, or more valuable collections, calculated to promote science, literature, and the fine arts. Gotha, in this respect, may be considered as one of the most classical towns in Germany, and as containing the greatest number of eminent men of letters. The finest public building is the ducal palace of Friedenstein, which stands on the summit of a high hill, with a terrace like that of Windsor Castle, and surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds. The town has a fine gymnasium, and is adorned with several fountains, and some handsome buildings. The annexed picturesque view of Gotha is from a well-timed work, entitled, "Prince Albert, his Country and Kindred." The companion illustration to the above represents the Palace of Rhenard's Brun, near Gotha, the favourite residence of the ducal family; and for further information respecting the ancestral life of the late Duke, we cannot do better than refer our readers to the above named work.

THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN DURING HIS LAST VISIT TO ENGLAND.

GOTHA.

CHATEAU OF RHENARD'S BRUN, NEAR GOTHA.

THE PALACE OF THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING.

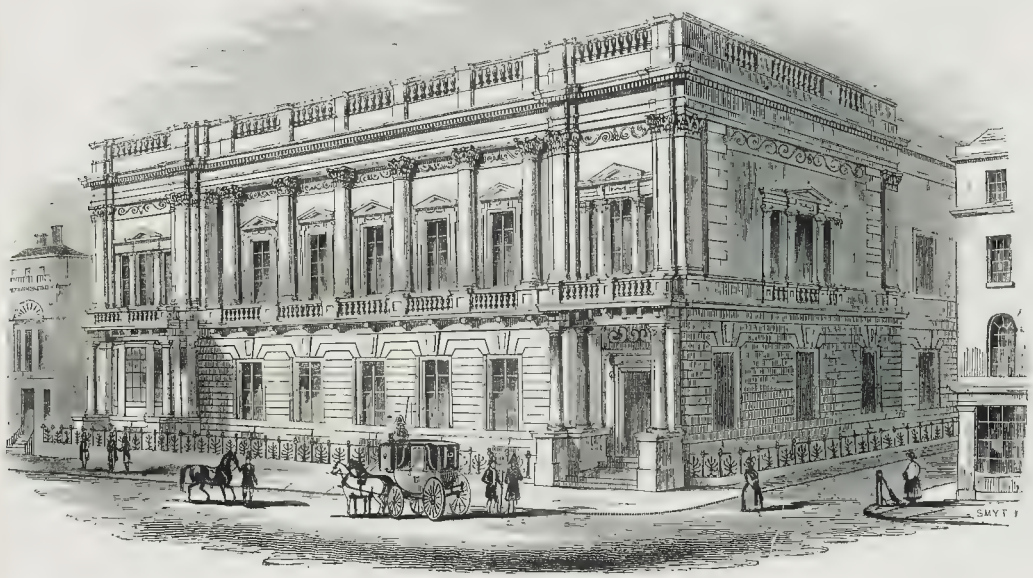
THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

It has been well observed that Pall-mall, with its magnificent club-houses, has assumed a patrician air; and the present structure will materially aid St. James's-street in attaining similar distinction. True it is that the latter district has, for some scores of years, contained several *sedes beatas* of club-*hommes*, but, until a comparatively recent period, the club-houses of St. James's were plain, unostentatious mansions, with little architectural embellishment in contrast with the palatial edifices reared for club-accommodation in the present day.

The Conservative Club-house, which is the latest of these creations, occupies the site of the Thatched House Tavern, the west side of St. James's-street, within a short distance of the Palace-gate. The substitution of a club-house for a tavern will, however, disturb but few associations, since the change is of too frequent occurrence at the west end of the town to excite further than a passing remark; taverns being the convivial glories of the last century just as metropolitan club-houses are the pride of the present; and, as far as street architecture is concerned, we are the gainers.

The design of the new Conservative Club is the joint work of Mr. Sydney Smirke and Mr. George Basevi, jun., and it has the largest façade in the metropolis, being only 3 feet less in length than the Reform Club-house, than which it is 1 foot higher, or 60 feet. The front consists of two stories, or orders, the lower rusticated, and without columns, except at each wing, as to be hereafter described. The upper story is Corinthian, and consists of entire but attached columns and pilasters, upon the usual podium, and having the entablature surmounted by a balustrade. In the intercolumniations are windows, with enriched dressings and pediments. Over the windows, and ranging with the capitals of the columns, is a frieze of sculptured foliage, for the most part of classical character, but having the imperial crown, encircled by an oak wreath, occasionally introduced. The front is of uniform height, but the wings are slightly advanced. In each wing the lower order is Roman Doric; that on the left contains the porch entrance, deeply recessed, with groups of columns and pilasters on either side. In the right wing, the leading features are uniform with the porch; but, instead of an entrance, is a bow-window, which was introduced as an essential, in the opinion of some members of the club, to the morning room, affording the loungers a view of Pall-mall and St. James's-street; this introduction, by the way, reminding us of Theodore Hook's oddly comparing the bow-window of a club house, nearly on the same spot, to a portly old gentleman with a white waistcoat. The whole front of this new club house is of Caen stone, and, with the rest of the building, has been carried up in about six months; the foundations having been commenced in the middle of June, and the whole club house being now roofed in, with much of the interior plastering far advanced. The contractors are bound to complete the building by the end of the present year.

In the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal," whence these details are derived, it is truly observed that "difference of opinion will exist with regard to the merits of the Conservative Club-house; but, at any rate, the design is not hackneyed, while the grandeur of the edifice cannot be denied." At the same time, without going into minute critical detail, we must enter our protest against the feebleness and poverty of the composition of the lower or basement part of the façade, especially in contrast with the grouped columns above, these being altogether disproportionate to the supporting columns of the basement, which are likewise unsatisfactorily placed. The upper division of the front is, on the other hand, very successful; and the Club-house certainly forms the most prominent architectural feature of St. James's-street. Some difficulties that existed in the shelving nature of the ground have been cleverly mastered by the able architects.



THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S-STREET

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 11th.—Sexagesima Sunday.
Monday, 12th.—Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1555.
Tuesday, 13th.—Revolution of 1688.
Wednesday, 14th.—St. Valentine.
Thursday, 15th.—Normal School commenced 1840.
Friday, 16th.—Sun rises 7h 13m.
Saturday, 17th.—Sun sets 5h 12m.

High Water at London bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 17.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
H. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.	H. M.	A. M.
7 33	8 7	8 47	9 31	10 18	1 6	11 49	0 6	0 25	0 55	1 28	1 57

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. R. T.*" *A list of Unclaimed Dividends at the Bank of England may be referred to at Dr. Cole's Coffee-house, Walbrook.*

"*J. H. B.*" *The manuscript is left at the office. The writer is thanked.*

"*A. A.*" *A Subscriber.—The charge for advertising in the* Illustrated London News *is 7s. for five lines, and 1s. for each line after.*

"*Hunchback*" *small pamphlet, condemning the Fixed Bridle, or Bearing Rein, has been received, but the evil has too frequently been exposed.*

"*In the Same Case.*" *The second son of the Sovereign would be created Duke of York.*

"*The Ghost of Barry.*"—"*The History of a Picture*" *is interesting, but we have not room.*

"*A Cabinet Maker,*" *Stratford, is not liable for duty on the conveyance, but he is liable for the horse if once entered.*

"*G. P.*" *Leicester.—How our subscriber a perspective view of the church?*

"*J. M.*" *Hyde, is liable.*

"*A Lover of Hunting,*" *Cornwall.—We cannot find room.*

"*W. F. P.*"—*Yes.*

Auburn Earthquake.—We have received a statement of the receipts and distribution of the funds raised for the sufferers by the earthquake in Antigua, from which it appears that there has been dispensed the sum of £ 5,253 14s. 8½d.

"*J. H.*" *Mile End.—A book 276 years old would be useless for a newspaper.*

"*An Old Gentleman.*"—*On the occasion of another royal visit. The tales are becoming very popular.*

"*A Sherbonian.*"—*See the gratis Supplement to Vol. III.*

"*S. Q.*"—*We recommend our subscriber not to trouble himself in the matter, as we do not possess considerable interest.*

"*T. M. R.*" *Upper Kennington-lane.—Declined.*

"*J. B.*" *Ratcherby.—1. We do not fold the papers. 2. The cases will be ready shortly. 3. The Census error shall be corrected.*

"*F. T. V.*" *Penzance.—See future announcements.*

"*J. W. P.*" *Burslem.—The application depends on circumstances which our subscriber does not sufficiently explain.*

"*Columbus and the Egg.*"—*Too stale.*

"*Timothy Plain*" *is thanked for his letter.*

"*C. A.*" *should address to the head gardener, &c.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Neither of the works has the reputation of being sound.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Liverpool. See this week's journal.*

"*Andrea Gambesano.*"—*We have not space.*

"*Ignoramus Vos.*"—*The noblemen sits in the House of Lords.*

"*Hodge Glowworm's*" *lines are not bright enough.*

"*A. B.*"—*Declined.*

"*K. A.*" *should apply to Messrs. Robertson and Co., Patent Agents, Fleet-street.*

"*W. R.*" *Cambridge, is thanked for his sensible hints.*

"*J. and F.*"—*The illustration shall appear.*

"*U.*" *Pemmican is a kind of concentrated meat for ship's crews in long voyages. Boulders (stones), in geology, are rolled blocks of stone rounded by the action of water.*

"*L. N. R.*" *Irvington.*—"*The Parting Moment*" *will not suit.*

"*T. W.*" *St. John's-lane.—The Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms to the Queen is Lord Forester.*

"*Mens*" *request, if literally complied with, would occupy more space than we can spare.*

"*R. V. R.*"—*Spire and steeple, in architecture, are synonymous.*

"*J. L.*" *Bath.—The terms must be misprinted.*

"*R. S.*" *Mr. Ditone.—Address to Mr. Dickens's publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand.*

"*D. C. K.*" *Glasgow.—The continuator of Sir James Mackintosh's* "*History of England*" *is Mr. James Wallace.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dublin. A lender to the amount of forty shillings may be made in silver, but beyond that amount it must be in gold. If a tender be made to a larger amount in silver or in bank notes, and no objection to the nature of the tender in which it is made, the objection to the tender on that ground will be held to be waived, and the tender will be held good to the full amount to which it is made. (See the article Tender in the "Penny Cyclopædia.") A tender, moreover, to be legal, must be unclogged with condition.*

Game Laws.—*We will agree in the sentiments expressed by our northern correspondent on the subject of the Game Laws, but the crowded state of our columns utterly prevents the possibility of its insertion; his rather lengthy communication this week. We promise, however, not to lose sight of the subject, and will take an early opportunity of returning to it.*

We beg to refer our Gelston correspondent to the 83rd and 89th numbers of the Illustrated London News *for a solution of his query.*

Chess.—"*J. D. F.*"—*You are not obliged to say check to the queen.*

"*One who can Play a Little.*"—*Walker's Treatise on Chess is the one we should recommend.*

"*Clio Victor.*"—*Received.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*You may have two or more queens on the board at once, as we have stated at least twenty times.*

"*H. O.*"—*It depends entirely upon situation: it ought to be a draw.*

Errata.—No. 90, p. 48, col. 1, for "15,000 persons," read "1500 persons."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

We observe with great satisfaction that the subject of railway monopolies is at last forcing itself upon the attention of the Legislature, and although, from the declaration of the President of the Board of Trade, there is little hope that increased accommodation for the humbler classes, or a reduced rate of fares, will be made the subjects of ministerial consideration, yet, from what occurred in the House of Commons in reference to this question on Monday last, we do not despair that, even in spite of the Government protection, the various railway companies throughout the country will be obliged to abandon the harsh and unfeeling mode of traffic which they have hitherto pursued, and consent to provide at all proper times and seasons accommodation for the poorer class of travellers commensurate with their means, and who are now virtually shut out from all the advantages of railway transmission. Mr. Gladstone has declared that to encourage railway competition, would be, in his opinion, to "multiply monopolies;" but whilst he seeks to strengthen the prerogative of the Board of Trade, by giving it a veto on all contemplated new lines, he holds out not the slightest hope of any check being put to the abuses of existing railways, nor is it even hinted at as being a proper subject for inquiry. It was well observed by Mr. Rocbuck, that when Parliament granted a monopoly it had a right to interfere if that monopoly was not exercised as Parliament had been led to expect, or as was conducive to the interests of the public. For ourselves, we should say that although we would be the very first to protect the rights of individuals who have invested their capital in railways on the faith of acts of Parliament, yet when we find companies becoming bloated with the immense accumulations of wealth, from which the public derives not the slightest benefit, and that all the promises which were at first held out, of reducing fares in the event of the speculation paying a dividend of a certain amount, were nothing more than so many specious delusions, we cannot hesitate to declare, that the rivalry of competing lines must be productive of much benefit. On some of the railways the third class passengers are huddled together like so many sheep, without shelter from the inclemency of the weather, and without a seat, a circumstance which is, in our opinion, a disgrace to any class of commercial speculators, much more one that numbers amongst its pursuers many of our benevolent and Christian legislators.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. BALANCE SHEET.

An Account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Year ended the 5th day of January, 1844, after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments.

INCOME OR REVENUE.		Total.
ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.
Customs		21,033,717 0 9
Excise		12,877,598 17 6
Stamps		6,948,136 12 7
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		4,199,468 1 6
Property Tax		5,349,356 13 11
Post Office		595,000 0 0
Crown Lands		117,560 0 0
Fees of Offices		5,231 18 0
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown		5,440 11 7
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices		47,676 11 2
		£1,069,978 7 0
OTHER RECEIPTS.		
Money from China, under the Treaty of August, 1842 ..		1,315,899 1 6
Imprest and other Monies		100,517 15 10
Money received from the East India Company		60,000 0 0
		£2,545,795 4 4
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid)		37,112 5 10
		£2,582,917 10 2

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funded Debt.—Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	24,656,692 7 10	
Terminable Annuities	3,924,183 16 4	
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of £6749 17s. 9d., the Interest on Donations and Bequests	28,581,076 4 2	
Unfunded Debt.—Interest on Exchequer Bills	668,084 4 2	
	29,249,160 8 4	
Civil List	390,306 17 4	
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	582,504 10 8	
Salaries and Allowances	345,341 6 11	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	179,486 5 3	
Courts of Justice	236,785 19 6½	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	257,409 11 9	
	2,389,894 5 5½	
Army	6,997,156 0 0	
Navy	6,966,056 14 3	
Ordnance	1,910,704 1 3	
Miscellaneous, chargeable on the annual grants of Parliament (including £262,000 to indemnify the holders of certain forged Exchequer Bills)	3,279,362 16 5	
Canada Insurrection	25,300 0 0	
China Expedition	416,056 0 0	
Queen Compensation	1,245,323 5 10	
	19,489,459 17 8	
	£31,129,514 11 5½	
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,443,402 18 8½	
	£32,582,917 10 2	

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The reception on the throne by the Queen of the Address of the House of Commons, on Saturday afternoon, was postponed, in consequence of the receipt at Buckingham Palace of the melancholy and unexpected intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness Ernest (reigning) Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, father of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge called at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon, to inquire after his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a carriage and four, for Windsor Castle. The royal party quitted the palace by the garden-gate, and travelled post to Windsor Castle, unattended by any escort from town.

Windsor, Sunday.—Prayers were read before the Queen and the Prince by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay (in their private apartments), who also performed divine worship before the members of the Royal Household, in her Majesty's private chapel, both in the morning and afternoon. In consequence of the lamented demise of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, the whole of the members of the Royal Household are in deep mourning. The painful intelligence of the death of her Royal Highness's brother reached the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, from Buckingham Palace, between twelve and one o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. Her Royal Highness was most deeply and painfully affected at the unexpected and mournful tidings of her sudden bereavement. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert paid a visit of condolence to her Royal Highness on Sunday afternoon, shortly before dark, in a close carriage and pair, observing the strictest privacy.

Monday.—Her Majesty was very nearly meeting with an accident when leaving the Castle to take a private walk in the Home Park, which, in the present extremely delicate and interesting situation of the Sovereign, might have been attended with serious and painful consequences. The Queen, on proceeding from the Castle, down the steep declivity leading (from the South-terrace to the outer entrance to George the Fourth's gateway, between the York and Lancaster Towers, would have fallen backwards, and with considerable violence, in consequence of the slippery state of the pathway which was entirely frozen over, had it not been for the presence of mind of the Countess of Dunmore, who fortunately caught her Majesty in her arms, and thus prevented the Queen from sustaining any injury.

Tuesday.—Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked for a short time on the terrace, and in the afternoon visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House, where they remained some time. The Queen and Prince dined in private, and continue the utmost privacy during the remainder of the week. The Castle has assumed a most sombre appearance. The weeds of the blinds of the windows are drawn down throughout the royal residence. The shutters of every house in the town are also closed out of respect to the memory of the parent of the Prince Consort. The state apartments at the Castle will remain closed to the public for some days.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford House on Wednesday, for the Earl of Carlisle's seat, Castle Howard, Yorkshire, in consequence of the noble earl, her grace's father, having experienced a relapse, and being alarmingly indisposed, which prevented the family from coming to town. We understand that the noble earl is labouring under an attack of paralysis.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England on Wednesday, in Hanover-square. In the evening his Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Keate, dined at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

Sir Robert Peel has issued invitations for a grand parliamentary dinner on Saturday, the 17th instant, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens.

We regret to record the demise of Lady Fennel Grant, of Grant, sister to the Earl of Seafield, who expired at West Park, near Elgin, on the 27th inst.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.

A public meeting of English Catholics was held on Wednesday at one o'clock, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing her Majesty on the subject of the conduct of the Lord-Chancellor of the Crown in Ireland, in excluding Roman Catholics from the jury on the State Trials in that country. The room was crowded long before the commencement of the proceedings.

On the platform we observed Lord Camoys, Lord Stourton, the Hon. C. Langdale, P. Howard, Esq., M.P. (Carlisle), the Hon. Sir David Yavasour, Bart., P. C. Maxwell, Esq., Charles Eaton, Esq., J. Tempest, Esq., J. Townley, Esq., W. Williams, Esq., J. A. Cooke, Esq., E. Jerningham, Esq., R. Berkeley, Esq., (of Spetchley), James Eyre, Esq., John Selby, Esq., George Morgan, Esq., George Basil Eyston, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Magee, Revds. Sisk, Moore, Harrington, Price, Cotter, Tounsel, Coyle, Telford, Browne, Rymer, Hunt, Hearne, O'Neil, and several other distinguished Catholic noblemen and gentlemen.

At one o'clock, on the motion of Lord Stourton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Langdale, Lord Camoys was called to the chair

The Chairman then read a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury, expressing his indignation at the insult offered to the Catholics by the conduct of the Government in striking off the names of all Catholics from the jury panel, and protesting against the conduct of the Government to the Catholics. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Stourton was called on to propose the first resolution. He said he was almost a jubilarian in the service of his Roman Catholic brethren. (Cheers.) He had chosen who had associated them one by one decay, but he, though old, was a living witness to refute the calumny that Catholics were not to be bound by their oaths. (Cheers.) His late excellent friend the Duke of Norfolk would not pass the rail by which he must enter Parliament, and he cast his staff upon the ground rather than enter that place, because he would not take a certain oath. He would not enter it himself, because there was an oath upon it. (Cheers.) They would not consent to have their privileges abridged in the House of Parliament, because they were Catholics. If they could not vote upon every measure that came before them, he would consider it a dishonour and not an honour, to be a Member of the House of Peers. Such was the opinion of the first peer of the realm, the late Duke of Norfolk. If he abstained from voting on questions relating to the Established Church, he did so from delicacy, lest any one should say that he had taken. The Catholic religion was spread over the world, and if it were true that Catholics were not to be believed on their oaths, then they were perjurers over the whole world. Let Catholics and Protestants meet each other on the point, but let them not weaken the foundations of their common religion, and their common belief in the sacred volume. Let them call on her Majesty to protect, not their, but her and their common Christianity. The noble lord concluded, amid loud cheers, by proposing the following resolution:—

"That the abolition of civil distinctions, on account of religion, was the avowed object of those who introduced and understood the principle of the Act for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics."

The Rev. Mr. Harrington seconded the resolution, which was put and carried. Several other resolutions were then passed, and the following address was carried unanimously:—

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, professing the Roman Catholic religion, strongly impressed with the importance of the principle sanctioned and established on the passing of the Emancipation Act, that our religion should no longer be a bar to our full and free enjoyment of those civil rights and privileges which we had so long been deprived under unjust and erroneous imputations on its tenets, cannot but view with extreme jealousy the late act of the legal advisers of your Majesty's Government in Ireland, whereby all Roman Catholics were excluded from the jury list. We, therefore, humbly presume, in presenting this, our loyal address, to your Majesty, to protest against this, their act, being construed into a precedent for infringing on those rights and privileges which we consider ourselves equally entitled to, and justified to enjoy with any other class of your Majesty's subjects."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, three cheers were given for Daniel O'Connell, and the meeting separated.

Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers.—This Society held a jubilee at the London Tavern on Thursday last, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the Licensed Victuallers' Journal, the profits of which go to maintain that splendid institution in Kennington-lane, which is an ornament to the metropolis, of which her Majesty, Queen Victoria, is the patroness, and which maintains and educates a great number of children, the sons and daughters of deceased members belonging to this populous body, besides granting pensions to the parents. Nearly a thousand members assembled to commemorate this—for them and to all charitable disposed persons—gratifying occasion, and the utmost enthusiasm and harmony prevailed throughout the evening. The proceedings of the Licensed Victuallers in support of their charities present an example worthy of imitation; for although that body, like every other extensive association, is greatly divided on political subjects, yet with them "the end justifies the means," and the staunchest Conservative is reconciled to the Radicalism of his organ by the honest consistency and charity with which it is conducted, as well as by the objects of that noble institution which its success so materially contributes to support. Like many other of the splendid charities with which the metropolis abounds, the Licensed Victuallers' Institution has reared many valuable members of society.

Dinner to Thomas Baring, Esq.—On Wednesday evening the electors of the City of London resident in the district and ward of Farringdon Within, gave at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, a public dinner to Thomas Baring, Esq., the Conservative candidate at the late election. George Byrom Whitley, Esq., was in the chair, supported by about one hundred electors, including several influential supporters of the Conservative cause voting in this ward.

Seamen's Hospital Society.—On Wednesday the twenty-third annual meeting of this society was held at the office, 74, King William-street, City; John Labouchere, Esq., presided. The chairman, after a few preliminary observations, called on Mr. Harley, the secretary, to read the report, which stated that during the year there were admitted as patients 2778; and that relief had been afforded to 2933 out-patients; making the total number during the year 4811. From the annual statement it appears that the receipts for the past year were £4040 19s., and the disbursements £6000; making a deficiency of nearly £2000.

Post-Office Order.—The following notice appeared on Wednesday at the Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand:—"The next mail for India, &c., *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from hence on the 4th March. The Clyde will take out the West India mails on the 17th instant. The Caledonia, for the American mails of 4th March. The Superior, for the New South Wales mails of the 29th instant.

London and Brighton Railway.—On Wednesday the proprietors held their half-yearly general meeting in the large room at the London terminus, Mr. Parsons, chairman of the Directors, presiding. There was a numerous attendance of the proprietors from Brighton, York, and other places, and amongst them Sir John Simpson, Captain Kelly, R.N., Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Baxendale, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway; Mr. Bastrick, engineer, and the secretary. The report contained the usual statements of the traffic during the past half-year, as contrasted with the corresponding period of the previous one, showed an increase of £7885. The reduction of the company's fares, in consequence of the negotiation with the London and Croydon to the proprietors and the public, and an assurance had been obtained from the General Steam Navigation Company that, during the ensuing season, improved steam-boats should be provided for the passage between Brighton and Boulogne, as heretofore. The meeting was occupied for upwards of three hours, in the discussion of a variety of topics. Ultimately resolutions were passed, declaring a dividend at the rate of 20s. per cent., a negative to a proposition on the part of the South-Eastern Railway, to take a lease of the Brighton line, at a rent of £100,000 per annum; also authorising the Directors to take a lease, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, of the ground-rent lands from Brighton to Hastings, such from Shoreham to Chichester, and to adjust any differences in the accounts unsettled with the South-Eastern Company. Captain Kelly, R.N., Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Wigan, having been re-elected Directors of the railway, the meeting separated.

The New Royal Exchange.—Instructions have been given by the committee superintending the erection of the New Royal Exchange to sell the triangular block of buildings facing Cornhill and Threadneedle-street, known as Bank Buildings, and which is to be taken down for the purpose of forming the western approach to the New Royal Exchange and the site for the Wellington statue

Death of another Old Bow-street Officer.—Mr. Salmon expired on Sunday, within a few days of his old associate Mr. Goodson, whose death we recorded last week. Mr. Salmon was the oldest Bow-street officer living, being 74 years of age. He was celebrated as a principal in apprehending Thistlewood for the Cato-street conspiracy, in which enterprise Smithers was killed. Latterly, till within a few weeks of his death, Mr. Salmon held a situation as officer in the Court of Equity at Westminster Hall.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Brighton.—Military Outrage.—The magistrates of the Brighton bench were occupied for several hours on Monday with a charge of riot and assault, preferred against six soldiers of the 7th Hussars. The parties were Corporal Hubbard, Privates M'Intire, Weston, Williams, and Baldwin, and Kean, servant to Captain De Winton. According to the evidence, the soldiers, between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning, broke open a house in Thomas-street, pulled some little Italian boys out of their beds, then proceeded to an adjoining room, and served them in the same way, and moreover, stripped the beds, and broke the bedsteads on which the females slept. The master of the house, who slept next door, being awoke by the disturbance, ran to the spot, and on his and his wife's return, found the doors were struck with fragments of the broken bedsteads; the woman received a severe injury in the back, and her husband sustained a compound fracture of the arm. The soldiers then attacked the window-frames, shutters, mahogany kitchens, and other utensils, till scarcely a whole pane was left in the house; and then, having discovered a couple of pianos or organs used by the Italian boys about the streets, they dragged the instruments into the street, and utterly demolished them. The injury to the house was estimated at near £20, and to the pianos at about as much more. We understand that the provocation which gave rise to the outrage was an assault made upon a party of dancers connected with persons of ill fame, for whom the street is a rendezvous, and that the injured soldier's comrades, in endeavouring to take vengeance, mistook the house. All the prisoners were committed for trial to the next quarter sessions; but on the following day the Colonel gave bail for the appearance of Corporal Hubbard, who was consequently discharged.

Devizes.—The Election.—The nomination took place on Tuesday morning. Mr. Ludlow Bruges was proposed by Colonel Olivier, seconded by Mr. Butcher. Mr. Temple was proposed by Mr. P. Anstie, seconded by Mr. James Wyatt. Both candidates had a fair hearing, the favour declared the show of hands in favour of Mr. Bruges, and a poll was then demanded for Mr. Temple and his friends.

The polling took place at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and finally closed at four, when the numbers were—for

Mr. Bruges		206
Mr. Temple		64
	Majority	142

Dover.—The remaining portion of the South-Eastern Railway from Folkestone to Dover was opened on Tuesday last. The directors, accompanied by a party of friends, left Folkestone, in a special train, decorated with flags and laurels, at a quarter before four o'clock, and proceeded at good speed towards

Dover. As the train issued from the Shakspeare Cliff Tunnel, drawn by the engine Shakspeare, a most animated scene presented itself in contrast to the previous darkness. The heights were crowded with spectators, flags were flying, bands of music were playing on the heights, salutes were fired, and the voices of the people were heard cheering as the carriages passed along. At the station, the band of the 1st Dragoon Guards from Canterbury was drawn up, and played "God Save the Queen." The band of the National Guard of Calais was also in the station, and afterwards played the English National Anthem. When the directors had descended from their carriages, the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, in their robes of office, came forward, and the Town-clerk (W. G. Ledger, Esq.), addressed Mr. Buckle, the chairman of the company, and requested that the guests would see the successful completion of the arduous undertaking, which promised to become of the greatest public benefit. Mr. Buxendale acknowledged the compliment in a short speech, and thanked the Corporation and the inhabitants of Dover for their very cordial welcome. A procession was then formed, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, and the Directors of the Company, preceded by the band of music, and accompanied by numerous banners, having appropriate mottoes. The procession took a circuitous route, through some of the principal streets, to the Theatre, which had been fitted up for a public entertainment by the Corporation of Dover for the diversion of the officers of the train and their friends. The interior of the theatre was very tastefully decorated with flags, devices, and evergreens. In one of the side galleries the band of the Calais National Guard was stationed, and on the opposite side the band of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who played alternately during dinner. Shortly after five the Mayor entered the theatre, followed by the members of the Corporation, and by the chairman and directors of the railway. Among the other gentlemen, were were Mr. Rice, M.P. for Dover; Mr. Cubitt, engineer in chief of the railway; M. Maurice, the Mayor of Calais; the Deputy Mayor of Boulogne, and the officers of Artillery, and of the 96th and 97th Regiments quartered in the town. The Mayor of Calais returned thanks for the health of Louis Philippe, and several excellent speeches in French and English, breathing the utmost friendship and cordiality between the two countries, were delivered during the evening.

Flintshire.—The Flintshire colliers have struck work for an advance of wages, at a time when hundreds of working men are in a total want of employment. This movement has been urged by the delegates from the north, where meetings we have recently noticed. The following are said to be amongst the demands:—The colliers demand that what they are now paid 4s. for shall be advanced to 5s. 6d. The drawers demand an advance of from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; and the fillers from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. All others employed also demand an advance. The strike is not general, but still it is embarrassing to several large concerns. This combination will probably produce a combination of employers, which will eventually end in the depression of wages.

IRELAND.

Lord De Grey and Sir E. Sugden.—It is rumoured that there has occurred a very serious misunderstanding between the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor. The cause assigned has reference to a fashionable party at the residence of the Chancellor. This matter has been much talked of in Dublin for some days past. The Lord Chancellor or his family did not attend the late drawing-room at the Castle.

The Repeal Association. The weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday in the Conciliation Hall, Dublin. The building was crowded to excess. On the motion of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the chair was taken by Lord Ffrench, amidst the most rapturous applause. His lordship said, amongst other things, "that he identified himself heart and soul with Mr. O'Connell." The meeting was addressed by Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. Dillon Brown, M.P.; and Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., who moved and carried a resolution to appoint a committee to watch over the proceedings in Parliament. [Mr. O'Connell entered the hall during the proceedings, and was most vociferously cheered.] After the other business was disposed of, Mr. O'Connell handed in some more money, and said, although he had already spoken something more than five hours, he could not refuse to address a few observations to the meeting. They were words of peace. His opinion was that matters were going on as favourably as possible, and inculcated peace as the only means of obtaining the Charter. Mr. O'Connell moved an adjournment of the meeting for a month till Monday next, and announced the rent for the week to be £350 4s. 10d. Mr. Roche, M.P., was then moved to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Lord Ffrench

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Malta, Jan. 18th.—The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Mr. Herbert, mate of the Vernon, to be acting Lieutenant of the Hyacinth; Mr. Hawkins, mate of the Queen, to be acting Lieutenant of the Geyser. On Tuesday, the 9th ult., a court-martial sat on board the Vernon, Captain Bouverie, and continued by adjournment, for the trial of Lieut. C. B. Strong, of that ship, on a charge of absenting himself for several days without leave. The charge having been proved, the prisoner was sentenced to be dismissed his ship, and to be placed, for two years, at the bottom of the list of lieutenants. Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis was President; Captains Rich, Sartorius, Walpole, members.

The Penelope steam frigate returned to Plymouth, from a week's cruise, on Saturday last, having blown out the bottom of her hot well. She is gone up Hamoaze to repair damages, which will occupy three weeks. She is destined for the coast of Africa, as no engineer is ordered to take passage in her, on the way to join the Gorgon, to which he is appointed.

The Vernon, 50, Capt. W. Walpole, is ordered home from the Mediterranean. She will call at Lisbon.

Promotion.—Mate: Mr. F. E. Forbes, to the rank of Lieutenant, and to the Childers, vice Milbanke, deceased.

Appointments.—Lieutenants: J. R. Baker, to the Tortoise; R. Mc. K. Richardson (additional), to the Cornwallis. Mates: W. A. Lee, to the Excellent; R. T. N. Chessyre, to the Prometheus. Chaplain: Rev. G. Richards, to the Victory, vice Marshall. Assistant Surgeons: Richard Hooper (additional), to the St. Vincent; Dr. R. Clarke, to the Prometheus; Dr. Hoa, to the Vernon. Second Master: Forbes Macbean, to the Excellent. Coast Guard: Lieut. John Kiddle, to command Harpy, R.C.; Lieut. Charles Henry Baker, to Vulcan steamer; Lieut. Charles Douglas O'Brien, to the lieutenancy of a watch. Removals: Commander Douglas Curry, from Newcastle, to Ryde district, vice Commander Robert Kerr, to Weymouth; Lieut. Henry Crocker, to Prince Albert; Lieut. Samuel Marines, to the Coastguard at Ascension, for Lieut. Goldsmith, Shamrock, R.C.; Lieut. Thomas Edward James, R.N., from Happisburgh to Lyme Gobb.

An invention has been made by an ingenious mechanic of Edinburgh, of a new mode of creating motion to vessels, doing away with the paddle-wheels and boxes, as well as the Archimedian screw. It is a simple revolving cylinder, placed astern, which acts on the principle of the screw-propeller. The fact, the velocity acquired is in proportion to the quantity of water discharged by the agency of the cylinder, through a discharging nozzle at each side of the vessel; and the entrance, the discharging nozzle can be turned by a simple operation on deck, so as to stop the vessel, make her move backwards, or round as on a pivot within her own length, without even the knowledge of the engineer, or the motion of the machinery, so the stoppage of the engine is rendered unnecessary in these purposes. The convenience is a smaller consumption of fuel, and the capability of the broadside carrying an entire armament.

To the pension of £100 per annum, of which General John Mackenzie is already in receipt, an addition has been made of £210. Major Generals Heiser, Touzel, James Hay, William Wood, George Burrell, and Sir Robert James Harvey, are each to receive £200 per annum, and Colonels Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, and the Hon. George Cathcart, on the unattached half pay, at £160 per annum each. The pensions of the first six are to take effect from the first of last month, and those of the two Colonels from the 1st instant.

A court-martial is ordered to be held on a few days, on board the St. Vincent, on Lieut. Dyke, late of the Iris frigate, on charges preferred against him by Captain Lee, of the Royal Marines, late Commandant at Ascension, for words uttered by the Lieutenant, presumed to be prejudicial to the character of the Captain.

Shipwrecks.—Intelligence was received in the City on Wednesday, that the splendid packet Anne, Capt. Crawford, of the port of Ardrossan, was lost, and in all probability, every person on board perished. From the particulars obtained it appears that the vessel was nearly new, having been built about eight months since by Mr. Henderson, sen., and had made only one voyage to Malta, and was on her road from Cork to Glasgow, laden with a cargo of logwood. On Tuesday week the crew, consisting of ten men, came on shore close to the Mull of Kentyre Point. In one of the boats was the lifeless body of Mr. John Henderson, jun., the mate. Since then the vessel has been found a few miles S.S.W. of the Ailsa Craig, and the sails, which were cut to pieces by the gale, have been subsequently towed on shore, along with the greater portion of the rigging. Owing to the recent boisterous gales it is supposed that the vessel must have capsized, and all hands perished. Information was also received that the Julia, Capt. Burnett, of Guernsey, from Caen for London, and reported as lost, on Monday last, at about two o'clock, A.M., in running for Havre, during a violent gale of wind from the south, struck on the Casquets. The captain and crew, anticipating that she would go to pieces, abandoned her. Towards daylight the storm moderated, when Captain Burnet and the crew, with assistance, returned to the vessel, and succeeded in getting her off the sandbank, and brought her to Havre, in a very leaky state, where she is at present undergoing a survey.

Southampton.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pacha, Captain Wilson, arrived at Southampton on Monday last, from Gibraltar, &c., bringing all the Peninsular mails; also the East India passengers who were detained at Malta, in consequence of an accident which happened to the Great Liverpool steam-ship, and which has been before noticed.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The late Fatal Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—The inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of James Hanney and Proctor Wilkins Scott, the engine driver and stoker of a luggage train on this line of railway, who were killed near the Springfield ballast hole on the morning of the 28th ult., was resumed on Monday forenoon before Mr. C. G. Lewis, coroner for Essex, at the Three Cups Inn, Springfield-road, Chelmsford, and after the examination of several witnesses, at half-past nine o'clock at night was adjourned to a future day.

Explosion at Malden Powder Mills.—On Monday morning, at one o'clock, the inhabitants of Malden, a village between Cheam and Kingston, Surrey, were alarmed by a loud noise similar to that made by the discharge of a piece of artillery. It was soon ascertained that an explosion had occurred at the powder-mills, which are the property of Mr. Frederick Taylor, of Ewell. There was no person at work in them at the time, and, therefore, the result was not of a fatal character. From an inspection subsequently made, it was found that one of the corning mills, in which there was a quantity of green or unprepared powder, had been utterly destroyed. The process of grinding was in actual operation at the time, and it is supposed that, prior to the man, who has the charge of this particular mill, leaving, he had not sufficiently damped the powder, the consequence of which was, that some grit getting intermixed with the dry powder caused the latter to ignite by friction with the machinery. It is a singular circumstance that an explosion occurred at these mills about six months since, at the same early hour in the morning, and under similar circumstances.

Accident in Hyde Park.—Tuesday morning a young man named Henry Budding, a groom in the service of Lord Sudeley, whilst exercising a valuable horse, the property of his lordship, in Hyde Park, the animal suddenly took fright, and succeeded in throwing his rider into the road. The poor man was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a serious fracture of his right leg.

Fatal Accident occurrence in the City.—Mr. Payne, City coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at Guy's Hospital, on the body of James Hiller, a carpenter, aged 23, one of the unfortunate men who were injured by an extensive quantity of earth falling from the north-eastern angle made for the Fresham Club House, at the corner of King William-street and St. Swithin's-lane on Saturday last. The evidence showed that there was no neglect on the part of those who superintended the excavation. The cause of the earth giving way was attributed to the weight of an iron water pipe, about five or six feet from the bank of earth which fell. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Dreadful Fire.—On Wednesday night, at half-past nine o'clock, as police constable Weavers, No. 227 M, was going his rounds, his attention was directed the steam saw mills belonging to Messrs. Harrison, situate in Swan-street, Bermondsey, by perceiving a dense body of suffocating smoke issuing out of the sawing-house. No sooner had the constable spread the alarm, than the fire broke through the roof, and in less than five minutes through every part of the sawing-house. The brigade, by dint of extraordinary exertion, succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire; and shortly after ten o'clock the conflagration was entirely extinguished; not, however, until that part of the premises where the outbreak took place was, with its contents, almost destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Melancholy Loss of Life at Messrs. Barclay's Brewhouse.—On Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, Roberts, one of the foremen of the above-named establishment, with one of the men under his superintendence, descended into one of the large vats for the purpose of cleansing it, when it was shortly discovered that they were insensible, suffocation having taken place. Immediate assistance was procured from St. Thomas's Hospital, when Dr. Callaway and several other medical men, were in prompt attendance, and after using every means surgical skill could derive, it was found that life was quite extinct. Mr Roberts was much respected by the firm. He has left a wife, as also the other unfortunate sufferer. It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Roberts was appointed to the situation in consequence of having saved the life of Mr. Arthur Barclay, when bathing at Cornwall, sixteen years since, and has lost his own life in endeavouring to save the life of a fellow creature.

Fatal Accident.—It is with deep concern we have to state that the Right Honourable the Earl of Kintore has met with another painful bereavement, in the death of one of his daughters—a most interesting child, about ten years of age, who, while amusing herself near the top of the staircase at Keith-hall, fell over the balustrade, and alighted on the basement floor, a great height. She was taken up in a state of insensibility, and died in little more than an hour. This distressing occurrence, occurring so soon after the sudden and lamented death of Lord Inverury, renders the affliction doubly severe.

Melancholy Accident.—A deplorable accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Saturday last shortly before twelve o'clock, on the site formerly occupied by Dove-court, Mansion House-street, where some extensive excavations have been going on during the last few weeks, preparatory to the erection of the London Club-house. A number of men had been engaged during the morning in excavating a deep trench for the reception of concrete, out of the six persons, named Hillyer, was in the act of placing a board against the embankment, when Matthew's sank—My salary is £60 per week and we have taken £10 per week for expenses of dresses, which is not sufficient in consequence of our wardrobe, which is worth from £300 to £400, being bold by Mr. Moses, from whom some day I hope to redeem it; therefore for the want of many of those dresses, we are obliged to buy new ones. Mr. James should wish Mr. Mathews to state what reduction would be necessary from his salary for stage decoration, and what was requisite for the maintenance of himself and wife.—Mr. Mathews. £30 a week for stage expenses, and the maintenance of myself and wife. The £5 a week included £10 for personal expenses, £10 for wardrobe expenses, £5 a week for marriage, which with cheaper than a coach, and £5 for servants at the theatre.—Mr. James thought that £5 a week for the latter was too much.—Mr Mathews: I can not see you for a cheaper than hiring a cab, for, in the first place, we have to go to rehearsal, then Mrs. Mathews has to go and make the necessary purchases for the evening, we have sometimes to get a dinner at three o'clock, and in the meantime I have to run round to stop the mouths of creditors for £3000, at 60 per cent, and for the last five years, I have never had time to study a part except in a cab; for these reasons, offer my creditors the one-half what I owe.

Sir C. F. Williams: I think it is extremely liberal.—The protection was renewed. The schedule, which consists of 37 double folio pages, states that the bankrupt's debts he has consists of twenty-one separate items amounting to £30; while the gross debts and liabilities are £8111 13s. 10d. He has no credits and no debts due to him. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews realised by provincial engagements, from 17th March 31, 1840, for 93 nights at Dublin, £2,790; ten nights at Edinburgh, £640; for six at Glasgow, £264; for two at New castle, £60, and for five at Liverpool, £260. From April the 19th to November 4th, 1843.—In April, £140; in May, £280; in June, £280; in July, £280; in August, £200; in September, £280; in October, £380, and in November, £48, making a total of £4382.

Central Criminal Court.—Friday.—Extensive Robberies.—*Henry Anscomb*, aged sixteen years, was indicted for stealing a quantity of moiseeline de laine, value £2, and upwards, the property of Messrs. Robert Price and Co.; and *William*, his father, aged 46, and *Sarah*, his mother, aged 46, were charged with feloniously receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen There were similar other indictments against the prisoners, who were defended by Mr. Payne. *James Lordency*, who was originally implicated in the transaction, was admitted as evidence on the part of the Crown. He stated that he became acquainted with young Anscomb about sixteen months ago, and after wards had interviews with the elder prisoners. He had lived with the prisoners a considerable time before he began to rob them. He commenced in 1842, and disposed of the property to one or other of the prisoners. The system went on for a long time, and the prisoners paid him at a very low rate one-third of the value of the plunder. He supplied the prisoners twice a week. The property named in the indictment was delivered by him to the prisoner Henry, near the Seven Dials, and the prisoners paid him at a very low rate one-third of the prisoners. Several other witnesses having been examined, Mr. Payne made a most powerful speech, and the jury acquitted all the prisoners. The prisoners were soon afterwards charged for being accessaries after the fact, and the same evidence having been given, the jury found the young Anscomb and his mother "Guilty," and the Common Sergeant sentenced them each to seven years' transportation.

Fire on the St. Paul's Churchyard.—On Thursday night a fire was discovered to have broken out on the extensive premises in the occupation of Messrs. Cook, Gladstone, and Co., calico printers and Manchester warehousemen, situate on the north side of St. Paul's Church yard, facing the south entrance to the cathedral. The warehouse is supposed to be the largest of the description in the metropolis, comprising no fewer than ten spacious houses, namely, six in St. Paul's Churchyard and four in Carter lane, Doctors' commons. The fire was caused in consequence of the improper construction of a common ire-place chimney into a flue of a large furnace, used for heating water to warm the premises.

The Thames Tragedy at Deptford.—The unhappy woman Dickenson, who murdered her two children, and afterwards attempted self destruction, is still sternly recovered to be removed, and is to be taken to Newgate as soon as the grand jury is discharged, so as to allow her time to gain strength to meet her trial at the next session.

Fatal Accident to one of Barclay's Draymen.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to one of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's draymen, on London bridge. It appeared that deceased, whose name was Thomas Freeman, aged 41, was proceeding over London-bridge, towards the City, with a loaded dray, which, from the crowded state of the bridge, he kept close to the kerb. He was walking alongside the shaft on the path, when his attention was called to a cart on the other side; while turning round, his feet slipped, and he fell under the wheels, which passed over his chest. He must have died instantly, as he showed no signs of life when taken up and placed on a shutter, on which he was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital

FOREIGN

Alexandria, Jan. 21.—The packet Ennuetje came into this harbour from Beyrout on the 17th inst., and brought intelligence of the death of Mr. Robert Fraser, Esq., of the firm of Robert Jackson, Fraser, and Co., of Cyprus, Scotland. He died at Jerusalem, of fever, caught by too great exposure to bad weather on the eve of Christmas-day.

Fratricide, Real or Fabled.—The chief of Goritz, the residence of the exiled Bourbon family, has been the theatre of an atrocious murder committed upon the person of Count Attems; circumstances are spread with the account of this murder, that would render it, if true, a sidepiece to the famous execution ordered by Queen Christine of Sweden during her exile in France.

Wholesale Massacre.—Accounts from the Havanna state that an insurrection of slaves had taken place there, and that no less than 600 of the poor creatures were killed on the spot! The coolness and business-like announcement of this event in the American journals, demonstrates the effect which the close and habitual contemplation of slavery has in blunting the better feelings of humanity.

POSTSCRIPT.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Intelligence has arrived announcing another attempt at a Progressista revolution in Spain. At eleven o'clock, on the 31st ultimo, a council of ministers was held, at which several intercepted letters compromising some 60 individuals at Madrid were read. Senors Manuel Cortina, Madoz, Gernica, Olozaga, Perez, Alonzo, and Gerredo, Progressista deputies, were arrested and lodged, *pro tempore*, in the city prison. It is added that General Seoane and Concha have also been arrested. The garrison was immediately put under arms and the posts doubled, and during the night a considerable force left the city, with orders to proceed to Valencia by forced marches. The disturbances commenced at Alicante, where an insurrectionary junta had been formed. The most vigorous measures had, however, been ordered for the purpose of preventing the extension of the revolt. It was rumoured that the insurrection had already extended to Valencia and Santander. It was reported that the Provincial Regiment of Valencia, stationed in garrison there, had joined in the insurrection, which appears exclusively directed against the Government. A junta of Government was formed in the usual way. A Commandant of the Carabineers, named Bonel, is at the head of this movement, which took the authorities by surprise. M. Lasala, the Military Governor, M. Ramon Cevati, the Political Chief, and the Provincial Commandant of Valencia, were immediately imprisoned. The National Guards are to be suppressed, and the liberty of the press abolished. The *Madrid Gazette* is filled with most stringent decrees against the insurgents. General Narvaez had been appointed, in addition to his other dignities, a Lord of the Bedchamber The National Guard at St Sebastian had been disarmed

The pretext for these arrests is stated to be that the revolt at Alicante is the result of a vast conspiracy, in which the above parties are suspected to be implicated.

The following are the orders given by the Minister of War to the Captain-General of Valencia —

"1. All the leaders, officers, and sergeants belonging to the army and the provincial militia, the National Guard, Custom House Carabineers, and the Marine, who have taken part in the rebellion of Alicante, shall be shot, whenever they can be seized and their persons identified.

"2. If, after being summoned by the Queen's troops to give up all their arms and to re-unite under the banner of loyalty, they do not comply with the order, within a limited time, they shall then be decimated in conformity with an ordinance strictly commanding this to be done. Any delay is left to the discretion of your Excellency.

"3. All private persons who shall have figured as leaders in the rebellion of Alicante, shall be shot.

"Captains-General and Commandants-General are rendered strictly responsible for the execution of the above measures."

Madrid is placed under martial law, as well as the provinces of Alicante Murcia, Albacete, Valencia, Almeira, Castellone de la Plana, which are all placed in a state of siege. Three steam vessels have been dispatched to Alicante, to blockade the place.

Madrid Bourse on Feb 1.—Five per Cents, 20¼; for March 18

It was reported in Paris on Wednesday that Lopes and Madoz had escaped from Madrid. It was the brother of the celebrated person of that name who was arrested

Bayonne, Feb. 4.—The following important information has reached this town from Pampeluna:—"The Spanish Government has decided on calling upon the province of Navarre to furnish its contingent for the last levy of 28,000 men voted by the Cortes, and as some resistance and much discontent will be caused by the measure, the Minister of War intends directing a force of 6000 men upon Navarre.

[illegible]

Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, died on Saturday, in his 76th year.

Mr. J. N. Wigney, late M.P. for Brighton, whose bankruptcy created such a great sensation some time since, died at his residence in Porchester place, Hyde-park a few days ago.

[illegible] Meeting of the London and Birmingham Railway Company.—[illegible] The large room was completely filled, as well as the passages, with an immense crowd, and among the proprietors present were Lord Granville, Chairman of the Company; Sir Lawrence Peel; Mark Philips, Esq., M.P.; E. Cardwell, Esq., M.P.; T. B. Macaulay, Esq., M.P.; J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; F. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P., and gentlemen from Lancashire, Warwickshire, &c. The report stated that the Company's affairs were most prosperous and improving, and that, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1842, there was an increase in receipts of £11,388, while in the working charges there was a decrease of £2,000. The balance in the hands of the Company now was £259,751 9s. 5d., on which a dividend had to be declared, with the exception of £17,006 left in the hands of the Directors. A dividend of £5 per cent. on every share of the 434,434 £100 shares was granted, and of 17s. on every one of the new £32 shares, which were 42,066 in number. A discussion took place on the progress of the company with Government relative to the Chester and Holyhead Harbour and Railway, from which was elicited that the Government would make the harbour and the company the railway, for which one million of money was ordered by the meeting to be set aside. Mr. Cropper, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Young, Mr. Tooke, and Mr. Glynn, were re-elected on the Board of Directors, and with thanks to the Chairman and Directors, the meeting separated. The dividend was announced to be payable on the 19th of February, and it was also stated that the third class carriages had been covered over for the convenience of the public, which was received with loud applause.

Court of Bankruptcy.—Mr. Collier's Matters and his Creditors.—This insolvent, the comedian, appeared on Thursday, on his petition, praying that the Court would appoint a sitting for the final order under the new act. His petition detailed debts to the amount of £6111, under the interim order of the Court, which was obtained on the 23d December, had stayed about 30 actions. There appeared on the schedule upwards of 100 creditors, and in addition a long account was given of the insolvent's income and expenditure, including that by his wife (Madame Vestris), from his former insolvency, in June, 1842. The renewals, which were due at the time mentioned, were upwards of £4000. He proposed to assign one-half of his income, which, as stated, at present, be £150 for his numerous creditors. The court was thronged. Mr. James appeared for one of the creditors, Mr. Anderson, the insolvents's brother-in law. On being examined, Mr. Mathew's said—My salary is £60 per week and we have taken £10 per week for expenses of dresses, which is not sufficient in consequence of our wardrobe, which is worth from £300 to £400, being bold by Mr. Moses, from whom some day I hope to redeem it; therefore for the want of many of those dresses, we are obliged to buy new ones. Mr. James should wish Mr. Mathews to state what reduction would be necessary from his salary for stage decoration, and what was requisite for the maintenance of himself and wife.—Mr. Mathews. £30 a week for stage expenses, and the maintenance of myself and wife. The £5 a week included £10 for personal expenses, £10 for wardrobe expenses, £5 a week for marriage, which with cheaper than a coach, and £5 for servants at the theatre.—Mr. James thought that £5 a week for the latter was too much.—Mr Mathews: I can not see you for a cheaper than hiring a cab, for, in the first place, we have to go to rehearsal, then Mrs. Mathews has to go and make the necessary purchases for the evening, we have sometimes to get a dinner at three o'clock, and in the meantime I have to run round to stop the mouths of creditors for £3000, at 60 per cent, and for the last five years, I have never had time to study a part except in a cab; for these reasons, offer my creditors the one-half what I owe.

Sir C. F. Williams: I think it is extremely liberal.—The protection was renewed. The schedule, which consists of 37 double folio pages, states that the bankrupt's debts he has consists of twenty-one separate items amounting to £30; while the gross debts and liabilities are £8111 13s. 10d. He has no credits and no debts due to him. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews realised by provincial engagements, from 17th March 31, 1840, for 93 nights at Dublin, £2,790; ten nights at Edinburgh, £640; for six at Glasgow, £264; for two at New castle, £60, and for five at Liverpool, £260. From April the 19th to November 4th, 1843.—In April, £140; in May, £280; in June, £280; in July, £280; in August, £200; in September, £280; in October, £380, and in November, £48, making a total of £4382.

Central Criminal Court.—Friday.—Extensive Robberies.—*Henry Anscomb*, aged sixteen years, was indicted for stealing a quantity of moiseeline de laine, value £2, and upwards, the property of Messrs. Robert Price and Co.; and *William*, his father, aged 46, and *Sarah*, his mother, aged 46, were charged with feloniously receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen There were similar other indictments against the prisoners, who were defended by Mr. Payne. *James Lordency*, who was originally implicated in the transaction, was admitted as evidence on the part of the Crown. He stated that he became acquainted with young Anscomb about sixteen months ago, and after wards had interviews with the elder prisoners. He had lived with the prisoners a considerable time before he began to rob them. He commenced in 1842, and disposed of the property to one or other of the prisoners. The system went on for a long time, and the prisoners paid him at a very low rate one-third of the value of the plunder. He supplied the prisoners twice a week. The property named in the indictment was delivered by him to the prisoner Henry, near the Seven Dials, and the prisoners paid him at a very low rate one-third of the prisoners. Several other witnesses having been examined, Mr. Payne made a most powerful speech, and the jury acquitted all the prisoners. The prisoners were soon afterwards charged for being accessaries after the fact, and the same evidence having been given, the jury found the young Anscomb and his mother "Guilty," and the Common Sergeant sentenced them each to seven years' transportation.

Fire on the St. Paul's Churchyard.—On Thursday night a fire was discovered to have broken out on the extensive premises in the occupation of Messrs. Cook, Gladstone, and Co., calico printers and Manchester warehousemen, situate on the north side of St. Paul's Church yard, facing the south entrance to the cathedral. The warehouse is supposed to be the largest of the description in the metropolis, comprising no fewer than ten spacious houses, namely, six in St. Paul's Churchyard and four in Carter lane, Doctors' commons. The fire was caused in consequence of the improper construction of a common ire-place chimney into a flue of a large furnace, used for heating water to warm the premises.

The Thames Tragedy at Deptford.—The unhappy woman Dickenson, who murdered her two children, and afterwards attempted self destruction, is still sternly recovered to be removed, and is to be taken to Newgate as soon as the grand jury is discharged, so as to allow her time to gain strength to meet her trial at the next session.

Fatal Accident to one of Barclay's Draymen.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to one of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's draymen, on London bridge. It appeared that deceased, whose name was Thomas Freeman, aged 41, was proceeding over London-bridge, towards the City, with a loaded dray, which, from the crowded state of the bridge he kept close to the kerb. He was walking alongside the shaft on the path, when his attention was called to a cart on the other side; while turning round, his feet slipped, and he fell under the wheels, which passed over his chest. He must have died instantly, as he showed no signs of life when taken up and placed on a shutter, on which he was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital

FOREIGN

Alexandria, Jan. 21.—The packet Ennuetje came into this harbour from Beyrout on the 17th inst., and brought intelligence of the death of Mr. Robert Fraser, Esq., of the firm of Robert Jackson, Fraser, and Co., of Cyprus, Scotland. He died at Jerusalem, of fever, caught by too great exposure to bad weather on the eve of Christmas-day.

Fratricide, Real or Fabled.—The chief of Goritz, the residence of the exiled Bourbon family, has been the theatre of an atrocious murder committed upon the person of Count Attems; circumstances are spread with the account of this murder, that would render it, if true, a sidepiece to the famous execution ordered by Queen Christine of Sweden during her exile in France.

Wholesale Massacre.—Accounts from the Havanna state that an insurrection of slaves had taken place there, and that no less than 600 of the poor creatures were killed on the spot! The coolness and business-like announcement of this event in the American journals, demonstrates the effect which the close and habitual contemplation of slavery has in blunting the better feelings of humanity.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

The Liberator, (as he is styled by his political associates,) and his son, are here represented in their forensic costume. Of Mr. O'Connell's address delivered in his own defence, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday last, a summary will be found in another part of this week's paper. In this speech it was clearly apparent that the promotion of the Repeal question was a much dearer object to the hon. and learned gentleman than his escape from the meshes of a State Prosecution. We cannot better express our opinion of Mr. O'Connell's defence than by adopting the language of our respected contemporary, the *Morning Post*, who is not in the habit of eulogising the Irish Agitator, and who thus refers to his oratorical display of Monday last:—

"It possesses, indeed, few of the flowers of rhetoric, or of those allusions to general literature, or other matters of general interest, which make a speech attractive to a listening crowd of ladies and gentlemen. But we are bound in justice to say, that upon a deliberate reading of Mr. O Connell's speech, it appears to us to be a frank, familiar, and manly harangue, which does him greater credit than a more flowery oration would have done. Many of the references to documents which had been referred to before must have been tedious; but, apart from these, when he spoke to the jury, not (as he said himself) in the character of his own advocate, but the advocate of his country, there was a manly air of truth about his appeal, which was much more than we expected from him."

Mr. O'Connell during his speech had divested himself of the Queen's Counsel garb which he has hitherto worn, and appeared plainly attired. His address —listened to amid the most solemn silence—was not delivered at the commencement with that emphasis and confidence which characterise the hon. gentleman's manner elsewhere, but as he proceeded those qualities seemed to return to him.

It will be seen by a report of a meeting of English Catholics, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, which we have given elsewhere, that Mr. O'Connell's peculiar position at the present juncture has awakened in the breasts of his co-religionists in this country a stronger feeling of sympathy than that which is generally supposed to exist between the self-styled Liberator and his more aristocratic friends. If any jealous coolness has heretofore existed between the parties, the proceedings alluded to must go far to reconcile their differences. The following character of O'Connell, taken from the "Dublin Review," was read by Lord Camoys, and may be given here, as showing the estimation in which he is held by his admirers; but, of course, we do not hold ourselves responsible for the accuracy of the writer's views or opinions. The reviewer is answering a work which calls Mr. O'Connell "a gross, clumsy, open, impudent deceiver":—"For forty years has this 'gross, clumsy, open, impudent deceiver,' been living among them, mingling in their festivities, presiding at their assemblies, kneeling at their altars; instructing, advising, guiding, impelling, restraining; standing upon an eminence, with the searching gaze of a mighty empire fixed for ever upon him; every word and every gesture, every action and every omission, recorded and canvassed; in the high courts of law, in the high court of Parliament, in the high court of public opinion, in the high court of the press—the most powerful press in the world; by eloquent men, by learned men, by acute men; by the lower orders of society, by the middle orders, by the upper orders; by artizans, by merchants, by lawyers, by parsons, by proud barons, by mighty kings; in all these, by all these, has this being, without a name, been accused and tried. For forty years has this trial been going on, and the first generation of accusers, and witnesses, and judges has passed away, and left room for another and another, and after all this the conviction is yet to come. His bitterest enemies have borne testimony in his favour, and they who would grind him as wheat, or burn him in a furnace, have admitted and maintained that he is a sincere man, an honest man, and, all, all proclaim that he is a great man. They who know him best, whose interests are chiefly identified with his incorruptible virtue—one of the purest hierarchies in the world—one of the most laborious, virtuous, simple-minded priesthoods in the world, and seven millions of the Irish people, have placed in his hands, without a shadow of misgiving, their dearest earthly hopes. Nor have they done so precipitately, hastily. They have tried him long, they have trusted him long, and he has never once betrayed them, and, therefore, they trust him again. He has the blessing of the church, he has the prayers of the people, he has the confidence of both. Profane history has no example of this kind."

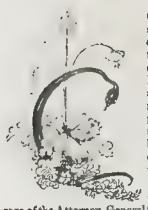
So much for Mr. O'Connell as he appears to the mental vision of his admirers. The other illustrations which ornament the present page have been taken in court by our artist at different stages of the proceedings, excepting that which represents the Attorney-General in an attitude of profound attention, and which was taken on Monday, as he actually appeared during the delivery of Mr. O'Connell's harangue.

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL. MR. O'CONNELL.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.



O'CONNELL engaged on these Trials have since last week, kept Dublin alive with extraordinary sensation, and, within twenty-four hours, that sensation had communicated itself to every part of Ireland. The incident which had aroused all this agony of emotion—moved so many tongues to wag with passion—put the stutter of agitation upon so many lips—poured the glare of bewilderment into so many maddened eyes—and originated as much ejaculation as would have served the French Chambers for a round dozen of sessions—was nothing more than the semi-message of the Attorney-General to Queen's Counsel Fitzgibbon. A duel—or the subject of one—formerly so much a thing of course—now stirs the Irish hasty-pudding I can tell you; and a duel either intended or prevented—breaking in shadowy grandeur from the impatient heart of a vexed Attorney-General during the very hurricane of a State Trial—was a phenomenon to fix all hearts and eyes, and make astonishment most unmistakable in the expression of its eloquence and the eloquence of its expression. The same sort of feeling too seems to have communicated itself by a sort of electricity to England—and really the poor Attorney-General seems to have got the worst of it all. The *Times* very nearly badgered him out of office.

"Cassio, I love thee still,
But never more be officer of mine"

was quoted one fine morning, as if Ministers had just communicated

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL LISTENING TO O'CONNELL'S DEFENCE.

to the Thunderer the intention of giving the conductor of Dan's prosecution the sack. None of the journals, however, except your own, gave an extract; none of them, indeed, contained a true report of that aggravating and insulting provocation in the speech of Mr. Fitzgibbon, which appeared in my last letter. In Dublin, this irate burst of forensic indecency is rather approved than otherwise; but there is, nevertheless, a truly Irish feeling strongly apparent in society that the Queen's Counsel should not have gone like a whining school boy, telling tales to the birch-holders on the bench, but have put the Attorney-General's note into his pocket and have fought! For my part, I hold it rather a mercy that if the Attorney-General was to betray the infirmity of his temper, it was just as well that matters turned out as they did; but it is curious to remark that Sir James Graham's disclosure of the Irish law-officer's letter upon the subject of a sort of "conspiracy" on the part of the traversers' counsel to attack him, completely coincided with the remarks of your own leading article upon the event in question. He was bitterly provoked—no doubt of it—and Ministers have thrown their shield around him in consequence.

"Cassio is still an officer of theirs."

With reference to the trials themselves, a week of abounding interest has transpired. They have never—not even when Sheil was to be heard—provoked the same anxiety, and ardent expectation and curiosity, as was displayed after Fitzgibbon had ceased to utter his bitter philippic, up to the moment of the close of O'Connell's speech. This was, in great measure, owing to the new tone of public feeling produced by Mr. Whiteside, in the grandest speech that has been spoken in Europe since the best days of Canning, and the most brilliant outpourings of Brougham.

Of this speech I deeply lament to say (for any omission from it is a loss to the literature of the country) you have in England but the faintest and most meagre outline. It is the misfortune of the trials that it should have been the speech best spoken and worst reported, but such is the fact. Sheil's oration had the advantage of being given almost to the letter; but this far more glorious production of Mr Whiteside (and I say this without depreciating the truly fine eloquence of Sheil,) has been nowhere followed in the same literal spirit, or given to the public eye, as it was poured in rapturing brilliancy upon the public ear.

The *Freeman's Journal* of the first day, and the *Monitor* of the second, contained the best reports; but all the English versions were deficient.

Do not believe that I exaggerate about this truly noble emanation of gigantic intellect, when stating that after having heard all the great speeches of the British Parliament upon vast national questions for many years, I declare it to have surpassed any thing that has been uttered within that temple, sacred to the very spirit of all eloquence, since the early genius of the two men I have already mentioned shed its lustre upon the world's oratory—or even since Burke selected that favoured arena to fill it with those floods of fire, which, with all the glory of immortality, are still blazing before nations of mankind.

It is not enough to say, as Daniel O'Connell has said, that Whiteside has made his fortune, but it is better and more beautiful, if not more true, to aver that he has made his fame. And it is very remarkable that it should be so; *most* remarkable that a staunch Conservative barrister should found a loud and lasting reputation upon the defence of the uncompromising and inveterate Repealer who is now upon his trial. Yet such was the effect upon all hearts of that imperishable oration, that men went about the streets of Dublin with their blood stirred and their voices trembling over his praise, and had there been that day an election for the city, and Whiteside ambitious of Parliamentary renown, the most violent opinionists of extremest parties would have rushed to poll for him alike.

The speech were difficult to describe, but I could almost exchange the happiest moment of my memory for the delight with which it inspired me. It was beautiful absorbingly, full of light and shade, of rapid changes of colour and transitions of thought; now exhibiting the radiance of a sunlit river—now the power and impetuosity of a rushing torrent—now the depth and strength of waters that roll through forests in the still majesty of an eternal calm! It was commenced with a grave modesty a nice sense of the responsibility the speaker was incurring, a graceful spirit pervaded all the exordium, and then the lawyer developed the proper doctrine of conspiracy to respectfully attentive ears. At that moment there was a favourable impression, but no dream of what was to follow lingering upon any brain. The stars of the mental firmament had not as yet began to shine. But soon, one by one, they broke upon the audience, until they studded the fine oration with their light. First the light play of a frolicsome humour, that bantered without cruelty, and burlesqued

(Continued on page 91.)

DISCUSSING THE TRIALS.

DISCUSSING THE TRIALS.

FINE ARTS.—FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF DANTE

BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"I fain would speak to that unhappy pair,
Who hand in hand so lightly float in air.
In words like these, to Maro I expressed
My wish; and thus he granted my request.
"Wait till the Shades approach, then name the word
Of love, which rules them; straight you will be heard."
Soon as I saw the constant ghosts were cast
Near to our station by the baleful blast,
Swift I conjured them: "By your miseries past,
Oh, speak!" and as two doves on wings outspread
Float to their darling nest, by fondness led,
So did these sorrowing spirits leave the throng
Where Dido broods o'er Man's unpunished wrong;
Nor aught of woe concealed, nor aught refused,
Such magic power was in the words I used.
"Oh, pitying stranger! that in this dread place
Canst feel for blood-stained hearts, had we found grace
With the great Lord of all we should not cease
To pray his mercy for your future peace;
For you shew mercy to our mortal sin—
But stay; while yet the tempest holds its din,
Speak what you list, ask what you reck to know,
And hear our griefs—'tis all we can bestow.
In lands where Po with ample torrent flows
To the broad sea, and finds at length repose,
We sprung; there love, by which each gentle breast
Is quickly fired, my Paolo's heart possessed
For that fair form, torn from me in such chill
And cruel fashion as afflicts me still;
True love by love must ever be repaid;—
I learned to please him so, that still his shade
Is seen e'en here to wander by my side,—
For love we lived, for love together died.
But he by whose unnatural hand we bled,
With Cain shall dwell;"—these words the Shadow said,
Thoughtful I listened,—when I heard the offence
Borne by these gentle souls, in sad suspense
I bent my eyes: the silence Virgil broke,
And questioned of my thoughts—slowly I spoke:
"Alas!" I said, "how soft and light a train
Of sweet desires led these to endless pain!"
Then turning round, the lovers I addressed
"Your griefs, Francesca, weigh upon my breast,
And fill my eyes with tears; vouchsafe to tell,
In love's spring-season of fond sighs what spell
First brought the bud of secret hope to flower,
And taught your hearts the presence of his power."
"Alas!" she said, "when only pangs remain—
The memory of past joy is sharpest pain.
And this your master knows; yet if desire
So strong and eager prompt you to inquire
Whence sprung our love, the story you shall hear,
Though every word be followed by a tear.
One day, intent to wile away the time,
Alone, yet void of fear as free from crime,
We read of Lancelot's love: oft from the book
We raised our eyes, and each commingling look
Led to a blush,—the story we pursued,
Till one short, fatal passage all subdued.
For when we read the lover crowned with bliss,
Her rapturous smile, and his more ardent kiss,
He, who is ever to my side attached,
He from my lips a kiss all trembling snatched;
No conscious slave the impassioned message bore,
Save that frail book: that day we read no more."
As thus one Shadow told the mournful tale,
The other did so feelingly bewail,
That pity chilled my blood, my voice, my breath,
And sunk me to the ground as one in death

Literary Souvenir.

THE YOUNG FLAGEOLET PLAYER.

BY

MISS LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.

S the tourist or traveller enters the gates of the fine park of Chatsworth, the pride of Derbyshire, approaching from the pretty villages of Rowsley and Beeley, he passes along a hollow road, very much overgrown, and somewhat gloomy, till, having gained the top of the hill, he reaches the open space called Lindeslow, where, if there is ever any wind, it is sure to salute him at that point.

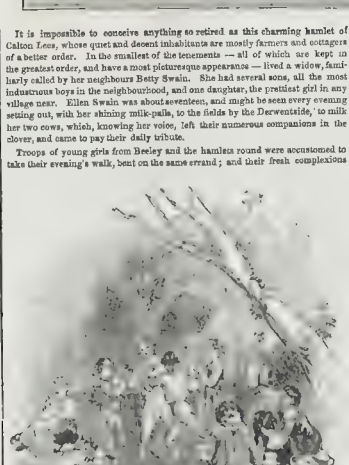
Instead of keeping straight on, should he happen to take the upper road, which winds beside a fine grove of high elms, he will arrive at a preserve, where fat bucks, destined to immolation, and a group of curious goats are usually seen. After pausing a few moments, to remark the gambols of the kids, the most lighthearted of animals, he may follow the palings; leaning against which, are the majestic victims, their companions, which gaze with large serious eyes on the intruder, their lofty spreading antlers waving over their heads, as they rise indignantly, and move to a greater distance, as if to avoid observation.

The stranger soon comes to a second gate, having Beeley Moor and its Druid stones before him, and part of the old park and its mysterious recesses on his left hand, in the distance: suddenly he perceives a small hamlet, so concealed in the *bocage* which encircles it, that it does not show itself till the last moment.

This secluded nook is called Calton Lees: it is composed of five or six houses only, of which two have been beautified, so as to keep up their original form of the Elizabethan age, with additions. One of them is conspicuous for the beauty of its little gardens and lawns and bowers, into which opens a large bay window: the centre part forming a door, and leading by a flight of steps into the miniature shrubbery. Roses and honeysuckles creep almost entirely over its exterior, and all kinds of flowers bloom in the parterres.

As the cottage stands on the acclivity of the hill, there is a rather extensive view of the moors and mountains from its upper windows; but the most admired object with the inhabitants, is the view it commands of "the Duke's stand," a fine ancient tower, in the midst of the woods, on a great elevation, where the red flag flying tells of the arrival of the master of Chatsworth.

A group of detached roofs peep forth from an opposite tuft of trees on the answering hill, and a forest of pines, chesnuts, beeches, and oaks, crowns the heights above. The most luxuriant meadows spread abroad in all directions, some leading down to Darley Dale, others upward to "the Hill Top," as a romantic elevation, surmounted by a curious old house, is called. A thick grove of magnificent trees leads up a steep ascent to a fine open space of meadow, dotted thickly with hawthorns of great age: this is named Calton Hill — descending from whence, and being now in the Rutland territory, a rugged path, through a tangled wood, conducts to the Dale of Bakewell.



It is impossible to conceive anything so retired as this charming hamlet of Calton Lees, whose quiet and decent inhabitants are mostly farmers and cottagers of a better order. In the smallest of the tenements — all of which are kept in the greatest order, and have a most picturesque appearance — lived a widow, familiarly called by her neighbours Betty Swain. She had several sons, all the most industrious boys in the neighbourhood, and one daughter, the prettiest girl in any village near. Ellen Swain was about seventeen, and might be seen every evening setting out, with her shining milk-pails, to the fields by the Derwentside, to milk her two cows, which, knowing her voice, left their numerous companions in the clover, and came to pay their daily tribute.

Troops of young girls from Beeley and the hamlets round were accustomed to take their evening's walk, bent on the same errand; and their fresh complexions and neat appearance are sufficiently attractive, although the white cap, check apron, and worsted hose of old time have given way to the fashionably made gown, and bonnet, and smart shoes, and stockings of modern improvement.

When these rural damsels all met under the trees in the park, waiting to rest and to select their cows from the herd, there is generally a good deal of conversation, and all the news of the country is discussed. Information is given of approaching wakes, and *well-flowerings*, cricket-matches, and tea-drinkings; and parties are formed, and meetings agreed on.

Ellen Swain was always ready to assist any of her companions on these occasions, and her lively conversation and agreeable anecdotes always made her arrival amongst them a matter of congratulation to the assembled milkers. It was rarely that she failed to come; although, if otherwise occupied, her little brother Jacob was sometimes sent as her substitute; but this was regretted, even though he was a great favourite, and not yet old enough to interrupt them, or cause any commotion in their minds at his sight. This, however, might not have been the case if Ellen had sent her elder brother Edward; for he was acknowledged to be the handsomest lad in Derbyshire, and as gay and lively, and, by some, thought as agreeable as his sister.

Every evening, after his work was done, his flageolet might be heard *at the Lees*, as he stood at his mother's cottage door, playing all sorts of airs with taste and skill quite astonishing, considering that he was his own instructor, and had caught all the airs by ear. Old Betty used to delight in hearing him, and Ellen was never tired of listening and dictating as he went on, like a bird, making the woods echo with his sweet music.

It chanced that an invalid gentleman, on his way from Buxton, where he had spent some weeks for the benefit of the waters, paused at Chatsworth, to make the usual visit at the Palace of the Peak, and, roaming through the park, took the turn lately described, instead of the high road, and found himself at the hamlet of the Lees before he was aware of his mistake. He was so much delighted with its calm, tranquil appearance, that, entering into conversation with the mistress of the pretty cottage with the bay window, he found she was not averse to receive him as an inmate, as the greater part of her house was now unoccupied, her married son and daughter, and their children, having recently left her to settle at Sheffield

The invalid was enchanted with the appearance of the whole neighbourhood, and imagined that he had at last found the spot of all others which would best suit him for the summer: far removed from the noise of cities, to which he had been too long accustomed, and away from all the troublesome acquaintances with which a bachelor is usually pestered in a great town, or a small one.

Here, then, Mr. Ashe resolved immediately to take up his abode, without seeking further; and accordingly he became installed possessor of the pretty parlour, with its cheerful window, and the bedchamber where honeysuckles peeped in at the casement.

Every day he took long solitary strolls, and found new beauties to reward him for the trust he had placed in this charming retreat. He wandered amongst the solitary moors, and sought out the yet remaining altars of that strange worship which has never been explained. He sat for hours in the thick wood, listening to the fall of waters. He strayed in the thickly flowered meadows, by the river side, and gazed on the blue distant mountains of the Peak, towering above the dark forest. But not the least of his amusements was to sit at his open window, in the evening, and listen to the concert which Edward Swain never failed to afford his

neighbours. Although Mr. Ashe had a fastidious ear for music, was an excellent critic, and had heard the best performers in all parts of the world, the simple melody which Edward drew from his flageolet pleased him extremely; and, when he heard the first notes, evening after evening he took his accustomed seat, and gave himself up to delicious musings.

One evening in August, when the hay-harvest, which is extremely late in Derbyshire, was going on, Mr. Ashe, as he approached his window, was aware of an unwonted stir in the hamlet, and remarked that the tones of Edward's flageolet were unusually brisk, and that he was playing with more than his wonted energy. He soon found that he was performing jigs and country dances to a party who had, like himself, been employed all day in haymaking, and whose joyous voices, as they made up their stacks on a neighbouring field, the invalid had heard with amused attention during the afternoon, while the gurgling of a small waterfall, in the valley immediately below, seemed to form an under current of lively music.

"That young man," mused Mr. Ashe, "if properly instructed, would make a great musician. It is of such stuff performers are formed who set the civilized world mad with enthusiasm. In such a humble way to remain the admired musician of his native village, or would it be better to bring him forth from obscurity and introduce a genius to the admiration of mankind?"

It was this train of thought that led Mr. Ashe from one image to another, until he pictured to himself Edward Swain the most celebrated flageolet player in Europe: rich, admired, sought, the centre of a circle; and still, as the lively sounds mingled with merry laughter went on without, he continued his dreams till the object of them was lost sight of. Suddenly the instrument ceased, and, after a pause, another strain of melody broke the stillness which had succeeded the mirth of the half weary party.

A clear, deep, pathetic voice presently echoed along the valley, and the singular words of an Irish melody, in the original language, were heard giving force to the strain. So wild, and sweet, and solemn, was the song, that the musical enthusiast, for such was the invalid listener, was rapt with delight:

> "Only he thought the sounds too quickly pass'd,
> And every note he feared would be the last."

When the song was over, he stepped out into his shrubbery, and, anxious to come nearer to the scene of action, strolled down the little laurel walk, which brought him, unseen, close to the party divided from him, only by a fence; he could, therefore, plainly hear the following conversation:—

"How did I come by such a voice, is it? Faith they tell me it was given me by the fairies, who, in my country, sing like nightingales, though it was never my luck to hear them, seen 'em I have often."

"Oh!" said the laughing voices of Ellen Swain, "how can you say so? but you Irishmen are such deceivers always, one can never believe any of you."

"And can you say that, Miss Ellen," replied the first speaker. "When, didn't I say the very last thing last summer when I went back to Ireland after the harvest, that I'd be back this, and sure here I am; did I keep my word in that?"

"Yes," said Ellen, "that's true; but when I read your letter to farmer Turner, offering to come as usual, I thought you might change your mind for all, though he wrote to say he should be glad of your helping hand."

"So you saw my letter, then," was said in a lower key, and in a tone of peculiar softness; "and you saw that when I sent my respects to all the neighbours, your mother was not left out?"

"Yes," answered the young girl, her voice partaking somewhat of the soft nature of her companions, "and you said your mother was well too—did you leave her so? how glad she must be every time you go back after the harvest in Derbyshire!"

"How much gladder she'd be if I took a sweet little wife wid me," whispered the melodist; but Mr. Ashe heard no more, for the laughter, talking, and confusion around.

"So then," he reflected as he strolled back to his window, "this is the young Irishman, whose letter, so quaintly written, my landlady brought to show me a few weeks back: it was full of good feeling, though a little oddly expressed: it seems he is proud of being a scholar, and writes every year to the farmer to offer his services, taking the proceeds of his labour to his old mother. How happy these people must be, toiling as they do, yet always light-hearted. Yet suppose he marries this pretty Ellen, what has he to give her?—what is their prospect but poverty, and a life of privation? He would, nevertheless, persuade her to it, and she would consent. Shortsighted mortals!—

> "'Thus runs the world away!"

It was not long before Mr. Ashe made himself acquainted with Edward Swain, and found in him an ambition answering to the talents he possessed, which were, in all respects, superior to the station he held. Although he fulfilled his daily duties cheerfully and without murmuring, yet he had aspirations and soarings far beyond his humble occupations: he acknowledged that, when occasionally he had been admitted by the servants of the steward to hear concerts there, he had formed wishes of being able to distinguish himself like the artists he saw caressed and admired. Visions of independence for his mother, and sister, and brothers, flitted before his mind's eye, and he wished for a wider field for his talents than the hamlet of the Lees. All the conversations which he had with Mr. Ashe confirmed his wish, never hitherto expressed, to try his fortune in another sphere; but he had no hope of an opportunity occurring which could afford the means of carrying on his wish. A musical education was requisite to make his talent of any avail, and how was that to be attained? He had scarcely ventured to ask himself the question, when the means were offered him by his new acquaintance.

With unconfessed delight did he hear him propose that he should accompany him to London, to defray all his expences, to place him at a public musical institution and afford him the chance of future fame and fortune.

What amazement to Betty Swain, what pride to Ellen, when Edward informed them of the proposal made! It was too flattering to be rejected—no such thought entered their minds—all was gold, all glittered before them, and, as the widow kissed her son and congratulated him, her remark was "Well, dear Edward, don't keep your carriage too soon."

When the chilling days of autumn, felt very sensibly in the Peak, began to warn the invalid that he must seek a warmer climate, the family of the widow felt that there was something besides exultation in their hearts, for they must part with Edward. What a loss he was to them and to all the hamlet no words could express, and when he drove away on the box of a hired carriage with Mr. Ashe every one repented that his journey was not opposed. He went himself, however, in high spirits, and had a thousand words of comfort to say to all his old friends, besides the encouraging assurances that he left with his weeping mother and sister, and as he hugged little Jacob—who tried to smile through his tears—he bade him be a man, and when he came back, he should have a new harness for the donkey, a promise which went a great way towards restoring his peace of mind.

Ellen felt for some time after he was gone a depression which she could not shake off; nor were her spirits increased when she received a letter from her admirer, Arthur Conner, the youth whose sweet voice had won the ear of Mr Ashe as well as her own, informing her, that as, the wheat harvest in the South was over, and as he had had a tempting offer from the directors of the Paris and Rouen Railroad to join a party of his countrymen on the line, he was about to quit England for a time. The addition, that he looked forward to a speedy return with plenty of money, when he hoped she would allow herself to be convinced that an Irishman could make the best husband in the world, carried some balm with it; but still she felt more than ever lonely and unhappy.

The bleak snowy winter of that part of the country, where it is generally exceedingly severe, had passed away soon enough; the sharp spring had succeeded with little that was genial about it; but summer appeared earlier than usual, and brought weather as fine and warm as any that is known in the south. With sunny days came all the host of tourists and idlers who run through Derbyshire for its own sake, or on their way to the Lakes of Cumberland, and in every pretty wayside inn fashionable parties had taken up their abode, their tackle complete, and their "Walton" in their pockets.

Of all the beautiful little hotels to be found in this county, where all are tastefully and artistically got up, none may compare in attraction with that at Rowsley, poetically pronounced by the country people, whose dialect is not in general too refined, *Rawsley*. It was formerly, in Elizabeth's days, a private mansion, belonging to some substantial yeoman, and is large and commodious, all gable ends, low doors, and diamond casemented windows, with ornamented chimneys, and sheltering roofs of various heights. It stands in a beautiful garden, quite full of roses of every sort and kind, is overgrown with flowering shrubs, and shadowed with light graceful trees, and is close beside a pretty bridge, and one of the charming trout streams, the pride of the country. There is a great competition amongst the amateur anglers to get possession of certain favourite parlours which look into the garden, and almost always the inn is full of company throughout the season. Though this was very agreeable to young Sir Lionel Vane, who was charmed to meet several of his college companions there, it was found too bustling for his invalid mother, and she was not sorry to hear from the physician at Bakewell, who attended her, that she could be received in the retired house of the Lees—quite as pretty, and infinitely more quiet, than Rowsley. Lady Lucy Vane had been a woman of fashion, and a beauty; she was highly sentimental, and extremely romantic, and always in extremes of one kind or another: the first sight of the "Peacock, at Rowsley, had thrown her into ecstacies of admiration, which had lasted a full fortnight, but at the end of that time she longed to change her sylvan retreat, and the Lees offered exactly the asylum from noise and bustle which she sighed for.

"Good Heaven, mother!" exclaimed her son, one morning as he entered the open window of her little parlour, "I have just had a vision! Have you seen her? The most beautiful creature that poet or painter ever imagined! Who would have believed such beauty existed in England!"

"Dearest Lionel," said his mother languidly, "what can you mean? is it some lamb you have met in the meadows that has so enchanted your vivid imagination? I have seen nothing here so transcendant."

"Then you have not seen Ellen Swain," exclaimed the young angler; "for I ascertained her name from the boy who leads your donkey every day; she is his sister, and a perfect angel."

"A Madonna, I dare say," said Lady Lucy: "if she rode the donkey instead of me, and there were but a village Raphael to paint her, all would be complete. Do you remember, dear, when we were travelling in Italy, the amazement of a group of peasants on seeing me, thus mounted, suddenly appear before them: 'Santa Maria!' cried one of them; 'it is the Holy Virgin herself!' I was, it is true, handsomer then than I am now," added the lady, sighing, as she stood before a glass.

"You never looked so lovely, sweet mother," said her son. "How well this air of Derbyshire agrees with you—and with me, too. I am in no hurry to quit it. I will walk over those enchanting meadows every morning to see you: there is magnificent fishing just below here."

Sir Lionel kept his word, for he found many attractions in his walks; and he not only came in the morning, but his filial affection frequently led him along those same meadows in the summer evenings: he admired and enjoyed the rural *Ités everywhere*, and there was not a well-flowering at which he was not a guest.

These *well-flowerings* are very pretty meetings, peculiar to this part of the country, and lately revived with great animation, and encouraged by all classes They are not so picturesque now as they were formerly, in monkish days, when masses were said on the brink of the well, and garlands of flowers were thrown into the waters, and left on the margin, to propitiate the good saint or spirit; nod were they even then so brilliant as when the Druid priests, and the white-robed priestesses, with golden girdles, came in procession to offer flowers to the Goddess of the Crystal Spring: but still this relic of old usage, though not now altogether religious, is interesting and characteristic.

In most of the villages handsome fountains had been erected, and it is in honour of these useful buildings, that, on a certain summer day in every year, sort of wake or fair is held in the open space where they stand: before the fountain is placed a framework screen, covered with flowers, disposed in mosaic, in the most intricate patterns, introducing the arms and mottoes of the public benefactor, who was at the expense of the fountain, or *top*, as it is here called. This brilliant screen is of every hue that flowers will yield, and glows and gleams in the sun with infinite gorgeousness; a band of music enlivens the scene; booths filled with toys and fruit attract the visitor, and groups of smartly dressed men and maidens parade about the little village where the ceremony takes place, waiting till the hour arrives when dancing concludes the festivity. A service is performed in the church, at which several companies and clubs attend, the bearers of their respective callings ranged along the walls, making the old arches gorgeous. The members of these fraternities, after church, walk out in gay procession to the house, where a feast is prepared for them, and where their hilarity commences.

Carriages filled with strangers may often be seen among the peasant groups for it is become quite a fashion to visit the well-flowerings; and in one of these, Lady Lucy Vane and her son were to be seen at the meeting, at the pretty village of Jouligrave. But far more than the ceremony did young Sir Lionel admire the appearance of pretty Ellen Swain, as she wandered about with pleased looks, accompanied by numerous female friends, not one of whom had half her beauty or animation.

"What a pity not to educate such a creature," said Lady Lucy; "she should not blush unseen amongst these mountains. I vow it would be a charming task, which would amuse me of all things. I wonder if masters can be had at Bakewell.

The idea, encouraged by her son, having once got possession of the mind of an enthusiastic lady, she was resolved to put it into execution. Ellen soon became a confirmed favourite with her, and her own inclinations assisting, she had nothing to oppose to the lady's proposal of her residing with her as companion "Your having milked the cows, and all that sort of rural thing," said Lady Lucy, "only makes you more interesting and Arcadian, and it has not made your hands red at all: your cheeks being so blooming, is quite in character; you are exactly the very thing I have been dreaming of for years."

"And so have I," said her son, "but I wish she hadn't been *quite* so rustic, either. However, it can't be helped; she will soon surpass any *fine* lady in London."

Sir Lionel was not deceived: he went back to college, and Lady Lucy left Derbyshire, carrying her pretty companion with her, for her mother could not oppose the good fortune which deprived her of her two eldest children.

(To be continued.)

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

We resume our notices from last week's paper with AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE, in which the editor continues his new tale of "St. James's; or the Court of Queen Anne," with considerable spirit: a peep below stairs at Marlborough House, and the cleaning of Marlborough's boots are capitally narrated; the portrait of Prodigy, the Queen's state coachman, is excellent; the patter songs are good; the secretary's levee, introduces Saint-John and Prior, and is followed by Harley's secret interview with the queen, interrupted by the Duchess of Marlborough: the narrative and descriptive passages in each chapter are in Mr. Ainsworth's best vein The next paper is by Mrs. S. C. Hall, on "The Long Hours," illustrated by a to ishing tale, and opened with these sensible observations: "If men suffer so much from those 'long hours, women endure much more: but they who are occupied in shops are the most pitiable females, who have not the care of a family to think of—this is the only alleviation, that I know of, to the misery. There is of necessity in the streets at late hours is a danger so great, that if everybody could only be induced to look upon it in all its bearings, I am convinced it could soon cease to be permitted. The total remedy of the 'long hours,' as regards our shops, is so simple, so rational, and productive of such small inconvenience, that I can see no reason why it cannot be completely applied, if 'everybody' does act, in running after some new object, quit the subject before the cure is effected. However, the sufferers are able to keep their case before the public by their own individual, as well as united exertions; and this is doing a great deal.

The other papers are principally continuations, the most striking of which are Maginn's "John Manesty," and Leigh Hunt's "Honey from Mount Hybla. The number altogether is bustling and attractive, though we must enter our protest against the oracular style of the reviews of new books.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE opens with Mrs. Gore's "Blanks and Prizes; or, the Wheel of Fortune," clever and sparkling as usual. "Reminiscences of Mrs. Opie" are commenced with a *bite* evening party The review papers are on "Tytler's History of Scotland" and a batch of new novels, capitally executed but probably too racicst article is "Tom Cauliflower and his Friends," a sort of "Notes," interspersed with some charming ballads, and well-seasoned with *piquancy*.

THE BOKHARA CAPTIVES.—We have great pleasure in announcing that letters from Trebizond of the 13th of December, announce the arrival there on the 11th of some Bokhara merchants, who report that Colonel Stoddart is still alive, and holding the appointment of Sirdar, or chief place, of commandant of a fortress, having been compelled to embrace Islamism under the name of Abdel Semet Khan. The same passengers likewise state that Colonel Stoddart has under him a young man, who is a Scotchman by nationality, according to their description, is supposed to be Captain Connolly. Later dates from Trebizond, to the 31st of December, mention that these reports had been confirmed by other persons arriving there from Bokhara on their pilgrimage to Mecca, and who had left Bokhara between five and six months previous. Mr. Wolff had reached Erzeroum *on foot* from Trebizond, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

SIDE-BOARD APPENDICITIES.—Under the fanciful paper published as the Allegory as a copy of the sign-board of an itinerant showman: "*A Rattel Snaicke too be Shoed.*—This litsry off this snaick is as as follors: hee was ketcht on tung mounting buy a gipsen woman, which as he naturely, being sicks yer cuild and very wenumous; he is now in a hocks and cant hirtne boddy, which is much better than too bee running wild, cause he cant want to eat nothun. Admittance is sickpents for them what pleese to pay it, and thrippents for them what dont; a libberall reduckshon for fammeleez. For more particklers pleese to cawl on Old Dick. T. N.—Take notiss it was the poore man and not the snaick that had a large fammely."

The Hon. Captain George Grey, R.N., who obtained leave from the Admiralty to come from Gibraltar to see his venerable and noble father, Earl Grey, has resumed his command of the Belvidera, stationed at Gibraltar.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)

GOSLIN V. CORNY.

This was an action of libel. Sir Thomas Wilde and Mr. Huggins conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Hill appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff had been formerly in the employ of the defendant, a timber merchant, at Preston, as a sub-overlooker, on the Preston Railway, and had become indebted to him in a sum of money, which, being unable to pay, the defendant, it was alleged, wrote a letter to the editor of the *Hue and Cry Gazette*, enclosing an advertisement, charging the plaintiff as having absconded, and imputed to him fraud. The advertisement subsequently appeared in the *Gazette*, and the plaintiff was apprehended in London, but, on being taken before the magistrate, no person appeared to make a charge, and he was discharged. The defendant denied that the letter containing the advertisement was in his handwriting, and the whole question in the cause rested upon whether it was so or not. The evidence was conflicting on that subject, some of the witnesses affirming and others denying that the defendant had written the letter.—His Lordship left the jury to decide the point, after having retired for a short time, found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, £200.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN V. HENRY KING, EMILY ANN BIRCH, AND AUGUSTA BIRCH.

This was a prosecution against the parties for a conspiracy to defraud a number of tradesmen under false pretences. The scheme was this, for Mrs. Birch to order a great many goods of the most valuable kind from many different tradesmen—honouring in this way several dealers in one sort of goods with her profitable custom—to name a future, yet not very distant day for payment, and then before that day arrived to have the goods swept off by executions issued at the suit of King and the defendant Dorcas Phillips. The creditor of King was to be in respect of money alleged to have been lent by him to Mrs. Birch. In the months of November and December, 1841, and January and February, 1842, was Mrs. Birch employed in carrying these schemes into effect. She went to various tradesmen, she ordered goods of an expensive description, consisting of plate, jewellery, wine, upholstery, pianofortes (for she had two of them at a time), furniture, one from each of two eminent makers), and thus she accumulated in her house property to the amount of about £3,500. The goods had been ordered in from about December, 1841, to February, 1842. The time appointed for the payment was April. Just before that time arrived two executions were put into the house of Mrs. Birch—one at the suit of King, for £2,135, and the other at the suit of Dorcas Phillips, for £500. The latter named Mr. Jesson, who was not on his trial, had kept a low lodging-house in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. The principal conspirator, King, who is a solicitor, resided in chambers in Verulam-buildings, and the Birches had a splendid mansion in Grosvenor-place. A fiat of bankruptcy was issued against Emily Ann Birch (who was the widow of a coachmaker in Long Acre) whilst the sheriff's officer was in possession, but the most valuable goods had been removed, and from each of two eminent makers, and thus she accumulated in her house property to the amount of about £3,500. The goods had been ordered in from about December, 1841, to February, 1842. The time appointed for the payment was April. Just before that time arrived two executions were put into the house of Mrs. Birch—one at the suit of King, for £2,135, and the other at the suit of Dorcas Phillips, for £500. The latter named Mr. Jesson, who was not on his trial, had kept a low lodging-house in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. The principal conspirator, King, who is a solicitor, resided in chambers in Verulam-buildings, and the Birches had a splendid mansion in Grosvenor-place. A fiat of bankruptcy was issued against Emily Ann Birch (who was the widow of a coachmaker in Long Acre) whilst the sheriff's officer was in possession, but the most valuable goods had been removed, and from each of two eminent makers),

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(Continued rom page 88.)

without a wound—next a sudden and impetuous flood of burning enthusiasm then some indignant censure, that never became unpolished, while it was severe or else a cutting unexpected sarcasm, that was the more powerful in its effect, because it seemed no part of the nature of the man who uttered it. Last of all—but here description fails—and no written words can convey into the human thought the abounding grandeur of that glorious persuasion. I speak of the burst of majesty which concluded the first day's harangue. Full of fine vehemence—and the modulating harmony with which true eloquence has strengthens and sweetens the human voice at will—the speaker called up before the classic mind some of the dearest objects of its admiration. The spirit of old Greece, regenerating worlds with the stern example of her struggles for liberty, seemed to hover upon his lips. At once, and by that magic which passes time and space, he linked the greatness of her orators with the greatness of the orators of Ireland in an after day. Then came the tribute paid by genius to genius, as he dwelt upon names, to whose immortality his own power was even wedding him as he spoke; and, as he alluded to the places in which their orators had built up an altar, he drew a fearful and beautiful picture of the desolation of the city's deserted temples of architecture, that made the listener wonder how their ancient glory could depart. Then, rushing to a climax, which overwhelmed him with its own impetuosity, in a burst of wild, stirring, half-frenzied declamation, his voice failed him, and he sank exhausted in his seat. The next day he resumed, and concluded his oration; and it will be long before its greatness and beauty can pass away from the memory of the Irish heart. The speech elicited from a gentleman here the following impromptu, of which the *Monitor* has kindly given me a copy, which will enable you to publish it in London as early as it will appear in Dublin:—

IMPROMPTU ON THE SPEECH OF MR. WHITESIDE, Q.C.

I.

He spoke at first as one who would prepare
His pathway unto glory, and the voice
Persuasive, sweet and sonorous—sounded there
The herald of his soul. If worlds rejoice
When all he said is gathered up by Fame,
Garner'd within her temple and laid by
As the fair garnish of an honor'd name
Brought proudly up to feed posterity—
There will be few who grasp the mighty span
Of that all-mighty speech—who then will dream
Of the fair calm which that great storm began,
Ere god-like genius kindled with its theme!

II.

He spoke again—he was a playful child
Pattering with bubbles by the cheerful till,
Yet sporting forth his humour while he smiled,
And as he pattered waking laughter still.
Anon, the child grows manhood—and his wit
Revels triumphant in the early brain,
Until the crowd are shaking as they sit,
And roll his joyous laughter back again.
When quick he springs to manhood then his joke
Wears the keen edge which friends and foes all feel:
And while the latter wish he had not spoke
They, bleeding, own the polish of the steel!

III.

He spoke at last—less as a man than God—
For god-like thoughts fell proudly from his tongue,
And Age's wisdom inspiration brought
To crown the warmth of what was bright and young!
He trampled upon tyranny—a flood
Of very liberty pours from his lips—
Hurls down the throne, whose Stygian sea is blood—
And blasts the being of the wretch who sips!
Lifts the great heart of man with every word—
Raises the soul, and thrills the mortal frame
Until exhaustion sheaths the mental sword,
And it could be die—'twere in the arms of Fame!

I have thus gone out of my way upon the subject of Mr. Whiteside's speech as a matter of simple justice, which I think he emphatically deserves but, as I may be deemed enthusastic, it is as well to say that I have no personal knowledge of that distinguished gentleman, and speak of him only upon the impressions which his own genius evoked.

Mr. M'Donagh, from whom much was expected—but who felt the disadvantage of following his eloquent colleague—made many points in the line of the defence he adopted, and is generally considered to have added to his reputation at the bar by the display of his talent upon this occasion. Mr. Henn followed, and his was great eloquence; of a quiet order, but full of a mother humour and pleasantry which kept the court in a roar. His apology for the "concatenation of ideas" which made him call a certain magistrate a Dogberry, because the trial reminded him of "Much Ado about Nothing," was in its manner exquisitely droll, and his—"Counsel says the Attorney-General; Sedition, more blandly utters the mild Solicitor; flat Burglary, says Brewster!" got up such a shout in court as no English justice-hall ever echoed. The more sensible and grave portions of his arguments were also powerfully put, and I cannot be wrong in adding my testimony to the general opinion that Henn is one of the brightest ornaments of the Irish bar.

Apropos of that shout of laughter of which I have just been speaking, it may not be amiss to state that there is a general spirit of indecorum pervading the conduct of the Irish courts, always excepting Sir Edward Sugden's and the Recorder's. It is nothing to stop a judge in the middle of a speech from the bench, with an "I beg your pardon, my lord"—and the utterance of a contrary opinion—and really, I have seen some of such interruptions assume almost the nature of a wrangle. On Saturday night, when it was known that O'Connell was to speak on Sunday, an application was made by one of the *junior* bar (the witty Mr. Holmes, a gentleman above *sixty*), on the part of the class he represented, to have them admitted in their wigs and gowns into the same gallery with the public; and will it be believed that upon this occasion, the High Sheriff was made to speak—and two of the Judges delivered grave opinions before the Court announced its decision. It was as indecrous and contemptible an exhibition as I ever beheld. The High Sheriff, with something of the insolence of office, said that the junior bar gave him more trouble than all the rest of the community, and there were Irish whispers that the said bar intended to notice the expression in another way! I shall send you a separate letter about O'Connell's speech.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

At five minutes past ten the Court sat, the traversers and jury being in punctual attendance. Mr. Whiteside rose, but the Lord Chief Justice having requested him not to commence for a moment or two, he resumed his seat. After a short pause his lordship intimated that the proceeding day, the persons who sat in the gallery indulged in much cheering, and which occasioned considerable noise. Certainly the cheering was due to the distinguished leaders of Mr. Whiteside's bar, as there was a great deal of impropriety and indecorum committed, the Court would then observe that it would not allow the repetition of such conduct. Those, therefore, who had a desire to signify either approbation or disapbation must do it elsewhere; but in the court neither should be allowed. Having apologised to the learned gentleman for the interruption, he directed him to proceed.

Mr. Whiteside then resumed his address, and throughout sustained the high strain of eloquence which so much interested and delighted his auditory on the previous day. He commenced by adverting to that charge in the indictment which imputed to the traversers the design of bringing the courts of law into disrepute, and establishing courts of their own in their place. He maintained that the system which they endeavoured to found was purely one of arbitration, or a settlement of disputes in a friendly way, without referring them to the recognized tribunals. Was there anything criminal in that? Why, Christianity commended it—moralists approved of it—and the law itself lent it its sanction. To prove the two first of these propositions he quoted Paley and St. Paul; and for testimony to the third, he cited several law authorities and acts of Parliament. So much for the crime of not going to law, and providing means for the people to make those amicable settlements of their disputes which were sanctioned by such high authority. The traversers were charged with using too much freedom in commenting on a speech delivered by her Majesty in Parliament; but in the exercise of this liberty they were encouraged by usage and principle; by principle, for it was quite constitutional to consider a royal speech as that of the Minister; and by usage, as precedents without number were to be found on the subject. He would select two as examples—one from the *Morning Post*, published in 1839, and another from an evening journal of the same period. These journals published comments on the Queen's speech in answer to the address of the House of Lords on the education question, and bold and unsparing as they were, no prosecution was ever thought of against those writers, either for libel or conspiracy. Again, it was imputed to the traversers as something sacrilegious that they contemplated the repealing of an act of Parliament which was declared to be permanent, perpetual, and almost irrevocable. But there was no immortality in such matters. The Act of Union itself had repealed other Acts which were in their time just as much pronounced to be "for all generations." To say, therefore, now, that the act of Union was irrevocable would be to cut away its very foundation on which it rested. It was curious that one of the traversers had exposed himself to the attack of the Attorney-General for asserting that her Majesty could issue writs to summon a Parliament in Ireland on her own mere authority for presuming to carry the power of the Crown too far. But this prerogative was asserted by most writers on the subject—by Mr. Chitty, among others—and had never been taken away by any express act of Parliament. The learned gentleman next took up the topic of the neglect of the Government to take exception to the conduct of the traversers in detail, and contrasted their quiet acquiescence in the meeting at Donnybrook with their fiery declaration at the intended assembling at Clontarf. He treated this point with great vivacity, and produced infinite merriment by the occasional fencing with which he mingled his graver discussion and vacuity of the Government at one time, as their sudden bit of vigour and resolution beyond the occasion at another.

The following passage created great amusement:—

From March to October the traversers had, according to the indictment, been publishing seditious intelligence to rebellion. Two years had that Court, and yet the Attorney-General had brought forward no prosecutions against any one of those publications now called seditious and criminal. No, during all that time had the factitious calm of the constituted elegis and now that the mischief was done, he comes forward with his idle complaints. The jury would recollect what had been the evasive answer of the Minister to the question of Lord Roseleyn. Could he not, with his great majority, have put down the mischief long since by a short Act of Parliament. The learned counsel continued—nothing of the kind was done—Parliament broke up—the Lord Lieutenant leaves for England—the Chancellor wanders to the banks of the Thames to muse on the law—the noble Secretary seeks, in some lonely dell, to lose the recollection of Irish wickedness, or Irish folly. The Attorney-General soon joins him, and the learned Solicitor is left at home with the unagreeable anticipations of the future. (Laughter.) The Prime Minister goes to Drayton, his colleagues join him, and Ireland is left to go headlong to destruction by means of this horrible consequence. The Donnybrook meeting takes place—a black cloud hangs on the mountain—the political horizon becomes overcharged, and a dangerous activity succeeds an equally dangerous inaction. Couriers are flying here and there, to summon the functionaries to their Irish post of danger. (Laughter.)—sedition! Where is the Lord Lieutenant? Illegality! Where is the Chancellor? Political expediency Where is the noble Secretary for Ireland? (Loud laughter.) They assess! I believe that the Attorney-General would have seen wandering by the sea shore, straining their eyes to the coast of England, and were heard to exclaim—

"Ye gods, annihilate both time and space,
And make two *lingers* happy."

(Continued laughter.) They come! they come! the Privy Council is summoned, but I cannot tell what passed in that august assemblage, that must be reserved for some Robertson or Gibbon of future days, but I can tell what was done—that was nothing—the do-nothing prevailed. The members separated, having done nothing, and went home with the happy consciousness of having done their duty. (A laugh.) Soon, however, they rise like giants refreshed with wine, they reassemble, and a proclamation is issued at three o'clock in the day to put down a meeting called for next morning, and for which at that moment men were on their march from all parts of the country. The commander-in-chief receives his orders to march on Conquer-hill, cannon are planted, bayonets are fixed, and forth march the army, with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war—

"Oh, it was a glorious sight to see
The march of England's chivalry."

(Laughter.) The advanced guard pushed on, and seized Aldborough-house—the Pigeon-house bristled with cannon terrible to behold—continued laughter in which the Bench fully partictepated)—and the Commander-in-Chief did as much as could have been expected from Julius Cæsar under similar circumstances. Attended by a brilliant staff, he rode to Conquer-hill, and planted himself under it with all that had been done, and then—went home and dined. Oh, there never was such a triumph since Brian Borolhme got his bright sword upon his giant thigh, and smote the invaders. (Laughter.) The learned counsel continued—But to be serious, was such conduct consistent with justice? Was that a line of policy to make a Government respected? Was it not, on the contrary, vacillating and inconsistent? Downpatrick passed over and Clontarf put down, how were the people to understand such conduct? The mischief had been allowed to accumulate until the last moment, and then how puerile the manner taken to counteract it. He told the jury that if they convicted his client they convicted the Government; if they acquitted his client the Government would stand acquitted also.

His next topic was the seditious ministrelsy and inflammatory writings of the *Nation*, which he justified by the sentiments of Mr. Thomas Moore—by the writings of Taylor, Southey, and Sir Walter Scott himself. In fine, he treated the prosecution as an infringement of the right of free discussion, and wound up one of the most splendid displays of forensic talent, eloquence, and learning, ever heard within the hall of the Four Courts of Dublin, by the following impassioned and beautiful apostrophe, which, although pressed for space, we cannot do any thing like the magnificence of its delivery:—

A nation's rights are involved in the issue—a nation's liberties are at stake. What won—what preserves—the precious privileges you possess? The exercise of the right of political discussion—free, untrammelled, bold. The laws which wisdom framed—the institutions struck out by patriotism, learning, and valour—can they preserve the springs of freedom fresh and pure? No! Destroy the right of free discussion, and you dry up the sources of your freedom. By the same means by which your liberties were won can they alone be increased or defended. Quarrel not with the partial evils free discussion creates, nor seek to contract the enjoyment of that greatest privilege within the narrow limits timid men prescribe. With the passing mischiefs of its extravagance contrast the prodigious blessings it has heaped on man. Free discussion aroused the human mind from the torpor of ages, taught it to think, and shook the throne of ignorance and darkness. Free discussion gave to Europe the Reformation, which it has been taught to believe the mightiest event in the history of the human race, illuminating the world with the radiant light of spiritual truth. Say is shine with steady and increasing splendour! Free discussion gave to England the Revolution, abolished tyranny, swept away the monstrous abuses it rears, and established the liberties under which we live. Free discussion, since that glorious epoch, has not only preserved, but purified, our constitution, improved our laws, reduced our punishments, and extended its wholesome influence to every portion of our political system. The spirit of inquiry it creates has revealed the secrets of nature, explained the wonders of creation, leading the knowledge of the stupendous works of God. Arts, civilization, freedom, pure religion, are its noble realities. Would you undo the labours of science, extinguish literature, stop the efforts of genius, restore ignorance, bigotry, barbarism—then put down free discussion, and you have accomplished all. Savage conquerors, in the blindness of their ignorance, have scattered and destroyed the intellectual treasures of a great antiquity. Those who make war on the rights of free and free discussion, without their ignorance, imitate their fury. They may check the expression of some thought, which might, if uttered, redeem the liberties or increase the happiness of man. The insidious assailants of his great prerogative of intellectual beings, by the cover under which they advance, conceal the character of their assault upon the liberties of the human race. They seem to admit the liberty to discuss, blame only its extravagance, pronounce hollow praise the most artful assailant of a nation's rights—he declares friendship while he wages war, and professes affection for the thing he hates. State prosecutions, if you believe them, are ever the fastest friends of freedom. They tell you peace is disturbed, order broken, by the excesses of turbulent and seditious demagogues. No doubt there might be a seeming peace—a deathlike stillness by repressing the feelings and passions of men. So in the fairest portions of Europe this cry has been peace, and order, and submission, under paternal despotisms, ecclesiastical and civil. That peace springs from terror—that submission from ignorance—that silence from despair. Who dares discuss, when with discussion and by discussion tyranny must perish? Compare the stillness of despotism with the healthful animation, the natural warmth, the bold language, the proud bearing, which spring from freedom and the consciousness of its possession. Which will you prefer? Insult not the dignity of manhood by supposing that contentment of the heart can exist under despotism. There may be degrees in its severity, and also degrees in the sufferings of its victims. Terrible the dangers which lurk beneath the calm surface of despotic power. The movements of the oppressed will, at times, disturb the tyrant's tranquillity, and warn him their day of vengeance and of triumph may be nigh. But in these happy countries the safety of the people consists in freedom of discussion. Partial evils in all systems of political governments there must be; but their worst effects are obviated when their cause is sought for, discovered, considered, discussed. Militia and bayonets are artificial truth, in language as instructive as his sublimest verse:—"For this is not the liberty which we can hope, that no grievances ever should arise in the commonwealth—that let no man in this world expect, but when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty obtained that wise men look for." Suffer the complaints of the Irish people to be freely heard. You want the power to have them speedily reformed. Their case to-day may be yours to-morrow. Preserve the right of free discussion as you would cling to life. Combat error with argument, misrepresentation by fact, falsehood with truth. "For who knows not," saith the same great writer, "that truth is strong, next to the Almighty. One needs no policies nor stratagems to make her victorious—these are the shifts error uses against her power." If this demand for a native Parliament rest on a delusion, dispel that delusion by the omnipotence of truth. Why do you love—why do other nations honour England? Are you are they dazzled by her naval or military glories, the splendour of her literature, her sublime discoveries in science, her boundless wealth, her almost incredible labours in every work of art and skill? No: you love her—you cling to England, because she has been for ages past the seat of free discussion, and therefore the home of rational freedom, and the hope of oppressed men throughout the world. Under the laws of England it is our happiness to live. They breathe the spirit of liberty and reason. Emulate this day the great virtues of English men—their love of fairness—their immoveable independence, and the sense of justice rooted in their nature. These are the virtues which qualify jurors to decide the rights of their fellow-citizens. Deserted by these, of what avail the tribunal of a jury? It is worthless as the human body when the living soul has fled. Prove to the accused, from whom perchance you widely differ in opinion—whose liberties and fortunes are in your hands—that you are there not to persecute but to save. Believe me you will not secure the true interests of England by leaning too severely on your countrymen. They say to their English brethren, and with truth, "We have been in your side whenever danger was to be faced and honour won. The scorching sun of the East and the pestilence of the West we have endured to spread your commerce, to extend your empire, to uphold your glory. The bones of our countrymen whitened the fields of Spain, of Portugal, of France. Fighting your battles they fell—in a nobler cause they could not. We have helped to gather your imperishable laurels—we have helped to win your immortal triumphs. Now, in time of peace, we ask you to restore that Parliament you planted here with your laws and language, uprooted in a dismal period of our history, in the moment of your power—our devotions, our weakness,

CHILLINGHAM BULL SHOOTING.—DRAWN BY MR. T. LANDSEER.

CHILLINGHAM WILD CATTLE.

Considerable interest has, of late, been excited by a statement in the Newcastle journals, that the park of Chillingham was to be despoiled of its glory and boast. It appears that a writ of execution had been directed to the Sheriff of Northumberland, to bring to the hammer this celebrated race of cattle, so long the exclusive property of the Earls of Tankerville. We are, however, happy to find the following paragraph in the *Tyne Mercury* of Tuesday last.

The anticipated sale of this noble park has fortunately not taken place. The wild cattle have been successfully claimed by Lord Tankerville, as heir to one of the estate and consequently personal property of the Earls of Tankerville. The deer-sale will, therefore, also be set aside, and no Tuesday last were put up at the following prices:—The red deer, in one lot, at £60, and the fallow deer at £50. There was, however, not a single offer made, and the sale did not proceed.

The Chillingham cattle have long been as much an object of curiosity to strangers visiting this country as many of our national monuments; and Sir Walter Scott, in his interesting notes to the "Bride of Lammermoor," has added to the celebrity of this noble race of Northumbrian cattle. They are stated, by Leslie, to have inhabited the great Caledonian forest in ancient times, and, more recently, they have been found in other localities. In the park of Chillingham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, near Alnwick, these cattle have been carefully preserved in their pristine purity. They are described in "Bewick's Quadrupeds;" but we prefer the more recent account, communicated by Mr. I. Hindmarch, to the British Association, in 1838. They are, he stated, pre-eminently, all the characteristics of wild animals, they hide their young, feed at night, basking or sleeping during the day; they are fierce when pressed, but generally very timid. They, however, very much in different seasons of the year, and according to the manner in which they are approached. In summer, for instance, they are, for several weeks, scarcely to be seen; and, on the slightest appearance of any human being, they retire into the wood. On the other hand, in winter they go down for food into the inner park; and, being in constant contact with the people, will almost let them come among them, particularly if on horseback. Their usual mode of retreat is to get up slowly, set off in a walk, then in a trot, and afterwards in a gallop. In form they are gracefully shaped: short legs, straight back, thin skin, and horns of very fine texture; some of the bulls are of cream-colour, and they have a peculiar cry, more like that of a wild beast than of ordinary cattle. They have also all the marks of high breeding, and some of its defects. When they come down to the inner park, which they do at stated hours, they move like a regiment of cavalry in single file, the bulls leading the van, and as they retreat, the bulls also bringing up the rear. There were, at the time Mr. Hindmarch wrote, in the herd at Chillingham park, about 80 cattle, viz., 25 bulls, 30 cows, and 15 steers, of various ages. The eyes, the eye-lashes, and the tips of the horns, are black. The bulls have no mane, but a little coarse hair; and they fight for supremacy, until a few of the most powerful subdue the others. The calves are at their greatest value months, and when first born are hidden in some sequestered spot for a week or ten days, to which the mothers go twice or thrice a-day to give them milk. Should any one approach the calves they clap their heads to the ground, and lie in the form of a bow. They seldom live more than eight or nine years. The weight is said to reach from 30 to 40 stones, and the oxen are stated to feed heavier, approaching near to the Lancashire breed, the horns being long and beautifully turned.

The flesh of the Chillingham cattle is good and succulent, when they are killed in condition, which must be done by shooting them like deer: the beef is finely marbled, and of excellent flavour. The olden mode of killing these cattle was, according to the account in Bewick's work, perhaps, the only modern remains of the grandeur of ancient hunting. On notice being given that a wild bull would be killed on a certain day, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood came armed with guns, &c., sometimes to the amount of 100 horse, and 400 or 500 feet, who stood upon walls, or got into trees, while the horsemen rode off the bull from the rest of the herd, until he stood at bay, when a marksman dismounted and shot. At some of these huntings, twenty or thirty shots were fired before he was subdued! On such occasions, the bleeding victim grew desperately furious from the smarting of his wounds, and the shouts of savage joy that were echoing from every side; but, from the number of accidents that happened, this dangerous mode has been little practised of late years. Bewick engraved the Chillingham breed most accurately: indeed, it was his masterpiece of wood-engraving, and measured 9½ by 7 inches.

The annexed engraving is from a valuable drawing by Mr. Thomas Landseer: it represents the mode of killing the Chillingham, as at present practised; the bull is fatally wounded, and just turning on the dogs in the last agonies of despair.

CONDORS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

CONDORS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The annexed sketch is a spirited representation of condors which have been recently added to the fine collection of this class of birds, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Two of the three are males, and are considered to be upwards of twenty years old. They are all remarkably large, and, probably, the most splendid specimens that have ever reached this country alive: they measure four feet in length, and from eleven to twelve feet across the wings, which must be nearly the maximum size; as the largest specimen of whose dimensions we have any accurate statement was the one preserved in the Leverian Museum, which measured thirteen feet one inch from wing to wing.

These proportions, although considerable, do not at all realize the exaggerated notions generally entertained of the immense size and power of the bird that carried away the Peruvian hero, Rolla, in his talons; but it is with the condor as with the human inhabitants of Patagonia, and many other objects of natural history—the more they are examined the more does the estimate of their size diminish.

The condor is found throughout the whole range of the Cordilleras, along the south-west coast of South America, from the Straits of Magellan to the Rio Negro, in lat. 41, four degrees which locality the specimens were brought. Their habitations are almost invariably on overhanging ledges of high and perpendicular cliffs, where they both sleep and breed, sometimes in pairs, but frequently in colonies of twenty or thirty together. They make no nest, but lay two large white eggs on a surface of bare rock: the Chilenos say that they breed but once in two years. The young ones cannot use their wings for flight until many months after birth, being covered only, during that time, with a blackish down like that of a gosling. They remain on the same cliff where they were hatched long after having acquired the full power of flight, roosting and hunting in company with the parent birds. Their food consists of guanacos, deer, cattle, and other animals that have either died, or have been killed by the pumas. The condors may often times be seen at a great height, soaring over a certain spot in the most graceful spires and circles. If they glide down and then suddenly all rise together, the Chileno knows that it is the puma, which, watching the carcass, has sprung out to drive away the robbers. Besides feeding on carrion, the condors will frequently attack young goats and lambs. Hence, the shepherd dogs are trained, the moment the enemy pass over, to run out, and, looking upwards, to bark violently. The Chilenos destroy and catch great numbers. Two methods are used: one is to place a carcass within an enclosure of sticks on a level piece of ground, and when the condors are gorged, to clap up on horseback to the entrance, and thus inclose them; for when this bird has not space to run, it cannot give its body sufficient momentum to rise from the ground. The second method is to mark the trees in which, frequently to the number of five or six, they roost together, and then at night to climb up and noose them. They are such heavy sleepers that this is by no means a difficult task.

The condor, like all the vulture tribe, discovers his food from a great distance; the body of an animal is frequently surrounded by a dozen or more of them, almost as soon as it has dropped dead, although five minutes before there was not a single bird in view. Whether this power is to be attributed to the keenness of his olfactory, or his visual organs, is a matter still in dispute; although it is believed, from a minute observation of its habits in confinement, to be rather to its quickness of sight.

The presence of this fine group gives much additional interest to the aviary of rapacious birds at the Gardens.

THE FIRST SNOW-BALL!

Dexterâ——jaculatus.—Hor.

The flow'rs ne'er lov'd the genial spring—
The happy birds ne'er spread a wing
Upon the gentle winds that bring
The summer months around,
With fonder joy than youthful Mirth
Doth hail the snow-emantled earth
The first time it is found!

The dusky sons of Afric's shore,
In wild saltation love not more
The saccharine to tumble o'er,
In islands Western far,
Than urchins here delight at home,
With what old Plato calls the foam
Of clouds, to make a war!

Beyond gun-powder it hath claims:—
It is *snow-matter* where it aims—
For if it hurt, it seldom maims
Like t'other deadly thing—
E'en "paper pellets of the brain"
Have often caus'd severer pain
Than snow-balls, though they sting!

Sting?—ay!—full many a wight we've seen,
Who for a time had champion been
Upon the white-enshrouded green,
Laid low by one fell shot—
And seem'd as sore as if he lost
A battle to the Nation's cost,
Though Patriot he was not!

But let us hope this gelid fray
Will soon to warmer sports give way,
And Spring lead in the flow'ry May!
We would not hasten Time—
But Frost and Rain and Hail and Snow,
And noisy winds that threat'ning blow
Are not the things we'd rhyme!

We'd sing of Violets and flow'rs
That spring to meet the April show'rs—
Of rosy hedges—myrtle bow'rs
Where wooing birds collect.—
Snow-drops to snow-balls we prefer,
But, gentle reader! don't infer
The latter we neglect!

"SNOW-BALLING."—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT.

This new institution is designed to combine the comforts of a club with the beneficial and intellectual objects of a literary institution, and to infuse into both the elegances of private society by the introduction of the ladies to a share of those privileges, hitherto enjoyed exclusively by men. The members of the institute having increased beyond the expectations of its early friends, and already exceeding a thousand in number, the evening of Friday, the 2nd inst., was fixed for its opening;—his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of the Institute, having signified his intention to honour the meeting by his presence on that occasion. Taking warning from the greatly embarrassed condition of other somewhat similar establishments, the Committee have wisely avoided incurring, at present, the heavy expense of a new building, and they have succeeded in adapting the house which they have taken in George-street, Hanover-square, to the purposes of the Society. The lower floor contains a library and a reading-room, the former numbering 3000 volumes of standard works; and the latter is supplied with the newspapers and periodicals of our own and foreign lands, both fitted up with every regard to the comfort and convenience of the members, without neglecting the elegance of their appearance. The upper floor consists of three spacious drawing-rooms, one of which is opened daily for the accommodation of the members, while the rest are reserved for the *soirées*. Two of these apartments are fitted up in crimson and gold, and furnished in the Louis Quatorze style, with crimson velvet ottomans and rich damask curtains; the folding doors being richly gilt, and the archway supported by Corinthian columns, elaborately decorated with ornaments of white and gold. The front room is lined with French tapestry and brown watered hangings. The whole of the apartments are loaded with elegant and costly furniture—chandeliers, pedestals, vases, velvet tables, carvings, and pier glasses—each item arresting the attention for some novel and fanciful design. In the refreshment room, hung with blue damask, there are pictures after Watteau; and in the vestibules and galleries are busts of Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Walter Scott, the Duke of Wellington, and other worthies.

On Friday evening the announcement of His Royal Highness's intended presence drew together a large concourse of the members, numbering about 800, of whom a large proportion were ladies; and the effect of the elegantly dressed crowd in the brilliantly lighted rooms was pleasing in the extreme. In order to add to the gratification of the visitors, the drawing-rooms were hung with beautiful works of art, lent to the Institute, either for the season or for the evening, among which Mr. Pickersgill's exquisite painting of "The Persian Mother," Mr. Prout's marine scenery, and Mr. Warren's "Sermon on the Mount," were seen to no disadvantage beside the works of Raphael, Correggio, Guido, Murillo, Vandervelde, Zurburan, Teniers, and Janet, which decorated the walls.

About nine o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived, and was received by Mr. Buckingham, the Resident Director of the Institute; and by the members of the Board of Direction, by whom the Prince was accompanied during his stay. After inspecting the library,

OPENING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.

his Royal Highness passed through the drawing-room, and visited the adjoining building, in which two spacious dining-rooms are provided for the exclusive use of the members: and having thus viewed every portion of the building—with the arrangements of which his Royal Highness was pleased to express great satisfaction—the Prince returned to the drawing-room, where some vocal and instrumental music was performed by Madame Dulcken, Signor and Madame F. Lablache, M. Benedict, Miss E. Birch, and Messrs. Goodban, Ellen, Richardson, Rendigle, and Garrett.

Shortly after ten o'clock his Royal Highness departed, graciously conveying to the Directors his satisfaction at the proceedings of the evening.

His Royal Highness was habited in elegant evening costume: a black coat, with the star of the Order of the Garter, the blue ribbon crossing a white waistcoat, and the Garter at the knee; and the Order of the Golden Fleece suspended by a red ribbon

The members remained a short time after the departure of the Prince, and at about half-past eleven the assembly separated, having thus successfully ushered into existence an Institute, the rapid advance of which in public favour is a sufficient testimony to the excellence of the principles on which it is based.

In the suite of the Prince were the Marquis of Exeter, Lord George Lennox, and Colonel Wylde; and among the other noble and distinguished guests we observed the Earl of Devon, the President of the Institute, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord James Stuart, M.P., Lord W. Lennox, Colonel Sir E. Codrington, Lord Courtenay, M.P., Sir Geo. Staunton, Bart., M.P., his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the Brazilian and Sicilian Ministers, Mr. Fickersgill, Mr. Behnes, and many individuals of high distinction in the literary world.

Amongst the various works of art exhibited during the evening, was a bust of Espartero, by Mr. Jones, of Cannon Row, which was the object of general admiration. The presence of the original afforded a severe test of the merits of the artist, which greatly enhanced the value of his contribution.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(Continued from page 91.)

incidents scarcely covered by a period of nine or ten months. The memory fails to recal all those circumstances brought in evidence, and the judgment to distinguish what is important from what is not so. It was hard to say what the true question really was. Its entire strength seemed to consist in the cabalistic word "conspiracy." There was a legal definition given of it, which declared it to consist in seeking what was unlawful, or what was lawful by unlawful means. These were like two hooks to one line; but as to the second branch he could not admit it. Conspiracy was not to be spait out by casual circumstances.

My lord (and the honourable and learned gentleman), I submit that there should be an agreement to constitute a conspiracy, and not such an agreement as is made in that way before the world—not an agreement which is made, for instance, in the presence of the law officers of the Crown, of the learned Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, or of her Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law. You see the absurdity, gentlemen, of calling such an agreement a conspiracy; is it indeed, common sense? Is it to be endured by rational men that we should be told that such an agreement is a conspiracy? But when was the agreement made, or how, or where, was it made? We are in the winter season, or in summer, in spring, or in autumn? Was it on a holiday, or a week day? What was the hour, or day, or week, or year, on which it was entered into? Who was it that proposed it, or who seconded it? Gentlemen, I appeal to your common sense and reason, and ask you to place yourselves in my position, and to suppose that you address a Catholic jury, as I address you, and would you not feel—I will not call it indignation—but would you not laugh to scorn the idea that such a jury should find you guilty of "conspiracy" under such circumstances? There is not the slightest evidence before you of any connection which would be required in the crime of conspiracy. I do not know whether I am correct in having been present at the formation of the conspiracy; but, surely, if so, some time ought to have been pointed out, that I might have the benefit of an *alibi*. I could make it out (Laughter.) But here, my lord, there is a spread over so much time, and in so indefinite a way, that I should only take it as a toss-up whether or not I was present on the occasion. Was the agreement in writing, or was it a parole one? Really, gentlemen, if an agreement was arrived at supported by such evidence, and that you were to try the case, if there were even no more than a £10 contract at stake, I ask you, could you find a verdict that the contract existed? It is not here a £10 contract at stake, but the liberty of the subject is contested, your honest view of the case will be, that if a conspiracy exists, it must be proved and if not proved, that it does not exist. The Attorney-General, in good sooth, leaves it to your imagination to discover what this conspiracy was. A conspiracy ought to be a reality, but he leaves it altogether to you to imagine it. I do not speak in any disparagement of his talents. I admit that he has shown much talent, and much ingenuity and industry in having thrown this conspiracy. He occupied eleven hours—eleven mortal hours in his statement, yet in what part of it did he tell you where the conspiracy existed? Wait, said he, till I come to the close; and when he got to the close, he said, no, no, not the beginning—go through the whole of it, and find out the conspiracy the best way you can. It is not with any affectation that I say it, but if any one could have found out the proofs of a conspiracy existing, he would be the most astonished man in the court. If he did take eleven hours to throw into your box, for you to find out that there was a conspiracy, the *Pilot*, *Nation*, and *Freeman*. Read them, says he; it is good enough for you; make out the conspiracy, if you can, out of the materials I have thus given. I remember once, on the Munster circuit, the celebrated Egan was defending a case which was stated by a Mr. Hoare, a gentleman of a dark appearance, who made a very strong speech. Egan, in reply to this speech, by the way, he was sure of his jury, which is an excuse I want—said, "I am sure you will not be led away by the dark oblivion of a brow" (a laugh). Why Egan, said some one to him, "that is nonsense; why did you say so." "To be sure it is," was his reply; but isn't it good enough for a jury" (laughter)? So eleven hours is good enough for you. Gentlemen, it is monstrous—it is criminally monstrous—to say that that is a conspiracy which takes eleven hours to develope it. Hardy was tried for constructive treason, and to celebrate his acquittal, an anniversary was held. When the health of one of the jurors was drunk, one of the jurors not much acquainted with public speaking, made a speech. He said, "Mr. Chairman, I tell you I acquitted Hardy because Lord Eldon (then Sergeant Scott) took eleven hours to state the case; eight or nine days giving evidence: and I know that no man would be really guilty of treason, when so many words were used to tell it, and such a long time to prove it (a laugh). I have made up my mind to convict a man of high treason when the case is proved; but I won't help an Attorney-General to manufacture newspapers in order to make out a case" (a laugh). The case was one exactly in point. If a conspiracy existed, the Attorney-General would not have taken an hour, or half an hour to prove it; it would have stripped it of its garbage—(he would, as a barrister, (for though I am not in my wig and gown, I will stand up for the bar still), have stated a plain case to the jury—he would have laid his hand on it, he would have shown you when, where, how, and where the men were at the time, the acts, the circumstances; but he leaves it all to yourselves; it is good enough for you (a laugh).

The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that the Attorney-General had disappointed public expectation in not being able to show any facts or incidents connected with this charge which were not previously perfectly well known. What had become of all that was deep, dark, and dangerous, which it was insinuated would be brought to light on this trial? Where were all the "Green Boons and chimeras dire?" Nothing of the kind was disclosed. The prosecution was, in short, a purely Ministerial one, and the question raised was one between the present Ministers, who were going to enlarge their franchises, and the Whigs, who promised much and did very little. And now as to the evidence, what did it bring to light? There were every temptation to men to exaggerate, to falsify, or betray; but nothing was betrayed, for the simplest reason in the world, because there was nothing to betray. Would the jury believe that he (Mr. O'Connell) had entered into a public conspiracy? He had refused the high office of Master of the Rolls—it was a question if he had not also refused that of Chief Baron—and would the jury believe that, after this, he could have the cruelty, the folly, to enter into a conspiracy of this kind? They could not believe it. They must repudiate it.

The learned gentleman next alluded to the extensive combination which had been formed in England for the purpose of putting down the slave-trade, and asked why was not Wilberforce indicted for conspiracy? The venerable Clarkson was yet alive—why was he not also indicted for conspiracy? He (Mr. O'Connell) had also a share in that conspiracy, and yet nobody presumed to interfere with him. Let the jury beware of devising men into corners and the dark, and forcing them into real conspiracies—for that would be exactly what they punished such proceedings as these. He asked, if Parliamentary Reform or Catholic Emancipation would ever have been carried if it were not for great meetings and the great agitation which was got up to carry them? On one day they had held their great simultaneous meetings, and yet the Attorney-General of the time never thought of turning them into evidence of a conspiracy. Such a proceeding was reserved for the Attorney-General of the present. The Anti-Corn-law League in England held great meetings and collected money—so did the Anti-Slavery Society—and they had not been prosecuted. And was a proceedent for such a proceeding to be sent for to Ireland? In England they were safe in the integrity of the jury-box—they had an angel wing protecting them in that tribunal. Now, gentlemen, said Mr. O'Connell, addressing himself to the jury, will you not protect us as an English jury protects them? I ask no more—I will be satisfied with no less.

The learned gentleman next adverted to what he called the machinery of the evidence: it consisted of monster meetings and newspaper publications.

I admit (said Mr. O'Connell) that those meetings took place, that they were most numerously attended, and I boast of it. I ask, was there any life of man, woman, or child, or even of any animal, lost at any of those meetings? You will unanimously answer no, not one! I ask, was any man, woman, or child, struck, detained, or assaulted? And you will again answer no, not one! Any person injured? Not one! Was there any female, young or old, treated with indelicacy of speech or conduct? Not one! Was there a single shilling's worth of property destroyed or injured in any way? Not one! Oh, yes, there was. I exaggerate. A policeman who attended at Mullaghmast, in coloured clothes, swore that there was a ferocious onslaught of people from Carlow. He swore, positively, that they committed violence on some gingerbread stands. (Laughter.) Yes, exactly the amount of all the acts of violence committed at those meetings, was the overturning of a gingerbread stand. (Renewed laughter.) Now, I submit, bespeaks a foregone conclusion, for if any other act of violence had been committed, it could have been readily proved. The poor woman who suffered the loss has not complained, and the whole catalogue of mischief done to those meetings resolves itself into a "ferocious onslaught"—these were the words of the witness—upon a gingerbread stand. (Laughter.) Yes, it is ridiculous, but it is the prosecution that is so. There was no violence at those meetings, no tumult, no battery nor assault, no injury to property, no violation of good morals, or even of good manners, and is curious that not a single accident—not even a casual accident—occurred at any one of them. Yet the Attorney-General would tell us that I have infatuated the people, that I have excited them till they are ready to rebel, they whose conduct has been characterised by the absence of mischief to person or property, whose mutual courtesy has been remarkable, that not even an accident occurred at their most crowded gatherings. The grown matrons were there with their daughters, the young mothers with their infants, and such as she passed in safety through the very midst of their fearlessness and the helplessness of her infant was her best protection. Oh! it was delightful to see how the crowd gave way, and formed a rampart of protection for the mothers and the children. Yes, for the brothers and fathers of those women were there, and—to help me Heaven—no, I withdraw the solemnity of asseveration; but no more emphatic proof could have been exhibited of determination to observe peace, quietness, and perfect tranquility, than in the electrical feeling which used the mother and the nurse in the full assurance of safety, that electrical spurt of mutual kindness in whose pure atmosphere all was gentleness and courtesy. I burn boldly and proclaim, that there is not in the world another country where this could occur. The people of Ireland are oppressed and impoverished; they have been subjected to much contempt; the *Times* described them as a "filthy and felonious multitude," but I proclaim at least, that assembage no other people could such assemblages. It may be said that I am making an admission, but they have been educated to it for forty years, during the agitation for Emancipation, and subsequently during the agitation for Repeal. They have been subjected to pacific determination, which, thank Heaven, has not been ruffled in the slightest degree by anything which has occurred in this court. They abide your verdict, and though it may well disappoint them, there will be no violation of the law; no, whatever may be the fate of the man whose glory it is to have educated the people to peaceful, legal, constitutional, and continuous exertions.

The learned gentleman next commented on the character of the evidence, which consisted of publications in the newspapers; and protested against being made responsible for such productions. The Repeal Association had no newspaper organs, and gave its sanction to none of them. But, besides this, if the newspapers published libels, why were not their proprietors made responsible for them? The learned gentleman next spoke to his own political text,—"The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." He declared himself the founder and the apostle of a new sect, whose object it was to effect political changes, without touching any law, or bridling one drop of human blood.

My mottoes of peace (observed the hon. and learned gentleman) have been proved over and over again in this court. I belong to a Christian persuasion, the principle of which is, that no quantity of advantage—no quantity of profit to church or state, not even Heaven itself was permitted to be attained at the expense of any one crime; and that no sin could be justified or palliated by any amount of advantage, however considerable. My lords, it has been proved sufficiently in the newspapers—and it is not to be perfectly well known—that no man ever possessed so much of public confidence as I do. I will say "possess it." No man has so unremittingly as I have obtained the confidence of the Catholic laity of Ireland, not only those who are my party, and may look to a change for amelioration, but the Catholics of the middle classes—the higher orders, the Catholic clergy, and the Catholic episcopacy. I have obtained their confidence by the assertion of the principles which I have avowed—by the sincerity with which I have entertained and announced them. A Catholic I am, pleading before a Protestant jury, in the presence, I may say, of the monarchs of the people of the earth; and I put it to you whether you would find a verdict against your fellow-countrymen, including many Protestants of the first respectability, by any verdict which would seem to doubt for a moment the perfect sincerity of my whole life—not of my life—but of the basis of my existence—the comfort and consolation of my declining years, and my hope for a higher and more awful tribunal. You, therefore, cannot believe that I would direct, or countenance, or sanction, or encourage any intentional act inconsistent with everything that has yet occurred in my public conduct. But it is not upon these grounds alone that I rely. There have been other incidents in my political career which will enable you to form a satisfactory estimate of my intentions and sentiments. There is not one of you, gentlemen of the jury, who does not, I presume, remember the fearful system of combination which prevailed eight years ago in Dublin. It was by my single exertions that you were enabled to-day—(he dares to say it? Could I not have easily made myself popular with these conductors? I opposed them publicly—I stood alone—I opposed them at the peril of my life; and it was by the exertions of my little band in the Royal Exchange, at which many operatives differing from me in religion and politics attended, to the protection of the police. You will find, too, my perpetual opposition to Ribandism.

But no my condemnation of Ribandism been read over and over again? Have not my warnings to the people—my denunciations to the police, calling upon them to publish the proclamations which I had caused to be published to the world? and, if I were in a conspiracy, should I not have been glad to have been assisted by other conspirators? If my object and my end were iniquitous, should I not have had an advantage in that iniquity by rousing the Ribandmen upon my behalf in the various parts of Ireland? I had great influence, and I could have used it in this particular. You have the fact that I did not do so before you. It has been proved to you over and over again. My discountenancing the Riband societies is notorious—nay, more, my resistance to all secret societies in my constant denunciations of them are before the world. Take these things into your consideration, and say, if you believe in your conscience that the man is a base hypocrite who, without any worldly motive whatever, but adherence to principle, opposed and flung away all the instruments that could tarnish his cause, however useful they might be.

The learned gentleman here travelled over a great many incidents of his political life, in proof of this position. In the course of this excursion he glanced at his opposition to the Poor-law—the evidence of Mr. Bond Hughes (which he highly praised, as having been given in a manly straightforward manner) his repudiation of American slavery—his refusal of co-operation with the republicans of France—and his respect for Henry the Fifth, or whoever should be the legitimate heir to the ancient hereditary monarchy of France; his protest against the Chartists, and his having effectually prevented the Irish in England from joining them and his constant allegiance to the Sovereign. He had come to that time of life when the Queen could do nothing for him, but never had he been disrespectful to majesty; if any such expression had been attributed to him, he denounced it as a falsehood.

I have to complain here (said Mr. O'Connell with emphasis) that I have been badly treated. I mean the learned gentleman (the Attorney-General) no disrespect—I do not wish to be disrespectful—but I tell him that it is utterly false that I ever used such a word as that attributed to me of "Victoria" instead of Majesty. I disclaim, abhor, and hate—despise the man who could use such language to the Sovereign of Majesty. I have never been accused of discourtesy to the gentler sex, who form so much of our happiness; and, least of all, could I apply such terms to one who is as once our beloved Sovereign and of a sex which forms our chief source of consolation. I have detained you longer than I thought, respecting my public conduct. To you I leave it, but having to reserve the consolation of knowing, that though my means may be feeble, my talents confessedly small, and my exertions unflinching, my ardent, my enthusiastic, and burning love of Ireland and of liberty is unquenched; it is a portion of my very vitality, and forms the entire of my political interests.

Here the learned gentleman commenced a regular Repeal speech—gave a history of the Union, and went through all the topics which have made the materials of his public speeches on this question for many months past. He denied that Repeal was a bad or injurious object, and he hoped, before he sat down, to be able to prove to the satisfaction of every man in court—the neutrality of the Bench alone excepted that they should all become Repealers. This declaration excited a laugh, but the honourable and learned gentleman proceeded confidently to fortify his position, and adverted to the period of 1782, and the conduct of the Irish volunteers in demanding and obtaining their country's rights.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to quote a variety of authorities for the purpose of showing that subsequent to the settlement at that period Ireland progressed in prosperity with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of civilized society. He then dedicated at great length the means by which the Union was carried; and after showing the disastrous results which had followed, and flown from the measure, he proceeded to notice and direct the attention of the jury to a protest against the Union, signed by nineteen Irish peers; and in which it was asserted, that the basest means had been adopted by the English Ministry to effect the measure. The learned gentleman then proceeded to show that Ireland had been defrauded in her franchise, in her representation, in her finances, by the Union; and, after referring to the inconvenience to which it led, as demonstrated in the expenses for carrying local or private bills through the Houses of Parliament, and the enormous expense of Irish election petitions, he asked if he had not presented such a picture as would stimulate every honest man to seek for a remedy of the evils the Union had inflicted upon Ireland? The jury had a right to know how he proposed to repeal the Union. He would tell them that he did not contemplate or wish to effect his object by separation. He commenced his political life in 1800, by a speech in Dublin against the Union, and from that period to the present he had been the consistent friend of self-legislation. On that occasion he avowed that he would prefer the re-enaction of the penal code, in all its horrors, to the extinction of Irish nationality; that he would rather throw himself, and the Catholic claims, upon the generosity of his Protestant brethren, than submit to the union of the two countries. In 1810 he had avowed the same sentiments at a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin. There was one thing very strange in this newspaper conspiracy. The *Nation* had published prose and poetry, the *Pilot* prose alone. But did the one ever copy the other? On the contrary, was there not great professional jealousy between them? And yet the Attorney-General gravely called on the jury to connect these gentlemen of conspiring with each other, as to the writing and publication of these productions. The learned gentleman next referred to the Arbitration Courts, in the establishment of which he was mainly influenced by a desire to put a stop to profanation of the name of God, by the taking of oaths in the courts of justice. With respect to the means by which the Repeal was to be carried, he had always averred that it was to be carried by peaceful means alone, and in accordance with the rules of the Association before them, which showed that they not only did not contemplate an appeal to physical force, but proved that it was by legal and constitutional agitation that they proposed to restore to Ireland the rights of which she had been defrauded by the Union. The learned gentleman then read an extract from the document put in by the Crown, entitled "A plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament;" and contended that it contained nothing but constitutional doctrine; for it not only contained a distinct declaration of allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors for ever, but every principle which it asserted was in strict accordance with constitutional law. That document was the evidence of the Crown, and on that evidence he called for an acquittal. The learned gentleman then proceeded to show that the Union was unconstitutional, and, in support of this proposition, quoted largely from Locke's work on Government, and the speeches of Sawin, Plunkett, and Bushe, in the Irish Parliament, during the debate on the Union. He adopted the language of Mr. Saurin, and, in that solemn court of justice he declared that "the Union was not binding upon conscience, and that resistance to it was in the abstract a virtue."

The honourable and learned gentleman then went on to say that the Union had the effect of abstracting six millions yearly from Ireland, to be spent by an absentee proprietary; and it was urged that the agitation prevented English capital being sent into the country; but they did not want English capital—leave them their six millions per annum, and they could well afford to dispense with the surplus capital of England. During the last four years £74,000, the produce of the quit-rents of Ireland, had been spent upon the Thames Tunnel and the improvement of Trafalgar-square; they wanted a new bridge over the Liffey in Dublin, and why, he asked, should the £74,000 spent in London not have been devoted to that purpose? He then read a variety of documents, in which a horrible picture was given of Irish misery and destitution; and thus concluded:

The people had not food to eat, although plenty was transported to England. Was there no remedy for such a state of things? Yes, there was; and was the man—were those who sought to alter such circumstances to be hunded as conspirators—were they to be prosecuted and persecuted because, upon public grounds, called on for their country's good, Government, that sent a spot in Ireland more than thirty miles distant from a good harbour—take the map of Ireland—I say there is not a spot more than thirty miles remote from a good harbour, and why is not the country improved? Did I not read to you the magical prosperity which followed upon our legislative independence? Did I not read from the writings of men who were absence to Ireland? Have I not read the evidence of increasing prosperity under our own Parliament? What happened once may happen again. Oh, gentlemen, this is a struggle to rescue the poor from their poverty, and to give employment to those who are now unoccupied, to free the country from the gentry amongst us, for at once their Parliamentary interests would bring them here. An example has been set by the present Ministry in the absentee tax. I leave the case in your hands. I deny I have done anything to stain me. I eyed with contempt the threats of the appellant bar. I have acted boldly in the open day, in the presence of the magistracy—there has been nothing secret or concealed. I have struggled for the restoration of the Parliament of my native country. Others have failed before me, but, succeed or fail, it is a struggle to make the fairest land in the world possess those benefits which nature intended she should enjoy.

The learned gentleman having closed his speech, the court adjourned to ten o'clock on Tuesday.

TWENTIETH DAY.—TUESDAY.

CLOSE OF THE TRAVERSERS' CASE

The Court sat at 10 o'clock, and the arrangements were present except Mr. Burty, of the Nation. The attendance of spectators was but limited.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., addressing the Court, said—The counsel for the traversers have now concluded the case for the defence on behalf of them last night, and they do not think it would be right to go over the evidence in this case which has been already proved. They have come to the conclusion that the facts and circumstances upon which the traversers rely will receive better and fuller defence, already sufficiently appear before your lordships and the jury. They have been under the necessity of bringing a very considerable number of witnesses up to Dublin, who, for the most part, are now in town, but a very considerable number of facts which the counsel for the traversers think are already sufficiently in evidence; they have, therefore, come to the conclusion that they would not be warranted in unnecessarily taking up the time of the Court to prove that which they consider already sufficiently established, and, therefore, I am happy to announce, that, with a few exceptions, the facts are already sufficiently established, and we do not mean to waste the public time in the remaining evidence to be adduced.

Frederick William Conway, Esq., the proprietor of the *Evening Post*, was examined by Mr. Hatchell, and stated, that in 1810 he was editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and in that year he acted as secretary to a meeting held at the Exchange, in order to petition for a Repeal of the Union. Sir James Riddle, the High Sheriff, was in the chair; the father of the Recorder was also present, and a number of respectable citizens. (The witness here proved the general accuracy of a speech made on that occasion by Mr. O'Connell). In 1830 the *Evening Post* was the property of Mr. Magee. There was in it a report of a meeting, held in that year, to express hostility to the Union, and Mr. O'Connell expressed his sentiments on the subject; the name of witness was to an address from a Committee of which Mr. Shaw, the representative of Dublin, presided in the year 1810, and expressive of hostility to the Union; witness also read the answers of those two gentlemen, which Mr. Sheil had stated in his speech; witness was a member of the Catholic Association.

Mr. James Perry was called, to prove the rules of the Society of Friends, in reference to arbitration; and read a rule of the Quakers in 1696, recommending their members to have their cases referred to arbitrators; and in 1797 they recommended that any member should be expelled who did not obey the award of the Friends. Those rules were uniformly acted upon. Witness had a case in the Court of arbitration of the Royal Galley, and Mr. Brewster pleaded before it. (Laughter.)

Mr. William Corgave, a solicitor, deposed that he was secretary to the Angel Gaiety Chapel, since 1810; when an arbitration was referred to the case—he signed a printed deed of submission; the members consisted of forty, and the mercantile body it was which generally submitted their disputes to those gentlemen, sometimes lodged from three to four guineas each for the expenses of the arbitration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett: It was open for any one who had a dispute to go before the gentlemen; there were no meetings held.

Mr. Charles Vernon, Registrar of Newspapers, was next examined, to prove several speeches of Mr. O'Connell and others in 1841, which, the traversers were of opinion, mitigated the strong language used in other addresses.

William Morgan, examined by Mr. Hatchell.—I reside at Tullamore, and follow the business of a coachmaker; I can perfectly remember the meeting held at Tullamore, on the 16th of July last, and know where Mr. Dease's house is in that town; on the morning of the meeting, at ten o'clock, I saw an arch across the street; there was a motto on the arch, "Ireland and her Parliament; not the world in a blaze." I assisted in taking down that motto; I know Mr. Steele; but he did not speak to me at the moment the arch was taken down; Mr. Steele ordered it to be taken down, and said he did so at the instance of Mr. O'Connell, who was very much annoyed at having been put up at all.

Cross-examined.—I heard there was a committee to get up the meeting; Mr. Dean, from whose house the arch was suspended, was a painter; the arch was erected in the front of the chapel. There was a large attendance at the chapel that day. Mr. Dean is in town, and came up with me.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen gave in evidence the resolutions adopted at several meetings to petition Parliament for a Repeal of the Union.

After the examination of Mr. Vernon, the traversers' counsel applied to allow the Rev. Mr. Power to be examined the next day. He was unwell, and had not yet arrived in town.

The person who served the subpœna stated that he only went down on Saturday to effect service.

Their lordships were of opinion that the trial could not be delayed because service had been effected so lately on Mr. Power.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said, that what he would have been examined to was the letter on "the duty of a soldier," which Mr. Power was ready to swear.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., having consulted with the other counsel, said that the evidence for the traversers had closed.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The Solicitor-General commenced his reply on Wednesday morning, immediately after the sitting of the Court, and occupied the entire day. His speech

is a most able and argumentative one, replete with legal knowledge, and more impressive from its absence of all personality, while at the same time he dwells in earnest language on the facts which appear in evidence. For upwards of three hours he adverted to the various arguments used by the counsel for the traversers, and gave his answer to each of them succinctly and clearly. He then entered into a chronological detail of the facts which the Crown relies on, as establishing the several steps in the "conspiracy," which they charge to have been in existence since March last, at least.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY.

The Court sat at the usual hour (ten o'clock), and the Solicitor-General immediately resumed his speech, and with the utmost clearness continued his observations on the several proceedings which formed links in the conspiracy—the subject of the prosecution. At five o'clock, when the Court adjourned, the learned gentleman had brought down his comments to a meeting held at the Association in March 1843. We regret that want of space obliges us to omit even a summary of the arguments in our present edition, but we will endeavour to do justice to it at the close. The learned gentleman was to resume his address on Saturday morning.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Amongst the important arrivals which may shortly be expected in our metropolis, no less a person may be looked for than one rejoicing in the designation of General Tom Thumb. His son of the west is on his way to the Old World, with letters introductory to the Court of St. James's. The General is only twelve years of age, his height is 23 inches, and he weighs but fifteen pounds. The General is very handsome, and a great favourite with the ladies, who have made several attempts to clope with him. His parents are persons of the ordinary height, and he has two sisters, fine full-grown girls.

It is stated upon the best authority, that Capt. Howard will accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and that Lord Morpeth will, in a day or two, issue an address to the electors of Morpeth, as a candidate for their suffrages.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have this week promulgated an order that no tobacco is to be issued to seamen or mariners on board ship, while in port, in consequence of the enormous extent to which smuggling in that article has lately been carried on.

Accounts from the Havannah, state that, in the interest of the planters, a considerable reduction has taken place there in the export duty upon sugar and coffee, and that the export duty upon rum and molasses has been entirely suppressed.

It is stated in a letter from Vienna, of Jan. 23, that the Count d'Atoms, an aged resident at Goritz, had been found murdered in his cabinet. As the old had been robbed, the cause is ascribed to private vengeance.

The High Sheriff of Gloucester has refused to convene an anti-vaccination meeting, on the ground that its avowed objects appeared to be not so much to give the inhabitants of the county an opportunity of expressing their sentiments, as to listen to the arguments of strangers.

The term being up for clearing away the land lately purchased by the Crown, at Old Ford and Bethnal Green, for the commencement of the new park, the Crown took possession of them and the unexpired property on Monday last.

From Rome we learn that copper-plate engraver, Signor Lanzaronolo, has discovered a method of fixing on the lithographic stone the images obtained by the daguerreotype; so that a large number of impressions can be taken on the instant.

It is rumoured that there is a company projected for establishing a regular line of packets between New York and Hull.

We understand that the system of "day tickets" is about to be adopted at the London and Birmingham Railway—thus enabling persons to go and return at a reduction of one-third from the ordinary fares. The plan has succeeded admirably on other lines.

On Monday, 22d ult., George Wharton, the oldest man in Yorkshire, paid the last debt of nature, having attained the patriarchal age of one hundred and twelve years.

Tuesday last witnessed the completion and opening to the public of the railway between London and Dover. It was resolved by the inhabitants, by public hall assembled, that the event should be commemorated by a public dinner, to be given by the Corporation.

By the last accounts from Berlin, we learn that the physicians of the Queen of Prussia have announced that her Majesty is in full convalescence, and that no further bulletins will be published.

The Lords' Select Committee, appointed on Monday, to consider the laws affecting gaming, &c., and to report thereon, are the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Eldon, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Foley, Lord Brougham, Lord Stratford, Lord Montcagle, and Lord Campbell.

The police constables have received instructions that during the frosty weather they are to assist the inhabitants in every possible way, in order to have the pavements, &c., opposite their dwellings cleared of the snow before their doors, under the penalties of the Act of Parliament, in order to prevent accidents.

His Excellency Boghos Youssoufl Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce to Mohammed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, died in the afternoon of the 10th ultimo, at the age of about 72.

The mail guard says that the snow is very deep in many parts of the country, and several of the canals frozen over, so as to prevent the free navigation.

The Mary Sharp, the first regular line of Post-office packet ships for New South Wales, sailed from Gravesend last week for Sydney, carrying out all letters which were posted at the General Post-office up to Thursday evening.

On Saturday last Major Charles Fitzroy, of the Lower Foundation, was installed as Governor, during divine service, in St. George's Chapel. The Rev. W. Canning was the Canon in residence, who admonished the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The new Governor was then led to his stall by the two senior Knights, Captain Alien and Captain Flemming.

Mr. Merewether, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Devizes.

A letter from Rome (20th ult.) states that the apprehensions which were entertained of the Carnival being interdicted are dissipated. The Governor of Rome, M. Zucchia, has issued a decree, allowing it to take place according to ancient custom.

On Tuesday evening the Old Steyne, at Brighton, was lighted with a Bude light, which produced a brilliant effect for some fifty yards round. It is erected opposite the statue of George the Fourth.

The Committee of the last Birmingham Musical Festival, has recently paid over to the General Hospital nearly three thousand pounds, being the amount realised by the late meeting in that city.

Mademoiselle Fanny Elssler has addressed a letter to the *Débats* declaring that certain articles, published periodically in London, under the name of "Fanny Elssler at Barnsley," were never written by her—that they are the production of some illicit speculation, and that they are calculated to seriously injure her, from the ridiculous turn of the language, and the inexactitude of the facts.

The ball which was to have taken place at the Tuileries having been countermanded, the Queen ordered the various dishes at meat prepared for the supper to be distributed among the hospitals of charity on the following day. This division took place on Monday, when 2501b. of meat was sent for the poor to each bureau.

At Guildhall, on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Gibbs was unanimously elected Chairman of the Commission of Sewers for the ensuing year.

A select dinner party, consisting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Fox Club, took place on Saturday, at Brooke's. Among those present were Lord Macclesfield, the Earl of Ilchester, Lord Ferrers, Lord Sawley, Lord Holland, Lord Duncannon, Lord John Russell, M.P., Lord Strafford, the Hon. Col. Ponsonby, M.P., Lord James Stuart, M.P., and the Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.

A chair which has been in Mr. O'Connell's family for 300 years was received a few days since at Washington, as a present from the great agitator to Mr. Robert Tyler. The President of the United States was the first person to sit in it.

It will surprise those interested in the coal trade to learn that the quantity delivered last month is nearly double that delivered in the corresponding month of 1843. In January, 1843, 119,618 tons were imported, whilst the quantity for January, 1844, appears to be 220,603! Of these, 96,917 tons were from the Tyne; 54,583 from the Wear; 47,707 from the Tees, and the residue from Yorkshire, Wales, and Scotland.

Her Majesty's Government has issued a free pardon to Valentine Marshall, the man who was convicted and transported for life by Mr. Justice Coleridge at the special reform riot commission, at Nottingham, in 1831, for setting fire to Colwick Hall, the seat of John Musters, Esq., Nottinghamshire, and from the effects of which Mrs. Musters, the famous "Mary" of Lord Byron, met with her death in the shrubbery.

We have been requested to contradict officially a statement which has appeared in some of the daily and provincial journals, to the effect that convict labour is about to be employed in all the Government establishments, and that other labourers are to be taken in their stead.

Letters received from Varna (in Turkey) mention the total destruction of that city, by which a loss of four millions of piastres has been caused.

Incendiarism is very much on the increase in Essex and Suffolk, scarcely a night passing in which some intentional destruction of farm buildings and stock does not take place.

The new Plenipotentiary to China, John Francis Davis, Esq., resides at Hollywood-house, near Henbury. This is the second appointment to China from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

An edition of the Italian poet Boccaccio, printed at Venice in 1471, has been purchased by Lord Spencer, at Rome, for a thousand pounds.

A notion having gone abroad that the Mint intends calling in the silver coin and issuing new coin in its place, we can positively assert that there is no intention of the kind. The Mint is merely coining to an increased demand for silver consequent upon the discredit which has lately been thrown upon the gold currency.

Monsieur Jullien intends opening Vauxhall Gardens in the ensuing summer.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh have suspended and deprived the Rev. James Hamilton, the present minister of the Scotch Church, Regent-square, London, and declared him no longer capable of holding any preferment in the Church of Scotland, or in connection with it.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—We have had but few arrivals of English wheat up to our markets this week, while the show of samples of that article here to day was small. All kinds met a steady sale at full the prices of Monday. The trade with the Essex and Kent was firm at previous rates. There was a good display of barley samples. Superfine malting qualities sold freely, other kinds slowly at late currencies. The malt trade was comparatively steady at full prices. All other kinds of grain were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS.—English—Wheat, 2380; barley, 8280; oats, 2230 quarters. Irish—barley 300; oats, 1470 quarters. Flour, 2000 sacks. Malt, 3230 quarters.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 50s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 45s; ditto white, 45s to 48s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; distilling ditto, 26s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 52s to 55s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 65s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 51s to 57s; potatoe ditto, 37s to 37s; Tweedal and Cork, black, 19s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, new, 28s to 30s; ditto white, 32s to 36s; Indian corn, 30s to 32s per quarter. Flour—ship, 23s to 30s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 20 lbs. Foreign—Free wheat, 40s to 46s; Dantzic, red, 40s to 43s; ditto white, 46s to 48s. *In Bond*—Barley, 28s to 30s; oats, new, 17s to 18s; ditto feed, 21s to 24s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, new, — per quarter. Flour, Americ, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 22s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been very little doing in any kind of seeds since our last per prices are supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 28s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 28s to 32s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s; white 4ditto, 10s to 16s; tares, 40s to 44s per bushel; English rapeseed, — to —; ditto 36s per last of 10 quarters; linseed cakes, English, 8l to 10l per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per ton; coriander, 9s to 10s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s 6d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 18s 11d; rye, 33s 10d; beans 35s 8d; peas, 36s 6d.

The Sale Averages of the week ending Christmas Day.—Wheat, 51s 2d; barley, — 0d; oats, 18s 8d; rye, 32s 2d, beans, 35s 9d; peas, 36s 10d.

Potatoes. Wheat, 10s; barley, —; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—There has been a very steady demand for all descriptions of tea this week, and the prices are supported in every instance. At public sale on Tuesday, 5,000 packages of tea were offered, out of which 1200 were sold, at very full rates. The stock is now 300 360 pounds larger than at the same time in 1843. The quantity on which duty has been paid in London, Liverpool, Hull, and Leith, this year, to the 31st ultimo, was 2,767,000 pounds, against 2,885,408 pounds last year to the same period.

Sugar.—The market has been steadily supported with fair colory parcels of raw sugar, owing to which, full prices have been realized in every instance. In other qualities not much business has been transacted.

Coffee.—Ceylon and British plantation coffee has been in demand, at full quotations, but in other kinds exceedingly little has been doing.

Cocoa.—The article is still dull, and sells at barely late rates.

Fruit.—The stock of all kinds of fruit is very small. Cephalonia and Zante currants are held at 45s to 50s. Valencia raisins, 44s to 48s per cwt.

Oils.—The demand for cocoa nut oil is dull, and prices are quite 1s per cwt. lower. Linseed oil is in good request, at full quotations

Tallow.—In Russia tallow a fair business has been done, at full prices, or at 41s on the spot. For forward delivery little is doing, at 41s 6d to 42s 0d.

Wool.—The supply of new hops coming continues small, and most of the large growers are out of market, the demand for such is active at very full prices. Indeed, in some instances, West of Kent, in pockets, have commanded 2s. per cwt. more money. In old hops a good business is doing, at the late improvements in their currencies. The rates paid for-day, for new hops, were as follow:—Weald of Kent pockets, 48s to 4l 5s; Mid Kent, 4l 1s to 4l 10s; East Kent, 4l 15s to 5l; Sussex, 4l 0s to 4l 15s; Farnham, 4l 15s to 5l 15s; Mid Kent bags, 4l 12s to 4l 18s. *Wool*—The public sales have gone off with considerable spirit, whereby the value of the quantity of wool offered having found buyers, at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb

Waterford.—Most kinds of potatoes are in good supply and steady demand, while the prices range from 4l 10s to 5l 5s per ton.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was but moderate as to number—and for the best part of middling and inferior quality. As heads of beef, however, the demand was in a very depressed state, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported There was a very small number of sheep in the pens, owing to which the mutton trade was active at very full rates, and at which, a clearance was readily effected. Calves were in full average supply, and heavy demand, at a depression of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. In pigs little was doing, at new quotations. The following Mowed of the top prices of the week:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 4s; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 2s to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s; sucking calves, 18s to 2l; quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 968; cows, 130; sheep, 2060; calves, 164, pigs, 236.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—I nine qualities of meat sold freely, and other kinds slowly, on the following prices Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d, inferior ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s; small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; small porkers, 3s 4d to 4s; per 8lbs by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Since the turn of the year the foreign demand for manufactured goods has given increased employment to our productive labourers. For our North American possessions, the promissory duties imposed on the introduction of British goods into the United States, render the demand for them at present more than doubly active, for the wants of the needy republic cannot be supplied in a hurry from the country this channel by smuggling is done. Likewise imposed by the different European Powers, are now producing consequences wholly favourable to our manufacturing interests. The value of our export trade consequently continues to exceed that of our imports, and, therefore, to the extent of the balance drawn from hence on foreign merchants continues to increase in difficulty. On the Royal Exchange, last foreign post day, the supply of bills was again larger than the wants of remitters required, and the rates of the exchanges consequently render a further importation of bullion impossible into the country, unless absolutely necessary to meet the balances of our foreign commerce. Thus is capital weekly on the increase in this country, which is effectively profitably to employ it in proportionately increasing. In the shape of advance our late transactions in the money concerns, especially amounts to a considerable result, for notwithstanding the numerous new undertakings of the same description, which have been lately submitted to the public for their approval, and notwithstanding the inquiry which the Legislature is about to institute into the manner in which those in existence are managed, the value of all of them has been well supported throughout this week to the end of the month, and the value of all of them has been well supported throughout this week many of them, and the value of all of them has been well supported throughout this week The Foreign Stock Exchange also, much business has been again done, chiefly for the actual investment of money, and the demand for Austrian, Belgian, and Rhenish securities, has been to very considerable, that they are severally at least two per cent. higher than we noted in the week of our public securities. Consols are 2 per cent. lower, while India Stock has advanced to 280, in consequence of the favourable nature of the last advices from Bombay. Bank stock, our London shares of the London and Westminster Bank, and of the Union Bank of London, a further improvement has also occurred, and, on the whole, the money trade continues in a sound and healthy condition in all its departments.

BRITISH FUNDS.—Bank Stock, 192½ to 192¾; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 99½ to 99¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 99¾ to 99¾; 3½ per Cent. Reduced, 103½ to 103¾; 3½ per Cent. New, 103 to 103¼; 5 per Cents, 120¾; South Sea Stock, 99¾; India Stock, 278¾ to 280; India Bonds, 84½ pm.; Exchequer Bills, 61¾ to 62¾ pm.; Consols for Account, 99¾; Colonial Bank, 11¾; London and Westminster Bank, 34¾; Union Bank of London, 14¾; Australian Joint Stock Bank, 15¾; British North American Bank, 40; Union of Australia, — to —; Canada Company, 21¾ to 22¾.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.—Spanish Fives, 23½; Spanish Threes, — to —; Portuguese Converted, 48¾; Five, 79 ½; Minutes 34¾ to 35; Dutch 2½ per C — to —; Dutch Fives, 101½; Danish, 86 to 88; Colombian, 15¾ 2 to 15; Venezuela, 20 to 21; Buenos Ayres, 73 to 73; Belgian 101; Buenos Ayres, 81; Austrian Bonds, 113 to 116, Peruvian, 3-4, Russian, 118 to 119½; French 5 per Cents, 81. 80c, ex 85c. 50c.

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, — to —; Bunkhead Railway, 8; Birmingham and Gloucester, 70. Eastern Counties, 10¾, new 12¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60 to —; Great North of England, 91 to 92 Gravesend and Chatham, 25; Great Western, 89; Grimsby, London and Brighton, 48 to 47 to 45¾; South Western, 77 to 78; London and Croydon Trunk, 18¾; London and Greenwich, 9¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 58 to 60; Manchester and Leeds, 115¾ to 118; Midland Counties, 89¾; Norwich and Yarmouth, 17 to 18¾; Paris and Orleans, 87¾; Paris and Rouen, 29¾, Rouen and Havre, 14¾, South Eastern and Dover, Scrip, 9¾; York and North Midland, New, 87 to 88, Ord, 128; Hull and Selby, 80 to 81; North Midland, — to —; Birmingham Stock, 240 to 242; Manchester and Birmingham, — to —; Northern and Eastern, 21 pm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB 6.

BANKRUPTCIES.—HENRY TISOE, Hertford, carpenter.—FRANCIS HILLAM, Cambridge-terrace, Edgware-road, stonemerchant.—NOEL THOMAS SMITH, Jun., Lime-street, City, stockbroker.—THOMAS GEORGE HIGGINS, Trentham Wells, stonemason.—THOMAS WHITE, Regent-street, Marylebone, lace dealer.—ROBERT BONE, Hatton-garden, jeweller.—JOHN HARDLEY, Newport, Hampshire, miller.—CHARLES MILNTON, Southampton, grocer.—MARY OGSTON, Dames-street, Berkeley square, widow —JOSEPH ROGER, Ilminster, draper.—THOMAS GREGORY, Pudsey, Wilts, shire, miller.—CHARLES RESSEY, Stamford, miller.—RICHARD CHAPMAN, Scarton, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—JOHN and GEORGE EWART, Newcastle upon-Tyne, merchants.—GILBERT WALTON, Stockton-on-Tees, wine merchant.—SAMUEL BLACKBURN, Rotherhead, Chiswick, woollen-draper.—MATTHEW TILDESLEY, Porto Bello, Stafford-shire, tumber-dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. P. M'BRAIR and D JOHNSTONE, [illegible] gow, engineers.—A. OPPENHEIM, Edinburgh, leading-plate manufacturer.—R. M'FIE, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, tanner.—G. I [illegible] and J. WILSON, Glasgow, baker.—C. M'ALPINE, Glasgow, ship-smith.—J. HOWIE, Milton, horse-[illegible]

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. W. THOMAS, silk warehouseman, Milk-street, [illegible].—J. COULSON, and H. PHIPPS, shipping commissioners, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

DIVIDENDS.—J. M'MINN, [illegible] Lane Penetentiary.—J. SCOTT, apothecary, Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell.—J. [illegible] and C. [illegible], Manchester, warehousemen, Queen-street.—C. TREASDALE and R. TOULSON, Gresham-st. warehousemen, Warwick-square, Warwick-street.—N. LEONARD, butcher, Frances-street, Golden-square.—W. LEWIS, banker, Bristol.—J. ALDRED, stationer, Nottingham.

BIRTHS.

At Florence, the lady of Charles Monro, Esq., of a still-born son.—At 21, Banks-town, Sheerness, the lady of Joseph R. Starritt, Esq., surgeon, her Majesty's ship Ocean, of a son, still-born.—At Guildford-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Stafford Brandiles, of a daughter.—At the Terrace, Upper Clapton, Mrs. W. Hurd, of a daughter.—At the Grove, Southwark, Mrs. Jones Dain, of a son.—At Poona, the lady of Lieutenant Henry Russell, Assistant of the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, of a son.—At Grove-terrace, Kentish-town, the wife of W. L. Cope, Esq., of a son.—At Greenlands, Buckinghamshire, the wife of George Jackson, Esq., of a son.—At Kensington, the lady of Captain Barlow, of the 52nd Regiment, of a daughter.—At Sevenoaks-street, Totnam, to Henry Bent, of a daughter.—At No. 3, Upper Woburn-place, the wife of William T. Thornton, Esq., of Midfield-lane, Highgate-hill, of a son.—At Hastings, the lady of E. Fuller, Esq., of a son At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. H. Jenkins, of a daughter.—At Framlingham, Suffolk, the wife of W. Waring, Esq., of a son.—At No. 7, Cavendish-square, the lady of Edward Marcenbanks, jun., Esq., of a son.—At No. 7, Park-crescent, the wife of W. Forsyth, Esq., barrister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At the parish church of Halifax, Courtney Kenny Clarke, Esq., Haughend, to Delia Prestly Edwardes, eldest daughter of H. L. Edwardes, Esq., Pye-nest.—At Shaw Church, the Rev. Caleb Williams, M.A., incumbent of Saxon-near Seaton, to Henry Elsworth, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw-hill-house, Wilts.—At St. James's Church, the Rev. C. S. Exeter, Rector of Kutterford, Somerset, to Sarah Ann Young.—At Lanternam Church, Captain Cumberlege, of the 91st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Amy, daughter of John James, Esq., Llantarnam-cottage, Monmouthshire.—At St. Peter's Church, Albert Pannier, Esq., youngest son of Louis Pannier, Esq., of Boulogne-sur-Mer, to Matilda, second daughter of William Oliver, Esq., of Fitzroy-square —At the Church of St. James's, Bermondsey, Henry R. Watts, Limeside's son fields, to Mary Thomas, only daughter of Mr. William Fawcett, of Cruiscott-street, Bermondsey.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, Charles Main, eldest son of Charles Worthington, Evesham, Heath, Esq., to Helen Mary, youngest daughter of Hugh Hume Hume Campbell, of Ramsbury, Wilts.—At [illegible] to Mary Louisa, second daughter of Mr. John Bennett, of Russell-square.—At [illegible] Mr. Henry Jones, to Miss Sarah Ann Wood,

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ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT for CAPITAL at 5 per cent. payable half yearly.—To be Sold, by Private Contract, a Mortgage for £2,000, secured in a Brewery and Twenty-one Public Houses, and Premises (besides other property), of more than double the value of the Mortgage, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of Southampton; the premises may be inspected, and further particulars had, of Mr. Joseph Hall, 105, High-street, Southampton, or to E. B. Butler, Esq., 7, Furnival's Inn, London

CHAPPED HANDS. J. and E. ATKINSON beg respectfully to recommend their COLD CREAM for Softening the Skin, and preventing its Chapping. It is prepared of the finest Cream in the most approved manner, and will keep good for a long time, even in a foreign climate; but they prefer it fresh may always procure it, as its extensive sale requires that it is made at least once a week. N.B.—To Ladies whose hands are much chapped, their PALE ALL MIXTURE, with peculiarly prepared gloves, are a sure remedy.—24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844.

MOULD CANDLES to burn WITHOUT SNUFFING.—MR. KEMPTON'S PATENT CANDLES are now actually in Use, and do not require snuffing, they burn longer, and are cheaper than any other candle, the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price 8d. per pound.—Sold by G. H. Farrah, Agent for Carpetowa, 214, Strand-street, City and at the Manufactory, Old Barge-house, Christchurch, Surrey.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.

"If you are in possession of better means,

Candidly inform me; if not make use of these."—HORACE.

This FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

"On est ordonné de la rhubarbe si dit scha
Mais non, c'est le poor nature
Moyen plus doux."—SCRIBE.

IT is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE: but by ordinary baking it is rendered an unsavoury mass, which is unsavoury and unwholesome; but unsavoury and unwholesome is better. All you that cannot take physic: all mothers with spoilt children, who will not be coaxed to take what is to do them good; look to this, and send for a packet (1s. 1½d.) of DRABBLE'S APERIENT BISCUITS which are a delicious confection without cakes, and in the pleasant disguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 26, Bedford-row, and all Venders.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF WRAPPERS and OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds. An extensive variety of the above, also of BERDOE'S well known VENTILATING FROCKS (in lieu of the Mackintosh) always kept ready, guaranteed to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever. Those who require really good, efficient, and respectable garments, at the lowest price possible, consistent with TRUE economy, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation, will not regret the inspection now confidently invited. First rate clothing of every description made to order, at equitable charges.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

PATENT LEVER WATCHES, London Made.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.—Patent Lever Watches, mounted in silver cases, four guineas each, or, in gold cases, ten guineas each. They have the detached escapement, jewelled, and maintaining power for the watch to continue going whilst being wound. The performance warranted.

CONTRARY to all expectation, the news by the Overland Mail has produced a FALL in the price of useful TEAS. The East India Tea Company are the first to give the public the benefit of it. The 6lb. bag of good sound Black Tea is now 12s. The 4lb. bag of fine Hyson is one sovereign.

Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted to perform well for half a year per watch, and possess a great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT-STREET, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.—GAME of every description. Gold, Silver, White Pied, and common Tame Pheasants for Aviaries; Wild ditto, for Preserves; Great variety of prince's head, demi-crested, Chantic Fowl, for ornamental waters. Eared and Crested Fowls. Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Bantams &c. Storks, Swans, Carolina Ducks, Shealdrakes, &c. And at HALF-MOON PASSAGE, Gracechurch-street, City.

PLATE SUITED for PRESENTATION.—Committees of public institutions requiring cups and articles of PLATE for presentation may, by addressing a card letter, have drawings sent for their approval. A number of large articles, as Epergnes, Cups, Waiters, &c., are always on hand, either in the Silver or Electro Plate, from the Factory of COLSAWORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill, (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

MARYLEBONE and PADDINGTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and TEMPERANCE HALL.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, on Monday, February 12, 1844. The Chair to be taken at Seven o'Clock precisely, by

BENJAMIN BOND CABBELL Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., will take the Chair.

RED or GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.—W. HALLETT respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has discovered a means of changing Grey or Red Hair to a beautiful Brown or Dark one in a few days without the least difficulty or unpleasantness. Those labouring under the disfigurement to personal appearance may, at a saving of time, trouble, and expense, have the same changed from the unpreferable and unbecoming grey to nature's most pleasing adornment—the agreeable brown or splendid dark wood tint.—No. 23, High Holborn, near the Gaiety and Blue Posts.

NEW PATENTS.—I. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, beg respectfully to inform the public that they have received from the south of France their STOCK of NEW PERFUMES, the produce of last season, and that they are finer than they have been for many past years. They are sole Agents for the Sale of Essences, Extracts, and all the variety, distinguishing the flower gardens of Nice, Grasse, Montpellier. They have, also, several new Perfumes for the present year, and they hope an inspection will be found worthy of that patronage they have hitherto so kindly experienced.—N.B. A stock is always kept ready for exportation.—24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844.

EDWARD DODD'S ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for all VIOLS, VIOLONCELLO, and BASS.—Manufactured for H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge—which Strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of resisting the ill effects of damp, and are not affected by the hottest climate. Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are desirous that Agent continue to be appointed in London and Town to the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy tinsize canisters from an ounce to a pound. The quantities and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the houses a only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have retained considerable incomes in the Agency, without 1s. lot or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

NAPLES SOAP.—The complaints of many Gentlemen of the difficulty they have in procuring good NAPLES SOAP, have induced J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, to appoint one of the most experienced houses in Naples to purchase them with the very best article that can be made, regardless of expense, and they can with confidence recommend these genuine soaps as the finest quality, and as nothing is made at all equal to Naples Soap for shaving, and also for Washing, particularly where the skin is hard, or liable to chapping, they are certain the more good Naples Soap they use the more it will produce the desired cause of a delightful satety in discipute, is in consequence of the inferior quality of the Soap imported for so many years past. N.B. Country Druggists supplied with 2lbs. and upwards, at wholesale prices.

24, Old Bond street. February, 1844.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, in answer to some complaints from the country, that Tooth Brushes purchased as of their manufacture have not been found good, they beg to state that many of the brushes supplied by them to country shops are only warranted if their name is stamped on the handle, cheap priced Tooth Brushes are not made by them, but are made for them, as they say the good Tooth Brush, as they do not last half the time, and indeed this applies to Hair Brushes and every other description of Brush. The Tooth Brushes, stamped with their name, are the best that can be made, both in the material and workmanship, and if it happens, which is very rare, that some hairs become loose, they not only change them but are obliged to the customer for returning them to them. They are also manufacturers of the best in bone, or set in ivory, &c. N.B. Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality, for exportation, and at the usual allowance.—24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—Patron, the QUEEN; President, the Marquis of WESTMINSTER.—The aid of the affluent is earnestly requested for this Hospital, which, since the commencement of its useful operations, has received upwards of 6,000 in-patients, and has given relief to 40,000 out-patients, exclusive of the immediate assistance of cases of accident and emergency. About 6,000 poor sufferings objects are annually relieved at the Hospital, and the Governors have now the painful duty of stating that the regular income of the Charity falls so far short of the amount required for its support, that were it not for the kind donations of the benevolent, the Institution would be compelled to close its doors, or curtail its operations. Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary, at the Hospital; at Messrs. Drummond's; Messrs. Coutts'; Messrs. Hoare's; and Messrs. Barnett's.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

TO LADIES. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, Patronised and sanctioned by her Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe.—This Eastern Balm realises the most sanguine expectations of the fair. Sallow Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other defects of the Skin. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, Neck, and Arms, is unrivalled. It imparts to the Hands, Arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. As a safeguard against Chilblains and Chapped Skin its virtues are universally acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duly recorded.

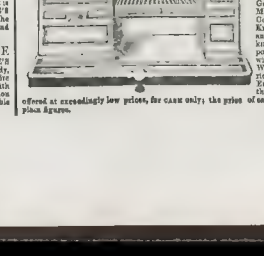
CAUTION.—The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR printed on the wrapper, and A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London, on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * The words "ROWLAND'S" All others are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION. From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and secure a genuine preparation, each packet of the genuine has, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing Patentee's signature, Dr. Nelson, Leicester-square, dated, 1st, 1840: "I find Mr. C. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose. It is entirely free from any impregnation of sand, and will serve for soups or calves' feet jelly, as well as the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabinet and ship stores, and for each and profitable community for exportation.—Exmoor Main Warwick; and 14, Buckleriebury

COMBINATION, ECONOMY, and QUALITY, versus EXPENSE and INFERIORITY.—Messrs VINCENT and PUGH, Distillers and Brandy Merchants, of New Fenchurch-street, beg to call the attention of the Public to their article of BRANDY. The two essentials, QUALITY and PURITY, are hereby combined in the manufacture. The spirit is made from sugars specially selected for the purpose, and in the first rate, free chemists of the day, testimonials of which can be produced to prove its perfect equality with the finest Foreign Brandy imported, the Proprietors can confidently defy competition to produce its equal. For the convenience of Private Families, they have bottled a large quantity, both PALE and BROWN, in handsome bright glass bottles, covered with a neat metallic capsule over the cork, and labelled "Messrs. Vincent and Pugh's Pale Sugars and Cognac Brandy." Sold in quantities of not less than two gallons, equal to one dozen in bottles, at 44s. per dozen, bottles included. Agent, W. M. Hall, Wine Merchant, No. 14, Porter-street, Newport Market, and No. 1, Great Newport-street, Leicester-square.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to announce to the Nobility, those who have occasion to order mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) on sale for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the quantity required, will receive every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies not in mourning requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c., lined or in velvet, satin, or moreen, for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find some of the most exclusive patterns of the season at this establishment, as well as black velvets, satins, and damages for dresses, of a superior texture. The Snow Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Regent street (near Oxford-street).



PANKLIBA! NON IRON WORKS, BAZAAR, 58, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Wardesale and Retail GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils, Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver Wares, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons; Baths of all kinds, shower, hot, cold, vapour, plunging, &c., together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c., and Garden Engines. All articles are of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, for CASH ONLY; the prices of each article being marked in plain figures.

Just published, price 1s.,

RICHARD THE THIRD, AND HIS TIMES. A LECTURE delivered in Crosby Hall, Nov. 8, 1843, by MILES BEALE, M.R.C.S. To be had at the Crosby Hall Institution, Bishopsgate-street; and ENTICK and ELSLEY'S Cornhill.—For an account of Crosby Hall, with engraving of Interior, see vol. I., p. 249, of the "Illustrated London News."

TO THE MILLIONS!—The Proprietors of THE DEATH WARRANT have much gratification in announcing to their subscribers, in furtherance of Henry Grattan's grandest project, Clontarf and Chapel Interment, an abomination which the late Dr. Adam Clarke denounces as shocking "to God, decency, and health," are preparing to present gratuitously to each subscriber for Six Months, a Grand National Prospectus, the Metropolitan Cemetery Companies to the Millions, consisting of a Magnificent Steel Engraving on Steel, measuring 36 inches by 24, printed on superb drawing paper, the great Bearing

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 94, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17, 1844. [Sixpence.

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.

THE public anxiety is at rest upon one point: and now that, after a long and exciting trial, the verdict of a jury has decided that Mr. O'Connell and others were guilty of conspiracy, in their persevering efforts to obtain a separation of England from the Sister Isle—now that it has been clearly enunciated in a court of law that the Union is part of the constitution of the empire, and that to seek dismemberment is to excite disaffection—now that monster meetings of hundreds of thousands of inflamed and dissatisfied beings, not physically violent, but exhibiting, as it were, a passive passion, and making their imposing presence a sort of peaceful danger to the State, are proclaimed to be disturbful of the harmonies of society, and exciteful of burning irritability and discontent—now, in a word, that the particular course of agitation which has followed the footsteps of Daniel O'Connell, and marked the present epoch of Ireland's history, with so many elements of storm, is declared a crime against the Crown, a conspiracy against the English Throne and people, and a bane to Ireland herself—we hope to find the traces of the late tempest clearing away, and look into the future for some happy beacon that may cheer the restless spirits of Irishmen, and guide their beautiful country into some haven of prosperity at last. It is to the good sense of the English Government and the English Parliament that we turn for this fortunate omen.

We know in the outset how deep and strong will be the struggle against it, and how desperate will be the efforts of the Agitator and of all those who have so recklessly pledged themselves with him to Repeal, to keep up that excitement which Ireland ought bitterly to feel as a clinging curse upon her destiny; but still we believe that after the striking of this first blow—and by it the maiming of the power which it has made *illegal*, if it has not all suppressed—the sudden and radiant presence of some happy line of policy—the exhibition of cordial sympathy and an earnest spirit of inquiry into wrong—the determined expression of a desire to promote the wealth, the liberty, and the happiness of Ireland—to bring home her rich to relieve her poor—to stimulate her commerce and to reconcile her religion—that all these gifts of justice, tendered with sincerity from England's heart, would woo away the people from their turbulence, and complete, with a peaceful influence, that task of admitted difficulty, the first beginning of which has just been determined by the law.

We grant that no encouragement is to be found at the hands of the Repealers, who, with a sort of roystering and joyous insolence, proclaim that, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, they are Repealers still. We know that a hundred quibbles will yet be raised to nullify the trials, and to hold out the hope to the people that that verdict will be no verdict at all. We saw how O'Connell, on the very morning of its solemn record, went to the temple of the Repeal Association, and, in the presence of half-stifled thousands of his countrymen and women, declared that they should have a Parliament on College-green, and that his conviction had only hastened the event—we heard how Mr. Smith O'Brien denounced the Attorney-General and the Judge, and proclaimed that he would bring the bench of justice before the Parliament of the land—we heard how Nicholas Maher, the new member for Tipperary, assented to all the violence of his leader—we heard O'Connell tell the people that he would not leave them—that nothing should tempt him to go to London—that it would not be prudent—it would not be wise, and that in his present position he questioned whether it would be either *legally* or morally right; and *the next evening we found him embarked for the English metropolis!* We know that he brought with him Sir Colman O'Loghlen and Mr. O'Hea, laden with all the pith and circumstance of his trial for the information of Lord John Russell on the Irish debate; and we know also how much Irish debate there will be during the session, which will assert the purposes of agitation, and nothing more; but, for all this, we do not despair of achieving some tranquillity, and many blessings for Ireland, if Ministers will only be determined, conciliatory, generous, and just.

For, depend upon it, with all the outward bravado of the Repeal party, and despite "the laugh that covers tears," there is a disappointment—a settled melancholy disappointment—gone into the hearts of the people. It is hard for them to deny that O'Connell is all-powerful and invincible, but they feel it nevertheless. They (we do not speak of the mere City of Dublin, but of the country—the rent-paying, ill-fed, warm-hearted peasantry—in a word, the people) feel that a blow has been struck which they dare not notice—that it has been dealt openly and received peaceably—that no consequences of riot, or bloodshed, or revenge, have ensued—that even patriotic exhibitions and the pageantry of processions have been forbidden them by their leaders, and that the great Dan has been wounded in the very heart and root of his power prosecuted publicly and condemned in a court of law without any of those manifestations which they would have held to be the natural consequences of such an event—if, indeed, they could have been brought to believe that such an event were possible at all. They have the same love for O'Connell, for he has blended himself with their affections; his influence over their hearts is a thing to inspire a beautiful envy; he has them to live or die for, what he wills; he has unquestionably acquired among them a surpassing mastery over the natures of his poor countrymen, who look up to him with glistening eyes, and souls half smiles half tears, as to the source of some bright river from whence is to flow their happiness, their regeneration, and the gladness that shall bless their homes! But their love, as we have said, is tinged with melancholy; there is *a damp upon their spirits* now; and although

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE QUEEN, AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, EDINBURGH.—See next page.

they still recognize the virtue and patriotism of O'Connell, their faith in his *power* has begun to fade

Now it is of this feeling that we would see prompt and permanent advantage taken. Every step in the opposition to the verdict will enhance it, every successive defeat will strengthen it, and the bringing up of the traversers for judgment, after all their tedious legal procrastinations, will crown it all. The Government have, therefore, the opportunity of taking advantage of it, and let them do so; and let the advantage they *do* take of it be—JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

The field is open—let Ministers enter it at once;—now they may meet and conquer their "great difficulty;" and if it be *not* conquered now, it will never be overcome till Ireland is in rebellion again. Defy O'Connell by engendering prosperity—do more than vindicate the promise of the Royal speech—adjust vigorously, and at once, the differences, and the causes of the differences, between landlord and tenant—and, if you *can*, attach the absentees; but, at all events, abolish the Poor-law—endeavour to direct unemployed English capital and enterprise into a region so fertile as Ireland for converting them into productive prosperity and permanent wealth—and see if, without injury to Church or State, without damage to the Protestant religion, or the exercise of too much tolerance, against your conscience and your creed—you cannot devise some panacea for religious animosity. Try whether you cannot sow the seeds of education, and give to the religious teachers of the people some boon that may conciliate their prejudices, and make the poor grateful and glad. Act in the spirit of your first concession of Catholic Emancipation, and, without heeding the voice of agitation, see if you cannot drown it deep, and for ever, below the waters of charity, brotherhood, and love. Let Government so conquer O'Connell, and it will be a great day for Ireland indeed.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

Enthron'd already in thy people's hearts,
A marble monument is more imparts
To thy great fame, young Queen! of all men's love,
Than this: that fondly—truly it doth prove
A nation wills to its posterity,
A semblance of the life it priz'd in thee!
Happy the artist whose ingenious hand
Hath plac'd thine image in his native land!
Like the old Roman lyorist, he can say
"My work is not intended for a day;—
"My Queen's my subject, and by side her name,
"I'll run a lengthen'd parallel with Fame!
"No sun shall scorch—no winter's cold shall chill
"The double object of my love and skill!"
W.

This magnificent statue has just been placed on the colonnade of the Royal Institution at Edinburgh, facing Prince's-street. Its dimensions are on a more colossal scale than any statue that has yet been exhibited in this country, being nearly four times the size of life; while, from the elevation of the pedestal, this gigantic figure is reduced to a natural proportion, and harmonizes with the massive building on which it stands. It is, moreover, the first public statue of her Majesty which has yet been erected in any part of her dominions.

In the *Edinburgh Evening Post* this statue is deservedly characterized as "a remarkably fine and successful work of art; and the sculptor, Mr. Steell, has not only overcome the obvious and peculiar difficulties of the situation, but, in fact, has drawn from them the means of adding to the effect of the statue. The danger was that so massive a body would appear as a mere excrescent weight upon the building; but, from the harmony of its proportions and the flowing character of the lines, not only is the mind reconciled to an apparent incongruity, but the eye experiences a sensible pleasure from what seems but the completion of a perfect design. So far as regards the combination of sculpture and architecture, this statue is, therefore, an important addition to the beauty of this edifice."

The style and feeling of the statue are decidedly abstract and classic; and the whole composition has been modelled in the style, and on the severest principles, of Grecian art. The lines of the figure are of great breadth, and the arrangement and flow of the massive drapery, in true grandeur.

It must not be supposed, however, that the statue is a mere abstraction on the contrary, it conveys a strong and striking likeness of her most gracious Majesty. The Sovereign is represented seated on a throne with the diadem on her brow, representing that worn by her on all state occasions; her right hand grasps the sceptre, and her left leans on the orb; the head is slightly inclined towards the right, and rises naturally from the bust, which is exquisitely soft and rounded, and admirably relieved by the rich and flowing drapery falling in massive folds around the lower portion of the figure. All the details are executed with much talent; the chiselling, in fact, seems as soft, and, at the same time, as sharp, as if the spectator were only a few feet from the statue, instead of the great distance at which it can only be fully seen

In the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, the attitude and expression are much commended for their graceful dignity. "But, at the same time," adds the editor, "we see an English lady; and accordingly the artist has conveyed that sweet and placid smile which marks the feminine character in its elevated aspect. The entire statue is thus imbued with all the majesty which belongs to the office of the Sovereign, rendered interesting and attractive by the gentle and natural expression which belongs to the woman. It is, in fact, impossible to look upon this production without admiration and love—a sentiment which has been freely and warmly expressed by all who have seen it."

The statue is, altogether, a noble addition to the ornaments of Edinburgh, and must raise, or rather *popularize*, the fame of the distinguished sculptor. When the Scott monument, and the equestrian statue of Wellington shall have been completed and both are rapidly going forward—Princes-street, which is destined to rival Regent-street, will be the most highly ornamented, as it is at present the most picturesque promenade in Europe

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord CLARENDON stated, that in consequence of the illness of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he should postpone his question on the state of affairs in Spain until Monday next.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM several verbal amendments were made in the Gaming Bill, when was then read a third time and passed.

Lord CAMPBELL introduced a bill, which [illegible] obnoxious libel, which was read a third time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

There being only thirty-five members present, the house adjourned until to-morrow (this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The house met to-day at the usual hour.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on the motion for going into Committee of Supply he should move that the committee be postponed until the grievances of the people were inquired into.

The Committee on Railroads was appointed.

The Metropolis Improvement Bill went through committee.—Report on Monday.

In answer to a question [illegible]

Lord STANLEY said [illegible] would not protect [illegible] exporting [illegible] and he [illegible] the proper [illegible] law [illegible] into the present [illegible] Wales and the north of England. He [illegible] proving the birth of illegitimate children [illegible] and in most respects to follow the law of Scotland on the subject. He should also propose to make considerable alterations in the law of settlement. The [illegible] another would have summary applicat on to magistrates for the support of a child —that application to be made within forty days after its birth; that the maximum allowance be four shillings a week, subject to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions. It was, in fact, assimilating the law on this point to the law of Scotland, which he considered would be attended with great advantage.

Mr. BENJAMIN HAWES asked what proof would be required of the putative father? Sir J. GRAHAM said, he should require some corroborative proof beyond the mother's evidence. He also proposed that asylums should be opened for one night to destitute persons, in order that their cases might be inquired into; and to allow it, also, for a second night to ascertain the right of settlement. He also intended to make alterations in plurality boards, and other alterations, which he would name more particularly afterwards. Mr. S. WORTLEY hoped some alteration would be made relating to the separation of man and wife in union workhouses.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the question had been considered and would be attended to.—The bill was then brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Sir J. GRAHAM then brought in a bill for the more speedy trial of offences committed on the high seas, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

After a short discussion, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that at present it was his intention to proceed with the notice he had given relating to Ireland on Tuesday next.

The house adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord COTTENHAM, a bill to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the second part of the Insolvent Laws Commissioners' Report was read a first time.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, a bill to amend the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts was read a first time.

The Earl of RIPON moved a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Napier, and the officers and men who served under his command in the late military operations in Scinde. In doing so, his lordship strictly abstained from enunciating any opinion upon the policy that dictated, or led to, the brilliant achievements performed by the gallant general and his little army, contenting himself with giving a brief but well digested narration of those dashing exploits which have shed so much lustre on our arms. He put it to their lordships to be the judgment, the decision, and the boldness displayed by Sir Charles Napier in the critical position in which he was placed; he gave due meed of praise to the officers who served under him, for the active, zealous, and hearty obedience and co-operation they afforded their general; and he passed a high eulogium on the privates, both English and native, for the courage, discipline, and high fidelity manifested by them in the most trying emergencies.

The Earl of AUCKLAND seconded the motion, declaring that he "cordially and without qualification" concurred in the vote of thanks.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the vote, in a speech remarkable for its wonderful force of expression, and more so to those who had the pleasure of hearing it, for the earnestness, the energy, and the gallant bearing with which it was delivered. Sir Charles Napier, he said, just stands to the judgment, the decision, and the boldness displayed by Sir Charles Napier in the critical position in which he was placed; he gave due meed of praise to the officers who served under him, for the active, zealous, and hearty obedience and co-operation they afforded their general; and he passed a high eulogium on the privates, both English and native, for the courage, discipline, and high fidelity manifested by them in the most trying emergencies.

The vote of thanks was agreed to without a dissentient voice.

The Earl of CLARENDON (after reviewing and commenting on the late events in Spain—charged the French Government with a systematic hostility to the consolidation of a constitutional government in the Peninsula, and after having mentioned the right, reported to be asserted by France, to confine the choice of a consort for the Queen of Spain to the House of Bourbon—asked the Foreign Secretary upon what basis the "cordial understanding," mentioned in the French King's speech, rested, and what policy was to be hereafter adopted with reference to Spain under the new state of things? Already it were true that the Count de Trapani, the brother of the King of Naples, was the consort selected by France whether that choice was to be enforced on the people of Spain without their concurrence?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said it was impossible to give any intelligible account of the events, with the motives that instigated them, that had followed each other in Spain since the death of Ferdinand VII. One said, "this was planned in Paris," another said, "this was contrived in London." His noble friend knew that if, on the one hand, it was asserted that the downfall of Espartero was planned in Paris; on the other hand, it was equally asserted that his elevation had been concocted in London—that, in short, one was to be attributed to English influence, or was the other to the interference and assistance of France both statements being equally made without reference to truth. Those on both sides knew that his noble friend (Lord Clarendon) was believed to be the author of the revolution of La Granja, and that his name would go down to posterity in the history of Spain as a disorganizer in that country, and not as one who saw that he was the author of, and been a sharer in that revolution; but this he knew—that he had meddled too much in the internal affairs of Spain. Having disposed of Lord Clarendon's speech, the noble Foreign Secretary replied to questions put to him. He did not think the "cordial understanding" between this country and France was based "on the anxious desire to maintain the complete independence of Spain." He desired to maintain the independence of Spain on constitutional grounds—the desire to check, by all proper and legitimate means, every description of violence and revolution—the desire to develope the just natural resources of that fine country, and promote the prosperity and happiness and general welfare of its people and government. With respect to the choice of a Consort for the Queen of Spain, that was a subject for the entire Spanish nation alone; and the Government at this country had carefully abstained from demanding or desiring that this country had carefully abstained from demanding or desiring that this country should interfere with the complete independence of Spain in making their election.

Lord HOWDEN deprecated the introduction of this subject by Lord Clarendon as prejudicial to the interests all parties ought to be anxious to promote.

The discussion then terminated, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE informed Captain Pechell that he had inquired into the assault and riot at Brighton, in which five soldiers were implicated, which he found to be incapable of being dealt with by the magistrates and accordingly by the civil tribunal, and as the Commander-in-Chief had taken the most effectual steps to prevent the recurrence of such an affair, he deemed it unnecessary to remark upon it in that house.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice of his intention, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, for a select committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on imports upon the interests of the agricultural classes and farm labourers, to move an amendment to the effect of the inquiry into the emigration of agricultural labourers into the manufacturing districts, at the request of the millowners of Lancashire.

Mr. HUME gave notice of the following amendment to Mr. Milne's motion for a provision for the Roman Catholic clergy: "An address to her Majesty praying that her Majesty would be pleased to direct an inquiry to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the number of persons dissenting from the Established Churches of England, Ireland, and Scotland was not greater than the number of those in communion with those Churches; and, if so, whether the time had not arrived when the property which had been devoted to the uses of those Churches ought to be withdrawn, regard being had to existing interests, and whether the greater portion of it ought not to be devoted to the promotion of national education."

To a question from Mr. Ferrand, Sir J. GRAHAM answered, that he did not intend to introduce a clause into the Poor-law Amendment Act, giving to mothers the custody of their children, whether they were seven years old.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice to move a clause to that effect.

Sir J. GRAHAM replied to Mr. Ellice, that the Lord Advocate would introduce a bill this session to provide for the better regulation of Scotch burghs.

To a question put by Capt. Pechell, Sir R. PEEL replied, that a *projet de loi* was about to be submitted to the French Chambers, continuing the fishery convention agreed between Great Britain and France, but that it could not before the requisite legislative sanction of France would soon be given to the regulations prepared at the instigation of the two Governments.

To questions from Mr. Ross and Lord J. Russell, Sir R. PEEL replied, that he was not prepared to alter the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, by the introduction of any tenant-farmers; and that the particular branch of their report, which the commission were about to make, was left to their own discretion.

The Factory Bill was read a second time, and the committal of it fixed for [illegible] next week.

The Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a third time. On the motion that the bill do pass, Mr. HUME moved that the words empowering the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to lend money for contributions improvements be struck out.—Mr. MASTERMAN supported this amendment.—Mr. C. WOOD suggested that the sum to be lent should be limited.—Sir R. PEEL acceded to this suggestion; but Mr. HUME pressed his amendment to a division, when there were—

For the amendment	.. ..	79
Against it	.. ..	145
Majority	.. .. ..	—75

The bill was finally passed with an an amendment, limiting the sum to £500,000.

Sir R. PEEL moved a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Napier, and the officers and men, English and Sepoy, of his army, for the gallantry displayed by them in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad. In doing so he could not forbear to offer his congratulations on the conduct of the gallant commander in a most brilliant speech. Lord J. RUSSELL shortly but heartily seconded the motion. Lord HOWICK complained, that while the noble seals of [illegible] declared against the policy of the noble seals of [illegible] Sindh, and became the noble seals of brilliant achievements had only occurred "by accident." He would not, however, divide the house. Sir HENRY HARDINGE and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS repelled the imputation of any jealousy on the part of the noble seals of [illegible] Sindh services. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, not satisfied with Lord Howick's objection without a division, moved the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. BERNAL. After a speech from Lord PALMERSTON, cordially supporting the vote of thanks, the house divided—

For the vote of thanks	.. ..	164
For the previous question	.. ..	9
Majority	.. ..	—155

The vote was then agreed to amidst loud cheers.

Mr. CHRISTIE moves, for a select committee to consider the expediency of regulating the presence of strangers at debates, and the publication of debates under the pleasure of the house; and to consider and report what regulations may be necessary for that object.—Mr. DUNCOMBE seconded the motion The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to it, as unnecessary for any useful purpose, and not worth the risk of a change.—After a short discussion, Mr. CHRISTIE struck out that part referring to the exclusion of strangers, and confined the motion to the publication of reports. On this amended motion the house divided—

For the motion	.. .. ..	37
Against it	.. .. ..	84
Majority	.. ..	47

On the motion of Mr. WALLACE, the evidence taken in the last session respecting the Custom-house frauds was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Offences at Sea Bill was brought in and read a first time.

Adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord STOURTON gave notice that on the day most convenient to their lordships, either on Friday or Monday, he purposed to bring before their lordships the construction of the Roman Catholic oath.

The Marquis of NORMANBY then rose to propose the following resolutions, of which he had given notice, with regard to the affairs of Ireland.

"That this house having, in answer to her Majesty's most gracious speech, assured her Majesty that they entered into her Majesty's feelings in forbearing from observations or comments on Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunals; that it, in consequence, to be their duty to take the earliest opportunity, when no prejudice can arise therefrom in the minds of the jury, to record their intention to examine into the causes of the discontents now, unhappily, so prevalent in that country. That with a view to the removal of existing evils, and the restoration of confidence, this house look to the full development of the only principles of a perfect union, by securing to her Majesty's subjects, of all classes and persuasions, in all parts of the United Kingdom, the practical enjoyment of equal rights."

The noble Marquis accused the Government of having adopted the do-nothing policy when they should have stepped the advance in the bud, and of having taken up the active policy when the agitation was about to expire of its own exhaustion. He charged them with having attempted the greatest of political faults that of carrying on a Government by means of a majority. He impeached them for having appointed a man to the Attorney-Generalship who had once declared that he believed Roman Catholics had little or no regard for the sanctity of an oath. He blamed them for excluding from the members of the Administration all Irishmen, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, who had lived out of the country the greater part of his life, and all persons who had a local knowledge of Irish wants, feelings, and prejudices. He arraigned the conduct of the late Government in the matter of the empanelling of a jury—including in his censure the law officers, the justice who summoned up, and the Government. Public opinion, he said, in all the countries of Europe was supplied to every great transaction of the day in the world, and that he could say, that strongly as he had at some times spoken, from his keen interest, of the wishes and grievances of Ireland, he had never talked with a foreigner, let his political sentiments be what they might, who was not astounded at the history of governments, who did not give it as his decided opinion that the miseries of Ireland were owing to the domination of England. If this opinion were general, it was as just as it was general, and he believed that the mis-government, which all lamented, arose out of neglect and ignorance of the real wishes and interests of the people. The time would soon arrive, when even those who were most opposed to the concession of equal rights would feel that they could no longer resist the power of public opinion, and surely it was far better to yield with a good grace than to maintain a resistance as contemptible as it was ineffectual. (Cheers.) If their lordships were prepared to go with the attempt to govern Ireland by a minority—if they were resolved to persevere in what never had succeeded in any country, in any age, or under any form of government—if they were determined to resist the imperial administration of justice, and to exercise their influence in connection with it those who professed the faith of seven-eighths of the population—if they were satisfied to continue to exhibit to the eyes of Europe the spectacle of a free country ruled by military occupation if they were content to assert that the sword was the fittest instrument to convince Ireland of the benefits of British institutions—if by a vain abuse of the name of religion they were willing to maintain a system of doing to others what the attempt to govern Ireland by a minority—if they were resolved to persevere in what never had succeeded in any country, in any age, or under any form of government—if they were determined to resist the impartial administration of justice, and to exercise their influence in connection with it those who professed the faith of seven-eighths of the population—if they were satisfied to continue to exhibit to the eyes of Europe the spectacle of a free country ruled by military occupation if they were content to assert that the sword was the fittest instrument to convince Ireland of the benefits of British institutions—if by a vain abuse of the name of religion they were willing to maintain a system of doing to others what they would not have done unto them, they would reject the present motion for inquiry, and refuse to affirm the resolution he had laid upon the table. (Cheers.) If, on the other hand, their lordships were disposed to go with the attempt to govern Ireland, in accordance with the fitness of conferring equal rights—even yet there might be time for success; delay would be the only impediment opposed to such a method of conciliation; but if their lordships would join in such a welcome deliberation, and if the power of the strong opinion of one branch of the Legislature—as the loyalty of all classes in Ireland was undoubted—he was confident that its purifying and tranquillising effects would be speedily manifested in their generous and benefiting influence; until then, he would be able to offer to the Sovereign of these united realms that security for her throne and for the greatness and stability of her empire which was to be derived from the affectionate loyalty of a happy and powerful, because an enlightened people. (Cheers from all sides.)

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, though he could discover nothing objectionable in the words of the resolution, could not let the speech, which contained so many grave charges, pass without an answer. It had never been the opinion of the Government that the Repeal meetings would wear themselves out, but they were confident that before the hard-headed Irishmen of even their own friends in patience, until they obtained legal proof of the illegality of the whole series of meetings, which individually could not be called illegal. The repeal of the Union was a question peculiarly legal in character, and difficulty was to convict those who concocted them of illegal and seditious designs. This had been done as soon as possible; and, whatever might be said to impugn the verdict that had been obtained, he was convinced that it would be agreed in its justice. Of Mr. Smith he had never heard until he was appointed Attorney-General, and, therefore, knew nothing of his speech about the Roman Catholics and their oaths. The Irish Executive President of the Council described the appointments made by the Government—explained the striking of the jury—vindicated the whole proceedings in the state trials, and maintained that the Government had done everything in their power to assert the supremacy of the laws, and to restore the country to tranquillity. But, now that this was accomplished, he agreed with Lord Normanby that the time was come to look forward, and to see what was to be done. Besides the commission had been appointed to inquire how matters, manifestly unjust, between landlord and tenant, could be remedied. It was proposed by Government to enlarge the county franchise, and, moreover, to remove the restrictions from the necessity of paying rates to which they are now compellable before registering their votes. Then an additional grant for education was in contemplation, and measures for the better training of schoolmasters. Besides these, Government hoped to give facilities for the endowment of Roman Catholic glebes, chapels, and institutions. These were the views of the Government. They were willing to make every concession to the Repeal Catholics of Ireland consistent with the maintenance of the Established Church and the Act of Union.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE contended that the real question was the present state of Ireland, in contrast with what it was on the accession to office of the administration. That country was now held by military occupation, and neither tranquillity nor civil government was to be found in it. The prosecutions had not put down the Repeal agitation, for the seditious and language uttered and struck at present were, if possible, stronger than before the State trials. He regretted that the measures contemplated by the Government were so few and feeble, though they promised, at least, to go in the right direction.

The Earl of RODEN attributed the present miserable circumstances in which Ireland was placed to the conduct of Lord NORMANBY when Lord Lieutenant, whose chief policy consisted in a total abandonment of the magistracy.

The Earl of DEVON explained the intentions of the Landlord and Tenant Commission, and omitted the progress it had made in its inquiries.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH supported the resolutions.

Lord MONTEAGLE, believing the resolutions proposed to be ill-timed, mischievous, and effective only in embarrassing the Government, could not give them his support.

Lord BEAUMONT gave his support to the motion.

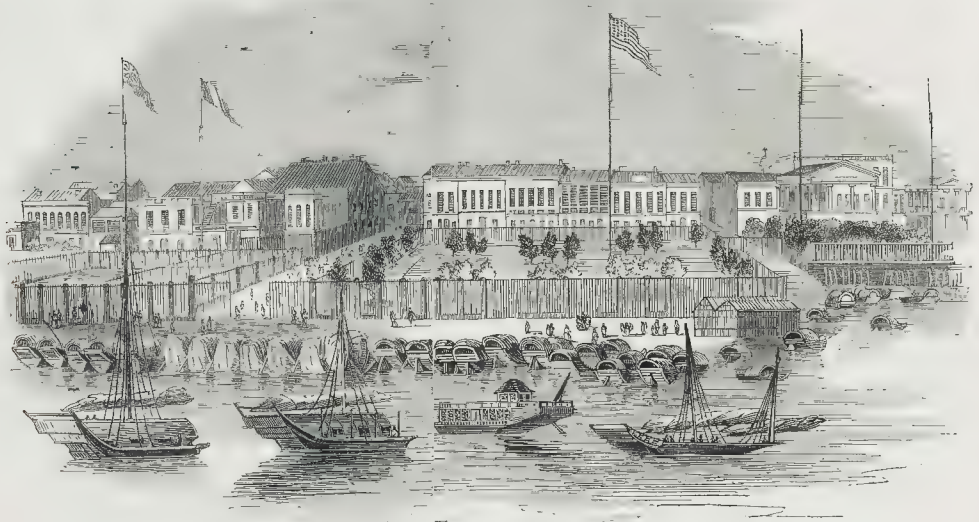
On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour, after a number of petitions had been presented,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose pursuant to notice, to bring forward his motion for a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the state of Ireland. He said it was a notorious fact, that that country was filled with troops, that all the preparations going on there showed an expectation of civil war, and that the country was governed, but not governed, by those to whom its interests were at present committed. Such was now the condition of Ireland, which two years ago was delivered tranquil and undisturbed into the hands of the present Government. He took it for granted that those he was addressing were all desirous to see the Legislative Union and an Imperial Parliament maintained, but if so it was their duty to see that the conditions of that union had been faithfully kept. And, if not, it was their duty to go into examination of England. His next remedy would refer to the franchises of the people of Ireland. He might be told that the concession of political privileges would not put food into the mouths of the people, but he confessed, unless those who looked upon the political rights as constitutional liberty as one of the best securities for national prosperity. In 1793 the Irish Parliament granted the franchise to the 40s. freeholders. Lord Stanley had proposed the £10 franchise in this country as a substitute, but in consequence of difficult conditions and so much of vexatious litigation, that none could have made use of it but those who were favoured by their landlords. It was a bill forced on by the noble lord, as all times, in season and out of season, till the house at last consented to entertain it. Lord Morpeth then proposed on the part of Government, a measure for the same purpose, but that was indignantly rejected, on the plea that it was founded on false premises. It proposed a more extended franchise; that proposal was scouted; and now the very men who had so scouted it has introduced it into the speech of the Queen. He believed, indeed, that Lord Stanley's bill had been framed for him by others of a lower, and more contracted liberality than his, and had been intended covertly, and insidiously, but

practically and effectually, to annul the Emancipation Act; and that was the fit answer to the charge against Lord Morpeth of false pretences. He came now to the question of the eligibility of Roman Catholics to office. That eligibility was enacted by statute, but not fulfilled in fact. Many judicial offices had become vacant under this Administration; but not one had been conferred upon a Roman Catholic. It was pleaded that the Roman Catholics were always to the present Ministry. But why were they so? Certainly not from any general dissaffection to authority; the Roman Catholic creed was not, like that of the Protestant Dissenters, a creed that tended to liberalism; but for those very qualities in Dublin traversers, of exciting ill-will among one people against the other, had been committed by eminent men in the present Ministry, with only a transposition of the words; they had been committed, but to excite ill-will, not among the Irish against England, but among the English against Ireland. Were there not those in England, who had sought to excite an ill feeling against the people of Ireland, by describing them as "aliens?" "aliens?" "aliens?" He particularly alluded been prosecuted by the Attorney-General? (a laugh. No, he had been placed at the head of the magistracy of England, and that more for his superior merits as a judge, than for those very qualities in which he had indulged against the Irish people. How was it to be expected that the Catholics of Ireland could feel any political sympathy with a party by whom they were treated with such contempt? In 1831 Ireland was delivered over to the right hon. gentlemen opposite in a state of tranquillity. The accumulated evils of centuries had not been all corrected, but there was an increased confidence in the administration of justice, and the higher classes of Ireland enjoyed an improved prosperity. The appointments then made, particularly that of Lord Eliot, inspired him (Lord J. R.) with some confidence in the new Government, and there was no doubt on his mind that, if placed in different parts of the country. To some persons these meetings appeared dangerous, while others believed the wiser course would be not to interfere with them. Neither course was pursued. The meetings were allowed to go on, but the magistrates were cautioned them were dismissed. At last a meeting was prohibited within a few hours of the time fixed for holding it, and had it not been for the exertions of those very persons against whom legal proceedings had lately been taken, it was extremely probable that an attempt to prevent that meeting would have been followed by bloodshed. The noble lord went on to censure, in strong language, the whole conduct of the late trials in Dublin. The line of conspiracy was not the ancient law of the land. It was a judge-made law, and one that ought to be used with extreme caution. It was a law that might be made applicable to the Anti-Corn-Law meetings, to the agricultural associations formed in opposition to that League. The noble lord then complained of the exclusion from the panel of every Roman Catholic, an act that could not but leave on the minds of the Irish people an impression that the jury had been packed with an express view to obtain a conviction. Well, a conviction had been obtained, and what result was now expected from it? Mr. O'Connell sent to a prison by a jury of Protestants would certainly not lose any of the sympathy of his countrymen. Yet must there not be a course by which a better feeling might be established between the people of the two countries? Let Ireland, in the first place, have an impartial, and not a sectarian administration of justice. Let the franchise be made large and extensive, and equivalent to that of England. The corporate franchise ought also to be the same as in this country. Let there be no exclusion from office on account of creed. What he should propose, if the house went into committee, would be, firstly, to get rid of all sectarian policy; secondly, to give a fair and equal franchise, corporate as well as parliamentary; next, to abolish the system of civil exclusion. Then, as to the question of the ecclesiastical establishment. It had been urged, as a main objection against the voluntary system, that the clergy maintained by it were too apt to make themselves, and even their doctrines, subservient to the prejudices of those who paid for that maintenance. Now, this objection existed in Ireland with respect to the spiritual guides of 6,000,000 of people; and those guides were thus forced into politics and agitation. After some observations, by which the noble lord sought to show that Parliament need not be deterred from dealing, to the best of its judgment, with the temporalities of the Established Church, he proceeded to what was, perhaps, the most difficult question of all—namely, the struggle that constantly took place for the possession of land. A commission had been appointed to inquire into this subject, but it might be doubted whether any further information was required on the part of the landlords, at least, in Ireland were exercising a fearful power. He would not undertake to suggest a complete remedy for so great and long-enduring an evil, but he would at least wish to see an augmentation of the number of superior magistrates. Parliament had still an opportunity—a late one, but not too late a one—to deal by Ireland as had been done by Scotland, and thereby to make the political measures a popular one. It was, perhaps, the most delicate question of all—namely, the struggle that constantly took place for the possession of land. A commission had been appointed to inquire into this subject, but it might be doubted whether any further information was required on the part of the landlords, at least, in Ireland were exercising a fearful power. He would not undertake to suggest a complete remedy for so great and long-enduring an evil, but he would at least wish to see an augmentation of the number of superior magistrates. Parliament had still an opportunity—a late one, but not too late a one—to deal by Ireland as had been done by Scotland, and thereby to make the political measures a popular one. It was, perhaps, the most difficult



1. DANISH HONG. 2. BRITISH CONSULATE. 3. AMERICAN CONSULATE. 4. THE E. I. COMPANY'S.

THE HONGS AT CANTON, BEFORE THE LATE FIRE.

THE LATE FIRE AT CANTON.

We have been favoured, by a Correspondent at Canton, with the following very interesting letter, vividly describing the late fire at the Hongs, briefly alluded to in the intelligence from China in our last week's paper. The communication is accompanied by a drawing executed by a Chinese artist, which shows the precise locality of the conflagration, and is engraved above. To give an idea of the extent of the calamity, it should be understood that the Hongs extend 400 feet in depth. No. 1, the Danish Hong, is now a heap of ruins. No. 2, the British Consulate, is nearly destroyed. No. 3, the American Consulate, remains uninjured. No. 4, the East India Company's Hongs, are burnt to the ground; and the Dutch Hongs adjoining are quite consumed. We subjoin our Correspondent's letter:—

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Consulate, Canton, Nov. 12, 1843.

The evening of the 24th of October was one of the pleasantest of that hot month; the breeze came up at intervals cool from the river, and brought variety in the ten thousand sounds and cries that spread far along its low, level, living banks. Barber, butcher, baker, greengrocer, fishmonger, floated there, and thus have floated for years beyond years, sensing forth, night and day, the same mingled murmur.

Hark! *that* boat's a perfect Babel! Oh! it is a racer, belonging to the working natives, taking their evening's amusement. See, she has fifty paddles! All rush, and look, and laugh, and talk, and wish more speed to the swift canoe. The light-hearted people!

The sound of the heavy gong, the report of the occasional gun, is from some Chinese war-boat—listen! Fewer boats, shop boats, lurchers, opium schooners, smugglers, clipper-built, dancing on the water, with a certain laughing, reckless devil, in their rake—the cumbrous junk. None are silent, and almost from your very feet rise the solfeggiamos of the sampans, "manned" in many instances by women, and *then*—how shrill.

Such is Canton river, as it interests man—the *life* on it—the life of it. Such the voice, the throbbing of a great sea city.

This is pulsation—its pulsation; as in man, liable to every casualty, having no lease of the current hour, no shield against the impending danger. In a moment it may be stilled for a time, or stayed for ever.

Had the fire of this awful night once touched the boats, which were often threatened, out of the many, many thousands, not one would have been saved. All the skill of man would have been taxed to extricate a single vessel from the vast fleet; and the water of the river could not have availed to quench the general flame of the locked vessels.

Destruction, however, was elsewhere glutted—say with 1400 or 1500 houses, the habitations of 12,000 people. But of this, too soon.

I was a stranger in Canton. The evening was most inviting; the scene per fectly novel. I sat down in a mandarin's terrace of flowers, open, by the kindness of the owner, to foreigners. It was built over the water. Here I enjoyed the panorama.

Beside me was an Armenian, from Calcutta, swarthy, hairy as Esau—good-humoured and fat. We talked of Byron, Venice, and the College there; his church, and scattered race. Next him, sat Parsees, clad in white robes, reaching to the ground, and high, various coloured, yet grave caps—fine-looking men, with black moustaches, of a tawny skin; keen, dark-eyed, wealthy merchants, with strange names, all Jee, jee, jee—herkien to Pestonjee, Merwanjee, Hurajee, Framjee, and then the Englishman firm, collected—his compressed lips and air of decision contrasting well with the undecided caste of Chinese physiognomy. The reflective and bold brow spoke of one who knew that he was a unit among millions, alien in blood, language, and religion; and knowing, grew in self reliance from the thought. Beneath, in the country-boats, or strolling around, were the Lascars of the East India traders—their hair black as night. They spread about the place their turbans of all the bright colours, and in the gay attire of a shawl or scarf costume, dyed to the richest hues, and bound round their finely built frames, flowing gracefully along their elegantly modelled and nervous limbs. Jack too, not other than Wapping knows him, was there. At seven o'clock I left. In half an hour the alarm of fire was given—in double that time the devoted city was revealed by a light clearer than day.

I stood on the top of a high building, and watched destruction grow. "Oh, it was a glorious sight for one who had no friend, no brother there." I had not even a second coat. A house, half a street, was but a moment's meal, and the unappeased monster marched on. I saw the town devoured. I heard the crash, crash, crash of the shivering timbers and falling walls. A strange, horrid interest gathered over the scene, as settles on the page of history where a city dies in a night.

On, on, on—unsatisfied by the hecatombs it had already demanded—vast, inexhaustible, torturing—rushed the fire; a spreading hell, pyramids of darkness above it, and the lurid glare of its own demon nature around it.

Here then some stately pile stood in strong resistance; and then and there would be a pause of a minute. One in particular, a factory of the Danish Hong, occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone, and Co., maintained its ground lobily. Here the interest thickens; now obscure, as within a portico of columnal smoke and a curtain of fire. Now revealed, cut off, hemmed in on every side. It endures, and is well; but, ah! the unequal contest cannot last.

Through Canton's narrow streets (you can touch the wall on each side, walking in the middle), passed and repassed, pouring the way for coolies, goods, soldiers, 10,000 lanterns. Peacefully, orderly, quickly, the goods were saved. The China men sending to the city; the foreigners to boats, hired at a great price. There passed the bullion of the Hongs—in uncounted wealth—the various merchandize—no strange sight—multitudes thronged, all armed; coolies with two swords each, which fitted into each other, and into a common sheath, and neither of which would cut anything. These were rattled against each other to inspire terror or give warning. The soldiers—and such soldiers—1000 English are a match for 20,000 of the ship-shod loose-looking military I have seen. The soldiers are rather better armed, though their guns reminded me of the things we buy for 5d. in the toy shops. They acted well, however, and kept the mob in order, and the thieves at bay.

By the command of the authorities, the foreign Hongs were well guarded by these men, and mandarins of high station appointed and presented aid to the merchants and terror to the evil-doers. The officials manifested the very best feeling, were devoted in their attention, and most serviceable. They deserve the thanks of the British—their warmest thanks. Without them our goods would have been plundered, perhaps our treasury and ourselves insulted, if not molested. In England you will learn these particulars with pleasure. It will give you confidence in the stability of our relationships with this singular but highly important nation.

At a moment when they might have been lukewarm, and still have saved their credit to a certain extent, they have been earnest, honest, zealous, effective.

They have forgotten prejudice, flung aside chicanery, and accepted in good faith the proffered right hand of Great Britain. Long may such relations last.

You have the public account of the fire; it is all I can give. Known only to Him who careth for the desolate is the hidden story of vast individual distress.

He may raise up for the sufferers new houses here. He can provide them with far happier hereafter.

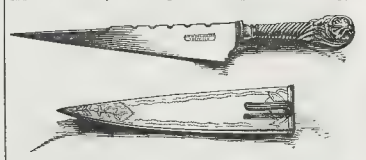
Our Correspondent adds, that many, if not all, the principals of the China-English houses are about to settle at Hong-Kong, where dwellings are being built for them. The colonists are already much attracted by Chinese theatricals; a general idea of which may be obtained from the annexed sketch.

CHINESE THEATRE.

THE BOWIE KNIFE OF AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Unsparingly as Brother Jonathan has been treated by his Britisher creditors, Sydney Smith, and all, on the subject of his mercantile blunder touching the doctrine of "repudiation," which "wasn't smart no how at all," neither "genuine shaving," nor "Yankeying;"



BOWIE KNIFE.

taunted, moreover, with his smarting reputation, we almost wonder that he has not long ago called out his Britisher antagonist to a contest with the choice weapon of his national chivalry, the Bowie Knife, which has so often closed a senatorial harangue on the floor of Congress. Paragraphs have frequently appeared of late in the *Times*, taken from American journals, in which this mysterious implement plays the *premier rôle*; and, in the days of our ignorance, great was our awe at every fresh allusion to it. "Knife" spoke for itself; but "Bowie?"—there was Anglo-Saxon antiquity in the very sound! Was it a Runic term for some heroic weapon wrought by the gnomes of the elder Northmen? We searched Wheaton's "History," but the American historian has made no allusion to his natural weapon; and our curiosity was left unsatisfied. Fresh accounts of the feats performed by this wondrous weapon served only to *whet* us still further. The fatal results of its use, so frequently recorded, suggested its being an admirable substitute for the bayonet of our troops; and in an access of ungovernable patriotism and curiosity we resolved to cross "the cod preserves," and see with our own eyes. While on the voyage, we often attempted to get our skipper "in a line" on the Bowie subject; but he always professed ignorance, and maintained that such things were only known in "the Far West." Landed in New York, from a Yankee pedlar we gleaned the information that no such "notions" as Bowie knives existed in those parts; but that in the south and west they were "as thick as hasty pooden."

There are several varieties of these weapons, plain or ornamented, according to the taste of the owner. The engraving represents a specimen, made by Unwin and Rodgers, of Sheffield; the handle and sheath are of Albata. It is the "enchilla" (small knife), and our correspondent remarks that we need not fear contamination by touching it, for had it ever belonged to a "Rowdie" we should even protect our *tongs* from the degradation of contact with it.

Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly.—Captain Grover has communicated to us the following interesting intelligence just received from Dr. Wolff. On the 8th December, he reached Ashkabah, and thus describes what took place:—"At Ashkabah I found again three dervishes from Bokhara, who left Bokhara four months ago. I asked them whether they had seen at Bokhara some English travellers. Bokharalee: 'Yes, and it was reported for some time that they had been killed, but there was no truth in it; but one of them came from Koban, with whom the King of Bokhara was angry, believing that he did assist the King of Koban, and, therefore, put both the tall and short Englishman into prison, but let them out after some time, and they now teach the soldiers of Bokhara the European exercise.'" Dr. Wolff gives the names and places of abode of these dervishes in Bokhara, and further states that at Erzeroum a Sheik of Bokhara, named Shah Jemand Addeen, of the family of Nakshbanchi, called upon him and said that he would find his friends alive and promised him letters. The fall of snow at Erzeroum has been extraordinary: eight men were brought in dead, and guns were fired every five minutes, in order to direct travellers their right road. There is no truth in the report that the doctor travelled on foot, and entered Erzeroum in silk stockings and a mackintosh! The doctor was well mounted, and Mr. Stephens, our excellent consul at Trebizond, had the kind consideration to send a Turk, named Omar, with him, who walked near his horse, and the doctor says, "an excellent fellow he was." The kindness of Col. Williams, her Majesty's commissioner at Erzeroum, and Mr. Brant, the consul, are beyond all praise. Colonel Williams had the kindness to write to Captain Grover, to state that the doctor was in excellent health, and would start on the 27th of December for Tabreez. Everything possible has been done by the Earl of Aberdeen to ensure the safety and comfort of Dr. Wolff. The next accounts will probably be from Tabreez.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

PARLIAMENTRY PORTRAITS.—V.—VI.

[In our paper of the 3rd instant we commenced this series of Illustrations with Portraits of the Earl of Eldon and Lord Hill, the Mover and Seconder of the Address in the House of Lords; and of Viscount Clive and Mr. Cardwell, the Mover and Seconder of the Address in the House of Commons. We now resume with Portraits of two of the most distinguished Leaders of the Debates of the past week.]

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

It is an established practice for every great political movement to be carried on simultaneously in both houses of parliament. It has no

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

been departed from in the case of the debate on Ireland. While Lord John Russell was moving his resolution in the Commons, the Marquis of Normanby was urging the peers to agree to one of a similar tendency. His speech was not equal to the address of the noble lord in the other house. It was less sustained, and less connected as a whole; this is only saying that the noble marquis is not so skilled an orator as the scion of the House of Bedford; but in intention his address was the same, portions of it were strong both in the facts and the deductions from them, while his position, as having been Viceroy of Ireland, made him speak "as one having authority." While in that country he certainly endeavoured as much as possible to soften the differences between parties of divided religious and opposing politics; and he could also boast with truth that during his government the island was not held by military occupation. We give a sketch of his lordship, adding only that he is favourably known to the literary world as a clever novel writer of the "fashionable" school. He is a man of accomplished and elegant manners, which are set off by a tall and commanding figure. He sat in the House of Commons as Lord Normanby; he was created a marquis in 1838. He has been Home Secretary, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Governor of Jamaica.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The debate on the affairs of Ireland commenced on Tuesday evening, and, still proceeding, promises to be one of the most important that has ever taken place with respect to that country, and the "chief difficulty" of the Conservative party has been often discussed. It will be rendered still more interesting by the presence of the great leader of the agitation, who has announced his intention of appearing, for the first time, after an absence of more than a year, in his place in the senate, to take a part in the discussion. In a legal sense he will sit there as a state criminal; but in the position of parties there is a large section of the house who will look on him as the champion of his country, and who will hail his appearance with satisfaction. The speech of Lord John Russell on the opening of the debate has done much to increase this feeling: it was a powerful address, and fell with great effect on the opposite benches. Never before did the leader of the Whigs express so openly, so cordially, or so unreservedly, his admiration of Mr. O'Connell, his sympathy with his exertions, or his gratitude to him for his assistance in former days in preserving the peace and tranquillity of the country. The speech is at once an elaborate defence of Mr. O'Connell, and a keen dissection of the whole proceedings of the late trial. One part of it conveyed a strong censure on Lord Lyndhurst, for the careless manner in which the noble lord states that he discharges his judicial functions.

The present debate is one of the epochs in the history of parties important at the present moment, but of far greater importance in its effects on future events in both England and Ireland. We give a

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

sketch of the noble mover of the resolution; we have given a biographical notice of his lordship in a former number.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1844.

Having repassed the seas, made the harbour of Liverpool, shaken myself to a jelly in the eternal train, achieved a satisfactory landing at the Euston-station, and cabbed my way into the Strand, I am now able to address you from your own office no longer your Dublin Correspondent, but still your Correspondent about Dublin. I have now only to detail to you the routine of occurrences as they fell out, from the close of the defence of the traversers up to the period of my leaving the city after the great meeting—which succeeded the verdict of the jury—at Conciliation Hall. I must, I know, write at a disadvantage after the journals have already published by expresses of extraordinary rapidity and expense (I allude, by the way, only to the *Times*, *Post*, and *Advertiser*, for the *Chronicle* and *Herald* missed fire, and *had no arrangements made*), not only the details, but the great result of the trials, still I feel that your readers are entitled to the last of the pictures which I have humbly attempted to give with fidelity and effect, and therefore at once I spread my canvass for the *finale*, and work my pen upon the outline of my closing sketch.

When O'Connell had ceased speaking, and the defence for the traversers had closed—so far as forensic oratory was concerned—the good people of Dublin went home and speculated upon the nature of the evidence that was to be adduced by the "Liberator," or "Conspirator" (I sacrifice both terms at the shrine of impartiality), and his friends. Rumour put her lips of mystery to her trumpet of brass, and blew a blast of expectation abroad, that set down the duration of the trials at a twelvemonth at the least. Two hundred witnesses (some said two thousand) were to be examined *seriatim*, and every man's evidence would occupy a day! Here was a pretty prospect. I began to think seriously of asking permission to pitch my tent in the Four Courts, with a sleeping apartment in one of the judge's chambers, and a sort of eternal conviction pervading my mind that there was

No rest but the grave

(except in the said sleeping apartment) for a pilgrim to the temple of a State prosecution. As you will have seen, however, it turned out *tout au contraire*—and the defence examinations, instead of spreading over one year, dwindled into the span of one day.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose days have dwindled to the shortest span.

Pity the blank countenances of calculators who had set their hearts upon a whole twelvemonth of prosecution, and suddenly found that it would be over within a week!

The evidence was not much, and was greatly interspersed by law argument as to its admissibility, the judges on the bench differing as to one or two points. The Society of Friends and the Ouzel Galley Club were brought forward as recognised conspiracies, whose courts of arbitration were not even cavilled at, for one of the witnesses had seen Mr. Brewster there, and Mr. Brewster did not exclaim, "flat burglary!" when he heard him say so. The real truth, however, is, that the testimony brought forward was really unimportant, and it certainly made no great play in the trial.

On the following morning the Solicitor-General commenced his defence, which occupied the whole of one day, and the commencement of the next. It is a document of wonderful argument and force, and created a powerful impression upon the public, greatly damping the spirits of the traversers, and gradually destroying their hopes of a favourable verdict. As I have done most impartial justice to the beautiful defences of Sheil and Whiteside, and, indeed, to the speeches of the traversers' counsel generally, I must render equal justice to this most able advocate of the validity of the prosecution, and the interests of the Crown. A most distinguished bearing did the Solicitor-General maintain all throughout his calm, argumentative, and memorable display. Conspicuous for a good humour with which he had armed himself at all points, "he would not pin a quarrel to his sleeve," no matter what challenges beset him, but preserved the gravity of the lawyer with the dignity of a gentleman; and certainly exhibited more undisturbed decorum (with a certain and admirable firmness of demeanour) than any other counsel that had yet addressed the Bench. Unruffled, though not un-taunted—un-angered, though not unprovoked—he plunged in *medias res* into the very pith and marrow of the case, clearing away the brushwood, and making the path plain, and then advancing upon it with a rapidity proportionate to its smoothness, a facility commensurate with its breadth. It was soon perceptible that he was stripping the traversers' case—nay, scalping it! Bit by bit the skin was being shed, the feathers were moulting and falling off, the bark was peeling from the tree, the gilt was torn from the gingerbread, the tinsel vanishing from the garment, the mask falling from the face. Preceding oratory was almost forgotten under the cool judgment of this experienced flayer, the flowers of rhetoric were fading, the fruits of declamation were dead! There was no denying it; there stood the grinning skeleton of the naked deformity; there was the conspiracy stark, palpable, and unveiled! And all this was brought about so quietly, with such perfect self-possession and mind mastery, that one almost wondered how so gentle a gladiator could deal such heavy blows—how so much mildness of manner could be compatible with the slaughter it achieved. It was really, in all senses, a most clever speech, and is generally considered to have greatly raised the character of its speaker. His law was never doubted; but his reply in this case is greatly added to his character for—not exactly eloquence, but something which with him is more than a substitute for it, inasmuch as it includes the power to destroy its plausibility in a very extraordinary degree.

So much for the Solicitor-General; and now for the Court.

As soon as the Crown lawyer had concluded his reply, the tone of public feeling was greatly altered and instead of hearing at all corners o the city, "There will be no verdict—there will certainly be no verdict," the phrase was varied to, "All will now depend upon the summing-up -everything now is centred in the Judge's Charge." "But all four Judges will charge," said one—and "Perrin will differ from the rest," said another—and "If that's the case there will be no verdict," rejoined a third.

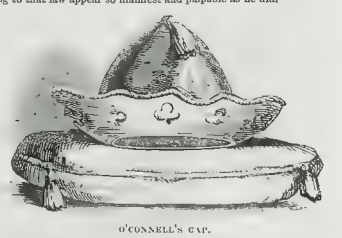
So did speculation disport itself—and the butterfly-folly which assumes knowledge in uncertainty disport its wings about the Irish heart. The truth was nobody knew anything, and everybody was wrong.

When the charge really eventuated, it was a very simple but a very strong affair. The Chief Justice delivered it; and, to the dismay of many, announced that the judges were *all agreed*, and consequently there would be no necessity for more than one of them to address the jury, and after this he delivered himself up to his arduous duty. His interpretation of the law of conspiracy was very luminous and good, and his after dissection of the facts of the case was a beautiful illustration of the law of order in the judicial minds which separates, classifies, arranges, and admits of no confusion or tumult of ideas. Much of what he said bore upon it the grave impress of undeniable justice—and so convincing was it that I heard a Radical and a Repealer exclaim before it was over—half in hopelessness and half in conviction—"If I were trying my own father for conspiracy I would find him guilty after that charge."

Another consequence of the Chief Justice's summing up, however, was an accusation that it savoured of partizanship, and yet Judge Perrin was there, hearing, recognising, and giving the "consent of silence" to all he said. Yet, I confess, that the charge told so forcibly (so deservedly it may be), but, I will add, so terribly, against the traversers, that had the Judge been the advocate, he could not have been more earnest and severe. He must have held that course to have been his imperative duty—in vindicating the majesty of the law—or certainly he would not have made the guilt of the traversers according to that law appear so manifest and palpable as he did.

THE RECORDER'S COURT, DUBLIN.

The above engraving, which represents the Recorder's Court, Dublin, as it appeared on the revision of the jury lists a few days previous to the State Prosecutions being tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, has been over since then in deference to the more exciting scenes which took place in the latter locality, although in point of fact the proceedings were not less interesting. Here it was that the citizens of Dublin—the sick, the halt, and the blind—were summoned to attend, to have their names placed on the jury list, in order to be properly qualified to serve their country in the forthcoming state trials; and whilst many octogenarians came forward to insist on their right, very few indeed attempted to be excused. The conduct of the Recorder on that occasion has been the theme of praise with both parties, although a man of strong political predilections, but the accident by which one of the slips containing the names of a large number of Roman Catholics and liberal Protestants was lost and excluded from the lottery, gave rise to many severe strictures, which reached, however, no further than the underlings. As we gave in a recent number a biographical sketch of the learned Recorder, it is unnecessary to advert here to his public career. The Recorder's Court may be considered the Central Criminal Court of Dublin. It adjoins the gaol of Newgate, in Green-street.



O'CONNELL'S CAP.

The above drawing represents the velvet cap and green tassel, presented to O'Connell at the Mullaghmast meeting, and which has since taken the shape of a crown in the vivid imaginations of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals. It will be remembered that the ceremonial which attended the presentation of this specimen of head-gear which is not less *velvet* than the country cap, invented by Prince Albert), was commented on with great stress by the lawyers for the Crown, and, to say the truth, there is something suspicious in the imitation of a coronet and the cushion on which it reposes; but, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

At half-past five he ceased, and the jury were sent to their deliberations. After they had been a short time in conclave, the Court adjourned till nine o'clock, and then commenced an excitement mixed up of phrensy, curiosity, uncertainty, and suspense, which told how much depended on the crisis, and how close the crisis was at hand.

Before the adjournment was over thousands of anxious people had rushed into the circular area of the Four Courts, and lined and thronged the street between the Lifey and the Quay. Within the Court itself presented an amazing exhibition. There were but two vacant places there—the jury-box and the judges' seat. Every other cranny was filled to suffocation by the burning and expectant people. The "wreck of matter" might have decently, and but certainly the "crush of worlds" could not have exceeded it. It was in itself a world of crush—an epitome of *jam satis*—of ram, jam, and cram-satis—of squeezable materials most vigorously squeezed. Fortunately there were no women in the court: it was enough to make men faint—women would indubitably have expired.

The Press-box was indeed a press-box in the most literal sense. You could not see that there were fifteen people in it at all: you perceived, it is true, a number of arms and heads, but only one body. The creatures of the plume had amalgamated themselves into one dense form of shapeless humanity, like a parti-coloured sea cat, or any other monster of deformity. Tom Cooke's two single gentlemen rolled into one," were nothing to the half hundred of well-sized anatomies that here mangled each other into "room for twelve." It was the press hot-pressed with a vengeance. For my part, my principal reflection was the extravagant one, that just then I could have blessed the Christian who would have given me an orange for a guinea. However, I had my business to mind, and this consisted chiefly of ejaculating "Oh dear!" and wauting until the jury had minded theirs. It was some consolation to know that Judge Crampton's patience was being exercised in a similar manner, though none to feel the hardship of my own position, and to recognise the easiness of a Morocco-cushioned chair.

At last the jury came—when it was past eleven—and returned a broad, plain, emphatic verdict of "guilty" upon nearly all the counts, and that settled the destiny of the case; and while the jury were being sent back for an informality in the construction of the verdict (which you will have duly reported), their ears were pleasantly assailed by a groan, which might well have interpreted the concentrated agonies of ten thousand yellow fevers, and of sufficient cholera-morbus to have desolated an Ind. It was, indeed, a "tartation spicy groan," and "loud enough," as Jonathan would say, "*to have roused a hospital.*"

When the jury got back they became fixtures. In vain of no avail for the sheriff to say—

Snail, snail, come out of your hole,
Or else I'll beat you as black as coal.

In their hole they stuck—and when they did come "the midnight curtain fell so thick upon them" that they were out of sorts and into Sunday before you could say Jack Robinson—and the judge was consequently obliged to send them to bed like good children and lock them up for the night.

Meanwhile there had been enough done to know that in some shape or other there would be a verdict of "Guilty," and with this important intelligence a Government express steamer, a Queen's messenger, and two or three reporters, committed themselves to wind and fire, and proceeded across the Channel.

Dublin town continued in a ferment for an hour or two, which, however, died gradually away as the crowds dispersed to their several Lubations.

On Sunday the *Nation* did not hesitate to publish one of its Repeal lyrics, of which the disloyalty is so abominable and the poetry so good, I quote it for its freedom and power, and because its spirit is more general and less dangerous than the famous and infamous song of '98.

"YES! WITH YOU IT RESTS TO DO IT."

[illegible] it sta to do it
[illegible]
[illegible] through it,
Never pausing till 'tis done.
Each past triumph owes its crowning,
Gives of future victories omen.
Courage! then—be prompt and steady—
Cool in thought—in action ready;
Let your efforts still continue,
All you have to win they'll win for you.

II.

When the Apostle, chain-encumbered,
In his dungeon lay at night,
O'er his fetters, as he slumbered,
Broke a flood of heavenly light;
Starting up, he saw beside him
Stand an angel, forth to guide him;
What obeying, might wonder,
Fast and rivet fell asunder.
God, who made him free, will free you,
If for freedom fit he see you.

III.

Lo! he sid as yours already—
Seek you freedom—earn your time—
Slowly, but assured [illegible],
On it comes with step sublime.
Rejoice, for your [illegible]
[illegible]
Who can [illegible] Heaven?
Yes! you've one can free each sinew,
In the soul that dwells within you!

Perhaps this is not more seditious than Moore, and it is quite as good.

On Monday morning the verdict was delivered to a court of three Judges, put, after a little more haggling, into a proper form, and then all was known and all was over. So ended the trials, and we are not quite sure that the Attorney-General did not exclaim on his way Lomeward, "Sic transit gloria *munday*."

Judgment was not prayed for, and O'Connell departed in his carriage amid the cheering of the mob.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY.

The Court sat [illegible] resumed his address at the sitting of the Court, and concluded at [illegible] o'clock.

The Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury. He said the Court were then to ask to the facts to be laid before the jury. After referring to the case of Mr. Carey, who having been attended at the meeting [illegible] on the 2nd of October, and in whose favour there was that qualification, [illegible] decided to refer to the terms of the coronation oath, which he contended prohibited her Majesty from entertaining any proposition for the Repeal of the Union, apart from or independent of the Legislature. The law permitted the people, except the lawful Parliament of the country, as settled by Queen, Lords, and Commons, at the present time and therefore, it was incompetent to Mr O'Connel or any other person, to attempt an alteration of the law by illegal [illegible] or violent means. The traverers had with Mr. O'Connel tint the Act of Union [illegible] but, if so, where was the use, he asked, of seeking the Repeal of such an Act? A great many years ago Mr. O'Connel appeared to entertain strong opinions against the Act of Union, and he had given evidence that he entered a meeting in Dublin in opposition to the Repeal of the Union. That meeting, however, was a meeting regularly constituted; not by irresponsible [illegible] but by the High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, at which every freeman [illegible] right to attend. Mr. O'Connell had a right to [illegible] did at that meeting, but the present was the first time [illegible] stirring his acts in 1834 by what he did thirty years ago. It was 6 o'clock the Court separated.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Punctually at ten o'clock the Court again resumed, when the Chief Justice [illegible] to the [illegible] referred to the large sums [illegible] remitted to the [illegible] of the Association from England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, and to the Association, thus provided with funds, [illegible] ribed as the instrument by which Mr. O'Connell and the [illegible] work out the object [illegible] the Repeal of the Union. That in itself was a legal and legitimate object, but in pursuing it the traversers had no right to resort to intimidation, or [illegible] to compel the Legislature to come [illegible] intention to the monster meeting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pertinent of the [illegible] [illegible] attack on Lord Jeffrey [illegible] and discontent [illegible] [illegible] subjects. He noticed the [illegible] ing, at which Mr. O'Connell spoke of his intention of establishing [illegible] Courts, and the intended meeting of 300 gentlemen in Dublin to [illegible] forms of Repeal. The former he described as a gross and unwarrantable [illegible] of the royal prerogative, and the latter as a new edition of [illegible] miraculous lamp, which conferred on the possessor everything [illegible] According to the Mullaghmast meeting, and the paper entitled "[illegible]" he inquired how it happened, if the [illegible] were [illegible] contrary to the desire, or without the cognizance of the traversers, that the O'Connell police did not put a stop to the selling of it, [illegible] and the while that the O'Connell police in that case would have been assuming a power and authority to which they had neither right nor title a power and authority, by the way, against which the Court of Queen's Bench [illegible] not only protest, but, in all probability, regard as "a gross and unwarrantable interference with the legal and constituted tribunals of the land." He then proceeded to inquire into the real objects and intent of those meetings and especially that of Mullaghmast—which he thought went the full length of showing an agreement between the traversers, and, therefore, establishing the charge of conspiracy. He then recapitulated the meetings which some of the traversers attended, and the publications with which others were connected, and from these he drew the conclusion that all were influenced by the same motives, and labouring for the attainment of the same objects, and through the instrumentality of the same means; and, therefore, that all were more or less guilty of the charges preferred against them in the indictment.

The learned judge having concluded his charge at five o'clock, the jury retired to consider their verdict amid scenes of the greatest excitement, and, there was evinced by those within the court, as well as by the rapidly increasing crowds without.

Mr. Justice Crampton, at half-past seven, returned to the court, but finding that the jury were still out, stated he should be again in attendance at a quarter to nine, and shortly after that hour he was again in attendance.

The foreman was then called upon, when he waited for instructions with regard to the finding on particular counts, after receiving which he retired, and it was not until half-past eleven that the jury came into court.

The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded to call on the jury for their verdict. He said, gentlemen, have you all agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman.—Yes.—(Great sensation in the court.)

The findings of the jury was then handed to the Clerk of the Crown, which that officer read aloud

On the first count, no finding.

On the second count, no finding.

On the third count you say that Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are guilty.

On the fourth count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are guilty.

On the fifth count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Charles Gavan Duffy, and Thomas Tierney are guilty.

On the sixth count you say nothing.

On the seventh count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are Guilty.

On the eighth count no finding.

On the ninth count no finding.

On the tenth count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, Thomas Steele, John Gray, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are Guilty.

On the eleventh count there is no finding, but merely the foreman's signature for self and fellow jurors.

Mr. Justice Crampton.—You must take your verdict back, for in the present state it is imperfect in some of the counts—in respect to which you have come to no conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the traversers. It is your duty to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty; and if you cannot come to an agreement on any count or county you have to say so in your verdict.

Judge Crampton.—With respect to the first count, of course you will say as to so much of it as you find in other counts guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Moore, Q.C.—In saying not guilty to the first count they are quite right.

Judge Crampton.—It is not only right, but it is quite right if they so think.

To the Jury.—As to all those counts upon which you are agreed, you are to say some of the defendants are guilty and some are not. You are to name those whom you find guilty, and those whom you say are not. As to any count on which you are not agreed, you ought to state "we have not agreed on this count." If you are able to arrive at the conclusion of "guilty or not guilty on all the counts," it will be your duty so to do. With respect to the first count, if I understand you correctly, there are parts of it on which you are not agreed, and parts on which you are agreed.

A Juryman.—No, my lord; we are agreed on the first count, there is no difference of opinion among the jury, it is merely the wording of the finding that we are at a loss for.

Judge Crampton.—That is what I thought; you must find your verdict on all the other counts with respect to all the defendants; we shall then be able to take them you come into court on the various points found on the first count.

The Attorney-General then rose to make some observations, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Moore, who suggested that the jury should retire.

The Attorney-General and the jury were not bound to find. The first count embraces the several branches of the conspiracy, which are split up afterwards in other words, and if they say that the several traversers, or any of them, are guilty, of course they will decide on such portion of the first count as they think they should find.

Mr. Moore.—I am not desirous of saying anything in the way of argument, but on the part of one of the traversers I certainly object to the direction.

During the observations that were passing between the Bench and Counsel, the crowds in the hall and in the inner avenues of the court were loudly cheering. As soon as the jury had given their verdict, some person communicated to the assemblage in the hall that Daniel O.Connell had been acquitted, and the people there immediately commenced cheering, and the shouts were taken up and re-echoed by the crowds outside.

When the jury had retired about half an hour, the Attorney-General suggested that, as it was just twelve o'clock, the court would not sit till ten and would be given on Sunday, the Court should adjourn until Monday morning.

Judge Crampton. It is not twelve o'clock yet.

The Attorney-General. It only wants ten minutes to the hour. The verdict could not be received until twelve o'clock, and therefore I beg to ask whether it would not be right to adjourn.

Mr. Justice Crampton.—It is necessary that this question should be raised? I should be very sorry further to inconvenience the jury. I should be much better satisfied if the verdict were given to-night. I have received a verdict at two or three o'clock in the morning in capital cases.

The Jury were then called. On their appearing,

Mr. Justice Crampton said—Gentlemen, have you now arranged your verdict?

The Foreman. Not yet, my lord.

Mr. Justice Crampton.—It is very near twelve o'clock; therefore, you had better be quick. (Great laughter.) This noise (observed his lordship) is extremely indecent, and I must request the authority of the Court, if I find any person committing a breach of order.

The jury then retired, and some minutes after, it was observed by Mr. Henn, that it was twelve o'clock. Some conversation then took place, and finally, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, the jury were called into court, and informed that it was too late to receive the verdict, and the Court adjourned until nine o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Henn handed a written notice to the Court, in which he took an objection to the power of the Court adjourning after twelve o'clock.

The crowds which had assembled in the court and its neighbourhood, as soon as they became aware of the true verdict, set up one of those frightful howls so well known among an angry Irish mob. Not the slightest disturbance occurred however, during the night.

All the Editors and Proprietors of the Dublin Repeal journals have acceded from the Repeal Association, as, according to the exposition of the law given by the Lord Chief Justice, every member of the Association is accountable for every word which was published in those papers, so long as the Editors took part in their proceedings.

THE VERDICT.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY. MONDAY.

The proceedings have been adjourned to nine o'clock this morning to receive the verdict of the jury in the case of the State Trials, considerable excitement prevailed in the [illegible] of the courts long before that hour. A large body of police were on duty in and near the courts, and the avenues to the court were filled at the various gates and passages. A great many were also stationed in the hall, and no persons were admitted even the reporters such as bore about them some evidence that they were connected with the press.

At a few minutes before nine the Court of Queen's Bench was much crowded, the principal gallery being thronged as usual, and the outer bar filled with gentlemen in their wigs and gowns.

Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers were present before the appointed hour, and there was a full attendance of the counsel and agents for the defence. Mr. O'Connell was accompanied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P.

At a few minutes past nine the Chief Justice, with Judges Burton and Crampton, took their seats on the bench, Mr. Justice Perrin being the only judge of the court absent.

Mr. Justice Crampton then said—The Chief Justice and my brother Burton not having been present at the last adjournment of the court, it is, perhaps, for them that I should state what took place on that occasion. The jury having retired on Saturday evening, I remained for a considerable time in my room, and having received an intimation from the jury that they would not be ready for an hour or so, I adjourned the court to nine o'clock. At nine I returned, and found that the jury were not yet ready; and, having remained a considerable time [illegible] in my room, I sent the sheriff to the jury to know whether there were a likelihood of their coming to a decision. In a short time, I think, after eleven, I received [illegible] and having communicated again with the jury, through the sheriff, I had them called out, when they came into the box with a verdict, which they handed to the Clerk of the Crown. The verdict was very [illegible] and as such I could not receive it. The jury were, manifestly, perplexed about the first and second counts, although they stated that they were perfectly agreed as to the verdict. I explained to them the course they should adopt as to the form of the verdict; but I did not give sufficient information on the subject. The jury then retired, and in a short time after the Attorney-General stated that it was then after 12 o'clock, and being Sunday morning the verdict should not be received; and, accordingly, no consent having been given by the traversers that the verdict should be received, I adjourned the court till nine o'clock to-day. These were the circumstances which I wished to state. Whilst waiting for the jury to prepare their verdict, I was engaged [illegible] drawing up issues in the form in which I thought they should be submitted to the jury. There was originally but one issue sent up to the jury; but that, I think, was insufficient, for there are, in reality, five distinct issues in the first

(*Continued on page 107.*)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18th.—Quinquagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 19th.—Copernicus born, 1473.
TUESDAY, 20th.—Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 21st.—Ash Wednesday.
THURSDAY, 22nd.—A. Ferguson died, 1816.
FRIDAY, 23rd.—Cato-street Conspiracy, 1820.
SATURDAY, 24th.—St. Matthias.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending Feb 24.

Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 48	3 5	3 33	3 49	4 14	4 31	4 53	5 10	5 38	5 54	6 27	6 40

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CENSUS.—"*A Subscriber.*"—*The population of the parish of Oundle, in Northampton, is correctly given in our last, according to the Parliamentary Return.*

Omitted.—St. Dennis parish, Cornwall, pop. 893.

"*J. M.*"—*The charge, per quarter, for our journal is 6s. 6d., to be paid in advance. The other questions are answered in the present Number.*

"*J. C. R.*"—*Perhaps.*

"*Rev. E. T. H.*"—*The influx of Portraits, at the season, will, we fear, prevent our engraving the portrait suggested by our correspondent.*

"*Fiat Justitia,*" *Temple.*—*The appearance of the portraits of the three eminent counsel was purposely delayed, in consequence of the re-examination being deferred for a fortnight. They shall appear next week.*

"*H. A. C.,*" *Leicester, is thanked, but we have not space for the local events at greater length than at present. The other suggestion is not to us a novel idea.*

"*Damosthenes,*" *London, has, we fear, lost his lantern; he should write to the Postmaster of Glasgow.*

"*J. W. C.,*" *Windsor.*—*The covers are charged at a less price than the binding*

"*F. F.*"—*The failure is already notorious. Our correspondent's suggestion has been in some measure anticipated.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Yorkshire.*—*We doubt the practicability of devoting more space in our journal to sporting matters than is done at present.*

"*W. B. S.*" *Hazelgrove, County Down.*—*The chronology of the events of the first half of the year 1843 is contained in the supplement to No. 62 of our journal.*

"*J. F. Dudley.*"—*The charge for binding the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *by Messrs. Remnant and Edwards, is 5s. per volume.*

"*A*," *Mount Pleasant.* *We have not received the Repeal card.*

"*Z. A.*," *Leamington, Warwickshire.*—*The charge for advertising patent or proprietary medicines is double that of the general scale. Will our correspondent write with real name and address?*

"*G. K.*" *Wood-end, Scarborough.*—*We agree with our correspondent as to the railway monopoly, which, it is to be hoped, will be kept down by the Legislature.*

"*G. H. C.*," *Bermondsey.*—*Midway.*

"*A Cornish Subscriber.*"—*Almost closed. The sketch was taken in court.*

"*W. J. V.*" *should write to the editor of the "Art-Union."*

"*J. M. C.*"—*We will endeavour.*

"*V. B.*"—*No.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The group already engraved must suffice. Our correspondent should attend Mr. Cubitt's very interesting exhibition.*

"*S. W.*," *Luton.* *The volumes can be bound to match by giving the requisite instructions to the binder.*

"*J. W.*"—*We have not room.*

"*T. M.,*" *Bridge-street, Cambridge.*—*The sketch is not sufficiently picturesque for illustration.*

"*J. D.*" *We cannot entertain his proposition.*

"*J. P. P.*" *should write to the publisher of the "Illuminated Magazine," No. 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street.*

"*A Reader*" *is thanked for the diagram of the sun and earth, &c., which is, however, inappropriate for a newspaper.*

"*J. B.,*" *Battle.*—*We think not. The Irish trials have been specially and circumstantially reported in our journal.*

"*C. A. H. R.,*" *Alnwick, is thanked for several hints, of which we may incidentally avail ourselves.*

"*T. M.*" *Cora Downs, Ireland.*—*Dr. Mantell's "Wonders of Geology."*

"*G. N.,*" *Norwich.*—*We know nothing of the lottery in question except by the advertisement*

"*Query,*" *Acton, may obtain the information he requires of Mr. R. Hill's publishers, Messrs. C. Knight and Co., Ludgate-street.*

"*H. S. C.*" *is thanked for the sketch of the restored church window. The subject is not, I suppose, sufficiently popular for engraving.*

"*T. Hobbs,*" *Tooting.*—*Dodd's "Parliamentary Companion," which is one of the best and most correct authorities on all matters of this kind, says that "the hereditary title of Don, affixed to the name of the member for Roscommon, is by some supposed to be a corruption of the Latin Dominus, and conferred upon the head of the O'Connor family by the Spanish settlers in Ireland. Others suppose it to be derived from the word don, the colour of the standards of this particular family of O'Connors, which served to distinguish it from the Black and Red O'Connors."*

"*Constitutional*" *would be a very envious reader, or he would see that there is no ground for his complaint. One of the sources to which he refers us for information is very stale indeed, and shows how little he is aware of our superior intelligence.*

"*J. S.,*" *Leamington.*—*We have no connection with music shops. We would advise our fair correspondent to make personal inquiry at some respectable establishment where new publications are in constant succession.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Penzance.*—*Apply to Mr. Brewer, Hanway-passage, Oxford-street.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Market-hill, Cambridge.*—*Inquire at a music shop; booksellers do not deal in woodcuts.*

"*A Purchaser of our Paper.*"—*There are no very definite rules in Persian grammar, but the accent is on the second syllable of the word in question.*

"*S. L.*" *The lines will not suit.*

"*Bran*" *must surely have gathered "the nature of the offices of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals" from the recent trials at Dublin.*

"*J. H. S.*"—*Will our correspondent favour us with the article? The engravings are in hand.*

"*J. B.*"—*We have not room for the lines.*

"*H. D. G.*" *Our opinion was fully expressed in No. 26 of our journal.*

"*E. S.,*" *Leeds.*—*Probably an account will appear in a few days.*

The tales or sketches sent by "Alfred W——" and "W. T." are not adapted for a newspaper.

Will "A Lover of the Intellectual Drama" take into consideration the crowded state of our columns?

"*W. M.*"—*We shall be glad to receive the proposed article; we have a picturesque engraving of the place.*

"*Honestus*" *should write to any Parliamentary agent.*

INSERTIONS.—*Poor Reginald's Rhymes.* *Lines on the Distressed Needlewoman, by E.; Sonnet to the Dear Infant; Rural Pleasures, by M. W.; Lines by a Student in the School of Christ, Impromptu, by Dundrum, Dublin; Epigrams on a Recent Incident, &c.*

ERRATA.—*In the tale of "The Young Flageolet Player," in our last number, for Calton read Stanton Lees and Hill; and for Joudgrave read Youlgrave.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

In the midst of the excitement of a party debate, based to a considerable extent on the conduct and result of so unusual an occurrence as a state trial, it is not improbable that the recent measure for the amelioration of some of the provisions of the Poor Laws may pass with less notice than it deserves; yet, the measure is the most important as to practical results of the Session. It proves that the Government see the complaints made of the working of the law to be in some respects but too well founded; it also proves what we are glad to see exists, but what we wish had been manifested earlier—a disposition to relax some, at least, of the more objectionable enactments. The Bill introduced does not certainly err on the side of tenderness; after examining it, it will be found to leave untouched much that has been and will continue to be objected to. Some of the details of workhouse management, for instance, which have been more dwelt on, and caused more irritation than the absolute provisions of the law itself, are passed unnoticed. We refer to the practice

of separation between the mother and the infant, and the aged man and wife, in those abodes of destitution—the Union Workhouses. This is explained by the allegation that both these regulations are not laid down in any part of the Act; they are practices ordered by the Commissioners, and the Commissioners' orders, when certified by the Home Secretary, have, as Sir James Graham observes, the "force of a legal enactment." Now, it is very easy to issue a general order; but the misery of the thing is this—that this uniform and general order falls with dreadful inequality and horrible hardship on different persons, under different circumstances. It is the great fault of such an order that it is general—that it is uniform—and that the acting on it is compulsory. The Bill should have contained some clause giving a discretionary power to those who have to carry out the details of workhouse management, to deviate from the order in certain circumstances. From what has been published of the usual habits of the subordinates of the great system, it does not appear likely that they will err much on the side of indulgence; they are of the class whom the continual sight of misery hardens into indifference to it. "Seldom when the steeled gaoler is the friend of man." They are not gaolers, perhaps, though union workhouses are often called "Bastilles." But we think that there need be no fear that a discretion given them would run into laxity. But it would have this effect—it would prevent the infliction of much suffering under the shelter of the "commissioners' order," which, like charity (almost its complete opposite, by the way), has frequently covered a multitude of sins—especially of sins against the great Christian virtue of humanity. It is right to make simpler the law of settlement—it is still more praiseworthy to establish such regulations as shall secure immediate relief to the fainting, diseased, or hunger-stricken wretch who may come, or be brought to, the workhouse gate—a Lazarus without the Dives—irrespective of his strict legal title to the bread, or shelter, or medicine, that may preserve a fellow-being from perishing. It is right to do this—and this the bill does; but it would not be wrong to do

Not only this, but more also.

But these further ameliorations may be gained in time; in the meanwhile we are grateful for the steps in the right direction which public opinion has compelled the Government to take.

Both Houses of Parliament have been this week engaged in serious discussions of the laws relating to gambling more particularly that kind of gambling pursued by means of betting, and, to go a step further, chiefly and prominently that betting which takes place on the turf. Except the Japanese in their cockfights, no people in the world bet so often, so freely, or so indiscriminately as the English. Betting is with us a test of opinion; if a man will stake his money on what he believes or affirms, there is an end of the dispute till the result proves him to be right, or transfers the said money to the pocket of his opponent in the argument. In fact,

"Most men, tis by losing rendered sager,
Will back their own opinions by a wager."

The favourite candidate at an election is as often betted on as the "favourite" for the Derby; and, at Dublin, during the solemnities of the state trial, "the odds" were given and taken on the verdict. An Englishman, being commercial in everything, likes to mix the chance of gain with the certainty of amusement, and hence bets in all classes of society on the vicissitudes of the turf And yet all this betting is an absolute breach of the laws of the land! There has been a national ignorance on the subject it seems, for all have offended, and every third person you meet in society has made himself liable to a *qui tam* action. Thus we have

"Laws for all faults, but Laws so countenance!
That the strong statutes
Stand, like the forfeits in a Barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark."

But society in general has just been apprised that the Law was not dead, but sleeping only. Certain noble lords, members of Parliament, and scions of the aristocracy, who, like honourable men, pay their bets when they lose them, have been brought in contact with people of lax notions on this point, receiving when they happened to win, but not reversing the process when the chances were against them. The offenders were, therefore, excluded from certain places where the lovers of sport most do congregate—the exclusion being, of course, a brand upon them that they were not to be trusted. Racing flesh and blood is no more exempt from human infirmity than any other, and the excluded cast about how they should revenge themselves; the statute book presented them a weapon in the shape of two acts of the reigns of Charles II. and Queen Anne, which impose penalties on all persons staking money on a horse-race in which a money prize may have been run for. We are not certain but that even the gallant loss of a pair of gloves to a lady on the winning horse might not be brought under the act; even that may be—proof abundant of the staking of money was procured, and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen are now under the lash of an information, by which penalties to the amount—according to Mr. J. S. Wortley—of nearly half a million sterling, can be recovered. But the "nobility and gentry" having the keys of the fountain of the laws, can open and shut it at pleasure; and it seems they are not to be caught. They put in a plea of "ignorance" of the law, allege the bad character of the prosecutors, who do not even affect a regard for morality, and ask Parliament to suspend these actions, and allow them be got rid of altogether by paying the costs out of pocket which the parties bringing them have been put to. There appears every probability that, as far as suspending the actions, they will succeed; but there are many who will hesitate to pass any act that will countenance the practice of betting; and there have also been some strong animadversions on people of rank doing what certainly no poor man would be able to do—coming to Parliament for protection against the consequences of their own acts, it being a legal maxim that ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it. The Bishops of London and Exeter, but more particularly the latter, have spoken out on the question. They will not oppose the suspension of the actions, seeing that they are brought from a malignant motive. But care must be taken that this proceeding is not made a precedent,

"Or many evils by the same example,
Will rush into the state."

It is with unfeigned cordiality that we congratulate the country upon the fine and honourable meed of thanks which Parliament has bestowed upon one of its best and bravest defenders. We love the frank and free spirit which has rewarded the gallant soldier who has gathered laurels for us abroad. Sir Charles Napier (all who bear his name have made themselves illustrious) has set up his fame as one of the landmarks of our own national glory; it shines upon us from the burning Ind, and we have a right to cherish the brightness and preserve the radiance of the star. We say nothing of the war in which he was engaged—it was a war of the Government, and not of the general; but the splendid old warrior had an honourable and dangerous trust, and *like* a splendid warrior he fulfilled it before the world. The great testimony of the Duke of Wellington was beautifully given in the House of Lords—not to the mere chivalrous ardour of the fine old man—not to the young fire dwelling in the aged heart alone—but to the consummate generalship of his campaign: one episode of which the great duke described "as one of the most curious military feats of which either his experience or his reading had informed him."

It was creditable alike to Government and opposition—to Lord Ripon and Lord Auckland—to Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston, that they should have thrown party aside to carry together this just expression of a nation's gratitude.

It is true that a few sneaking spirits crept in to grumble out their grudging meanness over the bestowal of the gift of thanks, but their words were unavailing as their numbers were few; and their names are only registered in the division as marks for scorn, contumely, and disgrace—the contempt, pity, and derision of every patriotic and generous mind.

The new insurrection in Spain is a deplorable—a miserably deplorable event. It dishonours human nature—it disgraces Christianity. We do not speak of the mere fact of the semi-revolution, or even of the parties (greatly provoked) who have engaged in it, but of the lamentable consequences that have sprung from it—of the curse of blood that is over the throne and the Government of Spain. General Narvaez must be less than man, if not more than devil, that he should so scatter his ordinances of slaughter, that twenties and thirties are to be swept into their bloody graves, upon the mere fact of recognition, without semblance or form of trial. Here are black crimes to fix upon the conscience of a young Queen, a mere child-like girl, who, if she were in England, would be in her study or her school! Here is a lesson of crimson tyranny to teach to early and corrupted power—here is a preparation of present infamy for after remorse! And are the peace, the sovereign's mercy, the woman's gentleness, the honour, the humanity, the religion, of the young Isabella to be so sacrificed by the incarnate cruelty and treachery of her General upon the shrine of blood, hate, and vengeance! What a horrible tragedy in the history of nations is this! The sign manual of a delicate girl giving the pass from life to death of men with mothers, sisters, wives, and, perhaps, daughters, with less beauty and power than her own, but far more grace and tenderness—if she can so tamper with the awful question of eternity, at an age so young But the royal signature is form—mere form. Not it!—it is no mere form if the cry of the widow and the orphan proclaim the misery and the guilt which have been consummated by the dash of the regal pen—not form, if their voice, which finds no echo in the palaces, be heard at the footstool of the throne of God! We tell the bad Narvaez, that in procuring the young Queen's signature to his bloody ordinances—or in procuring her consent that they shall be promulgated in her name—he is selling her immortal soul; he is covering her, as he has covered himself, with a horrible and revolting guilt, which a reign of mercy, and life of tears, could only expiate through a REDEEMER'S love! Meanwhile civilization droops, and Christianity shudders, over the fearful spectacle of national depravity which Spain exhibits to Europe in these dreadful deeds.

THE COURT AND HALT ON.

We hear that in consequence of the recent bereavement in the Royal Family, her Majesty and her Royal Consort and illustrious family are not expected at Buckingham Palace for the season until after Easter, its second week in April. On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel in the Castle, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. During the week the utmost privacy was observed at the Castle, and music was strictly prohibited.

HOLYROOD PALACE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., the Princess MARY, Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale, was, after a few hours' illness, confined of a still-born son. We are happy to add that her Highness is progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.

We are sorry to state that Lord Stuart De Decies is prevented by illness from attending his parliamentary duties.

The worst fears are apprehended for Viscount Sidmouth, who is very unwell at Richmond Park. He is in his 87th year.

Lord Carlisle, accruing to the last accounts, was gradually improving in health.

The funeral of the late Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha took place on the 3rd instant, in the church attached to the palace at Gotha, amidst salvos of artillery and the solemn tolling of bells. The body lay in state, the day before, in one of the principal apartments of the palace, and was visited by several thousands from all parts of the dukedom, all testifying deep regret. The procession was composed of all the officers of State, and of the household of the august deceased, a considerable number of officers from the Prussian garrison of Erfurt and Langensalza, and the great bulk of the population. The troops of the duchy and civic guards lined the way on each side. After the service was chanted over the coffin, which was carried up to the altar by twelve gentlemen of the Court, M. Jacobi, the Court chaplain, delivered an affecting discourse, reminding his hearers of the many virtues of their departed Sovereign. The crowd then dispersed.

SIR ROBERT PEEL left town on Saturday afternoon to attend her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Right Hon. Baronet returned to his residence in Whitehall-gardens at an early hour. During the evening the Right Hon. Bart. and Lady Peel gave a grand dinner to the principal members of the diplomatic corps at which several Cabinet Ministers were present. Lord Brougham was amongst the guests.

It is understood that the Earl of Aboyne will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Pigou, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pigou, and the Countess of Lindsay, and consequently step-sister of the Earl of Lindsay and Lady Charlotte Gurel.

The marriage of the Hon. Colquhoun Denman, son of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, with Miss Watts Russell, was solemnised on Monday last. A *dejeuner* to the wedding circle was given at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Baroness de Moncorvo, lady of the Portuguese Minister, was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday, at three o'clock in the morning.

It is currently reported that Lord Randegal is the author of *Used Up*, the amusing comic drama, in which Mr. Charles Mathews has lately made so successful a *coup* at the Haymarket Theatre.

The Hon. Spencer Cooper has lately given his sisters, Lady Ashley and Lady Jocelyn, £20 000 each

Lady Eleanor Page, eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, is to be united to Mr. Cavendish. We hear that Miss Cunningham, first cousin to the Earl of Eglinton, is to be married to the British Consul at Nice. A marriage is talked of between Lord Foley and Lady Dufferin.

ARRIVAL OF MR. O'CONNELL IN ENGLAND. Mr. O'Connell arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, by the first mail. A large concourse of his countrymen awaited his arrival on the pier, who received him with enthusiastic cheers, and drew him in a hackney coach up to the Adelphi Hotel, whence it was supposed he would take his departure for London by the half-past ten o'clock train. Mr. O'Connell was accompanied by John O'Connell, Esq., Morgan O'Connell, Esq., R. Lalor Shiel, Esq., and Sir Colman O'Loghlan, The hon. and learned gentlemen slept at Birmingham on Wednesday night, and arrived in town at one o'clock on Thursday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

With deep regret we announce the death of the Very Rev. Thomas De Lacy, Archdeacon of Meath, in the 73rd year of his age, and the 44th year of his incumbency of the Archidecanory of Meath.

The Rev. Dr. Rook, Vicar of Leeds, preached on Sunday morning at St. John's Church, Westminster, in favour of the national schools, in one of the districts of the parish. A liberal subscription was afterwards made on behalf of the funds.

The Rev. Peter Almerie le Heup Wood, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the stall of St. George, in the Royal Collegiate Church of Middleham, in the county of York, vacant by the decease of the late Rev. Sir Laurence Squier, late canon of the said stall.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. W. G Barker, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Matlock Bath, Derbyshire; the Rev. A. A. Oakes, M.A., of Jesus College, to the Rectory of Newton, near Bury; the Rev. H. Hopwood, M.A., of Queen's College, to the Perpetual Curacy of Worthing, Essex; the Rev. W. Peete Musgrave, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Bishop's Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Hereford; the Rev. Harry Baker, M.A., of Trinity College, to be Minister of the New Church of St. Paul, at Forebridge, near Stafford; the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Llanfawr, Merionethshire; the Rev. William Henry Flowers, M.A., of Jesus College, to the Curacy of Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

OXFORD. It is understood that the Fellows of Pembroke College, friends of Dr. Jeune, have forwarded a counter appeal to the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University, stating their case, and it is very doubtful, after all, if Dr. Jeune will lose the Headship. The Laudian Professor of Arabic resume his lectures at the Clarendon, on Wednesday last.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

STATE OF THE STREETS.—On Tuesday the Court of Sewers met at Guildhall for the despatch of business, Mr. Alderman Gibbs in the chair. Complaints were lodged against Mr. Gore, the contractor for clearing the streets, for neglect of duty, but as his foreman adduced a plausible pretext and promised amendment in future, the penalties incurred, which amounted to several hundred pounds, were reduced to £120.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The general half yearly meeting of the proprietors of this bridge took place on Thursday last, at the Office, Villiers-street, Strand. William Hawes, Esq., presided. The directors' report stated, that although they could not report the entire completion of the works, still they hoped, from the arrangements made by the contractor, that ere long the bridge would be open to the public. The report added, that the amount of toll to be charged had occupied the attention of the directors, and they had arrived at the conclusion that it would be for the interests of the proprietors that the toll should be one half penny, with return tickets, and other facilities. The report of the engineer, Mr Boswell, referred to the progress made in the completion of the bridge, and the expenditure of £12,000 on the chains, and the suspending portion of the bridge. It further appeared that the contractor has undertaken that the whole shall be completed and opened to the public in the summer, and before the next meeting. Both reports having been received and adopted, the usual routine of business was gone through, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday last the fifteenth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. W. Dundas in the chair. The report directed the attention of the proprietors to the traffic during the winter months of 1841 as compared with those of 1842. The increase during the half year had been 173,672 in the number of passengers, and £7007 8s. 3d. in the receipts. The report then stated, that the recommendation of the directors, and of many of the proprietors, for the establishment of a guarantee fund in aid of steam-boat traffic in connection with the railway, had been adopted by a considerable number of the proprietors, but not to an extent sufficient to warrant the directors in carrying it out according to the proposition of the committee of inquiry. The report added, that the directors have, for some time past, been engaged in obtaining information on the atmospheric principles, in its various branches, as tested in Ireland. The revenue account showed an available surplus of £6851 12s. 9d., after payment of Income Tax, and the report concluded by recommending that a dividend be declared at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per share The report was finally adopted, and the usual business having been gone through, the meeting separated

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT AT THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S STABLES.—On Tuesday afternoon Thomas Enwright, a groom in the service of the Duke of Beaufort, was injured in a shocking manner by a horse belonging to his grace, at his stables, Apple-tree-yard, York-street, St James's-square. It appears that Enwright was about to remove the horse from his stall, and, on arriving near him, he called to him in the usual way, when the animal suddenly kicked out and struck the unfortunate man in the face, hurl ng him with fearful violence against the wall of the stable opposite. On proceeding to his assistance, scarcely a feature of his face was discernible, the nose being completely flattened, one eye forced from its socket, and a long and deep wound, so as to admit therein two fingers, across the opposite side and under the forehead. A medical gentleman was called in, who, however, directed his immediate removal to St. George's Hospital, where he was attended by Mr. Keate, one of the house surgeons. Notwithstanding the injuries the patient has received, some slight hopes are given of his ultimate recovery.

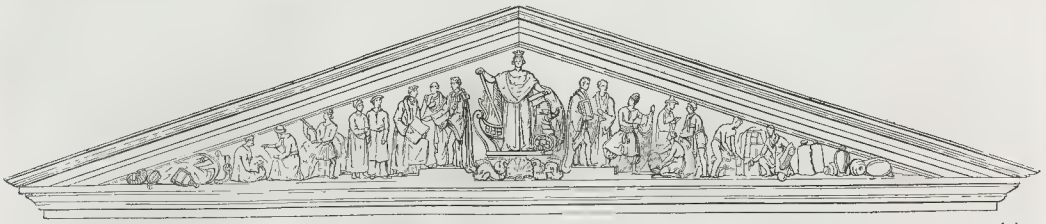
LOSS OF LIFE ON THE ICE.—Last week a number of boys and young men ventured on the ice at Kirkleith, near Leslienation, in Scotland, where the ice giving way five of them were precipitated into the water, two of whom were rescued, but the other three found a watery grave. One of the deceased was brother to the two lads who were saved.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. A serious accident took place on Wednesday, shortly before twelve o'clock, in Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-place, similar to that which took place some time ago in the Marine Barracks. A number of men were employed in an excavation eighteen feet deep, and in consequence of the nature of the soil (a dry, red sand), every precaution had been taken to prevent accident by shoring-up both sides with more than usual care. When the accident occurred the men were about proceeding to dinner, several had already reached the street, but five poor fellows were in the cutting when the earth on the north side, to the extent of about fifteen feet by six feet, was observed to give way from beneath, and settle down, crushing in the shoring planks, and burying beneath several tons of earth four of the individuals above alluded to. A number of men were immediately employed to extricate the poor fellows; but, such is the nature of the injuries they have sustained that little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

THE MISSING WEST INDIA STEAM SHIP.—LIVERPOOL, Wednesday. The Superb, Gaskell, from Mobile, arrived at this port to-day, reports having, on the 29th Jan., in lat. 23 40, long. 84 30, seen a large steamer, under command, apparently steering for Havana; she was painted black, and had white quarter boats, and white life-boats inverted over the paddles. Mem.—This is supposed to be the Royal West India Mail steamer that was due at Southampton on the 4th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE AVON, WEST INDIA STEAMER.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer Avon, arrived at Liverpool from Vera Cruz on Tuesday morning, and cast anchor about one o'clock. The Avon having been so long overdue, considerable anxiety was felt for her safety, not only by those more immediately connected with the spirited company to which the vessel belongs, but more generally by the whole host friends or relatives on board. It appears that on the last of January, when this vessel was steaming in the Gulf of Mexico, she was caught in what is termed, in nautical phraseology, a "norther," a wind peculiar to that locality. It lasted two whole days, and although the vessel was tossed to and fro from one billow to the other, she bore up against the tempest right gallantly. Indeed, during the whole passage up the Gulf, the weather was so bad that the Avon was under steam for thirty-five days. In consequence of this the coals at length were consumed, and the captain (Strutt) was obliged, in consequence, to resort to the necessity of breaking away the bulk heads, the woodwork cabins &c., to turn into fuel. In this state the Avon reached Mexico. She left Mexico again on the 6th. Everything was quiet there. The Avon left Demerara for Bermuda on the 20th of January and on the following day another tremendous gale came on, the wind increased, blowing a perfect hurricane, it continued for forty-eight hours; but in fact the weather was very boisterous, tempestuous the whole of the passage. The sea ran so high at times that the vessel could make very little way. The fever had quite left Bermuda; everything was healthy. The same, in fact, may be said of the whole of the West India Islands. Sir Charles Adam, the Commander-in-Chief, was at Jamaica, on his way to Vera Cruz.—A list of passengers on board: Mr. Escuera and Son, from Vera Cruz; Mr. Garay, Vera Cruz; Mr. Moro, Vera Cruz; Captain Hosking and Son, Vera Cruz; Mr. Pleas, Jamaica; Lieut. Hopkins, R.N., Nassau; Mr. Cappege, Barbadoes; Mr. Gregor, Jamaica; Mr. Peck, Jamaica; Mr. Hamilton and Lady, Jamaica; Mr. Reiner, Haiti; Archdeacon Braithwaite, Barbadoes; Colonel Malliaco, Demerara; Mr. Lagerstead, Trinidad; Mrs. Smith and three daughters, Bermuda; Mrs. Walsh, and four children, Bermuda, Mr. Lamerick, Grenada; and John Holmes, James Moffat, Robert Hamilton, James Aeching, and George Brewer, distressed British seamen, from Nassau.

SCULPTURE FOR THE PEDIMENT OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



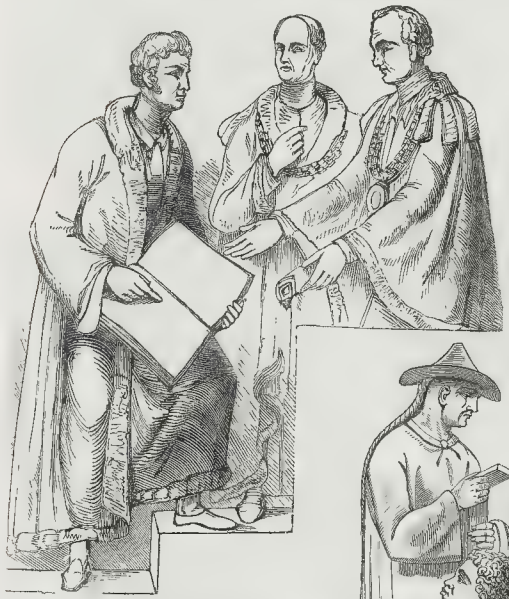
We have been favoured with a view of these very interesting works, in the studio of the sculptor, Mr. R. Westmacott, jun., the successful candidate in the competition for the commission to execute the sculptural embellishment of the pediment of the New Royal Exchange.

The figures, seventeen in number, will, as our first engraving shows, entirely fill the tympanum of the pediment, in itself the noblest work of its class in the metropolis. The material of the figures is compact limestone, the admirable chiselling of which, in great measure, atones for the non employment of marble. They are cut in *alto relievo*, as Mr. Westmacott's engagement with the City stipulated; but, with two exceptions, they are modelled as entire and detached figures: that in the centre is 10 feet high, and the standard of the other figures is 7 feet. This is an improvement upon the original compact, highly honourable to the genius and liberality of the sculptor.

The entire composition is shown in the uppermost engraving; and so far the general effect of the group is sufficiently illustrated. But, for the purpose of doing justice to the great merit of the several groups, we have engraved them of larger size than could be accomplished in their actual position in the tympanum, within our page.

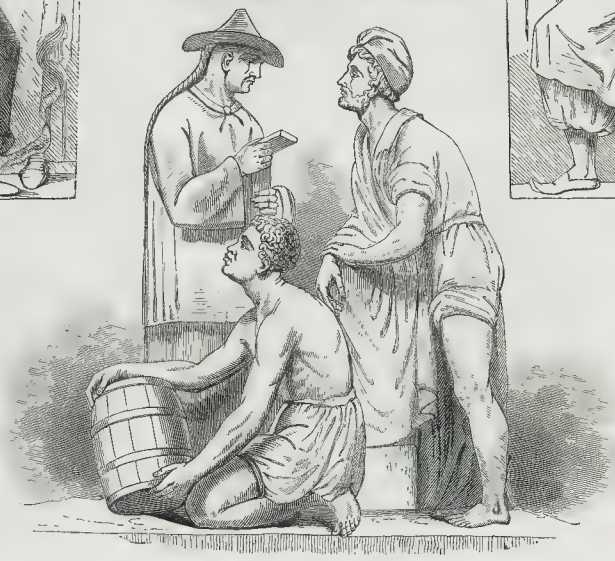
The emblematic story of the grand national *tableau* may be thus briefly told. The principal figure, the key-note of the whole, is a colossal impersonation of Commerce, 10 feet in height, being, of course, the centre and point of reference for all the others. This is the only allegoric figure in the composition; and classically beautiful as it is, *per se*, we do not admire its introduction between two lines of figures from actual and every-day life. A figure of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Exchange, would have been a far more graceful introduction. However, Commerce, in this classic impersonation, wears a mural crown, and is accompanied by accessories allusive to wealth and enterprize, as a cornucopia, beehive, &c; in her left hand she holds the charter of the Exchange, while her right is connected with part of a ship; and the supporting pedestal consists of two dolphins and a shell. We should prefer Gresham in the flat bonnet and other costume of his time, to this allegorical creation, which reminds us too much of a fire insurance office; and its juxtaposition with the flanking figures is by no means happy. But here objection ends.

BRITISH FACTOR, AND MERCHANT SEAMAN.



LORD MAYOR, ALDERMAN, AND COMMON COUNCILMAN.

LONDON MERCHANTS, AND PERSIAN TRADER.



CHINESE, AFRICAN, AND LEVANTINE TRADERS.

Immediately on the right of the figure of Commerce, is a group of three British merchants, habited in civic robes—as Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Common Councilman. Next to them are two Asiatics, natives of our Indian possessions, the one a Hindoo, the other a Mahomedan, each readily distinguishable in person as well as costume. Next is a Greek, carrying a jar; he is connected with the others by seeming to move towards them, while he is also in relation with the remaining figures by his attention being turned towards them. The two remaining figures on this side are an Armenian and a Turk: the former, the banker and the scholar of the East, is occupied with a scroll; and the latter, the Osmanli merchant, may be supposed to be busied with his daily accounts; he closes the series of figures on the right; the extreme angle of the tympanum being filled with an anchor and other nautical emblems.

The first group of figures on the left of Commerce, shows two British merchants, robed similarly to those on the right; and to whom a Persian is showing some woven fabric. To him succeeds a group, of a Chinese, a sailor of the Levant, and a Negro; followed by an unmistakeable British sailor cording a bale of cotton. The remaining figure is a supercargo or factory agent, or some other commercial functionary; and this angle of the tympanum is filled with jars, and other packages, &c.

THE QUEEN AND HER CABINET MINISTERS.

THE QUEEN AND HER CABINET MINISTERS.

Victoria, quæ facit vera, a curis.—Varro. Rer: divin: lib. i.

VICTORIA! (Nice or Vacuna nam'd*
In times of old,
As we are told
By men for ancient learning fam'd,)
Presiding Goddess over Peace!
We pray thee now,
Whate'er ascend thee, never cease
To bend thy brow
With more of olive than the leaf,
Which, while it breats
Of conquer'd hosts,
Must bring both victors and the vanquish'd grief!
For, every laurel on a living head
Proclaims:—elsewhere there's a cypress for the dead!
Thou attest here among
The few, but faithful throng
Of those who are the guardians of thy pow'r—
But in thy own right hand
Thou hast enough command
To rouse a people, were there needful hour!
Once within the Salone groves
Thine was a name
Most dear to even the gentle doves—
Although it could inflame
The hearts of warfare to to
And fill their souls with martial fire!
But now it dwells all peacefully
Upon a happy throne with Thee,
VICTORIA! Queen of peaceful Victory! W.

*Vide Plin: lib: iii., cap: v.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

In furnishing a brief outline of the lives of those members of the Government who compose what is called the "Cabinet," we must necessarily give precedence to Sir Robert Peel, who is the political head of the Government, though, in rank as a peer, and in reputation as the great warrior of the age, the Duke of Wellington might claim to be the head of the list. In the narrow limit to which we are confined, we cannot attempt anything like a biography of one whose career has been so full of political incident. We can only mark a few of the principal epochs; indeed, little more is required of a man whose history must be so familiar to all. Sir R. Peel was born on the 5th of Feb., 1788, at Bury, in Lancashire; his father, if I well known, rose from a humble station to the rank of a baronet and the wealth of a prince by an union of the qualities of sagacity and perseverance by devoting himself to a pursuit that was then in its infancy, but grew to a gigantic system, and by being in the possession of an immense field of speculation at the commencement of the long European war. His son was not required to engage in business; he was intended by his father to be a politician; for the elder Peel was not without ambition. He was sent to Harrow School, where he was the form-fellow of Byron, who has left in one of his letters a characteristic sketch of both, that might serve to all time as the description of unruly genius by the side of patient application. From Harrow he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1808, he took a double first-class degree, and in 1809, was returned to Parliament for the borough of Cashel. In 1810 he seconded the address, and made his first effort of oratory in that arena, where he was destined to struggle so long, and to attain what he now possesses, such "sway and masterdom." Of the "many called" to fill the ranks of political party, "few are chosen" as the real instruments of political power. But the young member had that which could not be overlooked. His powers of application made him useful in managing official business. his talent as a debater gave him influence in the House; his great wealth secured his position with the country. These advantages are not often found united, but they combined in the young Mr. Peel, and his progress through the different stages of political life was as rapid as he could himself have anticipated. In 1810 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; in September, 1812, he was made Secretary for Ireland, by the Duke of Richmond being the Viceroy. At that time, and for many years afterwards, he was looked on as the head of the "Protestant ascendancy" party. In 1817 he was returned for the University of Oxford; in 1819 he resigned his Irish Secretaryship; in 1819 he was selected by the Government to act as Chairman of the Bank Committee; in that capacity he introduced the act for the resumption of cash payments, called "Peel's Bill." In 1822 he succeeded Lord Sidmouth as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and for the first time had a seat in the Cabinet. He still remained the head of the Anti-Catholic party, and divided the House on the question of Catholic Emancipation, till the dissolution of the Liberal Administration in April, 1827, when Mr. Canning being dead, Lord Goderich unable to form a Government, and the Duke of Wellington called on to undertake the task, five of his colleagues On the 8th of March, 1828, was not long spared to the enjoyment of his elevation, Peel resigned his office of Home Secretary under the Duke of Wellington. This was in January, 1828; at that juncture strong times were approaching. In that year the Ministry, outvoted, were obliged to yield the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and in the following year, yielding to the "pressure from without," he granted the Concession of Catholic and the Catholic Association, to avoid "a civil war," which the Duke of Wellington declared appeared to be the alternative of a refusal. In consequence of this change he resigned his seat for the University, but ventured to contest it again in the following election, and was ousted by Sir Robert Inglis, who still represents that learned corporation. Peel was immediately returned for the borough of Westbury. From this epoch the Tory party stood in a false position. There acts had been in direct contradiction to their speeches and opinions; they were divided among themselves at the very time when they ought to have been united. The succeeding 1830, brought the Revolution of July, and the Reform agitation in England. The Ministry were in a minority on the Civil List, and in November resigned office, and took what was destined to be a "long farewell of all their greatness." The long discussions of the Reform Bill followed, and throughout them Sir R. Peel acted as the leader of the Tory opposition; in 1834 there was a short gleam of official sunshine, and he formed a Ministry; but it was broken up by the Liberal majority. In 1839 he again attempted to construct a Government, but failed in consequence of the Queen refusing to dismiss the Ladies of her Bedchamber, which dismissal Sir Robert made a *sine qua non*. But in 1841, the Whig party was so reduced in numbers and influence, that the "pear was ripe" for the Tories, and this time was plucked with success. The Whigs dissolved the Parliament, and were defeated by a majority of 91 in the one newly elected.

From August, 1841, Sir R. Peel has been Prime Minister, with a party numerically strong, and, at the present moment, more united than they were last year, while there is peace abroad and a full exchequer at home. In the state of Ireland there is "a mote to trouble the mind's eye," as Lord John Russel, too, has found under debate in the house is a "difficulty." But O'Connell knows the people quiet better than an armed force, and in the house there is the "majority," which the Whigs will hardly succeed in breaking; and in prospective are some measures of concession and amelioration for Ireland, which it may be hoped will not be without their good effect. Altogether, we may look on it as pretty certain that the Tories will hold the "sunny eminences" of office for the rest of the duration of the present Parliament at least; and if they repeal the Income-tax, a majority in the next may be hoped for.

Sir R. Peel is in age, "inclining to three score;" and time has somewhat thinned his hair, and the toils of leadership have long ago taken the freshness from his cheek, but he is a man of remarkably well-preserved appearance, and therefore gets through more labour with less fatigue than those who by fits and starts are idle and energetic. He looks tolerably hale and passably portly. In the house he is early at his post, which he never quits as long as any business has to be done. He is the head of the Government in every sense of the word—in reality as well as name. His acc rate information on all questions of policy, and his clearness of statement, are always apparent, on great occasions, his language, always fluent, not seldom dignified, but rarely impassioned, and, above all, his perfect knowledge of the House of Commons, make him a powerful debater. He is not extreme in any of his opinions, and has more than once alienated the feelings of the *ultras* of his party. But he is a necessary of the time, and without him the party would be broken up. In addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury, he is a Lord of Trades and Plantations, a Commissioner of the India Board, a Governor of the Charter-House, a Commissioner of the Duchy of Cornwall, of the Land-tax, and of the Church Building Society (to whom he last year presented the greater part of the salary of his office); he is an Official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums; he holds some other honorary offices of a similar kind; he was made a Privy Councillor in 1812, and was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1837.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Duke of Wellington, for some time after the accession of the present Ministry to power, held a seat in the "Cabinet" without filling any positive official situation. Thus, though representing the Government, and conducting its business in the upper house, he could still reply to certain memorials sent him, that "he was not in the political service of her Majesty." The declaration was scarcely so true in the spirit as it was close to the letter. Since the death of Lord Hill, however, he has been Commander-in-Chief of the army, and still represents the Government in the House of Lords; his political services may therefore be considered as still voluntary. Of the Duke of Wellington we need not here write much; his life and military career are matters of history, familiar to the world at large. His grace is the third son of the Earl of Mornington, and was born at Trim, in Ireland, on May 1st, 1769. He was sent to the school of Eton, and afterwards to the military academy of Angers, in France, where he was for some time, under the able tuition of Pignerol, the celebrated tactician. The French teacher little thought probably that his lessons would be so well profited by at the expense of his country. His first commission was in the 41st Regiment. His first active service was in the unfortunate campaign of the Duke of York, in Flanders, in 1794, where it had been better for the country if the royal commander-in-chief and the subaltern officer had changed places. In 1797 he accompanied his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, to India, and was there actively employed against Tippoo Sultan, beginning with the taking of Seringapatam, and ending with the battles of Peiss and Assaye. On his return to Europe he was sent to the Peninsula, and, from 1808, when the battle of Vimiera was fought, down to the great conflict of Waterloo, in 1815, he was constantly engaged against the armies of Napoleon in Spain and Portugal, commanded in turn by the most able of his generals and marshals. The mere list of his battles would be long—and besides being long, would be unnecessary, for their names must be known to every Englishman.

From the peace of 1815 till the present time, the name of the Duke of Wellington is intimately connected with the Government; he is said to entertain an opinion that Nature intended him rather for a statesman than a soldier. The world scarcely coincides with him on this point. His grace has been linked with that of Sir R. Peel; he has opposed the same measures and granted the same concessions as the right honourable baronet. His Grace is now seventy-five years of age, but still transacts business with the same dispatch and regularity as in his early years. He is in his seat in the House of Lords every evening at five o'clock, as punctual as the clock itself; and any question that may be asked meets with a ready and always a straightforward answer.

On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo (June 18th) the Duke entertains those military officers of rank who served under him in that memorable struggle, and who are in London or its neighbourhood. In reference to this festival it has been remarked by a popular writer, "We cannot imagine any occurrence more interesting to men who have borne a conspicuous part in great events, than this occasion for a friendly and festive recall of sympathies, which, many years before, a common danger and a common glory had created."

LORD STANLEY.

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Lord Stanley, son and heir of the Earl of Derby, is her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was born March 29th, 1796. The house of Stanley is conspicuous in English history, having produced both statesmen and warriors of the highest eminence: it was the first Earl of the name who crowned the Earl of Richmond, as Henry VII., on the field of Bosworth. The political career of Lord Stanley commences with the Administration of Lord Goderich, when he was Under Secretary for the Colonies. On the accession of Earl Grey to power, he was named Secretary for Ireland, which office he held till 1833, when he was made Secretary of the Colonial and War Department. This he held till June, 1834, when he seceded from the Liberal part. on the Church question, at that time till the Tories were recalled to power he remained with Sir James Graham in opposition. He is considered—and justly—one of the ablest members of the Government.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

When Lord Stanley seceded from the Grey Administration, Sir James Graham accompanied him. In that Ministry he held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty; but he became alarmed at the extent to which the Government expressed its intention of reforming the Church. With the present Ministry he was restored to office as Home Secretary. He is a man of good abilities, and an able debater; but his influence was materially damaged by the change he made in his principles. He sits for the borough of Dorchester

MR. GOULBURN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is an important member of any Cabinet. The office is at present held by the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the member for the University of Cambridge. He has gone through the usual routine of office, having, under the Earl of Liverpool's Ministry, commenced as Secretary for Ireland, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1822 to 1830 under the Duke of Wellington's Ministry. When Mr. Abercrombie retired from the Speakership of the House of Commons, Mr. Goulburn was a candidate for the vacant chair against Mr Shaw Lefevre: Mr Goulburn had 295 votes, and Mr. Lefevre 317. He resumed his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer on the construction of the Peel Government in 1841. Since then, the most important measures connected with his department—the Income Tax, the Tariff, and the change in the Corn Laws—were all proposed by Sir R. Peel. For the last year or so, the management of the Exchequer has been pretty plain sailing; but his proclamations calling in the light sovereigns, by which he contrived to shake the confidence of every one in the coinage of the country, and to cause the greatest embarrassment to the trading and commercial interests, were almost universally condemned.

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, a baronet of a very ancient family, and far advanced in years, is the present Paymaster of the Forces. It is the most unaccountable appointment in the Cabinet; for he is perfectly useless to the Government in the House, as, during the debates, he yields to the weakness of his years; or, if he speaks, which is very rarely, he generally makes some absurd admission, which covers himself with ridicule, and damages the party not a little. He is, besides, rich, and cannot want office for its emolument. He is only known for his extent to the old Corn-laws: as far as influence in the Government is concerned, he is a mere cipher. He represents the Eastern Division of Kent.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE.

Next to the Paymaster of the Forces naturally comes the Secretary of War. In this appointment the Government has exhibited a sound judgment. Sir Henry Hardinge is a gallant soldier, while his talents are fully equal to the creditable discharge of his duties, both in Parliament and out of it. He represents the borough of Launceston, is a Major-General in the army, and Colonel of the 97th Foot. During the Peninsular War he was Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army; at the Battle of Waterloo he lost an arm. It would give great satisfaction to the navy, if the Secretaryship of the Admiralty was filled, in the same manner, by one of the naval profession.

LORD LYNDHURST.

The foregoing, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, are members of the House of Commons; the rest of the Cabinet are peers. First in rank is, of course, the Lord Chancellor, John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst. His father was a painter of considerable talents, who came to this country in his infancy, and died poor and employment. A memoir of the noble lord has already been given in this journal; we need only state then that he was eminent as a barrister, and successively filled the offices of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Master of the Rolls. He was made Lord Chancellor during the Wellington Administration; during that of Earl Grey, he was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and again Lord Chancellor, from November, 1834, till April, 1835. He was appointed once more Chancellor, on the resignation of the present Ministry. He is a man of vast talents, both as a lawyer and an orator. But he has just had a severe attack made on him by Lord J. Russell (on Tuesday evening), for the manner in which he discharges his judicial duties.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

James Archibald Stuart Wortley, Lord Wharncliffe, is the President of the Council. He was created a baron in 1826. He was born in 1776. He has been long connected with the Conservative party, to whom, in the House of Lords, he is at all times useful.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

Walter Francis Montague Douglas Scott, Duke of Buccleuch, is the Lord Privy Seal; to which office he succeeded on the secession of the Duke of Buckingham from the Government, on the Corn-law question. He is a Scotch peer, and sits in the house as Earl of Doncaster his second title is the Earl of Dalkeith. He rarely speaks, but is generally selected as one of the Lords Commissioners, for giving the royal assent to bills. He is very wealthy, and a man of great influence.

EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The office of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department is at present filled by the Earl of Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, whose second title is Lord Haddo. The first peer was a judge, and the title was created in 1682. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, under the Wellington Administration, and Secretary for the Colonies, in 1834-5. He was again appointed to the former office in 1841. He is President of the Society of Antiquaries; his lordship having a very decided taste for the pursuits which it is the object of the so ciety to encourage. He is a slow and deliberate speaker, but always clear and intelligible.

EARL OF HADDINGTON.

This noble Earl sits in the Cabinet as the head of the Admiralty He is a Scotch peer, and the ninth earl of the title, which was created in 1619. He sits as Baron Binning in the House of Commons he bore his second title of Lord Binning. The family name is Hamilton. His lordship is one of the "grievances" of Commodore Napier, who exclaims loudly against a person who knows nothing of the sea, having the control of the naval force of the country. It is certainly something of an anomaly. His lordship was born in 1780. He does not figure much in debates, rarely speaking, except on matters connected with his office.

EARL OF RIPON.

The Earl of Ripon is the President of the Board of Control. He is one of the political names of the last quarter of a century; he is best known, perhaps, as the "Prosperity Robinson" of other days, so called from the very hopeful pictures he used to draw of the circumstances of the country in his Annual Budget. He has filled a great many offices at different times, having been Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Secretary for the Colonies, President of the Board of Trade, and for a short time Prime Minister, but his shoulders were not equal to the burden, and he soon resigned. He was raised to the House of Lords in 1833.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The *entrepreneur* of this magnificent establishment is a gentleman certainly of marvellous and most daring enterprize. Not content with the contentedness of his hundreds of subscribers, and thousands of occasional visitors, he *will* cater still further for their enjoyment, and add

"New perfume to the rose,
"And to the lily whiteness!"

The following arrangements for the ensuing season will sufficiently prove our assertion.

ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE OPERA.—Madame Grisi, Madlle. Favanti (her first appearance at this theatre), Madame Bellini, Mad. Dai Fori, and Madame Persiani. Signor Mario, Signor Corelli (his first appearance at this theatre), Signor Dai Fori, Signor Felice (also his first appearance at this theatre), Signor Fornasari, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache. Director of the music, composer, and conductor, Signor Costa, as usual, and as we trust he will long continue to be.

The Repertoire will consist of a selection of the most admired works, and amongst the novelties will be presented Persiani's new opera, "La Fantasma;" produced with great success at the Italian Opera, Paris. And Ricci's new opera, "Corrado D'Altamura;" produced with great success at the scala, Milan, and now in rehearsal at the Italian Opera, Paris. And an entirely new opera, composed by M. Costa, expressly for the company, entitled "Don Carlos."

THE BALLET.—Madlle. Carlotta Grisi, Madlle. Adelaide Frasi, of the Teatro di Pergola, Florence (her first appearance at this theatre), Madame Guy Stephan, Madlle. Scheffre, Madlle. Pinnett, Madlle. Forster, and Madlle. Barville (their first appearance at this theatre); Madlle. Fanny Elssler, and Mad lle. Cerito. M. St. Leon, M. Montessu (his first appearance in this country), M. Perrot, M. Coulon, M. Gosselin, J. Gouara, and Carey Bellamy, and numerous and efficient corps de ballet. Arrangements are also pending with Madlle. Taglioni, and there is every probability that the event of this eminent artiste will be secured for a limited number of representations.

THE ORCHESTRA will consist of the same combination of talent which has enabled it to the distinctive merit of being the first in Europe. The chorusses will be under the direction and effective leadership of the Orchestra, M. Tolbecque; Principal Violin of the Theatre Mr. W. Grieve; Maitre de Ballet, M. Perrot, Aide, Maitre de Ballet, M. Gosselin; Regisseur de la Danse, M. Coulon; Leader of the Ballet, Mr. Stoppelaer.

The new soprano, Favanti, is said to be a wonder, and it is reported that Salvi, the tenor, also will make his *début* in the course of the season.

Madame Persiani and Sig. Fornasari will appear on the first night of the season, in Herold's *chef d'œuvre* of "Zampa." The *début* of Mdlle. Favanti will be forthwith arranged. Madame Grisi, Sig. Mario, and Sig. Lablache will appear at the re-opening of the theatre immediately after Easter. Madlle. Fanny Elssler will not appear in a few days, and will appear on the first night of the season, in a New Ballet, founded on Victor Hugo's celebrated work of "Notre Dame de Paris," entitled "La Esmeralda." The part of *Esmeralda* by Madlle. C. Grisi; the part of *Pierre Gringoire* by M. Perrot. Madlle. Cerito will arrive in town at the end of April.

Among the novelties in the ballet department will be produced a new grand Ballet, entitled "Jeanne d'Arc." *Jeanne d'Arc*, Madlle. Fanny Elssler.

Guy Stephan, whose future fame we predicted in former numbers, we are happy to see is to return to us, and it will go hard with, some that hitherto brought themselves into notice, to even compete with her. Carlotta Grisi, Fanny Elssler, Adelaide Frasi, Guy Stephan! Of a verity, four graces instead of three!

The theatre will open in the first week of March, when will be produced Herold's celebrated opera of "Zampa." *Zampa*, Madame Persiani; *Zampa*, Signor Fornasari. To be followed by a new ballet, by M. Perrot, with new scenery, dresses, &c., entitled "La Esmeralda." The music by Signor Pugni; the scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The principal characters by Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Adelaide Frasi, Madame Guy Stephan, Mdlle. Scheffre, Mdlle. Plunket, Mdlle. Ferdinand, and Mdlle. Barville. M. Perrot, M. Coulon, M. Gosselin, and M. St. Leon.

Delightful Persians! On the opening night, too, as last year! What a treat *in perspectu* to the lovers of song and the poetry of motion does the *entrepreneur* announce!

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. C. Kean appeared at this theatre, on Wednesday evening, in the character of *Hamlet*, which is, in our thinking, the best of his Shakspearian personations. His soliloquies were marked by apparent reflection; his dialogues by an ease and elegance—his allusions to his friend perhaps too cautiously communicated, but—his reproaches to *Gertrude* were the very outpourings of an injured and honourable mind, commanded the highest applause. Many find fault with C. Kean, because in some physical "unavoidables" he resembles his father: these are not critical objections: to be more or less identified with a man of extraordinary genius is to be somebody yourself!

COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien's Promenade Concerts continue their attractions: they are nightly attended by crowded and fashionable audiences. The music de rigueur is of the description of Pompii: may not probably suit the taste of a Handelian or a Bachite, but there is a great deal of dramatic effect in it, and proves that Jullien knows thoroughly well how to produce it. The mysterious, unexpected chorus, and the thunder and lightning from "Olympus high, the region of the Gods," or, in plain parlance, the one shilling gallery, were productive of novel and startling impression. To enumerate the various excellences with which the different solos were performed would quite exhaust our space.

LYCEUM.

Charles Dibdin defunct the legitimate drama. At the other C. G. (or Covent Garden) music makes merry over its grave, and old Harris might say (if he were alive), in the words of Grattan, "I rocked its cradle, and I now follow its bier!" The drama lived and was in health in the days of Harris; it is now a thing but of reco llection and regret in the minds of a few, who are hastening speedily to make their exits from a scene they are sick of seeing so degenerated into. Nothing can be so heart-sore to a genius and proficient in any art, as to see that art brought into degradation by public apathy or private abuse.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(Continued from page 104.)

count. They should have been sent up in a more specific form; and, accordingly, I prepared them, and will read them before the jury come out. (Here his lordship read the several issues into which the 11 counts in the indictment were subdivided.) I think it right also to state that an objection was taken in the first place by Mr. Henn, to the effect that no evidence was given that any act or proceeding stated in the indictment took place within the county of the city of Dublin; and that another objection was made by Mr. Monaghan, on behalf of Mr. John O'Connell, at a late hour at night, of which I also took a note, namely, that as it was Sunday morning, the Court could not perform any official act, and could not consequently adjourn to any other day, or sit at an earlier day than the first day of next term for the consideration of this case.

The jury then made their appearance in the box, and the names prepared by Mr. Justice Crampton having been handed to them, they again retired.

The traversers severally answered to their names.

The jury, after a quarter of an hour had elapsed, returned to court, and, after handing in the issue paper,

The Foreman said—We anticipated your lordships in the way we should give our verdict, but had not room to write our finding opposite each issue. I am directed by the jury, my lords, to ask for compensation for the loss of their time.

The Clerk of the Crown, without waiting for a reply from the Court, proceeded to call over the names of the jurors. He was then about to read the finding of the jury, when

Mr. Moore, Q.C. (interrupting him), said—Before the verdict is received, I wish it to appear on your lordship's notes that we object to its reception, on the ground of a misnomer appearing in Mr. Rigby's name, who is one of the jurors. When called as a juror on the first day of this trial he answered and stated that his name was John Jason Rigby, although his name appears on the panel as John Rigby, and he was sworn as such.

The Attorney-General.—He was sworn as John Rigby, and that fact will be entered on the record. Your lordships will also recollect that particular notice was taken of the circumstance at the time by the Crown.

Mr. Henn, Q.C.—That is the very objection we make. He is sworn and acted as John Rigby, although his name is John Jason Rigby.

The Chief Justice. The Court will, of course, take a note of the objection.

The Clerk of the Crown then read the following finding, handed in by the foreman:—

ISSUE.

To try and inquire whether Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, Charles Gavan Duffy, John Gray, Richard Barrett, and the Rev. Thomas Tierney, or any, or which of them, be guilty of say, or which, of the following offences of which they stand indicted, or not.

COUNTS, AND FINDING THEREON.

1st and 2nd Counts—For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and to unlawfully and seditiously conspire to bring into hatred and contempt the government and laws, and to excite ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times, and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with the intent to induce them to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and claims upon each other, from the cognisance of the courts of law and submit the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and established for that purpose.

"Guilty—Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, Charles Gavan Duffy, and John O'Connell.

"Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Matthew Ray, and John Gray, omitting the words 'and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects in the army.'

"Not Guilty—As to the words 'and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army.' Not Guilty—and Mr. Tierney from the commencement so far and in-

3rd Count—For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between the different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst the subjects of Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers at various times and at different places in Ireland for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by the means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and claims upon each other, from the cognisance of the courts of law and submit the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and established for that purpose.

"Guilty—Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, Charles Gavan Duffy, John O'Connell.

"Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Matthew Ray, and John Gray, omitting the words 'and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects in the army.'

"Not Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas M. Ray, and John Gray, as to the words 'and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army.'

"Guilty—The Rev. Thomas Tierney, from the commencement so far and including the words 'especially in England.'

"Not Guilty—The Rev. Thomas Tierney, as to remainder of this count."

4th Count—Conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and to stir up jealous hatred and ill-will between the different classes of said subjects, and especially to promote amongst the subjects of Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers at various times and at different places in Ireland for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by the means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes in the government and constitution as by law established.

"Guilty—all, but the Rev. Mr. Tierney Not Guilty

"Guilty—Rev Thomas Tierney from the commencement, and so far as including the words, 'especially in England.'

"Not Guilty—Rev. Thomas Tierney of the remainder of this count."

5th Count—For unlawfully conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the subjects, and to excite the subjects to hatred and contempt of, and unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the subjects, and especially feelings of hostility and ill-will against her Majesty's subjects in England.

"All Guilty."

6th Count—For unlawfully conspiring to cause, and aid in causing, [illegible] subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers at various times, and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by the exhibition of great physical force at great meetings changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established.

A similar verdict was returned on the remaining five Counts.

"All Guilty but the Rev. Mr. Tierney Not Guilty."

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT TO THE FIRST DAY OF NEXT TERM.

The Chief Justice.—I suppose I need not retain the jury further.

The Attorney-General.—No, my lord; but your lordship will record the verdict.

The Chief Justice addressing the jury, said—Gentlemen, the pains and attention you have paid this case from the beginning to the end—at great inconvenience and loss of time, in being prevented from following your usual pursuits for nearly a month in this most unprecedented case, are certainly deserving the highest praise; but I am very sorry the Court have no power to order you compensation. The act of parliament does not warrant it: there was no law passed to meet the necessities of such an extraordinary case as this; but it is a duty imposed on every member of society, who must all take their turn when [illegible] to perform it. [illegible] I am sure you will not attribute to the want of proper attention to the [illegible] the [illegible] It is very desirable, but I am sorry to say that [illegible] I trust that [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and

THE NEW GAOL, AT READING.

NEW COUNTY GAOL, READING.

The erection of this new gaol for the county of Berks has excited considerable interest, from its being upon the plan of the Model Prison at Pentonville. The accompanying view is taken from the embankment on the line of the Great Western Railway. The architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, have evinced considerable judgment, not only in the selection of the style of the edifice, but of the carrying out the details throughout of the entire building, both as regards the internal arrangements, and external appearance. Standing, as it does, on the rising ground, at the entrance to Reading, and close to the site of the venerable abbey, this new prison is from every side the most conspicuous building, and, architecturally, by far the greatest ornament to the town.

The work at the new prison is being executed by Messrs. Baker and Son; and, as far as can be at present stated, the cost, inclusive of fittings, fixtures, fences, engineer's works, cooking, warming, and ventilating apparatus, a large building for the reception of county stores, &c., will be about £40,000. This seems to bear a very fair proportion to the cost of the Model Prison, at Pentonville. That prison, including different incidental expenses, has cost, we believe, about £85,000; which, divided by the number of cells (about 520), would give £165 per cell to cover all expenses: while the cost of the gaol at Reading will be somewhat less.

The gaol will be ready for the reception of prisoners about the middle of the Spring. It is built, generally, upon the same principle as the New Model Prison at Pentonville, and contains, inclusive of debtors, about 250 separate cells. On each side of the central gateway are the Governor's and Chaplain's residences, at each end of the front wall those of the Deputy-Governor and Matron; while the other officers are provided with houses at the remaining angles of the prison wall. Having passed through the outer gateway, we enter a spacious court separating the main prison from the other buildings; and it has in appearance, as well as in reality, the strength adapted for such a building on every side.

The front, or north wing of the prison on the east side, contains the apartments for the debtors (who, however, have no communication with the other parts of the prison), the reception cells, and various offices; above these is the chapel. The architects have been successful in giving this the appearance of a chapel from the outside—a difficult task when so mixed up in a miscellaneous building.

The junction of the four wings forms the central, or Inspection Hall, from which the Governor, when seated in his office, has a complete command over every cell door in the prison, as well as the different officers on duty. This hall is open to the roof of the building, it has a groined ceiling, over which is the tower, formed for the purpose of ventilation, and which is externally itself also an ornamental feature.

The ventilation and warming the cells has been executed by Messrs. G. and J. Haden, of Trowbridge, the firm who were employed for a similar purpose at the Model Prison; and, as far as can be judged by experiments, the system will be successful.

The corridors, from east to west, measure 282 feet, and are open the entire height of the three stories and arched over; the floor is laid with black and red Newcastle tiles, in handsome patterns, and has a fine effect when seen from the galeries above.

As at the new prison at Pentonville, each cell is provided with water-closet, washing-basin, hammock, stool, table, and gas-light; and each prisoner has also a communication by means of a gong with his turnkey. The side roofs of the prison have been covered with Claridge's patent asphalte, the gutters and junctions with the water-pipes being all formed with the same economical material as a substitute for lead.

It may be mentioned that, however, in the general arrangements, the architects have adhered to those of the New Model Prison; yet, in the details and general construction, many useful improvements have been suggested by the working of that establishment.

The general character of the exterior of the new gaol is founded on that of the castellated buildings of the latter part of the 15th century. The actual character and expression of the style is that of strength and defence; and, if it can with propriety be used for any modern building, there is, certainly, none to which it can so suitably be applied as to a prison.

The building is inclosed by a high battering wall, very similar to those surrounding castles; at the angles are towers, containing the lodgings of the officers, so placed, not for appearance, but that through their grated windows they may command the flank walls both externally and internally; and thus facilitate the detection of any attempt to escape from within, or to afford aid to such an attempt from without. The gateway is of the same description, having loop-holes in all directions, affording means of defence against any attack upon the gates. The flat battlements would also be serviceable under such circumstances; and may be used as the place of public execution.

An effective lithograph of this new prison, drawn by Mr. J. L. Griffiths, will shortly be issued; and now that several prisons are building upon the same system of discipline, the above publication will be acceptable. It may be interesting here to mention, that a copiously illustrated description of the Model Prison, at Pentonville, will be found in No. 36 of our journal.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXIX.

ST. PANCRAS, NEW-ROAD.

This structure is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all the churches erected in London in the present century. It was designed by the Messrs. Inwood in 1819, and completed at an expense of £76,000 in the year 1822. It is scarcely matched as a correct example of the richest and most graceful Hellenic-Ionic style, being externally a copy of the temple of Erectheus, with wings at the east end from the Pandrosion, at Athens. It has a portico of six columns, with richly-sculptured voluted capitals, which has a truly classical air; and the three doors beneath are in the most refined taste and embellishment. The side elevation of the body of the church is, however, marred by the windows. The east end deviates from the ancient temple plan; it has a projecting wing, and another at each side; each of these wings being supported by four Caryatid figures, copied from the Pandrosion; these excrescences form the entrance to the places of sepulture under the church. The tower (168 feet high) is also Athenian, being copied from the Tower of the Winds, or Andronicus Cyrrhestes; it is octagonal, and surmounted with a column and a vane.

The interior, 117 feet long and 60 broad, has galleries supported by columns, copied from the Elgin marbles; and at the east end are six imitative *verde-antico* columns, with bases and capitals of white marble, copied from the temple of Minerva Polias; these capitals are even richer than those of the front portico; their volutes are very graceful, and the spiral lines elaborately beautiful. The interior fittings and furniture of the church are very costly; and the pulpit and reading-desk are made from the celebrated "Fairlop Oak."

It should be added, that the close imitation of a Pagan temple throughout this edifice has often been objected to as inappropriate for a Christian church. Neither is this incongruity in every respect atoned for by the successful imitation of the classic details the Caryatid figures are ill executed, as may be seen by reference to one

ST. PANCRAS CHURCH.

of the original Caryatides, from the Pandrosion, now among the Elgin collection, in the British Museum; it is very fine, and is 7 feet 9 inches high.

THE GRESHAM CLUB-HOUSE.

THE GRESHAM CLUB-HOUSE.

Last week we presented to our readers a superb specimen of the club-house architecture of St. James's. We now engrave a new *exemplar* of similar accommodation in the City; and, although in extent, it is far exceeded by the "west-end" edifice, the design now before us will, doubtless, be as much admired for the palatial character of its details.

This new mansion is intended for the accommodation of the Club, bearing the respected name of Gresham, the illustrious founder of the Royal Exchange. The Club numbers in its list some of the leading merchants in the City, who are temporarily located in the premises lately occupied by the Commercial Club, in Threadneedle-street; and every day shows, by the additional applications for admission, the necessity of providing a more extensive establishment for the accommodation of the club.

The foundation-stone of the new structure was laid on the 8th inst., in King William-street, at the corner of St. Swithin's-lane, by the Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies; there were present, also, the Sheriffs, the gentlemen of the club committee, Dr. Croly, the rector of the parish, and other influential gentlemen of the City. In the evening, the event was appropriately celebrated by a dinner at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, supported by Mr. Sheriff Moon and other gentlemen of position and character in the City; amongst whom were Messrs. Murray, Anderton (Under Sheriff), Murphy, M.P., Jones and Underwood, Sherman Wood, Captain Meeson, and other gentleman connected with the commercial prosperity of the country. All the members for the City and metropolitan boroughs were invited, and the number of guests amounted to 120. During the evening, Mr. Lamie Murray, the chairman of the committee, in returning thanks for the toast, "Success to the Gresham Club," stated that, owing to the judicious arrangements of their architect, they would occupy the new club-house at a rental of £520, including the whole outlay; such rental being charged to the club on the expense of the building, instead of encumbering the members with a heavy debt at the outset. The festivities of the evening were maintained in right civic style to a late hour.

The new club-house is from the design of Mr. Henry Flower, architect, who acknowledges to have sketched the elevation from portions of two palaces in Venice.

For the arrangement of the kitchen and offices, the architect is indebted to the experience of M. Soyer, the ingenious *chef* at the Reform Club, in Pall Mall. The amount of the builder's (Mr. W. Cubitt) estimate is £8000; and he has undertaken that the building shall be covered by the 15th of April, and the club-house fit for occupation by the end of September.

Our view is taken from the church corner of Lombard-street, and shows the design to best advantage. It is in the handsome Italianized style, now so popular in this country, and deservedly so; for it combines elegance and high convenience with remarkably good effect. We are happy to see the venerated name of Gresham associated with so many noble architectural ornaments of the City of London; thus, in our 60th Number, we engraved the enriched Roman hall just completed at the angle of Basinghall and Cateston-streets, for the College founded by Gresham for educational purposes; and in a few months will be completed a still nobler monument to the genius of this "honourable of the land" in the New Royal Exchange; the sculptural embellishment of which will be found engraved elsewhere in the present paper.

SCENE FROM "THE CHRISTMAS CAROL," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

We have already given a slight sketch of this happy dramatic adaptation from Dickens's admirable "romance of real life:" we will now proceed to illustrate it, more through the graphical agency of our artist, than by anything we could ourselves indite. Of the production itself, from which the theatrical representation has emanated, we have nothing to say, but "*planets!*" from beginning to end: it exhibits the author not only as a caricaturist, but a philanthropist, a satirist, and, unlike the censors of old, a moralist. Neither Horace, Juvenal, nor Persius, could "touch the pitch" they wanted to make appear more black, "without defiling their own fingers," but Dickens is never corrupted by his subject; he stands aloof and "shoots Vice as well as Folly" when it obtrudes itself upon his universal *surveillance*, with—

An arrow shot by Virtue—barb'd by Wit.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Rich. Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword;
Which, if thou please to hide in this true breast,
And let the soul forth that adoreth thee,
I lay it naked to the deadly stroke,
And humbly beg the death upon my knee.
(He lays his breast open; she offers at it with his sword.)
Nay, do not pause; for I did kill King Henry;
But 'twas thy beauty that provoked me.
Nay, now dispatch; 'twas I that stabb'd young Edward;—
She again offers at his breast.
But 'twas thy heav'nly face that set me on.
(She lets fall the sword.)
Take up the sword, or take up me.

We need not say how ably this passage was delivered by Mr. C. Kean. It was one to which his celebrated father gave a new tone of subtlety of persuasion, that almost vindicates the conduct of *Lady Anne*, and which, without being servilely copied, is fairly rivalled by his son, the inheritor of his genius. The engraving represents the cloisters of old St. Paul's, one of the scenic novelties in the "setting-up" of the play.

SCENE FROM "RICHARD III." AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Madame Catalini has written to the editor of the *Lespic Journal* the following letter:—

"My dear Doctor Peller—What have I done to the German press, that it should have killed me for the fourth time? Although sixty-four years of age, I am still in good health, and live retired, happy in my past remembrance. The French papers, deceived by those of Germany, have twice announced my death—the English papers once. The news was far from being disagreeable to me, for I read with great pleasure the praises that accompanied it. But I admit that I became alarmed at finding my death so often blazon forth. It is cruel for an old woman to be continually hearing that she no longer belongs to this world. Should it continue, I shall fancy myself already buried. For Heaven's sake, permit me to live! My inheritance is too trifling to excite the desire of my heirs. That which the prodigality of my husband left me I devoted to the arts, whilst at the head of the Parisian Italian Opera. As to the produce of my concerts, the poor divided it with me. The small domain where I now reside gives me a few thousand pounds, and is all that remains of the millions given to me by Europe. Permit me, let me entreat of you, to enjoy in peace this modest fortune, and do not shorten the few days I have yet to live, for, I repeat, the newspaper articles are anything but amusing.—I am, &c.,

"CATALANI."

A Mons Bertuccat, well known in Paris, is singing with applause at the Theatre Goldoni of Florence.

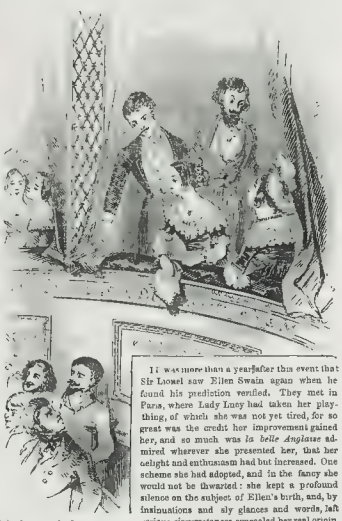
A new opera, entitled *Rigoigi*, was last week produced at Hanover. The plot related to the period of the French Revolution of 1830, and contained passages and allusions in rather free terms concerning the *ancient regime*, as well as reflections on the French nobility in general. The King, who was present, left immediately at the conclusion of the first scene, and signified his displeasure at the production of the work, which is not to be represented again.

THE

YOUNG FLAGEOLET PLAYER.

BY

MISS LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.



It was more than a year after this event that Sir Lionel saw Ellen Swain again when he found his prediction verified. They met in Paris, where Lady Lucy had taken her playthings, of which she was not yet tired, for so great was the credit her improvement gained her, and so much was *la belle Anglaise* admired wherever she presented her, that her delight and enthusiasm had but increased. One scheme she had adopted, and in the fancy she would not be thwarted: she kept a profound silence on the subject of Ellen's birth, and, by insinuations and sly glances and words, left it to be surmised that some mysterious circumstances concealed her real origin. Ellen was obliged to humour the caprice of her patroness, who even bestowed on her another name, calling her Miss St. Clair, as more elegant and interesting than her real appellation.

The latter circumstance, in her letters to her mother, which were read by the hostess of the cottage at the Lees—for Betty Swain was of the old school, and had no book learning—she omitted to name, by order of Lady Lucy, whose secret could not otherwise be safe, and she was one of those who found it impossible to

"Drink her tea without a stratagem.

Miss St. Clair became quite the fashion in Paris. It was chiefly in French society that she was introduced, as Lady Lucy avoided her compatriots as much as possible, not wishing to be too much questioned. Ellen, at first, was greatly amused and delighted with her novel position: her spirits were light, and she was naturally fond of excitement; she had a strong passion for acquiring knowledge, and her great aim was to improve herself as rapidly as she could, in order that when she and her brother Edward again met, she might surprise him by the alteration he would find in her. But, as months rolled on, she began to awake from her dream, and to find her situation by no means enviable: she saw plainly that it was not affection, but caprice, that dictated Lady Lucy's actions, and she felt that, though in society she was treated as a gentlewoman by strangers, in private she was merely looked upon by her whimsical mistress as a dependant.

Occasionally the recollection of Arthur Connor would cause her almost to shudder, circumstances had now so much changed their relative positions. "His countrymen are proverbially changeable," she would muse, "and he probably has forgotten me long since; if not, he would have written to my mother, and I should have heard. I hope it is so, for we are unsuited to each other, and I could not now be his wife."

Very different were the reflections of Sir Lionel. He now saw the pretty Ellen Swain all he wished, and, romantic as his mother, with more heart, he had, without weighing the consequences, cherished the little drama begun in Derbyshire, which he intended should find its *dénouement* in a marriage in Paris. His home, however, was extremely small during his mother's life, and it was to be a half brother that he looked to afford him the means of realizing his visions: he had always understood he was to be his bachelor uncle's heir, but that uncle was so eccentric a personage, that none of his family ever knew where he was to be found. he never wrote to any one, and it was only by some unforseen circumstance they occasionally discovered that he was still alive. He was heard of from time to time in Italy, at Constantinople, even in Russia; and, when least expected, might sometimes be met with in the streets of Paris or London.

It did not occur to Sir Lionel that it would be as well, before he took any step in the matter of gaining his uncle's consent, to ascertain whether the affections of Ellen answered to his own; but he had sufficient vanity to imagine that there was little doubt of that being the case, and he possessed such a feeling of honour a

made him wish to avoid raising her expectations till he saw a probability of their being fulfilled.

The question now was how to find his uncle, in order to appeal to him and obtain his sanction to his marriage; he knew his character to be so singular, that, as in one in everything, he felt assured that he would not resist the eloquence he intended to make use of, and he trusted to his mother's doting fondness to assist, instead of her objecting to his wish. Had he known more of the world, such wild imaginings would not have entered his mind, but he was little past twenty, wanting a few months of being of age. He had frequent opportunities of seeing Ellen, and became more and more attached to her every day, and never any private conversation, nor met without his mother being of the party.

"Is she not lovely?" said Lady Lucy to him one day; "I really never expected my plan to succeed so well. If she scarcely is able to converse I have the address of a prayer who was quite the rage last season at Rome; he is just arrived in Paris, and is in the suite of an English gentleman, who, it seems, is no other than my eccentric brother, Clement. I suspect it is some new favourite of his, as I know he is so absurdly enthusiastic about music. As he does not, of course, know I am in Paris, we should meet, as we usually do, by chance; but I have just sent to inform him where we are."

"I will go to him instantly," exclaimed Sir Lionel, with animation.

Accordingly, having ascertained at what hotel he was to be found, the young man hastened to seek him. On reaching his hotel, he was shown into a room, where, seated at a desk covered with music, he beheld a young man of very prepossessing appearance, busily engaged looking over a manuscript score. He was pale, and a thoughtful expression was on his brow, but his graceful air and the sweet smile with which he bowed to the stranger at once interested Sir Lionel.

"I have," said he, "intruded, I fear; I thought to find my uncle, Mr. Ashe, in the romantic cognomen he has adopted, he says himself, in order to win his own scheme succeeding as he desired, and he willingly accepted for his mother and her pa x box at the theatre for that evening, when the Signor was to make his first public appearance.

"I tell my sister I am too much occupied to see her before, but we will meet then," was his remark to Sir Lionel on their parting.

As he left the hotel he met the young Count d'Orseille, who joined him, and seemed anxious to enter into conversation, which, though he endeavoured to avoid, the other persisted in. They therefore took a long promenade in the gardens of the Tuileries, where the loquacious Frenchman's continued talk acquainted him with much which caused him surprise.

"My dear friend," said he to Sir Lionel, as he took his arm, "I have been trying for several days to find you alone, in order to talk over several matters. You may have observed my admiration in a certain quarter; the charming Miss St. Clair is, I have reason to think, not indifferent to my attentions, and I have serious thoughts of offering to her; but although I am aware that you English are all rich, it is as well to ascertain exact facts, and of course, I must have sufficient dower with my wife. My lady's mother, a most accomplished person, has the question is delicate to put to her. To you, I have not the same scruple as to what is the fortune of Mdlle. St. Clair?"

"That young lady," said Sir Lionel, rather sharply, "has no fortune, that I know of, beyond her beauty and excellent qualities."

"Hein!" exclaimed the Count, "that will never do—I am obliged to you—I can draw back in time: of course, such a thing would be out of the question. Hush-bye—singular character Monsieur Ashe—your countrymen are so eccentric, if his son-in-law adopted the Signor Eduardo, and means to leave him all his fortune—do you know if that is a fact?"

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It was in less brilliant spirits than before that Sir Lionel accompanied his mother and her party to her box at the theatre that evening. His uncle's name had already reached the ears of Ellen, who, as Sir Lionel observed, she was therefore put to unprepared for the surprise that awaited her.

The concert began, but was little attended to, all expectation being centered in the anticipated appearance of the celebrated Signor Eduardo. At length he made his appearance as usual, and attached himself to Lady Lucy, was vehement in praise of the genius of the young performer.

"He is said to be an Englishman, Ashe, of course, adopted an Italian appellation as more taking with the town," said Lo: "ha: he is coming, I behold him; now Mademoiselle," he exclaimed involuntarily, addressing Ellen, "you will be charmed.

Ellen turned her eyes to the stage, and the next moment uttered a cry which was sufficiently audible, as she unconsciously extended her arms, and uttered the words—"Edward!—my brother!"

"C'est donc une artiste," muttered the Count, elevating his eyebrows in amazement.

"Miss St. Clair," said Lady Lucy, angrily, "what can you mean? you astonish me; pray, be more yourse f."

But Ellen heeded nothing, neither the sneer of the Count, the frowns of his mistress, the deafening applause, which was bestowed on the performer, she only saw her brother, and could not contain her delight.

"See Lucy Lucy," she cried, "it is he himself—how very extraordinary—how happy I am—what will he say when he sees me! I had forgotten myself for fear of his being mistaken; poor fellow, how pale he looks!"

And the tears streamed from her eyes and dropped on her white gloves as she leaned over the front of the box, regardless of the attention she attracted. At the moment Mr. Ashe entered the box; all was now greeting between the relatives, which Lady Lucy thought it fitting to assume an appearance of affectionate regard, wherein she was far from really feeling.

"Where have you been, dearest Clement, for so long—this is treating us very ill," she exclaimed, embracing him. "Lionel, you have seen your uncle before; but now, sir," she added playfully; "as for Miss St. Clair, we can introduce her ourselves."

Mr. Ashe had received Ellen with a half-reproving glance; and nodding to her silent, but she blushed deeply and trembled violently; meanwhile, Mr. Ashe made a sign with his finger for silence, for Edward Hale was enchanting his auditors. Charmed was the concourse of persons of the middle class, who had taken their stations some time, and had been applauding vehemently; none of them but himself, however, allowed their attention to be divided, for all were listening with eager delight.

The gazer turned his glance rapidly from Ellen to her brother and back again in perplexed astonishment, and passed his hand across his eyes once or twice, as if mistrusting his sight. It was, however, no fairy vision, and Ellen's honour, indeed, recognised his friends, both of whom were unconscious that he looked upon them. Nor was it strange that they should be so, for Arthur could himself scarcely believe the scene was real when the circumstances had placed him at that moment.

When he wrote to Ellen, mentioning his intention of accepting the Eastern Railroad Company, he little imagined to what his doing so would lead. Several English gentlemen had joined themselves with Frederick Percy in the undertaking, and by them were the English and Irish workmen employed.

Arthur had not only shown such industry in the occupation assigned him, but so much intelligence, as to attract the attention of those in power, and step by step he had risen to the appointment of Engineer and Secretary to a portion of the establishment which required such a responsibility. He found himself, therefore, in a very superior position to any he could have hoped for, and more than ever was he proud of the little learning which had made so great an effect on his humble friends and employers at Derbyshire.

He was entirely ignorant of Ellen's departure from the Hall, though he had been informed of tortoiseshell Ward, and of the career he was likely to pursue; he, however, no feelings of either reached him, he was in total ignorance of their doings, and was pleasing his mind with the hope of an answer to a letter he had dispatched to Ellen herself a few days previous to his being dine'er in the theatre in that letter he had told her his appointment, and had claimed the fulfilment of a sort of tacit promise which had passed between them, and, in all the gaiety of an excited imagination, had cheerfully agreed to accompany a party of his friends to hear the great attraction of the hour, having obtained a day's holiday on occasion of a public fête.

It is earnest [illegible] though unmarked by its object, was intercepted by Sir Lionel who stood in the side of Ellen, watching with undefined feelings the strong emotion she betrayed. He had not heard her exclamation, when Edward appeared and he was at a loss to comprehend what could cause her to be so deeply affected.

"The music moves you, Miss St. Clair, he at length remarked. "Signor Eduardo is indeed a potent magician, he seems to have bewildered more than one person in the house. Yonder companion of yours, for he cannot be a gentleman by his countenance, seems to be almost beside himself. Do look at his strange gestures—it is quite amusing. The Signor's strain is at an end."

Instead of which, all the attention of the audience was at a glance met the eye of Arthur—she started, pressed one hand violently on the arm of Sir Lionel, and covering her face with the other, burst into tears, and sank back in her seat.

Lady Lucy, who, all the time, feared an exposé, now interfered, and professing to feel unwell, and vowing that the heat had overcome her young friend, rose to leave the theatre, dispatching D'Orseille for her carriage, into which Ellen was carried without being able to address Mr. Ashe, who had left them the moment Edward's triumphant scena was concluded.

Sir Lionel and the Count returned to the theatre, and were making their way to their box, when their progress was arrested by a man, who, placing himself before Sir Lionel, uttered in English an exclamation which made him start.

"Where have you carried her—villain that you are?"—cried the voice of Arthur Conner; "by his eye flashing and his cheek flushed with anger, he seized his prey. "I demand her, in the name of her mother—and I will be answered."

"What does the madman mean?" said Sir Lionel, as he attempted to pass on—"who are you sir?"

"I ask for Ellen Swain—for my affianced bride—for her I love better than my existence," cried Arthur—"for whom you have basely seduced from her friends, and I would you knew and fear me."

Sir Lionel stopped, astonished, yet unable to resist affording his attention to this strange appeal.

"You are under some delusion, young man," said he, "or are intoxicated stand out of my way, and go about your business."

"My business is not to be postponed, said Arthur fiercely "tell me at once where Ellen is or—"

"Enough"—cried Sir Lionel; who, observing a crowd collecting round, was anxious to put an end to the scene—"take my card and come to me for an explanation, but elsewhere. You are disturbing a scene which I must request instantly."

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Sir Lionel returned home in a state of great perturbation, but far more so were the feelings which agitated the young flute player, when an hour after he had returned to his hotel, and had thrown himself exhausted on a sofa, a letter was handed to him which contained these words.

"Did you suppose that I would submit to—or are you a man to revenge it? Do admit me instantly. Arthur Conner.

Ward started up in amazement. "Who brought this billet?" he enquired. "The person below," was the answer

"I let him be instantly admitted," cried Edward, and in a few moments Arthur stood before him. His movement was in hurry forward to meet his old acquaintance, but he stopped as he observed the somewhat stern character of the young Irishman's expression.

"Conner," he said, "what does your letter mean? do you know of any danger my sister Perphaps at once.

In a rivid and almost incoherent accents Arthur described having seen Ellen at the theatre in company with Sir Lionel Vane, of their retiring together, of his interview, and subsequent appointment for the morrow.

"You tell me a strange tale," said Edward, much agitated, "it is now more than a year since Ellen left our home: the silence of Ellen has distressed me, but I imagined her occupations and want of habit of writing were the cause. Mr. Ashe, too, has been so long absent from his family that he cannot be accounted with their conduct. Sir Lionel is his nephew—I see him but to day. Can it indeed be Ellen that you have seen? was not his mother in the box?

"I saw," said Arthur, endeavouring to collect his ideas, "no female but Ellen there were several persons in the company, but it was on Sir Lionel that she leaned when she went away. I saw him stoop over her and take her hand. I could no more be mistaken—

"I will go with you to this rendezvous, Arthur," said Edward, "my benefactor Mr. Ashe, left Paris only half an hour since or he might have advised us in this business. Can it be that his nephew is so unworthy of him—his countenance, I do not believe. Sir Lionel is his nephew—I see him but to day. Can it indeed be Ellen that you have seen? was not his mother in the box?

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The *Journal des Débats* says that Artem Rey, the new Egyptian Minister, is a Roman Catholic, and that he was presented by the Pope with a decoration of the Holy Sepulchre on his departure for Egypt.

The Duc de Nemours, Monsieur, and the Galerie des Tombeaux, at Versailles, are now open to the public.

I never knew our Opera Theatres so dull and uninteresting—the houses are empty. The Italian Opera is well attended; Bramhilla continues one of the greatest favourites. The new ballet at the Grand Opera is to be called "Un Caprice, ou le Marché aux Servantes." Mademoiselle Fleury decidedly leaves it for London. Miss Waldenceller, a celebrated pianist from Vienna, is now in Paris.

Marschner's opera, "Hans Heilerig," was brought out with great success at Dresden.

I have just learnt that Madame Dorus Gras leaves Paris in the 1st of May for London, and that Carlotta Grisi also leaves for London in the course of the present month. It is said that Carlotta Grisi is to receive £10 00 for her six nights' performance.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer, Montrose, Captain Lewis, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning at a quarter past eleven o'clock, bringing accounts to Gibraltar of the 31st inst. Cadiz of the 7th, Lisbon of the 7th, Oporto of the 8th, and Vigo of the 9th. Her mails were forwarded by the fastest and most steady conveyance. Some important news has appeared in the Portuguese papers, which will be found in part in another column; and, further than that report, little has come to hand. Indeed, the Montrose was out of reach of having any.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have been summoned by Earl Beauvale to attend at the office of the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, in order to attest half of the officers of the militia ballot in each parish in the county, and to make a similar return of the names of such persons as may be returned for service. A similar order has been issued to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London.

The 4th Cavalry at Barcelona have recently manifested considerable hostility to the ministry; those troops were commanded by Count de Vasconcellos. The garrison at Lisbon has, it is said, also revolted, and at first the Governor of Lisbon at a late hour of each night, with a large retinue of officers and soldiers, and supernumerary sentinels have been stationed in different places, in order to watch the movements of every suspicious person. The Queen's carriage was at the door of the palace at a late hour last night. Most of the troops that revolted, such was the alarm felt by her ministers that they deemed it advisable to recommend her Majesty to remain at home, which she did.

The insurgents are taking the most energetic measures to suppress the insurrectionary outbreak, and have applied to be armed—

1st. With extraordinary and discretionary powers.

2d. Suspension of the habeas corpus.

3d. Suspension of all newspapers except the *Diario*.

4th. Authorisation for the loan of 2000 contos.

The following persons have been arrested, and are now confined on board the Duero frigate:—Lourenco d'Oliveira Grigo, formerly Civil Governor of Lisbon, L. Cavares Cabral, editor of the *Patriota*, Antonio da Costa Mauel, late editor of the *Tribuna*, and J. L. da Silva, proprietor of a dal factory at Funchal.

Orders have likewise been issued for the arrest of Count Bonfim, Baron de Foscoa, Mendes Leite, Antonio R. Sampayo, J. A. de N. Morais Leitao, and Xavier de Quadros. The three officers of the 2d Rifles imprisoned in the Castle were strong Septembrist partisans.

The persons for whose arrest orders have been issued have thus far contrived to elude pursuit. Of all these, the most important, influential, and dangerous is Count Bonfim, who obtained permission a few days ago in the Chamber of Peers to proceed to Evias, where he usually resides, and where he possesses considerable power. No doubt is entertained that his object is to make a revolt there; and as Evias is a large garrison town, and Count Bomfim is rather celebrated as a military commander, it is dreaded that he may influence the garrison to pronounce against the Government, and this seems a most formidable nucleus of revolt.

Both Chambers, at their sittings on the 6th, co-operated very cordially with the Government. The Duke of Palmella spoke very strongly against the revolt, as of an unnecessary and infamous character; and even the Marquis of Loulé, who usually acts with the Opposition, expressed his unfeigned horror at this attempt. The Minister of the Kingdom likewise spoke effectively, and declared that the arbitrary powers which it was now proposed to concede to him would not be used for purposes of persecution or vengeance. The proposition to grant to the Peers by 35 votes against 6. In the Deputies it was likewise carried by a large majority.

An immense coining and forging establishment has been discovered and broken up at Arada, near Oporto. It kept sixty persons in constant employment within doors, and a powerful cylinder at work. They coined Portuguese silver money and Spanish dollars. Some persons of respectable character are involved, who were connected with a similar establishment at Villa Nova, opposite Oporto. They had forged Brazilian notes in such quantity as to have nearly broken the Bank of Maranham. At Rio there was found a complete set of hospitals of an immense fat box, secretly sealed, and full of these forged notes. Numerous Portuguese in Brazil were connected with this transaction.

The olive crop in the north of Portugal has been ruined by the late frosts; unhappily, too, it has been materially injured for years to come.

The Garonne, on the 11th, and its branches, had so overflowed the surrounding country, that all the steamers have ceased to run, and the diligences on the lower roads arrived one or two days later than under ordinary circumstances. Near Toulouse, also, a great part of the country is under water.

The new line of packets between Marseilles and Egypt is to commence on the 4th of next month, and one steamer is to leave each month. The passengers' fares and other charges are to be the same as those of the Levant packets.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that letters have been received from St. Petersburgh, announcing a great intrigue against the Emperor, but that there is reason to believe, from other advices, that the Russian Court has consented to remain in taking two villages, and that not without assuming a considerable loss of men.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—A very limited quantity of English wheat has been received up to this market during the present week, scarce the show of samples has proved small. On each market day the attendance of both town and country buyers has been tolerably numerous, while the demand for all descriptions of the above grain has ruled active, at an advance of from 1s to full 2d per qr., when good consignees have been readily effected. The show of wheat from foreign ports has been very moderate indeed. Bonded corn has met with more inquiry, now that the season for the removal of the duty is at hand; barley has ruled firm at very full rates. Grinding and distilling sorts are quite a dear. The same trade has ruled slow, though at very full rates. Oats have sold at a trifling improvement upon last week's currency. Beans and peas have been in moderate request, and have realised fully previous prices.

ARRIVALS.—Wheat, English, 1,200 qrs.; foreign, 1,000 qrs. Barley, English, 1,000 qrs. Oats, English, 1,000 qrs.; foreign, 1,000 qrs. Beans, English, 1,000 qrs.; foreign, 1,000 qrs. Peas, English, 1,000 qrs.; foreign, 1,000 qrs. Flour, 1,000 sacks.

Mark Lane, Monday Evening, Feb. 12.—The supply of wheat, English and foreign, is very moderate to-day. Fine qualities of the former are in good request, and fully support the prices of last week; but other kinds are dull, and the turn lower. Foreign wheat is in limited demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. Flour is dull, and 6d per bbl lower. Barley is in good request, and fully supports the prices of last week. Malting qualities are in demand, and fetch full prices. Beans and peas are dull, and 1s per qr lower. Oats are in good request, and 1s per qr dearer.

Liverpool, Monday Evening, Feb. 12.—Wheat, 5s to 7s; barley, 2s to 3s; oats, 1s to 2s; beans, 2s to 3s; peas, 2s to 3s per qr. Flour, 1s per bbl.

Beasts.—Our market was tolerably well supplied with beasts this morning, but the demand was very heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots sold at 3s 6d per 8lbs; other breeds, 3s 4d per 8lbs.

Sheep.—The supply was large, and the demand heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. Prime Downs, 4s 2d per 8lbs; other breeds, 4s per 8lbs.

Calves.—The supply was large, and the demand heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. Prime calves, 4s 4d per 8lbs; other breeds, 4s per 8lbs.

Pigs.—The supply was large, and the demand heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. Prime pigs, 4s per 8lbs; other breeds, 3s 8d per 8lbs.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fresh meat in this market are very moderate, and the demand is heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. Beef, 2s 8d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d per 8lbs.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The superabundance of capital has received some relief, during the week, from new and important sources of employment having been introduced into the money market since the sale. The proposed line from Rugby to Hitchcad has, as a portion of it, about, attracted considerable attention. A good deal of business has been done in the Lancaster and Carlisle line, and likewise in that from Berwick to Edinburgh, the former rendering the communication between Liverpool and Glasgow more rapid and cheaper, and the latter extending the railroad twelve miles to the eastern most of Great Britain. The shares generally have been held at premiums varying from one to two pounds on each. In the shares of the old leading lines the usual amount of business continues to be done at little alteration in their value. None of them are dealt, but rather the contrary, if any difference has actually occurred.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, confidence in the ultimate security of various descriptions of Foreign Securities is evidently on the increase, particularly in those of the European [illegible] and the transactions [illegible] have been [illegible] and her extensive business has [illegible] a more extended [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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LE PETIT PRECEPTEUR; or, First Step to French Conversation. By F. GRANDINEAU, formerly French Master to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Fifth edition, with nearly fifty wood cuts, cloth, 3s.—Z. WILL and Co., 37, Farringdon-street.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, for FEBRUARY, 1844, is embellished with—Plate I. CHARLES COLLING; Plate II. BUTTERCUP, a celebrated Heifer, bred by Mr. Henry Watson, of Walkeringham, near Bawtry.
CONTENTS.—Memoir of Charles Colling by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., of Hall, F.R.S. On the Resources which Farmers possess to meet the reduced Prices of their Produce, by Hewitt Davis. Experiments of Drilling Crops down Barley at Lark Rise, Essay on the Management of Fold-Yard Manure. Miscellaneous Matter, Experiments, Answers, and Queries. Farmers' Club Meeting. Agricultural Societies, Leases, Game, &c. Description of Mr. Alexander's Draining Plough. The Currency; by G. P. Bacon. Richmond Shire Farmer's Club. On Bringing into Tillage Old Pasture Land; by Tuns. Underwood. Cornwall Agricultural Association. On the Application of True Principles of Breeding Domesticated Animals, by George Drake. Framlingham Farmer's Club. A few Remarks on the Farmers' best Friend—the Miners, by a Friend to Agriculture. Bucks Agricultural Meeting. Burton-upon-Trent Farmers' Club. On the Possibility of Growing Wheat Continuously and Profitably on the same Land; by Mr. Briggs. Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Currency; Five Letters to Sir Robert Peel. Dawson and Hansell's Report of the Liverpool Wool Trade. Hughes and Ronald's Report of the Liverpool Wool Trade. Spade Husbandry. Prebus Farmers' Club. Thoughts on Steeping Diseased Potatoes. Letter to a Farmer on the Repeal of the Corn Laws. Wrexham Farmers' Club. Reviews of New Books. On the Agricultural Statistics recommended by Philip Pusey, M.P. (From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.) Chepstow Farmers' Club. On Artificial and other Manures. Agricultural Queries. Answers to Agricultural Queries. General Agricultural Report for January Calendar of Horticulture for February. Stallions for the Season. Review of the Corn Trade during the month of January. Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Provisions, Wool, Hides, &c. Prices of Shares.
OFFICE, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, and may be had of all booksellers.

TO PARENTS, &c.—A CIVIL ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR has a VACANCY for a Gentlemanly YOUTH as a PUPIL, either in or out of doors. A moderate premium will be required. Address, S. R. M., Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street.

FLAT PATENT LEVER WATCHES, London-made, with the late improvement of placing the balance level with the other wheels of the watch, so as to render it fit for the waistcoat pocket, with the detached escapement, capped and jewelled in four holes, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamel dial mountings power to continue the action of the watch while winding, are offered in silver engine-turned case, price six guineas each, or hunting cases 6g guineas. An undertaking is given with fixed terms, on which the MAKER will always receive attention.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Second-hand watches purchased in exchange.

THE STATE TRIALS.
On whatsoever subject we may fix,
We never believe we've anything left,
Nor will we violate this self denial,
In our remarks upon "O'Connell's Trial."
We only wish, in mild conciliation,
To make proposals to that Irish Nation.
Their wants are many we must all confess,
And none is greater than their want of "DRESS"
Now if they would avail themselves of "OUR"
They might rely "DRESS" their wrongs by acting thus.
Our "prices," should defy a competition,
Would very shortly be their condition,
Observe the moderate charges that we fix
We've "Beaver Chesterfields" at "ten-and six."
We've "Tag ion Coats" on view as "nine,"
And "Wrapping" "Driving" "Fearnought" "over-hap"
"Warm Winter Trousers" at "and finely wrought,
As low as "four-and-six" and "one-pound four,"
And "any pattern doeskin," if you'll come,
May always be obtain'd for twice that sum.
MOSES and SON have got, among their stock,
"Dress Coats" a pound, and "Frock Coats," "one-pound four."
For "three-and-six pence" we can sell a "vest,"
Suited to winter with a "Double Breast"
For "one-pound-seven" we "order'd Coat" is made,
And for the "very best throughout the trade,"
"Fifty five sudlers" is the most that's paid.
Our "Dresden Trousers" when they are bespoke,
Are sold as low as "Ten" without a joke,
And we can make the "Best-made Cassimere,"
For "one pound-six" which is by no means dear.
These "prices," though we only name a few,
Will give you some idea what we do
Such "charges" soon would make it break smile
And master coachers of the Isaac fair.
READY-MADE.

		MADE TO MEASURE.	
Tegliones, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from	£0 9 0	Winter Coats, of the most approved make and material trimmed in the most fashionable style	£1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfield, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from	0 10 6	Double milled Tweed Wrappers, lined, from	0 15 0
Codringtons, Paletots, York Wrappers, &c., handsomely trimmed, from	0 15 0	Trousers of the newest fabric	0 10 6
Warm Winter Trousers, from	0 4 6	Or Three Pairs for	1 10 0
Any pattern Doeskins, do. from	0 9 0	Winter Waistcoats in endless variety of pattern and materials, from	0 3 6
Double breasted Winter Vests, from	0 3 6	Dress Coats, from	1 12 0
Dress Coats, edged, &c., from	1 0 0	The best manufactured	2 2 0
Frock do.	1 4 0		

Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—Men's Suits, Dress Coat, Vest, and Trousers, from.....£1 16 0
Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from.....0 18 0
Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the metradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or, it's the same cannon, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, MINORIES, to guard against disappointment, &c.
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City.

EVANS'S HOTEL, King-street and Piazza, Covent-garden, affords the best accommodation, on reasonable terms. Bed and Breakfast One Guinea per Week. All the Railroad Omnibuses to Charing cross pass within a short distance of this Hotel. Admittance at any hour

CONTRARY to all expectation, the news by the Overland Mail has produced A FALL in the price of useful TEAS. The East India Tea Company are the first to give the public the benefit of it. The Rich bag of good sound Black Tea is now 17s. The 5lb. bag of young Hyson is one sovereign.
Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

PUTNEY COLLEGE.—Established for General and Scientific Education, including every Branch of Civil Engineering.
President—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH, &c., K.G.
The Course embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy—Physics—Chemistry—Geology—Civil Engineering—Machinery—Drawing in all its Branches—French and German Languages, and Literature. Applications for admission to be addressed to the Committee of Management, College, Putney, where every information may be obtained.

CHAPPED HANDS. J. and E. ATKINSON beg respectfully to recommend their GOLD CREAM for Softening the Skin, and preventing its Cracking. It is prepared of the finest materials in the most improved manner, and will keep good for a long time, even in a foreign climate, but those who prefer it fresh may always procure it, as the extensive sale requires that it is made at least once a week.—P.S.—To Ladies whose hands are much chapped, their PATE AU MIEL, with peculiarly pure pressed gloves, are a sure remedy.—24, Old Bond street. February, 1844.

MOULD CANDLES to burn WITHOUT SNUFFING.—KEMPTON'S PATENT.—THESE CANDLES ARE NOW GREATLY IMPROVED, and do not require snuffing; they burn longer, and are cheaper than any other candle; the flame is steady and brilliant. The improvement consists in the wick used in the manufacture.—Price 8d. per pound.—Sold by G. E. PARISH, Agent for Exportation, 21½, Bread-street, City, and at the Manufactory, Old Barge-house, Christchurch, Surrey.

THE Toilet of Beauty furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation preserves the complexion from the effects of exposure to sea and variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightest tints with healthful clearness. Sold by 20, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, London," in white letters on the stamp of the genuine.—Sold by Perfumers, &c

TO BOOK SOCIETIES, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c.—R. SAYWELL'S select Catalogue of Standard and Modern Works, in Divinity, Classics, History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, and General Literature, may be had gratis on application, or will be forwarded, postage free, to any address. The books are in good condition, warranted perfect, and are offered at very reduced prices.—Featherstone Buildings, Holborn row.

A YOUTH of good education may now meet with an advantageous Situation, as an ASSISTANT in a PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, where, in addition to a large dispensing and retail trade, he would have the advantage of lectures, and the use of extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus. The first medical reference given if required. Apply to Mr. BARNARD DAVIS, Heyward, and Co., wholesale druggists, Bunhouse, Cannon street, London.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER DISORDERS, &c.
"If you are in possession of better means, Candidly inform me; it not, make use of these."—HORACE.
This FAMILY APERIENT will be found applicable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, rheum, a tacks, sick head-ache, and numerous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors

TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 1s. 6d., removes superfluous hair on the face, neck, or arms, in a few minutes, without risk or fear of injury; the directions are plain, and lead to certain success.—Sold only at S. GRAFFTEY'S PERFUME LABORATORY, 26, Warwick-street, Regent street, London where may also be had the efficacious Hair Dye in one, 2s., GRAFFTEY'S POMPEIAN DYE, price 5s. 6d.; also, GRAFFTEY'S POMPEIAN BATIN, price 2s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, &c

NEW PERFUMES.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, beg respectfully to inform the public that they have received from the south of France their STOCK of NEW PERFUMES, the produce of last season, and that they are more than they have been for many years. They consist of Essences, Pomades, Powders, &c. all the variety, distinguishing the flower gardens of Nice, Grasse, Montpelier, Cannes, and also several new Perfumes for the present year, and they hope an inspection will be found worthy of that patronage they have so long received.—24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844.—N.B. A stock is always kept ready for exportation.—24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844

SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Visitors and the public are most respectfully informed, that BAILEY and Co. have made a large purchase of strong family Linen, at 1s. 11½d. per yard, which is worth 2s. per yard, as nothing can be more economical, the piece containing 26 yards, with the usual over-measure, a lot of Rich Lustre Glaces, at 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 2s. 6d.; 800 Black Chenille Crapes at 1s. 11½d. the full dress.—The Winter Stock of Mandarin Tuncs and Furs clearing out at a great sacrifice. Orders attended to on the receipt of a post office money order. Observe BAILEY and Co., west entrance of St. Paul's Church Yard.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, specially patronised by her Majesty the QUEEN, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the several COURTS of Europe, is the best preparation for the growth, restoration, and beautifying of the human hair. For rendering it curly, free it from scurf and impurity, and will render it as soft as silk, curly, and luxuriant. It is unrivalled as a dressing, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d. and 21s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, per bottle.
Beware.—The genuine article has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines on the wrapper. All others are spurious imitations.
Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

ORGAN TO BE SEEN.—G. M. HOLDICH, Organ Builder, having completed a large Organ for Sydney, New South Wales, begs to announce there will be two performances on this Organ on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, at seven in the evening. Any person wishing to hear and see this Organ, can do so by calling on that day. This Organ, which is one of the most effective ever built, having G. M. HOLDICH'S new stop, the Diaccion, which doubles the power of the Open Diapason, and 12 draw stops, and 1085 pipes.—Manufactory, 12, Greek street, Soho-square, London.—Feb. 16th, 1844.

NAPLES SOAP.—The complaints of many Gentlemen of the difficulty they have in procuring the genuine NAPLES SOAP, have induced J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, to appoint one of the most respectable houses in Naples to supply them with the very best article that can be made, regardless of expense, and they can with confidence recommend it as the finest specimen of the very finest quality, and nothing at all equal to Naples Soap for Shaving, and also for Washing, particularly where the skin is hard, or liable to chapping, they are sure it will prove good. Naples Soap is known, the more it will generally be used. The cause of its being lately in disrepute, is in consequence of the inferior quality of it that was imported for so many years past.—P.S. Country Druggists supplied with 25lbs. and upwards, at wholesale prices.—24, Old Bond-st. Feb., 1844.

EDWARD DODD'S ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP.—manufactured to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge—which Strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in generic use. They have a peculiar Turbequoise, Willey, Lechery Cramer, &c. &c. To be had of the music shops, and at the manufactory 112, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped with a blue band with E. DODD'S Anglo-Roman Strings. Beware and ask for E. Dodd's Anglo Roman Strings. Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are requested that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in sheet lead cases, and contain from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale of Tea; the income is sure, permanent, and during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without la. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the numerous spurious articles now imposed on the Public, to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, only in packets only, by most respectable grocers, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1843:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be fully equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any unpleasant taste or smell, and is much better found to retain the whole of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, invalids, sailors' mess and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—EDMONTON MILLS, Warwick, and 14, Ruckholt-street

TOOTH BRUSHES.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, in answer to some complaints from the country, that Tooth Brushes purchased as of their manufacture have turned out inferior in quality, beg to inform them that Brushes supplied by them to country agents are only warranted when the name is stamped on the ends of Camp-ground Tooth Brushes are not only unpleasant, but must derange in the end than a good Tooth Brush, as they do not last half the time, and, indeed, the sights of these Brushes, and every other description of Brush. The Tooth Brushes stamped with their name are the best that can be made, both as to the material and workmanship, and if they lose hair, which in very rare, that some hairs become loose, they not only change them, but are obliged to the purchaser for the information. They are sold in all variety of patterns, at 1s. per dozen, or less in every, &c.—24, Old Bond-street, London. N.B. A stock is always kept ready for exportation, with the usual allowance.—No. 24, Old Bond street. February, 1844.

COMBINATION, ECONOMY, and QUALITY.—EXPENSE and UNEXPENSIVENESS.—Messrs. VINCENT and PUGH, Distillers and Brandy Merchants, of New Park-street, Borough, claim the attention of the public to their article of BRANDY. The two essentials, QUALITY and PURITY, are hereby combined in their manufacture. By the use of their Brandy, the most delicate constitution may enjoy the ever-pleasing elements of the day, testimonials of which can be produced to prove its pre-eminent claims to the Royal Foreign Brandy imported, the Proprietors can confidently defy competition to produce its equal. For the convenience of Families and Private Individuals, a large quantity, both PALE and BROWN, in handsome bright glass bottles, covered with a neat metallic capsule over the cork, and labelled "Vincent and Pugh's Genuine Pale and Cognac Brandy." Sold in quantities of not less than two gallons, equal to one dozen in bottles, at 24s. per gallon.—Vincent and Pugh, 3, 4, 5, and 6, New Park-street, No. 14 Porter-street, Newport Market, and No. 1, Great Newport-street, Leicester square.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED without Springs, Clasps, or Wires, Loose Teeth Fastened, and Pillow Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoran.—MESS. LE DRAT and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoran, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also fasten loose teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible. Artificial, or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match a colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

CALCULATION OF LIFE.

An Italian journal contains some curious calculations on the probabilities of human life. It supposes the earth to be peopled by a myriad of individuals, all of whom die in the course of an age. Thirty-three years are counted for a generation, consequently there die every year 30,333,333 individuals; every day, 83,424; every minute, 70; every second, 1. Of a thousand children born at the same time, 740 attain the age of one year; about 600 the age of three years; 536 five years; 540 ten years; 446 thirty years; 329 sixty years; 49 eighty years; 11 ninety years; 2 ninety-five years; and 1 ninety-seven. It is thence concluded that half the children born die before seventeen years, and of ten thousand only one arrives at the age of one hundred years. The following is the number of persons in the different countries, on an equal space of territory:—In Iceland, 1; in Sweden, 14; in Turkey, 36; in Poland, 32; in Spain, 63; in France 99; in Switzerland, 114; in Germany, 127; in England, 152; in France, 163; in Upper Italy, 172; in Naples, 182; in Venice, 198; in Holland, 124; in Malta, 1103.—What a difference between Iceland and Malta.

THE ARTIST'S GRAVE.

It Lea anud the solemn hills—
Far from the house of mortal away—
Where mustrel wnids, and late like rills,
Breath'-ofer the green a mortal bay.
No mortal eye hath seen the spot
In winter's wrath or summer's bloom—
When silence, forgetful
The tenant of that lonely tomb!
Or which, as if they too could grieve,
A shroud the leaves of autumn weave.

And there, when evening in the sky
Hath her cloud-pillars tipped with fire,
The lone bird, slowly winding nigh,
Shuns the wide track its wood-mate flies,
And tarries
With softer
Than ever they
On earth's most royal burial place,
And not a fem shall dare intrude,
Save angel's, in the solitude.

For he was Nature's cherished child,
Loving, how well! and Loved by, her!
Ah! shall not such, in the hour we read,
Protect the sleeping worshipper?
And as the ages roll away
To press the matter shut of Time,
Shall she not still unwearied
Above his sepulchre so
Then rocks to shun never that nit name
May never gild the roll of fame?

The uttered when the tempests start
From prison skies, in many a tone;
And shrined within the idol's heart
Whose mighty throbbings marked his own
Yet great and gentle as it was,
Of Heaven, when through its cloudy bars
Its rose serene breathes upon
The tenant of unnumbered stars!
Lo! round and some of the same
He—rests—he tenant of the spot
That he by man may sleep forgot?

Sleep on, beneath the robe of flowers,
Oh! holiest one that walked the earth
Since man, in Eden lost, may house
Lost his pure diadem of worth
Still did'st thou wander from the throng,
Through so rem wood, to catch the tone
Of wind and river at their song;
While with the stars and God alone,
That ever in the soul wind,
Or lay mysterious whisperings smiled.

Sleep on! the tones which thou hast caught
From minstrel wind and late like rill,
Have not been lost; but, glory-fraught,
They sung e with thy visions still!
The colours which thou watch at where'er
They gleamed, on Nature's canvas set,
Like sweet, lone memories, in that sphere
Above, are with their lingering yet—
Sarah's pilgrims—tossing in thy sky.
"THE BEAUTIFUL can never die."

W. W.

OSTENTATION OF THE SICILIANS.

In Sicily every house is a palace, and every handicraft a profession; every respectable person is addressed as his excellency, and even a servant on an errand is charged with an embassy. This attachment to ostentation is so inveterate, that the poorer nobility and gentry are penurious to an extreme in their domestic arrangements, and almost starve themselves, to be able to appear abroad in the evening with an equipage, often mean, and calculated rather to indicate poverty than comfort.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

The increase within the last ten years in the number of newspapers published in London has been so great as almost to exceed belief. The weekly average of the number dispatched by the mails to the provinces was, in December, 1833, 209,000; in the present month it exceeds 470,000. The newspapers, too, have so increased in size, that, while at the former period the weight per week was about nine tons, it now exceeds forty tons. But within the same week a great disproportion exists, the papers published on Saturday much exceeding those published on any other day. The weight of newspapers now passing by the mails on every Saturday night is not less than eighteen tons. It is no puff of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to say that the Post-office authorities have found it no trifling addition to the weekly tonnage of that establishment.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

A man named Mallony, an auctioneer, formerly residing in Ballurtel, forged a draft for £130 some time ago, and effected his escape to America. Whilst there he learned that he was heir to £30,000 in dispute in Ireland. He had the hardihood to return, made good his claim, was immediately afterwards arrested, was recently tried in the Commission Court, Dublin, convicted of forgery, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The treasure is, of course, consigned to the Crown. Baron Lefroy, in passing sentence, intimated that, if an application were made to the Crown, the property might be granted to the children.

PHRENOLOGY.

A lady, a disbeliever in the science, asked a learned phrenologist, with a view of puzzling him, "What kind of people are those who have destruction and heroism equally and largely developed?" "These, madam, are the persons who kill with kindness."

DEATH.

"But who shall teach thee when to look for me,"—MRS. HEMANS.

Art thou of earth, and hast thou numbered years
Looking on graves, and marked the engulphing sea
Roll o'er the hopes and fears
Of lost forgotten man—and ask'st for me?

Where am I not? What hour can old Time fast
Pluck from my grasp, and bid me "Come not now!"
Hath ever man past
Without my signet stampt upon its brow?

Is youthful Beauty strong? I lurk unseen
To blast its promise by my withering frown;
And while the bud is green
On manhood's towering crest—I strike it down!

Who talks of reverence for the aged head?
Its hoary honours are my certain prey.
My fingers snap the thread—
The visage changes, and is sent away!

Toll to the mountain's snowy height sublime—
Pierce the wild trackless forest—I am there!
Speed the tost ocean's untried clime,
And who shall tell thee I am bribed to spare?

I stand beside the peasant's pallid couch;
I seize the reveller when the feast is high;
I lay my freezing touch
Upon the victor's plumes, and low they lie!

Above, beneath thee, and on every side—
At midnight and at noon in woe or glee—
I come to crush and hide
And thus I teach thee—"when to look for me."

SELF-WILL.

The will of man is a sour and stubborn piece of clay, that will not frame to be of any use without much working. A heart hardened with a long custom of sinning is like a rock, very recent in old age, that hath run long drying in the sun; it must be a hard wedge that will enter, and it must be handled with some skill to do that.—*Bishop Saunderson.*

THE LANGUAGE OF NATURE.

Oh! there is in the great world around us a philosophy never dreamt of in the deepest speculations; a meaning not found in the most erudite books; a poetry which surpasses the artifice of numbers; a music which excels the brightest tones of the most exquisite instrument. A single flower, that, in the midst of words; an harmonious melody which leads you into a sweet captivity, and fills up the full measure of the heart. Here is a language which tells clearly of the benign God. In the sun it conveys to us the profound darkness or stars of night—in all nature this language is heard, and its words will sound to the end of the world.—A. L. B.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

"We were all children once, my dears." "La! ma, then who took care of the babies?"

LIFE BUT TRANSITORY.

Did we but consider this life as it is in itself, even as wise men, we might easily find that the world was never intended for a place of rest; but that it was a laboratory to fit and prepare men for a better and more abiding state: a school of exercise and discipline, to bring into habits of obedience and obedience, till we are perfected for another station; a little narrow nursery wherein we may be dressed and pruned, till we are fit to be transplanted into the garden of peace.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

THE TURKISH AGA.

The Aga invited me to enjoy the evening breeze, and accompany him in a walk round his garden. As I proceeded my companion plucked an orange, and tasting a few from his girdle, and cutting the fruit in half, offered me one most delicately, and threw the other away. More than once he repeated this ceremony, where somewhat varied my notions of the habits of abstinence and economy. At length he inquired my opinion of his fruit. I answered, and with sincerity, on its admirable quality, the racy sweetness of its flavour, which I esteemed unequalled; but I could not refrain from expressing my surprise, that at least a moiety of so exquisite a morsel should not, as considerable a portion "Effendi," said the Turk, with a grave though gracious smile, "to friends we give only the sunny side."—*Author of "Eothen Grey."*

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and Published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 95, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1844. [Sixpence.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION.

We cannot be said to have been either neglectful or supine upon the subject of Ireland. In common with other journals, we have borne our share of toil and expenditure over the "great fact" of the O'Connell State Prosecution; we have stated and advocated the redress of real grievances, and a conciliation of the wounded spirits of the people; nor have we hesitated to recommend immediate legislation upon the subject in the Imperial Parliament. But, giving to the Sister Isle her fair portion of our anxieties for the public welfare, we are really unwilling to accord her more, and to sacrifice the imminent and paramount interests of Great Britain to a sort of catching mania for purely Irish agitation. It is against this that we would fain guard Parliament, the Government, and the country. The nation's time must not be all-absorbed by disturbed and irritated Ireland. Her one eternal wail must not drown all the wrongs and sorrows that have grown up upon the English soil—her voice of lamentation must not be suffered to silence every other, as it does.

The great O'Connell must not convert Parliament into a whirlpool that shall completely engulph John Bull. He declares that he wants the Irish for Ireland; he may have more, he may have the English for Ireland, so far as sympathy, goodwill, and even good legislation are concerned; but he must not have the English for Ireland alone. We want the English for the English, too. In plain words, we do hope that the whole time of the British Legislature, during a session which ought to be in all senses momentous and advantageous to the destinies of the country, will not be wasted upon frutless, and therefore unnecessary, discussions upon Irish affairs. We do not object to the strong acts of a strong opposition—they frequently goad governments into the performance of what is right, and shame them from the impropriety of what is wrong; but we wish to see such strong acts turned, whenever it is practicable, to the true purposes of legislation. If Government fail or refuse to propound wholesome measures for Ireland, or any other part of her Majesty's dominions, let the opposition take the duties of Government, though they do not wear its mantle—and propose, urge, discuss them of their own accord. But let not the mere principle of thwarting prevail. Let some tangible object beyond mere party cavil or triumph be held in view. Let the nation see that some good may result from the expenditure of the time of the Legislature, and do not force the conviction upon the country that it is merely passing away a session, and not passing acts of Parliament for the public advantage. Above all, do not fret the impatience, insult the grievances, and provoke the anger of the English people by motion after motion about Ireland, which is to impede the progress of legislation, keep alive the fever of agitation, and, after all, arrive at no practical result.

We have just had an immense dose of Irish debating—and at the very commencement of the session the surfeit is beginning to be felt. We do not find very strong fault with the recent discussion, because it seemed to spring naturally out of the great event of the State Trials; but we should have liked it much better had the motion upon which it was founded proposed any substantive good—had it been anything, in fact, but what it was—a peg upon which to hang the cap and cloak of party—a stalking-horse for declamation and debate. The motion can only be assimilated to the quality of usefulness, in so far as it indicated the position of parties, and evoked the opinions of public men in something like a clear, earnest, and determinate form. In all other respects it has been productive of positive injury to the English public. It has delayed the progress of Parliament—postponed almost the commencement of public business—obstructed Government, and wasted hundreds of hours of valuable time. It has produced one or two indecorus and unseemly displays of feeling, and poured salt and vinegar into the smarting wounds of Ireland, though certainly not with the intention of healing them so much as of aggravating the smart. We do hope that this profusion—spendthrift profusion—of oratory may cease to waste itself over the one eternal theme. We trust that O'Connell is not to make another motion, and Sharman Crawford another, and Smith O'Brien another, until "another and another still succeeds," merely to exhibit with what volubility time and genius may be wasted, and to prove by the nothingness in which it ends that Parliamentary discussion can be brought to resolve itself into practical force. It is something too much to cover the passing history of England with the map of Ireland. We really should like to get a glimpse at our own affairs through our Legislature, as well as through our press; and we seriously suggest that it is beneath the dignity of the representatives of the English people to merge the interests of their constituencies in the interests of the Repealers of Ireland, without the excuse of propounding one single alternative for the benefit of the Sister Isle—or one single scheme whereby to legislate her prosperity. We last week emphatically called for Justice to Ireland—we now as emphatically ask for Justice to England.

See how much there is do. Are our slaves to go unemancipated? Are our poor to live ever unredressed? Are the factories to weave evermore with the thread of tyranny, and from the loom of crime? Are our mines to echo till the crack of doom with the wailing lamentations of oppression and despair? Are the officers of our coroners to resolve themselves into a perpetual commission of inquiry into the cases of paupers who have been ground or starved to death? Are our workhouses to remain prisons till the end of time? Is the iron of the law still to enter into the human soul, and break the domestic loves and ties which Heaven has rivetted with such holy and affectionate links? Are our gaols to maintain their fearful discipline? Are we still, with solitary confinement and the curse of silence, to make maniacs of culprits, and to drive wretches mad? Are our criminal laws to be revised? or must we still punish men, who are presumed innocent, and before trial, as if a jury of their country had branded them with infamy and guilt? Is

THE GOTHICS FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

our civil law to be cheapened? or must we still pay "for justice—more than justice—true and beautiful as is its worth?" Is imprisonment for debt still to linger amongst us—one of the damning signs of an ancient barbarism? and are such men as Oastler to be its victims at the pleasure of implacability, until the spirit of pitying charity gets up and gives unto the Shylock his pound of flesh? Is no education to go forth among the people? Are the poorer classes to go without the lessons of instruction or the word of God? Are we not to have the mind legislated for as well as the body? There are oppressions among the labouring poor—among the working denizens of dense and groaning cities;—are we to redress these? Is the poor sempstress—the pining workwoman to be relieved? In a word, is the whole cause of humanity to be undertaken by the British Legislature? If so, there are topics enough and to spare: we have only shadowed forth a few of them, and yet, perhaps, enough to indicate how much ought to be done before "the occupation of Parliament be gone"—enough to show that not for Ireland only must the voice of patriotism and the appeal for justice be raised, but that England has a large, a crying, and a comprehensive claim, and that, of those whom she has sent to represent her rights and wants in Parliament, "she expects every man to do his duty." Now, then, let the English Government and representatives set about the business of English legislation.

THE GOTHICS' FANCY BALL.

It has been once written, and very often said, that whilst in the country if you have a leg of mutton for dinner, everybody is anxious to know whether you had caper-sauce with it, being as perfectly aware of the fact as yourself; yet in London you may have a dwelled elephant for luncheon, without your next door neighbour knowing or caring anything about it. From this metropolitan ignorance of provincial occurrences, possibly the greater part of our readers are not aware of the existence of the "Gothics" Costume Ball, which took place on Monday evening last, at the Hanover-square Rooms. This annual *réunion*, which has now reached its ninth anniversary, is decidedly the most picturesque affair of its class that takes place in London; and although numbering three hundred visitors, yet, from the excellent arrangements of its ruling powers, and the stringent regulations for vouchers and introductions, it may almost be looked upon in the light of a large private party, chosen, for the most part, from the literary and professional circles of the metropolis. Every gentleman is required to appear in a fancy costume; the same rule is not enforced with regard to the ladies, who are left to dress according to their taste or inclination, but some fanciful attire is usually chosen.

By a capital regulation, introduced for the first time this year, all modern military and naval uniforms, professional robes, and hunting or club dresses, were declared inadmissible; and the result was that a superb *coup d'œil* was formed by the costumes of the parties assembled, at about eleven o'clock, when all the visitors had arrived. Those who remember the fancy ball of eight or ten years back, overdone with Greeks, Turks, and Swiss peasants, would have been struck with the immense improvement in the taste of the characters. There were very few dresses either of the gentlemen or ladies on Monday night which were not in themselves pictures; and many of them derived considerable additional interest from having made their first appearance at Her Majesty's *bal costumé*, in 1842.

Amongst these numerous beautiful and picturesque assumptions of character it is difficult to pick and mark out any remarkably prominent for taste or effect. Perhaps, the most fanciful and elegant were those of a party of eight ladies and gentlemen, four of the former appearing as the Queens of Hearts, Spades, Clubs, and Diamonds, and their accompanying swellers as the Knaves of the respective suits. The "making-up" was perfect and splendid; considerably enhanced by the personal charms of the fair monarchs. With the gentlemen, the picturesque dresses of the *magen age* were in the ascendant—the dark velvet tunic, red trunks, and pointed shoes. An "Ivanhoe" in a purple doublet covered with gold crosses, and the motto "*Desdichado*" embroidered on the breast —a Templar in a costly suit of light brown cloth, and a Pursuivant of the fifteenth century,—were amongst the best dresses of this species. The foreign costumes were all effective, and some remarkably characteristic: we may briefly particularize a Khoordish chief (very faithful), a Chinese, and one or two dresses of Central Russia. Several gorgeous court suits of the commencement of the eighteenth century, with the Sir Roger de Coverleys, &c., of bygone times, were capitally arranged; and one or two *Debardeurs*, Postillions, and other truly French dresses considerably enlivened the diversified groups. The ladies were chiefly attired in the piquant fashion of Watteau, although there were many in Plantagenet tunics trimmed with white fur; one of these, of pink velvet, was very becoming.

At one o'clock, the supper-rooms were thrown open, and excellent arrangements had been made, by which every guest was enabled to sit down comfortably. At this time, the appearance of the assembled visitors was quite gorgeous. The supper consisted of every conventional delicacy appropriate to the season, with an unlimited supply of champagne, which infused fresh spirit, if indeed it was needed, into the visitors. Dancing was resumed after supper, to Adam's band; and continued with unabated energy until seven in the morning, when the party finally broke up, the band playing the national anthem. It would be doing Mr. Corrie an injustice, not to mention the very efficient and courteous manner in which he performed the duties of Master of the Ceremonies; and arranged the different quadrilles and other dances with so much tact and attention, that no one was neglected or uncomfortable. In conclusion, we cannot but recommend our readers, if they are fortunate enough to know any of the committee who arrange the ball, to be present next year, and become a portion, as well as spectators of one of the prettiest sights London can offer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, FEB. 20.

SPAIN.

The insurrection, since my last, had lost ground, and it is more than probable that ere long the whole of the coast along the Med.terranean will have been restored to order—but not tranquility: Narvaez and Bravo, so long as they have the means to pay the army will keep its supports, but no longer; and it is a fact that the great mass of the people are decidedly against them, and will, I feel certain, at no distant period, loudly declare against them. They are the dictators of Spain, but their power is based on military, despotic measures, dyed with the blood of those who aided in raising them to their present position! Let England be on her guard—powerful intrigues are afloat—and unless the greatest caution be observed, Spain will become not the ally, but the dependent of a neighbouring power! I trust my warning will be attended to, and that, ere it be too late, such an imposing attitude be taken as to insure to Spain a free, national, and independent government. Espartero and Spanish liberty, Christina and Narvaez—it is folly to say anything of the baby Queen—are determined to reign, *coute que coute*, reign, but not govern! Decrees of blood will be issued, honours and decorations prodigally lavished, but the political government of the country will be in the north of the Pyrenees.

Christina has left Paris. On Saturday last she slept at Chalons-sur-Saone, and the next morning she embarked on board a steam-boat for Lyons; at Montpellier she will receive the Spanish deputation, enter Catalonia by Perpignan, from there proceed by Figueras, Barcelona, and Valencia, to Madrid.

The disturbances at Malaga on the disarming of the National Guards had likely to have been very serious, but the energy of the military authorities, and the shooting of the ringleaders, *soon restored order and tranquility*.

General Roncoli, with General Pardo, is blockading Alicant. On the 9th he had his head-quarters at Villa-Franqueza; several of the insurgents had gone over to him.

The insurgents of Orchuela have abandoned the town and retired to Carthagena, which fortress was also blockaded. It was reported that Baron de Meer, convicted of the good feeling of the inhabitants of Barcelona, had sent two regiments to reinforce Roncoli.

The capital continues in a state of great agitation; daily persons of influence amongst the Liberals are arrested and placed in solitary confinement; 40 senators and 72 deputies have presented an address to the Queen, in which they state, "that faithful to the duty which they owe to the country and to the Crown, they would be wanting in that duty, if, under circumstances so serious, they did not hasten to offer to her Majesty's Government their cordial support and co-operation for the maintenance of the throne and the constitution." Her Majesty made a suitable reply!

ITALY.

I have seen several private letters from different parts of Italy; the greatest tranquility reigns in every part and the public roads are safe to travellers. The English nobility having quitted Nice, are flocking to Rome, where the carnival is most gay. Cardinal Bussy, Archbishop of Benevento, died at the begnning of the month, at his country seat, near to Rome. The Cardinal was born in July, 1758, at Viterby, and invested with the purple by Leo XII. in May, 1824.

GERMANY.

The different manufacturers of Prussia and those of all the states of the German Customs, are preparing for the public exhibition of National Industry, to be opened at Radzn this summer. A great influx of strangers is expected in the Prussian capital for the occasion. The Prussian Government is seriously occupied with the different projects for railroads, presented to them by German speculators; consent has already been given for the formation of a line from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Posen. The line from Cologne to Bonn was opened to the public on the 13th. The gambling in railway shares has become so general that the Public Chamber of Vienna has posted a notice on the Exchange prohibiting all transactions in public stock or shares not quoted in the official list sanctioned by the Government.

The *Manheim Journal* contains a letter from Constantinople, dated 24th of January, in which it is given as certain that the difference between Turkey and Persia had been settled through the influence of the English and Russian Commissioners. It was reported in a letter from Jassy, that the Boyars had come to an understanding, and were determined to force Prince Stourdza to abdicate, and that Russian agents were assisting them.

FRANCE.

The general subject of conversation in Paris is the formal possession taken, by the French Admiral, Dupetit-Thouars, of Otaheite, and deposing the Queen. The *Journal des Debats* gives a long correspondence from M. Eugene Gosse, containing most detailed particulars, from which the British missionary Pritchard, is rather harshly treated. Most of our papers comment rather seriously on this affair.

[The details of the taking of Otaheite will be found elsewhere.]

M. Schnell, the celebrated Swiss publicist, committed suicide on the 4th of February, by drowning himself in the Aar, near to Langenthall

The Duke de Levis has arrived in Paris on a visit to Louis Philippe.

A few days since in digging the canal near to Rheims, the workmen found a well-preserved medal of Julia, the mother of Alexander Severus. Julia was assassinated at the same time as her son.—A.D. 235.

General Pajol, on leaving the court ball, slipped and fractured his thigh. The General lies in a very precarious state.

Sunday we had the annual exhibition of the "Bœuf Gras;" the Boulevards were well attended, but few masks. The ox is a fine animal, but too bony. To-day, being "Mardi-Gras," the ox will be again paraded through the streets. Our post-office clerks take their holidays since the office, and compel me to close my letter in haste.

We have nothing fresh in the musical world.

P.S. I have just learnt, but I cannot give you as certain, that M. Guizot intends disavowing the act of the taking possession of Otaheite.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon by the Lady Mary Wood steamer, to the 13th inst. The Duke of Saldanha, who had revolted at Torres Novas, had proceeded to Castello Branco, the civil governor of which province of Lower Beira, about 80 miles from Lisbon, and had there gained over another detachment of the same regiment of Lagoens, 40 in number, and 400 men, with their officers, of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, which garrisoned the former place. The object of the revolt was purely military, and from no part of the kingdom had the slightest disaffection arisen. The insurrection was then ten days in existence, and not a town or village in all Portugal had pronounced against the Government. The insurgents, in fact, were treated by the people every where with profound indifference.

Baron Leiria, with the column of all arms, had arrived at Abrantes, within a few leagues of Castello Branco, and troops were likewise marching against the insurgents from Estremoz and Chaves. A crisis must speedily ensue, and there seemed to be little doubt that the insurgents would in a few days be compelled to retreat across the Spanish frontier. Count Romolin had failed in his attempt to produce insurrection in the garrison of Elvas.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to Dec. 21st from the Cape of Good Hope, and the 14th of that month from Graham's Town, contain nothing further respecting the Boers, but that the necessity of precautionary measures against them was well understood. This refers in those who reside beyond the Orange river, and whose proceedings we noticed recently. The locusts had not disappeared, although in some districts they had been destroyed to a great extent.

AMERICA.

The royal mail-steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening last, at half-past eight o'clock. She sailed from Boston on the 3rd instant, being detained by ice, which froze up the harbour and stopped the navigation. Great and laudable exertions were made by the inhabitants of Boston to get her clear of the ice, a meeting having been held, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. A passage had been cut through several miles of the frozen water, in order to afford her a passage, and at noon, on the 3rd, she was got into the main stream, when all was proceeded slowly down the harbour; amid strong gales, and in a heavy cross sea, she struck the ground several times. Having to contend against thick and tempestuous weather, she did not reach the mouth of Long Island Sound till the afternoon of the 6th instant. She set out from Halifax at seven o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and had moderate weather during the greater part of her passage to England. She has made the passage across the Atlantic in eleven days, and has brought over sixty-five passengers.

The intelligence from Washington is to the 30th ult. The President had not appointed a Secretary to the Navy, nor was he likely to do so till the Senate acted definitively in the Cabinet appointments before them.

The *New York Herald* of the 30th ult., has the following as to the probable legislation in Congress on the tariff and the Oregon question:—"The expected arrival of the new minister from England, and the opening negociations at Washington, may have a tendency to postpone any defensive or warlike action upon the part of Congress. No doubt the Oregon bill will be the stock in the afternoon of the 6th instant. She set out from Halifax at seven o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and had moderate weather during the greater part of her passage to England. She has made the passage across the Atlantic in eleven days, and has brought over sixty-five passengers.

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MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From Mexico, the *Havana Diario*, of the 10th ult., has intelligence of the settlement of the difficulties between Great Britain and Mexico. By the first article, all projected hostilities on the part of Great Britain against Mexico are to be suspended. By the second, the English squadron was to visit the Mexican ports under the English flag, which was to be appropriately saluted by Mexican guns. Thirdly, a certain commercial house is to be indemnified for any injuries sustained by it through the acts of the Mexican Government. Fourthly, the English Government binds itself to recall the late Minister, and to send another, with the approbation of the Mexican Government, who should not be allowed to present his credentials until all the conditions above named should be complied with. The news from Texas is to the 10th ult.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, the Witnesses' Indemnity Gaming Bill was read a second time, and the committee negatived.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a bill to give authority to the Committee of Privy Council to further extend the period assigned to a patent conferred on Lord Dundonald with regard to improvements in naval steam power, by the act of 1835. Lord CAMPBELL suggested the propriety of enlarging the bill in clauses granting a power to the Committee of Privy Council to divorce *à mensâ et matrimonii*. The Lord CHANCELLOR objected to the project of mixing together in one bill two subjects so distinct as the law of patents and that of divorce *à mensâ et matrimonii*. The bill was read a first time; Lord Brougham promising to draw up a special bill to deal with the question of divorces.

On the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, the Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.

To a question from Lord Roden, the Lord CHANCELLOR replied that judgment would be given on Friday next in the appeal before their lordships regarding Presbyterian marriages in Ireland.

The Lord CHANCELLOR laid on the table an account of the fees received in the Court of Chancery during the last year, and congratulated the country on the beneficial effect of the alterations lately made in these fees.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker read the letter of Mr. S. BUREL, acknowledging the thanks which had been voted to him for his services in the Chinese war.

Mr. BOTHWICK gave notice of several amendments to the Poor-laws Amendment Act.

The adjourned debate on Lord J. Russell's motion, to inquire into the state of Ireland, was resumed by Mr. HORSMAN, who complained of the spirit in which the Irish Attorney-General had conducted the late trials, with reference to the refusal of the list of witnesses, to the strike of the jury, and to other alleged vexations. It was said that these trials had quieted Ireland; but this quiet would cease if a foreign war should break out; and, if they persisted to trample on Ireland, they must trudge to America with Peel, the trial. Peel had hoped that Ireland was not to be again made a battle-field of party. For his own part, he was anxious for such improvement in the situation and position of the Roman Catholic clergy; for the energy in countries where they were elevated but little above the people had not their due weight in the community. He, however, felt the difficulties of that subject, and feared that, in existing circumstances, it would be in vain for any Government to attempt to adjust it. But he had good hopes of the results to be produced from the proposed measures of increase to endow the Roman Catholic Church, of extended education, and of adjustment between landlord and tenant—measures which, he trusted, would produce a more wholesome state of public opinion, and which were, at all events, an earnest of the sincerity with which the Government were endeavouring to establish civil equality between Protestant and Roman Catholic, in spirit as well as in form. He drew a happy omen, too, for Ireland, from the tolerant tone of the Protestant speakers in this debate, when the only religious acerbity exhibited had come from the opposite party.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL said, that he should employ the little liberty which might be left to him before his sentence in renewing with undiminished zeal the efforts which had earned for him the honour of a conviction. He only wished that, as he was young and strong, and able to bear punishment, a heavy measure of it might be inflicted rather on him, than on those whose years and constitutions were less adapted to endure it. The people had been deprived of all hope from the Government by the declaration of a Minister that concession had reached its limit, but their measures and meetings for redress had been conducted in the most peaceable manner. He could not believe that the authors of the placard forbidding the assembly at Clontarf intended murder; but, if murder had been their object, they could not have taken more effectual means than that placard. He complained that, on the trials in Ireland, the traversers had been denied *every* indulgence which is usually granted to defendants in England. He would not accuse the jury of falsifying their oaths: no, he believed that their verdict was given in the fullest sincerity of bigotry. He had heard it reported that *two* members of the Irish Privy Council had recommended that no proclamation should be issued, but that when the meeting should have assembled, and excitement raised to its highest point, the troops should be brought up, the Riot Act read, and a bloodthirsty example required of assembly to disperse. If this report was untrue, it should be distinctly denied. The Government talked of new measures for Ireland. Would they propose an increase in the number of her representatives? Her population was a third of the whole people of the United Kingdom, and her taxation heavy; yet her share in the representation was not one-fifth. On the landlord and tenant question, it was indispensable that Government should take some strong measure, unless they desired to have, not merely a political outbreak, but an universal and maddening revolution. It was the interest of England, even in a fiscal point of view, to exert herself for the advancement of Irish prosperity. He would not use the language of menace, but was it well for them to have one-third of their whole people in a state of discontent? He called on the British Parliament and people to be just to Ireland: if they should persist further in injustice, let the consequences be on their heads.—Colonel VERNER bore testimony to the good conduct and forbearance of the Protestants in the north of Ireland, under circumstances of much irritation. He vindicated the late strike of Newry magistrates from the jury, and made some references to facts within his own knowledge.—Captain LAYARD expressed his horror of the present state of society in Ireland, speaking from what he himself had witnessed in the districts stationed with his regiment in that kingdom.—Mr. FERRAND animadverted on the indecorum committed a few nights ago by that small republican party in the house who had cheered Mr. O'Connell on his entrance into it. The loudest among them all was Mr. Hume, who had, not long since, advised the Canadians to shake off the baneful domination of the mother country. He repeated and censured some of the language employed, and some of the acts done, by Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel.—He condemned the attempts which the opposition were making to plunder the Protestant Church. The motion of the noble lord had weakened the Whigs: he had smashed both himself and his party.—Sir G. NAPIER thought the trials would be productive of much benefit to Ireland, but deemed it right not to be understood to be a Repealer. He contended that a provision should be given to the Roman Catholic clergy, and that their hierarchy should be permitted to take their proper place; and cited an opinion of a Presbyterian divine, that the Protestant Establishment was not much better than the Roman Catholic Church.—Mr. MONTAGU GORE approved the vindication of the law's supremacy, and wished to see a more liberal distribution of patronage by a conciliatory policy.—Mr. J. O'BRIEN (Limerick) gave an historical sketch of "the Irish question" in very sonorous and measured language. The Repeal agitation, he said, originates not with the Irish people, but with party: it is the constitutional means which your policy has forced upon them. The dangers you apprehend from Repeal are nothing in comparison with the dangers already in being. He defended agitation, enumerated the various benefits which Ireland had derived from it, obtained by it, and took credit for Magna Charta as among the number. The Irish agitators had confederated, not conspired.—Mr. MILNES regretted that the noble mover had raised up what comparatively insignificant details of the process in the late trials with the important subject of the general state of Ireland. He condemned the unseemly animadversions which had been made in this debate upon the conduct of one of the Irish judges. He asserted the necessity of maintaining the Established Church of Ireland; but attributed to English impolicy the evils of that country, and contended for the necessity of an endowment to the Roman Catholic clergy. Nay, he would not be frightened even at the notion of two or three clergymen with purple stockings sitting in the House of Lords. He recommended a return to relations of diplomacy with the Court of Rome. Meanwhile he warned the opposition to beware of the spirit which should revive among the Protestant people the No Popery cry, or even the riots of Lord George Gordon; and brought the house to leave off harping upon past grievances, and legislate rationally for the present and the future. Mr. MACAULAY said it formed a *primâ facie* case for a committee of inquiry that a great country, with so many natural advantages as Ireland, and with a population amounting to more than a fourth of the whole people of the empire, should at this day be governed, not by love, but by force. The original source of ill will was the conquest and tyranny of a race over a race. The reformation had prevented ill feeling in Ireland from taking the form which took place in England. Whatever the ideas had been associated in the minds of English Liberals with the country's greatness, the ideas of religious and civil liberty, and the names of King William and the Whigs, were associated in the minds of the Irish Catholics with their own degradation and oppression. He traced their sufferings through the period of the penal laws; and coming to the date of the French revolution, contrasted the policy of Mr. Pitt, who had sought to conciliate only the Crowns, but the hearts and affections of the people. Mr. Pitt had proposed to give franchise to the Irish people, and a high and honourable station to the clergy; and if that great plan had been carried, the details of the process should not be unpracticable as the union with Scotland. At last emancipation was carried, but carried too late, and carried not voluntarily, but by inevitable necessity. Was it wonderful that such a concession so said should be ungracious? The Minister of this day, who had once described himself under the type of a physician, had treated his patient, Ireland, with a series of irritants, which had exasperated her disease. Lord Melbourne Government had produced a transient feeling; and if that Government had possessed the same Parliamentary strength with the present Ministry, all evil might have subsided in the course of a generation. But the present Ministry, by opposing with a force powerful in numbers and in talents, selected the conciliatory policy of the late Lords-Lieutenant as the especial objects of their attack. Every term of contumely was thrown by their partisans upon Lord Ebrington, Lord Morpeth, and Lord Normanby appointed to office, and still worse, upon the whole body of that priesthood to whom the Roman Catholic people were so affectionately attached. They got up a registration bill to counteract the popularity of the Reform act—a measure, from the spirit of which they were now about to depart, for no reason, except that they were now in office, with official responsibility; considering probably that they had no right to injure party events by any attempt when they were in opposition. He could that they would gladly promote Catholics, if there were any Catholics qualified by their character and talents for promotion, who were not among their enemies; but there was no wonder that persons should be found to entertain party views of the Catholics in the kingdom their enemies? Certainly not by reason of their creed, which ever leaned to the Government side in politics, where the Government was not the party which oppressed them. He condemned the Irish Government for not having earlier put forth their proclamation against the meeting at Clontarf, he came to the subject of the prosecutions. To warrant such proceedings, it was not enough to have a case of conspiracy which might end a conviction; it was necessary to have a case which would carry a general feeling of the Government's wisdom and moderation. But the leader, who was the chief defendant in those prosecutions, was a man having an unexampled popularity among his countrymen, and exciting a universal interest throughout Europe. That man had suffered by the blunder respecting the lists, a clear wrong; for he had been deprived of the chance of an additional Protestant juror, and consequently of an additional chance of an acquittal. The Government, no doubt, had made, technically, a good case about the strike of the Roman Catholics; but was it possible, with such one leader, Catholic on the jury, to have a fair trial in this great conflict of religions and races? An alien has a jury, six of whom must be aliens. You call the Catholics aliens when it suits you; but the privileges of aliens you do not allow to Catholics. It was said that the people of Ireland were now quiet. Yes, till the sentence, for fear of aggravating it against their leader; but from the time a prison should close upon him the difficulty would begin. Then would still remain the question, in this discussion, his presence would be wanted to allay it. A Registration Bill was promised; but it must destroy either the last remains of Irish representation, or the last remains of Ministerial power. Peel would not do the work as Lord Grey had done it. Lord Stanley had contended that the church must not be touched, because the Catholics, before their emancipation, disclaimed all intention of touching the church; but Lord Stanley had not disclaimed the intention when he himself was the minister assailed, Mr. Wilberforce and all its other opponents used to declare that not slavery, but only the slave trade, ought to be abrogated. He trusted that Sir R. Peel would take a broader view—a broader view of inquiry, he said 40 years ago about the church, but whether the Irish church was NOW a good or a bad institution—whether or not it accomplished its ends—whether it was in reality the poor man's church—the source of gratuitous education to the people.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL addressed himself to the legal question of the state trials, and the proceedings on which they were founded. He ably described the formation of the jury-panel, and the mode of challenging, and contended that they were conducted with the utmost impartiality and consideration for the due administration of justice in the case.—The debate was again adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, an instruction to the committee on railways, that they have power to consider of any arrangements advantageous to the parties with regard to certain railways in Lancashire, in which, in the opinion of the committee, Parliament might justly give its sanction, was agreed to

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY

Their lordships sat only for a quarter of an hour, for the purpose of advancing a few bills a stage each, and then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Several motions were postponed in order that the house might proceed with the adjourned debate, which was resumed by Mr. HAWES, who complained of the determination expressed by the Government to maintain the Irish Church inviolate, and to govern Ireland by an English party. The other speakers on the same side during the evening were the O'Conor Don, Mr. E. Buller, Mr. Osborne, and Sir Thomas Wilde, who closed the debate, and on the other side were Lord Claude Hamilton, Sir Walter James, Mr. Lascelles, and Mr. Stafford O'Brien. There was very little new matter introduced into these speeches, with the exception of that of Sir Thomas Wilde, who arraigned in severe and indignant terms the character and conduct of the prosecutions, and as the hon. and

learned member's legal eminence gives weight and authority to his opinions, we are obliged, in order to make room for a summary of his speech, to content ourselves with merely mentioning the names of the other speakers.

Sir T. WILDE said, that when a country with so many natural advantages as Ireland had been so long unhappy, it was but reasonable to inquire into the policy by which she had been governed? All courses had been tried but one—that of good faith and justice. The Union had been a union but in name; it had not given to Ireland that share in her own government which she was entitled to expect. Emancipation too had been but nominal. What Ireland was now, the Tory party had made her. Her opinion they had been most active and vigorous to resist all that was proposed in favour of Ireland. The Whigs had been taunted with having done little for her; but that was because the strength of the Opposition prevented them. That position then was—Out in power; and it was not to be expected that such a party should feel an interest for a country whose welfare they had been so much accustomed to defame. It was time, therefore, now to make the experiment; that this motion, a strictly constitutional one, proposed. It had been said that a civil war would be preferable to a repeal of the union; but how long would the English nation allow such a war to continue? Ireland's opinion they had been in her Church Establishment; your answer is, "The union forbids it;" and to this she has a right to reply, "Then repeal that union." The leader who convened the meetings uniformly declared his intentions to be peaceful. If you thought them otherwise, why did you not earlier prevent them? They ceased at once upon your proclamation. Was it that you were laying a trap for a political opponent? It was announced that the Clontarf meeting was to be the last. The Government said, "No, other meetings were expected." Then what could be said of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, who at such a crisis remained absent from Ireland? However, after mature deliberation about the effect of a slight change in the wording of Mr. O'Connell's hand-bill, they returned to Dublin; and then, having got a case for a conviction, they determined to prosecute what for nine months they had allowed to go on uninterrupted. A coercion bill might, in some cases, be defensible; but for greater was the evil of a strain like the present upon the common law of the land—a stretch which would be a precedent for tyrannical interference in all times to come. The form of the indictment on these prosecutions for meeting to excite dissatisfaction and overawe the Legislature had long existed; but it had been generally stigmatized in Westminster Hall. The law had been truly stated by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland—that it was conspiracy to combine, either by lawful means for an unlawful object, or by unlawful means for a lawful object. Which of these offences was that of Mr. O'Connell? By this law, the opponents of the New Poor Law, or of the law of slavery, might just as well have been indicted. Undoubtedly, the language of Mr. O'Connell had been wholly unjustifiable; but it was nature that his meetings should be a terror to evil-doers in the legislature. It was not enough that the prosecution was illegal; there was hardly anything a bad minister could desire which he might not effect by the law. This jury had most sufficiently understood the character of the simultaneous act of men who have previously agreed to do it. Mr. O'Connell, he would firmly state, had not been truly stated by the Chief Justice of Ireland—that it was conspiracy to combine, either by lawful means for an unlawful object, or by unlawful means for a lawful object. Which of these offences was that of Mr. O'Connell? By this law, the opponents of the New Poor Law, or of the law of slavery, might just as well have been indicted. Undoubtedly, the language of Mr. O'Connell had been wholly unjustifiable; but it was nature that his meetings should be a terror to evil-doers in the legislature. It was not enough that the prosecution was illegal; there was hardly anything a bad minister could desire which he might not effect by the law. This jury had most sufficiently understood the character of the simultaneous act of men who have previously agreed to do it. Mr. O'Connell, he would firmly state, had not been truly stated by the Lord

BAY OF ITI.

oppose his insulting extravagance, until Admiral Thomas, commander-in-chief on the English station in the South Sea, ordered the Vindictive away, and replaced her by the Dublin, which frigate has remained a peaceful spectator of what was going on, and never neglecting the courtesy due to our officers.

The French now considered it urgent to settle on a definitive basis their relations with the Society Islands; and for this purpose, the Uranie frigate arrived at the Marquesa Islands, bringing out the Governor of the French possessions in Oceania, and King's Commissioner to the Queen of Otaheite. She found in the roadstead of Taio-Hae the Reine Blanche, bearing the Admiral's flag, and the Danae. M. Dupetit Thouars and M. Bruat agreed to present themselves before Papaiti with the three frigates. The French considered this demonstration necessary, as the Society Islanders had been persuaded that France had but one large man-of-war, and that it was always the same vessel which called there at different times, painted in a different manner to prevent recognition.

QUEEN POMARE.

The Admiral then endeavoured to persuade the Queen to admit the treaty she had signed and ratified, and to rehoist the flag of the French; he, however, failed in his object, and, accordingly, on Sunday, Nov. 5, the Admiral dethroned Pomare, and declared that, next morning, the three French frigates, Uranie, Danae, and Reine Blanche, would land their men, and the tri-coloured flag would be immediately hoisted in the Queen's palace, and preparations were made to salute the national colours at day-break.

In the night, the orders were changed, and a delay till noon was granted. At that hour, says the letter:—"The quarter decks of all the vessels in the roadstead, including that of the English frigate, were crowded with officers; all their telescopes were directed towards the Queen's Palace, and men were posted in the tops on the look out. The hour past; the flag of Pomare was still waving; Pomare—the blind, the obstinate Pomare—refused to yield to our demands. 200 artillery and marines were landed, with 300 or 400 sailors, and surrounded the Queen's house, in which everything was silent—the flag of Pomare was removed; M. Aubigny, the Governor of Tahiti, exclaimed, 'Officers, soldiers, and sailors, and you inhabitants of these islands, to whom we bring justice and peace, in the name of the King our august master, I take possession of this country. We shall all be content to die for the defence of the glorious tricoloured flag. Hoist the flag.' This order was executed amidst the rolling of the drums, and cries of 'Vive le Roi.' Queen Pomare has ceased to reign, and we now stand on French soil.

"The flag of the English Consulate was immediately struck. A large number of natives had assembled before the residence of Mr. Pritchard, who was haranguing them with great vehemence; his exhortations did not, however, appear to have much success. In the evening the town had resumed its usual tranquility; the men smoked their cigars with the same carelessness, and the women grinned and showed their white teeth, as though they had not in the morning been present at a revolution.

"The Governor-General was installed on the 8th, and proclaimed the Council of the Government, which was composed of M. D'Aubigny, captain of the corvette, Lieut. Clon, and M. Morrenhout, ex-Consul of France.

"Papaiti is declared a free port; no anchorage dues will be claimed, nor any custom-house duties: pilot dues will alone be demanded."

We annex a view of the scene of the above event, and a portrait of the deposed Queen Pomare. Papaiti Bay lies towards the north-western extremity of Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands, and estimated to be in surface equal to the county of Bedford. This anchorage is now most frequented by European vessels. Queen Pomare has a country establishment at Papawa, in the neighbourhood. According to Sir Edward Belcher's account, her South Pacific Majesty appears to have been for some time much harassed by threats of vengeance from various nations, besides having "a great scamp!" of a husband, who, in a fit of intoxication, attempted to murder poor Pomare on the high road with a stone: the Queen, however, forgave the wretch.

Pomare is growing old for a Tahitan, being about 32, and very corpulent. She is very fond of her children; but is, at times, violent and passionate, especially in her arguments with the British Consul. She occasionally took tea with Sir Edward Belcher, who, by the way, states that she does not possess one single trace of the pretty girl he recollected as Aimaita in 1825.

EXPULSION OF THE LITHUANIAN JEWS.

It remains to be seen how the poor perplexed Pomare will act in her new dilemma. Her "protectorate," as the French style themselves, may have coveted her dominions from their contiguity to the Marquesas Islands, recently the scene of French conquest.

The ex-Queen is said to have retired to the English Consul's house. In the *Journal du Havre* of Saturday it is stated that the Commodore of the English frigate, on going on board the Reine Blanche, told Admiral Dupetit Thouars that he was about to receive Queen Pomare on board his ship, and to hoist the flag of Tahiti, and salute it with twenty-one guns. The Admiral replied to him in a firm tone, "You may take this woman on board, if you like, but take care not to hoist the flag of Tahiti; and, if you salute it with twenty-one guns, you will make yourself responsible for all the consequences that may result. You are now warned, and you will act as you may think proper." The flag was neither hoisted nor saluted.

The Society Islands are estimated to contain from 16,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, most of whom can read and write. Their moral conduct has become more regular, and their social condition much improved. They have acquired the knowledge of various useful arts, and profitable branches of commerce have been opened; whilst vessels of from 30 to 80 tons burden trade between the several Islands.

The subject of the French occupation of Tahiti was referred to in Parliament on Thursday evening in both houses; the above statements were allowed to be correct, and regretted by the Ministry.

A general view of Tahiti, with an account of the previous interference of the French, will be found in No. 47 of the Illustrated London News.

THE SNOWY OWLS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

A pair of these rare visitants from the "icy north," arrived in St. Katharine's Docks last week, on board the Montreal American Packet, and were purchased for the Surrey Gardens. The snowy owl *(surnia nyctea, Selby)* is one of the most remarkable species of the accipiture group of rapacious birds. It derives its name from the snowy whiteness of its plumage, which is only interrupted on the head and neck by a few minute dots of dull brown, and on the rest of the body by regular transverse crescent-shaped streaks of the same colour, but narrower and lighter on the under than on the upper surface. These streaks do not extend to the legs, which are covered down to the claws by long, thick, shaggy hair, like feathers. The whole of the plumage is extremely soft, close and thick, affording a most effectual protection against the severities of weather to which this bird is constantly exposed in the Arctic regions it inhabits.

From the diminished extent of the disks of feathers surrounding their eyes, the small size of their ears, and the absence of tufts on their heads, the aspect of these birds is void of that look of stupid

SNOWY OWLS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

gravity with which we are familiar in the common owls, but possess more of the fire and spirit of a hawk, which they also resemble in the power and duration of their flight, and the mode of seizing their prey. They feed almost indiscriminately on birds, quadrupeds, fishes, and even carrion; and are stated by Hearne to be extremely troublesome to the hunter, whom they will follow for a whole day, perching on the highest trees, and skimming down, when a bird has been shot, with such rapidity as to carry off the prize before the sportsman can get within reach of it. "They are," he adds, "so great a hindrance to those employed on the hunting service, that the same premium is given for one of their heads as for that of a hawk."

The snowy owl is a native of the northern divisions of both continents; but in Europe is seldom met with further south than Sweden. It affects solitary, stony, and elevated districts, where its similarity in colour to that of the rocks, renders it difficult to be discovered, and the inequalities of surface afford it shelter from the rays of the sun; but on the approach of twilight it may be seen perching on the exposed eminences. The specimens at the Gardens were caught at Hudson's Bay. Although at present in immature plumage, they are apparently full grown; the female, which is rather larger than the male, measuring two feet in length, and more than five in the expanse of the wings. They exhibit, in confinement, somewhat of their natural characteristics, not appearing to be at all incommoded by the open light of day, but constantly advance towards the front of their cage, staring abroad with their great, bright, orange eyes, at all that is passing, and seeming to be gratified at the admiration they excite.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN LITHUANIA

Intelligence has lately been received of the very startling extent to which the persecution of the Jews of Lithuania is now being carried by order of the Government of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas. "With him," exclaims the *Courrier Universal*, "persecution is a means of government, and the transportation *en masse* of 10,000 families is a simple measure of administration. According to an ukase carried into execution about the 15th of January, the entire Jewish population of 150,000 souls has been transported from their residence in Lithuania to within twelve leagues of the frontier, and delivered over to the brutality of the police during the rigours of a northern winter, without distinction of age, sex, or condition! Thus willed the Salmanasar or the Nebuchadonosor of St. Petersburgh. This atrocity is the result of the association of two despotisms, of two barbarisms—imperial despotism and the despotism of the protective system—Russian barbarity and prohibitive barbarity. The Jewish population is suspected of devoting itself to smuggling; and instead of punishing the guilty, the Czar found it more convenient to chastise the whole body of Israelites. It is not only against the Jews of Lithuania that this system has been enforced by Russia; the same measure is applied to all the Jews in the neighbourhood of the Emperor's dominions. The Israelites of Moldavia, over which province Russia already reigns, have been compelled to expatriate themselves. We need not remark how much such an act savours of insanity. The Emperor Nicholas, when he displays such severity, is merely a custom house officer in a rage. Such is the result of the omnipotence of the tariff, of the prohibition under the crown, and of the protective system enforced by the Autocrat."

Thus, at a moderate estimate, 150,000 persons of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, are at this moment, in the midst of all the rigours of a Lithuanian winter, expelled their houses, and forced to seek a resting-place in strange countries, and not merely among strangers, but among people predisposed to view them as outcasts, and objects for extortion, persecution, and violence. Our engraving represents a family on their distressing route from a frontier town.

Lithuania will be recollected as a large tract of country, which now forms some important provinces of the Russian empire, but which once constituted an independent and powerful state, until it was united to Poland by the accession of its reigning dynasty to the throne of that country

With reference to the above outrage upon humanity, the writer of a letter from Warsaw, published in the *Times*, thus appeals for intervention:—"Sacrificing a great principle in order to protect a suffering race, Europe interfered between the Greeks and their butchers. Here is a case for intervention not less urgent. Will the Christian Powers of Europe remain silent and inactive in the presence of such horrors?"

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—VII—VIII.

THE EARL OF RODEN.

The name of Lord Roden is pretty well known by the debates in the Upper House, where he is not an unfrequent speaker; but almost as much, perhaps, from its having been one of those which has been "hitched into rhyme," by Thomas Moore, in several of his

THE EARL OF RODEN.

brilliant little squibs, in admiring the cleverness of which, we almost regret that tune should have deprived them of so much of their interest. He was, and is, the head, the chief, and the champion, of the most ultra of the Conservative, or rather we should say of the Orange party in Ireland. As a matter of course, he always speaks of O'Connell in terms of the strongest denunciation.

It was Lord Roden who, towards the end of last session, urged the Government to arm the Protestants of the north, for the purpose of checking the agitation then prevailing. The Government very wisely refused to do any such thing; it would in fact have been almost literally a letting slip the dogs of war, and bloodshed would have ensued not to be contemplated by any Christian without horror. All extremes are dangerous, but the extreme measure proposed by the noble earl was the most dangerous that could well be conceived. The noble earl is the third possessor of the title, which was created in 1771. He is an Irish peer, sitting as Baron Clanbrassil. He has never held any political office in England, but enjoys a pension of £2700 a year, as compensation for the abolished office of Auditor-General in Ireland. Notwithstanding his strong political predilections, Lord Roden is regarded in private life as a most estimable man, and as a landlord has very few equals in Ireland, being greatly beloved by his tenantry of all persuasions, towards whom he invariably acts with the most kind indulgence.

The family name is Jocelyn, and the eldest son of the noble lord, Viscount Jocelyn, is in the House of Commons, as member for Lyme Regis; he is one of the handsomest and most intelligent of the youthful members of that assembly; he is well known as the author of a well-written work called "Six Months in China," containing the observations made by him as military secretary to the Chinese expedition. The Earl of Roden spoke in the Irish debate in the House of Lords, but did not take so decided a part as might have been expected. Probably he is somewhat more satisfied with the "something" that has been done, and does not disapprove of the Dublin verdict. The principal point in his speech was an assertion that the state of Ireland might be in a great measure attributed to the "wholesale discharge" of prisoners from the gaols by Lord Normanby—an imputation that the noble lord has frequently answered. The noble earl is fifty-five years of age.

MR. SERGEANT MURPHY, M.P.

In presenting the public with the corporal lineaments of Sergeant Murphy, we fondly calculate on gratifying the whole body, rank and file, of our readers. Few among the rising men of our day, whether of Young England or *la jeune Irlande*, have secured such general acceptance among those whose approval is worth possessing—none has laid more broad and deep foundations for a superstructure of future eminence. Time will evolve many things; and we shall surely look again at this portrait with some interest when another *Lustrum* or Olympiad shall have passed away.

Though born (1807) in the diocese of Cork, his father was "a man of Ross." The south of Ireland never knew a more benevolent old gentleman; his public charities were princely; his secret almsgiving incredible; and if the tears shed by the poor over his sepulchre (where it still casts its evening shadow on the western outlet of the city) were to be garnered up, as of old, their own homely jars must have been put in requisition, not slender "lachrymatories." Old Dr. Geoffrey Keating, in his Irish history, notices the family 'scutcheon, with its motto, "*Fortis et Hospitalis*:" energy and hospitality formed in truth the badge of their whole tribe in the city of Cork; and yet not more so, perhaps, than is recorded of the famous FUGGER family in Nuremberg, or the Genoese family of Spinola, which surname, in old Italian, signified a *corkscrew*, as Murphy is modern delia-cruscan for potatoe.

These good folks, probably without having read a remarkable passage in Bacon*, (no fool in his generation) acted on it instinctively, and sent their gifted youth to *Clongowes-wood*, county Kildare, a sylvan solitude then devoted to serious study. Many were the *babes* in that wood besides the stripling O'Connells, with *Valentine* Blakes, and *Orson* O'Gormans, not omitting two sons of Thunder (honorers of a Dublin brewer), and scions innumerable of the *auld* aristocracy, but not one of them at his egress compelled the recognition of ripe scholarship from the neighbouring Trin. Col. Dub. (*egregrens ephus vicina coegit*, hem,) to the extent of "Frank" Murphy. He obtained the classical gold medal in the year 1829. Much of his collegiate success was no doubt attributable to his Gamaliel, the Rev. Charles Boyton; we oft heard that accomplished man predict the upward career of his pupil.

The brilliant collegian became of course a candidate for the honours and emoluments attendant on forensic distinction, and after a sedulous course of reading, little suspected by all who met him in the gayest haunts of men, nor knew how he redeemed such apparent frivolity by nights of study, he was called to the English bar in 1833. In selecting his sphere of action, the northern circuit, circumstances have stamped his choice as judicious. His legal abilities and dexterous promptitude were quickly appreciated by the men of the north. He was leader of the Liverpool Sessions from the year 1836 until he was made a sergeant in the year 1842.

He sat subsequently on the bench at York, and we marvelled much at the gravedignity of his deportment—calm, instructive, mild, and impressive; for we had known him in his convivial hours, the very Sheridan of the board. There is a notion prevalent, even in quarters where we would expect more sagacity, that none but dull-dogs make good functionaries. To uphold this doctrine, the dunces of the earth are in a permanent conspiracy against the wits: their oldest device was to give an *auk*, for emblem, to the Goddess of Wisdom—an arrangement which has taken place, doubtless, *invitâ Minervâ*. But an appeal lies to the experience of mankind, whenever high talent has its fair opportunity for the result we back the Sergeant.

MR. SERGEANT MURPHY.

The above portrait is a good likeness of the learned subject of our memoir, and the only one we believe ever published; but his bust, executed by Jones, is allowed to be the artist's *chef d'œuvre*.

Sergeant Murphy was returned to Parliament for his native city in 1841, by a combined feeling among the townsmen, of respect for his revered father, and just pride in their gifted fellow-citizen. A more able representative they cannot have, if their object be to secure weight to their wishes in the Imperial Legislature, where he is heard with growing favour by all parties, convinced of his thorough independence. His style of eloquence is remarkably terse, flowing, and pellucid—with the flash of the gem, its solidity too—his address manly—his matter curiously happy in selection—he now and then is found alluding to those refined studies, the charm of youth, as the solace of busy manhood. We know not what share he had in the *Pronteen* writings of his schoolfellow M., some years ago, but we have been favoured with a late ballad in his praise by some poet among his constituents, who does not overlook his courtship of the muse, *ex. gr.*:—

> Though a lawyer 'cute, or
> An expert disputer,
> Yet he's still a suitor
> Of sweet POESIE.
> And oft the sergeant
> Walks with that "vargint"
> All along the margint
> Of the river LEE!

* Consule scholas jesuitarum: nihil his melius.—*De Dignit. Scient. Lib. vii.*

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE PEAK CAVERN.

Few of the natural curiosities of our country are so celebrated as this magnificent limestone cavern, now generally known as Peak's Hole, or the Devil's Cave; at about ten minutes walk from the inn at Castleton, in Derbyshire. It is situated at the extremity of a deep and narrow rocky chasm, in which Castleton stands, where craggy projections hide it from the traveller until he approaches pretty near. The entrance is a tolerably regular arch, about forty feet high, and above one hundred wide, extending in length nearly three hundred feet. This part is inhabited by persons engaged in making twine and pack-thread, the shrill cry of the cordwinders, and the busy hum of their numerous twisting wheels, strike the ear with a hollow and supernatural sound, as if the interior of the cavern were peopled. Here, too, they have built a rude cottage, on which the sun never shone and the rain never fell.

At the end of this natural vestibule the arch contracts, and the visitor is compelled to stoop until he emerges into a spacious vault, called "the Bell-house," having been previously provided with candles, and a Bengal light is used with effect for all parties who will pay the extra charge of one shilling. A second contraction, where the rock closes almost down upon the surface of a stream of water which occupies the passage, conducts to a third cavern, said to be 200 feet wide, and in some parts 120 feet high. To this the visitor passes by lying down in the bottom of a rude boat. "It is said that Byron felt the liveliest emotions when crossing this dark pool with the object of his first love, Miss Chaworth." (*Adam's Guide.*) He next reaches a series of cavernous chambers, at the extremity of the farthest of which the rocks close down upon the stream of water, so as to preclude all access to other caverns supposed to lie beyond.

PEAK CAVERN.

The entire length of the cavern is 750 yards, and its depth from the surface of the mountain 207 yards. An intelligent foreigner has described the approach to the entrance as forcibly reminding him of the rock of the "Fontaine de Vaucluse."

NEW DEPOT OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

The premises for the use of this excellent Institution having been, for many years, in so dilapidated a state as annually to require large sums to be expended in repairs, the committee at length resolved upon the erection of a more commodious structure. Accordingly, the City authorities consented to take a surrender of the existing leases of the site, and to grant a new lease for the term of 61 years, at a considerably reduced rent, on condition that the premises should be rebuilt on a plan satisfactory to the City surveyor.

Tenders for the new premises were received from nine respectable builders, and the lowest offer was taken, being £9537. In addition to this sum, there will be a considerable expenditure in completing the premises for business purposes, so that the total outlay will

NEW DEPÔT OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY PATERNOSTER-ROW.

exceed £12,000. To meet this expenditure the committee have set apart a portion of the funds derived from the sales of the society's works, which amounted on November last, to about £5000; being also sure that the society's income should continue to be wholly devoted to its gratuitous operations at home and in foreign lands. A portion of the balance remains to be raised.

The new premises are a handsome architectural pile. The front, next Paternoster-row, extending about 120 feet, is divided by recesses into a centre and two wings. The eastern wing, which was formerly built over, is now left open to the passage communicating between St. Paul's Churchyard and Paternoster-row.

Each of the centre and wing compartments, as well as the eastern front, next Canon-alley, presents on the principal or ground story, a *façade* of Italian architecture, with four Ionic columns raised on pedestals (the columns at the angles being coupled), the general character of which is taken from the examples in the college of the Vatican, at Rome; with appropriate entablatures, and block cornices executed in Portand stone.

The stylobate continued the whole length of the building; the intervals between the centre and wing compartments being pierced for the windows, giving light to the basement story, with openings of a segmental form. The parts recessed on the ground story have windows with semicircular heads, and archivolts, with a key-stone in the centre of each; and the piers between the same have moulded bases and imposts. Above the entablature, and extending the whole length of the building, is a balustrade, which receives the windows of the first story. The centre of the building is relieved in a striking manner by a Venetian window, entirely executed of Portland stone in two stories, each having columns and appropriate entablatures; the lower one of the Ionic, and the upper one of the Doric order, surmounted by a circular pediment, of a segment form.

The distinct on of the wings at each extremity is also denoted by a Venetian window, with plain architraves and cornices.

The recesses between the centre and side compartments have windows with segment heads in each story; the centre and wing buildings are denoted by rusticated quoin stones at the angles, and the upper part of the building is finished with a bold block cornice, surmounted with a stone balustrade and pediment in the centre.

The works have been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Young, of King-street, Cheapside, for many years the able assistant of Mr. Montague, the late City Surveyor.

The interior of the building will be fitted up plainly and substantially, in every respect, as a warehouse. On the ground floor, one continuous room, the entire length of the building, will serve as a shop and country department, in which it is important to have a supply of every work on the society's catalogue in all their various bindings; for this purpose, a vast extent of wall room is required; and, in order to render the entire height (about 14 feet) available to this end, there will be a light iron gallery. On each floor, except the shop, there is a small iron-road from end to end, to convey the work from any part of the premises to the hopper at the east-end of the building, which communicates with every floor.

It may be interesting to glance at the amount of the proceedings of the Society for whom these extensive premises have been constructed. The institution was formed in 1792 to promote the circulation of religious books and treatises in foreign countries, as well as throughout the British dominions; and assisted by the disinterested labours of many esteemed friends, and the devoted missionaries of different Christian denominations, the Society has printed important books and tracts in about ninety-four languages; its annual circulation from the Depository in London amounts to nearly seventeen millions, besides a considerable number printed in foreign countries at the expense of the Society; and its total distribution to March 1843 had been about three hundred and seventy-seven millions of copies of its publications.

The Works of the Society are almost as varied in their size and contents as the characters of the readers for whose spiritual good they have been prepared. They commence with the little hand-bill, and extend to a commentary upon the Holy Scriptures, to even a complete edition of the Bible itself. They include publications suitable for all classes of people, from the child of penury to the richest noble in the land.

The following may be taken as a summary of the Society's proceedings to March, last:—

Different works in the Society's works are published	..	94
Annual circulation during the year	..	377,000,000
Printed during the year	..	912
Publications in the Society's Catalogue	..	3,683

About 2,500 grants have been granted since 1832 at reduced prices, exclusive of those sent to foreign lands, the cost of which, at subscribers' prices, would be upwards of £17,000.

Total receipts for the year, including the sales £52,605 7 9

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 25th.—First Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 26th.—Napoleon escaped from Elba, 1815.
TUESDAY, 27th.—Hare-hunting concludes.
WEDNESDAY, 28th.—Ember Week.
THURSDAY, 29th.—
FRIDAY, March 1st.—St. David.
SATURDAY, 2nd.—Clock fast 12m. 21s.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 2.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 44	1 2	1 23	1 41	2 31	2 51	3 15	3 35	3 59	4 19	4 43	5 3
12 59	13 18	13 48	14 6	14 26	14 46	15 10	15 30	15 54	16 14	16 38	16 58

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One Year	..	..	..	1	6	0

May be had of all Newsmen and Booksellers, or at the Office, 198, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*D. B. X.*"—*Mount Herald.*—We cannot decide without the sketches or their subjects are before us.

"*Colefard.*"—*Birmingham is not, strictly speaking, a city, but an incorporated town.*

"*H. F. J.*"—*Monmouth, cannot legally oust before the month's end.*

"*Iota.*"—*The interior of the Temple Church is engraved in No. 26 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*An Old Subscriber,*"—*Carey-street, is thanked, but the subject is not of sufficient importance.*

"*Iota.*"—*The sketch of the Union Bank, Glasgow, is not sufficiently correct in its details.*

"*O. J.,*" *Greenwich.*—*Apply to a solicitor.*

"*Pax.*" *Kilsmere Port.*—*The tale of "The Sisters" was commenced in No. 45 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. *All the back numbers are kept in print.*

"*M. P., Bullingarry.*—*We have not room for the sketch.*

"*J. B. B.*" *and* "*W. E. B.*"—*The lines shall appear.*

"*R. W. S.,*" *Poynton.*—"*Lord W.*"

"*A Poor-Law Guardian,*" *Suffolk, is thanked. We shall not desist.*

"*E. B.*"—*The likeness is incorrect.*

"*A Shonian*" *should provide himself with Booth's* "*Principles of English Apportion*" *and the* "*Intellectual Calculator.*"

"*W. L. B.*"—*Not within these two years.*

"*Emily.*"—*We cannot at present entertain the proposition.*

"*F. H. C.*" *is in the minority of public opinion, certainly.*

"*Rutlan,*"—*Perhaps.*

"*E. M.*" *should apply to the Commissioners of Police.*

"*A Country Cousin*" *should select a well-established hotel, perhaps, in Coventgarden.*

"*T. S. L.,*" *Mile End Road, should show the coins to a medallist. The engravings are mostly from original drawings.*

"*Jane*" *should make further inquiry.* "*A Bible Class*" *neither signifies whether it be formed to read or discuss the Bible.*

"*C. B. A.*" *The Venerable*" *is the customary prefix to the title of all Archdeacons.*

"*J. C.,*" *Banbury, reminds us that in Vol. I. of our journal, page 289, is an engraving of the Edinburgh Royal Institution, on the top of the colonnade of which building has just been placed the beautiful statue of her Majesty, engraved in our last number. Our correspondent should order the Saturday's edition.*

"*H. W.,*" *Cambridge, is anxious to obtain the address of the Edinburgh mechanic who has invented the means of propelling a vessel by a revolving cylinder, and thus dispensing with paddle-wheels. (See our journal of the 10th inst.)*

"*H. A. G.*"—*We have not room for a copy of the execution of King Charles I., which, by the way, has already been lithographed.*

"*C. A. F.,*" *Sheffield.*—*A passport is not requisite, unless you proceed further than Calais or Boulogne.*

"*J. B. K.,*" *Puddington.*—*Address a letter to the Town Clerk, Guildhall.*

"*T. W.'s*" *letter has been forwarded to the Secretaries of the Art-Union of London. The omission must have been accidental.*

"*Miles.*"—*Only one of the parties (Sir Robert Peel) was a member of the House of Commons at the period alluded to. Mr. O'Connell was arrested in London on his way to France, where the duel was to have taken place.*

CHESS.—"*D. C.*"—*Received.*

"*Alfred Baker.*"—*You can exchange the pawn for any piece you wish, no matter whether such piece may have been previously captured or not.*

"*C. S.*"—*The king cannot castle when a square over which he passes is guarded by one of your antagonist's pieces.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

The debate on Ireland continues to exclude all other subjects from the field of discussion. The only measure that has made its way into and through committee is the bill for releasing certain lords and gentlemen from the legal consequences for illegal bets on horse-races. There was some opposition, however; Mr. Bright proposed that the operation of the bill should be extended to all actions instituted by common informers. Lord Howick also had an amendment to the effect that the bill should not extend to future bets, made after the 25th of March. Both these propositions were, however, overruled, and the several clauses agreed to with considerable velocity. The measure will pass in a very brief space of time. When we compare its swift progress through its "stages" with the snail-like pace of other measures we could mention, it is easy to see how much the reception of a bill in the legislature—like "bills" of another kind in the commercial world —depends on its being "well backed."

The only incident of the week that is of much political interest, is the first appearance of Mr. O'Connell at the meeting of the League, on Wednesday evening; the interest of the event was much increased by his speech on the occasion, being the first address he has made in England since his secession from the House of Commons. We have no doubt that many persons expected he would refer at length to some of the points connected with Repeal and the prosecutions; but, with great good taste, he did not make one allusion to the first subject, and the other he only adverted to for a moment in connection with the extraordinary fact of the Dukes of Northumberland and Richmond taking a formal legal opinion as to whether, in forming an Agricultural League, they are not making themselves liable to a prosecution for conspiracy! This is a grave fact, and is much more serious than may at first sight appear. It shows that men are doubtful of the safety even of the most innocent kind-concert or combination; to act in common against anything that a Government may determine to uphold, will come under the law of conspiracy, so that even Peers of the Realm cannot meet their tenantry, pass resolutions, and subscribe money, without the safeguard of an opinion—which, after all, is an opinion only, and might not save them from an indictment. To this Mr. O'Connell could legitimately allude, as connected with the Corn-law question, and this he did; but his speech was an exclusively free-trade speech, and contained neither party politics nor allusions that were anything personal to himself. He did not turn, or attempt to turn, the occasion to an opportunity of defence of himself, or of attack on the Government. Considering the immense number assembled, and the cordial manner in which he was received, many will be inclined to wonder at his forbearance. We presume that the £100 presented by him as from "A Lover of Justice," is from himself.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Duchess of Kent, are attended divine service within the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent dined in private with her Majesty. The terrace was re-opened to the public on Saturday. The State apartments remain closed, but will probably be opened in the course of next week. At present many of the rooms are filled with pictures from Hampton Court Palace, and it will necessarily occupy some time in arranging them.

On Ash Wednesday her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and part of the household suite, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather for some days past, the Royal Family have not been able to take their usual exercise in the open air.

The Countess of Bective was safely delivered of a son at Headfort House, on Sunday, the 11th ult.

The Queen Dowager entertained much rejoicing on the extensive estates of the Marquis of Headfort in the counties of Meath and Cavan.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLAS.—We are happy to announce that the latest accounts state this distinguished lady to be going on most favourably. The Duke of Hamilton is also recovering from the hurt in his leg.

The *Lepaux Gazette*, a journal generally cautious and well informed upon home affairs, states that the late Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg and Gotha has left personal property to the amount of twelve millions of florins, and has not disposed, by any will or testament, of this large fortune. According to the laws of inheritance in Saxony, personal property left by a father is equally divided between the children; and there only being the now reigning Duke Ernest and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the latter's share will be about six hundred thousand pounds, if the statement proves correct.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington honoured Messrs. Henry Graves and Co. by a visit to their gallery, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, to view the two pictures painted by Mr. Knight, the Royal Academician, "The Heroes of the Peninsula," and "The Heroes of Waterloo." His grace looked remarkably well, and passed some time in minutely inspecting these pictures.

Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several others of the Cabinet Ministers, had interviews on Thursday morning with Sir R. Peel, at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The following are the official bulletins received by the Hamburgh mail on Wednesday, and which reach to the 9th inst.:—

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7.—His Majesty felt yesterday, in the afternoon, a little more easy; his appetite, however, had returned only in part; the night he was very uneasy, and his sleep much disturbed, partly from pains in his foot, and also from restlessness in general, without, however, having much fever. This morning his Majesty has been much weaker than during the previous days, and his appetite is still decreasing. As to his foot the symptoms are the same.

Feb. 8.—His Majesty took some food yesterday afternoon, and afterwards enjoyed an hour's quiet sleep. During the night he was again very restless and uneasy. This morning he feels a little better. The foot is in the same state.

Feb. 9.—His Majesty's state is the same as since the last bulletin, with the exception that his sleep has been still less, and more disturbed last night than during the previous one.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

On Monday last a meeting of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, was held at their chambers in St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The Lord Bishop of London was in the chair, and amongst the members present were the Bishops of Bangor, Llandaff, Norwich, Hereford, and Lichfield; the Revds. the Dean of Chichester, Dr Spry, Dr. Shepherd, J. Jennings, H. H. Norris, and Benjamin Harrison, Messrs. F. H. Dickenson, M.P., Edward Baldeley, William Davis, Nevel Connop, J. S. Salt, and William Cotton. The business commenced by the secretary (the Rev. Mr. Bowlby) reading the reports brought forward from the various sub-committees, after which the meeting proceeded to examine the cases referred to their consideration, and eventually voted grants of money for the following purposes:—Towards building additional churches or chapels at Mowbray and Causeway Head, in the parish of Holme Cultram, Cumberland; at Barnard's-green, in the parish of Great Malvern, Worcestershire; at Smallwood, in the parish of Astbury, Cheshire; at Cockham Dean, Berkshire; at St. Giles's-in-the Fields, London; and Lengham, in the parish of Manpreston, Dorsetshire; towards enlarging, re-building, the church at Bawdswell, Norfolk; and towards enlarging and otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Poulersbury, Northamptonshire; Berrow, Somersetshire; Upton-cum-Chalvey, Buckinghamshire, Emanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire; Monkseliver, Somersetshire; St. Mary, Haverfordwest, South Wales; and Kentish Town, parish of St. Pancras, London. It is worthy of remark that in the places of worship just mentioned there has been hitherto *accommodation* for only *one-seventh of the population*, while the free seats have been in the proportion of *only one sitting for thirty persons*; the latter will now be increased to the rate of one in twenty. The treasurer further reported that a handsome bequest had been made to the funds of the society—namely, a legacy of £200 (free of duty), bequeathed by the late James Hunt, Esq., of Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire. Some minor business having been completed the society adjourned.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY FETE CHAMPETRE DINNER.—The University Club dinner took place on Monday evening in the Black Bull Hotel, the chair being filled by Sir James Campbell, the late Lord Provost of the city, Bailie Bogle acting as croupier. The usual loyal toasts of the "Queen," the "Prince of Wales," "Prince Albert," the "Queen Dowager," and the "Royal Family," &c., were drunk with all the honours. The chairman apologised for the absence of Mr. Forbes, M.P., and other gentlemen who had been prevented by various causes from being among them. A number of other toasts were given and duly honoured, and shortly after ten o'clock the company separated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business, Alderman Musgrove reported that 58 persons were confined in Newgate under sentence, and he said it was impossible that proper discipline could be observed in those gaols. The Recorder said the subject was under inquiry before the proper authorities. Alderman Wilson presented a petition from Castle Baynard ward, praying that the neighbourhood of St. Paul's Church-yard might be relieved of the nuisance of disorderly females who congregate there. Mr. Keating (one of the petitioners) stated that on applying to Mr. Harvey, the police-commissioner, that gentleman said it was of no use to take up women of the town, while the magistrates discharged them without punishment. Mr. Alderman Copeland said that he had never heard a more gratuitous piece of impertinence than the observation of the commissioner. Some rather warm discussion ensued, and the conduct of the magistrates was vindicated. The Recorder read the section of the City Police Act, to show that it was not exactly according to the statute to take into custody and imprison such persons without committing for trial. The petition of the petitioners was rejected. After some further business of little importance, the court proceeded with closed doors to consider the subject of the appointment of a deputy governor of her Majesty's gaol of Newgate.

COURT OF INDIA DIRECTORS.—On Wednesday an adjourned court (specially convened in the first instance) of the proprietors of India stock, was held at the India House, for the purpose of considering the papers relative to Scinde. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock (East India House time), by Mr. John Cotton, and the minutes of the last court were read. The chairman observed that the papers which had been laid before the court embraced all the proceedings that had taken place in Scinde, whether under the government of Lord Auckland, or under that of Lord Ellenborough, and he had no intention in saying that he saw in those papers great cause for regret in much that had occurred. On the other hand, he was not prepared to concur, as an act of this court, in the proposed resolution, which was calculated to paralyse and weaken the Indian Government at the very time it required all the support they could give it. They were now engaged in reviewing the whole of the proceedings, and, above all, they would give their serious consideration to the cause of the deposed Ameers, with the view of ameliorating their condition, especially such of them as may be free from any imputation of treachery. Under these circumstances he would submit to the court the propriety of postponing at present, as he stated were the sentiments on the subject; they had better leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors. Ultimately Mr. Sullivan withdrew his resolutions, and the motion of adjournment was carried.

THE CITY POLICE FORCE.—According to a statement just published by Mr. D. W. Harvey, the City Police Commissioner, the total cost of the City police (including some serious extra items, which it is hardly fair to place to the annual expenditure) is £41,551, which, including Commissioner, officers, and men (548 in all), is £76 per head; the cost of the Marylebone police (181 men) exceeds £74 per head.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—On Thursday the adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of this parish was held, in the vestry room, for the purpose of adopting measures in relation to the conduct of Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who, it will be recollected, since the last meeting, published a document purporting to be the parish accounts for eighteen years. Mr. Cunliffe, who presided, addressed the meeting at some length, remarking that the accounts of the parish had been demanded from Alderman Gibbs, who had, in reply to the demand, published what he stated were the accounts, but which he (the chairman) denominated as incorrect. This he, together with five of the inhabitants, could fully prove. After some further remarks from the chairman respecting the inaccuracy of the alderman's statements, he concluded by remarking that the inhabitants were determined, through the Court of Chancery, to have a statement correct, and properly audited. Mr. Rock, who spoke at some length, proposed a resolution setting forth the inaccuracy of the accounts, which, being seconded, was carried unanimously.—Another resolution respecting the improper audit was next put and carried.—The meeting then separated.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—Wednesday last being the first day of Lent, Divine service was performed in the morning at Buckingham Palace; the Chapel Royal, St. James's; the Royal Chapel, Whitehall; Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and at all the churches and chapels throughout the metropolis. At Christ Church, Newgate-street, by the Archdeacon of London; at St. Andrew's-under-Shaft, by the Archdeacon of Essex; at St. Clement Danes, by the Archdeacon of Middlesex; and at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, by the Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

REFORM IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—At a meeting of medical men held on Wednesday evening with Mr. Green, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, at which Mr. Wakley, M.P., Dr. Lynch, Mr. Cooper, and other gentlemen, were present, an address was adopted, setting forth, in very pointed and intelligible terms, the indignation of a portion of the medical profession at the late Charter to the College of Surgeons, and the measures of medical reform propounded by the Government. Mr. Wakley addressed the meeting, among other gentlemen, and congratulated them on the appearance of unanimity presented by their present proceedings. For twenty years that he had been writing against the abuses under which the profession laboured, he had always had to contend against the want of concentration and united action exhibited by medical men. He promised them, now that they seemed determined to persevere, all the aid he could give them in PARLIAMENT; and it would be their own fault if they did not get Parliament know what it was they wanted. The address was approved of by the meeting, and it was agreed that it should be submitted for adoption to an aggregate meeting of the profession, to be called next month.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The sale of the first portion of Bank-buildings, which was commenced on Monday by Mr. Pullen, the auctioneer, and concluded the following day, has realised a good return, amounting to about £7300, the property abutting on Threadneedle-street, including the spacious banking house and residences of Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., and some other houses. On Monday next the sale of the second portion will be commenced among the buildings to be sold, being the site of the Royal Exchange Fire Office. By the conditions of sale the buyer must remove the first part in 28 days; the same period being allowed for the removal of the second division. The whole will be cleared away by the end of March.

STEAM-BOAT RACE FROM HULL TO STOCKTON.—On Monday night a meeting of the journeymen broad silk-weavers of Spitalfields was held at the Crown and Anchor, Commercial-street, Bethnal-green, to hear the report of the Committee relative to their interview with W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gale in the chair. Mr. Sherrard, Mr. Burrowes, and Mr. Poynton, stated that they had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, at the Board of Trade; Mr. Gladstone said he was aware of the difficulty in protecting trade as they feared it could not be carried out; he thought it would be impossible to get a law to protect wages. Resolutions to the effect that nothing but legislative interference would check the growing rapacity of the unprincipled manufacturers, whose tyranny and cruelty were destructive of the physical capabilities, morality, and religion of the work people, and injurious in causing parochial burdens to the country generally, were carried.

THE CASE OF SUFFERED TRANCE AT DEPTFORD.—Upon inquiry concerning the supposed trance of the young man, William Frances, who lies at the Oxford Arms, Church-street, Deptford, Dr. Arthur, and other medical gentlemen, who have watched the case, say decomposition has begun to manifest itself in the neck and abdomen.

UNEXPECTANT INQUESTS.—On Tuesday an inquiry took place before Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, which ended in the jury being discharged without a verdict. The summons served upon the parties called on them to decide as to the cause of death of Dr. Daniel Stevens, who died at No. 2, Davidge-terrace, under such circumstances as the coroner thought demanded some investigation. Upon the arrival of the coroner at the Ship Tavern, Waterloo-road, where the jury had assembled, Mr. Carter then said that he wished to have the opinion of those gentlemen who were on the jury as to whether they thought an inquest in this case should be held. If they chose, he would go on without the jury, but he would never hold an inquest that might be considered unnecessary. The facts of the case he understood to be these: The deceased gentleman held a high official situation under Government; he had been ill for three days, and previously for many months, but at last could not attend to his business. It seemed, too, that he had not called in any one but his own and his medical attendant. In suggesting that he (the coroner, ought to withdraw the warrant for holding the inquest, he begged to say that he had no intention to prevent justice being done, but he did not think that was a case for a coroner's jury. A certificate of Mr. Buck, the surgeon, was then read, which stated that he had attended the deceased man's opinion was, that the deceased had died from the bursting of a blood-vessel. After some observations, the jury discharged themselves.

THE AQUATIC BIRDS IN THE PARK.—Within the last few days some of the wild duck, widgeon, and teal, which have been domesticated upon the waters of the above enclosures, have pen-gratified in pairs for the breeding season. This circumstance denotes the breaking up of winter. Last year a team of flappers (young wild ducks), were hatched on the estate of Lord Mansfield at Caen Wood, near Highgate. They were quite as tame and as easy of approach as the birds in the parks, but as soon as they acquired sufficient strength of wing to migrate, they were conducted by their parent protectors to their accustomed haunts in the Regent's Park.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government has resolved to adopt the most active measures to put an end to the traffic in slaves on the African coast, and the French Government has also determined on the same course. The Penelope, 22, steam-frigate, Captain W. Jones, and Prometheus, Lieutenant-Commander W. M. J. G. Pasco, and two or three other steamers, are about to be despatched to the coast of Africa, which they will enter in three latitudes where this nefarious traffic is carried on. Three French steamers are being equipped for similar service on the African coast. Six iron steamers, of 250 tons each, are being built by contract for the use of Government, or despatch boats.

The Albion, 90, Captain Lockyer, is now lying at Cork, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles.

The Vindictive and Albert royal steam yacht is ordered to be got ready early in June, for the use of her Majesty. She has had her boiler removed, and is being fitted with tubular ones.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders: G. A. Fraser to the Lucifer; J. Wolfe to the Tartarus. Lieutenants: G. T. C. Smith to the Lucifer; John Reid to the Agincourt; James Wilcox to the Vixen; T. D. Purvis to the Penelope; H. J. Julien to the Cornwallis; Richard Hooper to the Tortoise; T. O. D. Whipple to the Camperdown; Robert Hull to the Camperdown; H. R. Crofton to the Tortoise; W. F. Read to the Camperdown; Charles G. Hembert to the Grecian. Assistant Surgeons: James H. Steele to the Revenge; Harvey Morris to the Tortoise. Naval Instructor, G. F. Bowne to the Excellent. Mates: F. K. Hawkins (Acting Lieutenant) to the Gypsy; W. G. Herbert to the Grecian. Assistant Surgeons: John King to the Tortoise, for service on the island of Ascension; Andrew Lillie, Andrew Coates, David Booth, and Ebenezer J. Brown to the Penelope; James J. Paul to Greenwich Hospital. Archibald Elliott, M.D., to the Tortoise; John G. G. Ballantine and John Andrews to the Tortoise, for service on the coast of Africa. Midshipman H. Rogers to the Camperdown.

The Rattler steam-vessel, with Mr. Smith's screw propeller, formed of three distinct pieces, went down the river from Woolwich, on Monday, on an experimental trip, but the alteration has not been approved of, as she did not equal her former speed. The propeller with three pieces has been detached, and workmen are at present employed in adding two pieces of iron to the original screw, for the purpose, apparently, of giving it greater purchase in the water.

The Sappho, 10, Captain Miller, has been taken into dock. She did not touch the ground at Cove, as reported.

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE AT ARICA.—ADMIRALTY, Feb. 21.—Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that Captain Nicholas, of H.M.S. Vindictive, in a letter dated the 11th Nov. last, has reported that the blockade of Arica has been raised; so that merchant ships may again enter freely into all ports of Peru. I am, &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN BARROW.

—To W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—A sloop was on shore yesterday near Southport; she life-boat has gone to her assistance

MAJOR-GENERAL HERIOT.—Died, on the 30th of December, at Comfort Hall, Drummondville, Canada, after a protracted illness, Major-General the Hon. Frederick George Heriot, K.B. and C.H. He entered the service at the age of fifteen, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel at twenty-seven, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these provinces, from 1801 to 1806: his whole service to the Sovereign has been in Canada. He was born in the island of Jersey, on the 11th of January, 1785.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GREGORY WAY, BART.—The hon. baronet expired at his residence, Brunswick-square, Brighton, on Monday, after a very short illness, in the 66th year of his age. He was attacked with influenza, and sank rapidly under the malady. He entered the army in 1797, attained the rank of lieutenant-General in November, 1841, served in the Bahama Islands, at Gibraltar, Minorca, the capture of Malta, the siege of Valetta, the expedition to the North of Europe in 1805, and was wrecked off the Texel with the left wing of the 5th Regiment, and captured by the Dutch. Served subsequently at the Cape of Good Hope, the Rio de la Plata, Monte Video, and the attack on Buenos Ayres, on returning from which, in the year 1808, he became Major of the 92nd, by purchase, and served with that regiment in all the early battles of the Peninsula; was present at Roliça, the capture of Lisbon, Vimeira, Corunna, the heights of Orgon and Pouzo, at Redondo, the passage of the Douro, the capture of the Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Albuhera, was severely wounded at the latter, and left arm fractured, after which he succeeded to the command of the 92nd on the field; he also received the Albuhera medal.

Count Leslie, of Balyntain, and the officers of the 79th Highlanders, gave a grand Highland ball to the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, at the County Rooms, Aberdeen, on Wednesday last.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A court-martial was held on Tuesday on gunner and driver Swinfield, of the 1st battalion Royal Artillery, for having permitted the escape of gunner and driver William Blake, under sentence of transportation for fourteen years, over whom he was placed as sentry in the Ward-room at Gosport. The decision of the court was, that gunner and driver Swinfield be imprisoned for two months for neglecting his duty.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of the troops employed in the East Indies) for the year, from the 1st of April, 1844, to the 31st of March, 1845, is 100,199, being less than the number voted for the present financial year. The number to be employed in the East Indies for the ensuing year is 29,382; five regiments of cavalry (one additional to the force for the present year), and twenty-three regiments of infantry; the expenses of which are defrayed by the East India Company. The whole charge for the effective service for the year is £4,880,505, but of this sum the East India Company is to pay £939,000, leaving £3,916,505 to be paid by the people. The charge for the non-effective service is £2,225,048, the East India Company contributing £764,000 per annum on this account. The whole sum to be provided this year for the expense of the army, deducting appropriations in aid, is £5,984,554.

COURT-MARTIAL AND ESCAPE OF THE PRISONER.—A general court-martial was held at Woolwich, for the trial of gunner and driver William Blake, of the 8th battalion Royal Artillery, for desertion and robbery. The prisoner was found guilty, and, knowing his punishment would be transportation, reported himself sick, and was admitted into the guard-room ward, and, during the period of his confinement, managed to loosen the fastenings of the outer door of his room, leading into one of the passages. At ten o'clock on the night of Thursday week he was shut into his room, and a sentry posted over him as usual; but about half-past ten he managed to elude the sentry, and made his way into the passage. The sentry at the outer door, seeing somebody pass from the guard-room ward, gave the alarm; but, before any assistance could be obtained, the prisoner jumped upon the water sash and out at the passage window into the back-yard, and escaped over the outer wall, and has not been heard of since.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, the Bremen bark St. Virginia, Captain Jansen, ran down the French bark La Seine, Captain Grimard, a few leagues off the Start Point. The collision took place about half-past ten o'clock, when the night was pitchy dark, and the wind blowing strongly from the west. The French bark was first struck on the starboard bow, near the fore shrouds, and, swinging, was again struck on the starboard side, near the quarter, by which her mizen shrouds were carried away, and the upper part of the vessel cut down. The watch, consisting of five hands, had just furled topsails, and hearing the hail of the St. Virginia, called all hands up; they had just time to gain the deck when the collision took place. Captain Grimard ordered the pump to be sounded immediately, but three of the watch and two of those from below, seeing their danger, got on board the Bremen bark and the vessels separated. A light was observed in the rigging of La Seine for an hour after, when it suddenly disappeared. Most probably she went down, being heavily laden with the machinery of a new steamer of 250 horse power. The French bark, 156 tons, had a crew of ten hands, and was bound from Havre to Bordeaux, ballast. Such was the fury of the blows, that it was found impossible to enter the cabin to get out the apparel of the vessel, the entrance to which was choked by the fragments of the vessel. The St. Virginia came into Plymouth on the 6th with loss of jibboom and cutwater. She is bound from Bremen to St. Ubes.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK BOLIVAR.—CAPE VERDE, Oct. 2.—The Bolivar, Francis Wheate, bound from Sierra Leone to England, with a cargo of timber, in consequence of making much water, endeavoured to get into one of the ports of these islands, but the leak increasing, the captain and crew abandoned her, and took refuge on board the English bark Africanus, which had wrecked by them for three days previous. The captain and crew were landed at Porto Praia, and sent from thence to the British Consulate here. One man has died, and the whole, including captain and mate, have received sustenance and clothing, with medical attendance when it was necessary.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 21.—The Gallovidea, Ray, from Newcastle to Liverpool which put in here on the 18th inst., with pumps choked, has been surveyed, and is discharging her cargo.

HAISBOROUGH, Feb. 20.—The Asenath, Banfield, of and from Sunderland, with coals and coppers, struck upon the outer bank, and has become a total wreck; crew saved.

YARMOUTH, Feb. 21.—The Anna Malvina, Fenwick, of and from Shields, for London, got on the Scroby Sand last night, and has become a wreck; crew saved.

HARWICH, Feb. 21.—The William and Nancy, Armourer, of Leith, from Carlong to Sheerness, got on shore on the South Sand yesterday morning, and subsequently sunk in deep water; crew saved.

SWANSEA, Feb. 20.—The Chester, Carter, from Sligo to London, has put in here leaky, and with loss of bulwarks, stanchions, &c., chain plates, and other damage; having been in contact, on the 15th inst., off the Black Rock, near Sligo, with the schooner Toronto (apparently in ballast), it blowing strong at N.W. at the time.

We regret to state that the brig Margaret, Rd. Lander, master, on her voyage from Tunis to Hull, was wrecked on the 8th instant, near Cape Farina, to the westward of Cape Carthage, in a heavy gale of wind; and that the brig Harcnet, William Wylie, master, on her voyage from Smyrna to Liverpool, was also wrecked on the 9th inst., on the island of Galati. We are happy, however, to say that no loss of life has occurred.

TRADE OF LONDON.—The number of sailing vessels at present entered outward at the Custom House for foreign ports is 216, of which 23 are for the Australian Presidencies, 9 for China, 2 for the Cape of Good Hope, 11 for Sydney, 2 for New Zealand, 32 for the West Indies, and 11 for Constantinople and Odessa

SHIP ABANDONED AT SEA.—Captain Paine, of the Devon, arrived at Torquay on Monday from Oporto, with a cargo of wine, &c., reports having passed, on the 18th inst., in lat. 44 46, long. 9 36 W., a brig, waterlogged and abandoned, the masts, and nothing but her forecastle and bowsprit standing. She was apparently North American built.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—During the past week the seamen of Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and other northern ports, who are at present on a strike for an advance of wages, viz., £4 per voyage in the coal trade to London, and £3 per month in the foreign trade, have held several meetings, all of which have been characterized with the most orderly deportment.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 20.—The Hamburgh brig Maria Elizabeth, Captain Fokkes, fifty days from Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, 25 days, reports having left Buenos Ayres on the 5th ult., in lat. 44 46, long. 9 36 W., a brig, waterlogged and abandoned, the masts, and nothing but her forecastle and bowsprit standing. She was apparently North American built.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—During the past week the seamen of Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and other northern ports, who are at present on a strike for an advance of wages, viz., £4 per voyage in the coal trade to London, and £3 per month in the foreign trade, have held several meetings, all of which have been characterized with the most orderly deportment.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 20.—The Hamburgh brig Maria Elizabeth, Captain Fokkes, arrived off here for orders yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12, being 67 days later in date than the advices previously furnished by a vessel here some days ago. Orally it is reported by the captain that matters in Her Majesty's La Plata continued in the same position as by former accounts, no offer declared, having taken place between the contending armies at and before Monte Video, and that Europeans at Buenos Ayres had become listless to the reports of the almost victorious on either side. Trade was reviving, and shipping was coming more busily. Passage at 8 per hundredweight. Several cargoes were destined for Falmouth for orders. Her Majesty's steam-frigate Penelope, Captain Jones, arrived off this port, passing down Channel, and the Prometheus, Lieut. Pascoe, put in here to day, both from Plymouth, bound for the coast of Africa.

POLICE.

CLERKENWELL.—A POLITE PENNY POSTMAN.—On Thursday *James Tredgett*, a letter carrier, was charged with assaulting the gaoler of this court, with having assaulted him in the execution of his duty, and also with having conducted himself disorderly in the passage leading to the court. When the defendant was placed at the bar before the magistrate, he had his hat on, and persisted in wearing it, although the usher had previously desired him to uncover.—The Clerk: Why don't you take off your hat, sir, in the presence of the magistrate? Defendant: What is that to you?—The Clerk: I say that you shall take off your hat.—Defendant: Out of respect to the court, sir.—Defendant: I'm in her Majesty's service as well as that gentleman there (pointing to the magistrate), and you see he sits with his hat on.—The magistrate on this point of etiquette was terminated by the usher quietly knocking off the defendant's hat, and taking it from him. The Clerk: What is your name? Defendant (surlily): What's that to you? I might as well ask you what your name is!—The magistrate desired the charge to be proceeded with, but ultimately the defendant gave his name as above.—Waddington stated that the defendant went [illegible] the court, and was about to enter the court, but as there was no business then going forward, he (Waddington), acting under general orders of the magistrates, desired him to return, but he refused to do so, and forced himself into the court. Witness, on endeavouring to prevent the defendant entering the court, was struck a violent blow in the face by him, on which he took him into custody. The blow was struck outside the court.—The defendant, in answer to the charge, said he came there to deliver a letter, and not to take off his hat. The people at the outer door refused to receive the letter, and therefore he had insisted on entering the court to perform his duty.—Mr. Greenwood said he should not decide the case, but would report the defendant's conduct to the Postmaster-General.—Defendant: And I'll report your conduct to Sir James Graham, you may depend on it!—The man was ordered out of the court.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Tuesday a young man named *William Bowen*, who has been in the habit of exhibiting with his brother, an itinerant lecturer on mesmerism, was brought before the magistrate, he had his hat on, and persisted in wearing it, although the usher had previously desired him to uncover.—The Clerk: Why don't you take off your hat, sir, in the presence of the magistrate? Defendant: What is that to you? That am I to take up hat off for?—Clerk: Out of respect to the court, sir.—Defendant: I'm in her Majesty's service as well as that gentleman there (pointing to the magistrate), and you see he sits with his hat on.—The dispute on this point of etiquette was terminated by the usher quietly knocking off the defendant's hat, and taking it from him. The Clerk: What is your name? Defendant (surlily): What's that to you? I might as well ask you what your name is!—The magistrate desired the charge to be proceeded with, but ultimately the defendant gave his name as above.—Waddington stated that the defendant went [illegible] the court, and was about to enter the court, but as there was no business then going forward, he (Waddington), acting under general orders of the magistrates, desired him to return, but he refused to do so, and forced himself into the court. Witness, on endeavouring to prevent the defendant entering the court, was struck a violent blow in the face by him, on which he took him into custody. The blow was struck outside the court.—The defendant, in answer to the charge, said he came there to deliver a letter, and not to take off his hat. The people at the outer door refused to receive the letter, and therefore he had insisted on entering the court to perform his duty.—Mr. Greenwood said he should not decide the case, but would report the defendant's conduct to the Postmaster-General.—Defendant: And I'll report your conduct to Sir James Graham, you may depend on it!—The man was ordered out of the court.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Tuesday a young man named *William Bowen*, who has been in the habit of exhibiting with his brother, an itinerant lecturer on mesmerism, was brought before the magistrate, charged with having, upon a charge of stealing a linen sheet from the possession of Mrs. Mary Holden, a mangler, in whose house he lodged. The prisoner, after he was locked up in the police-station on Monday morning, was observed to fall into a deep state of sleep, but occasionally answered questions. His brother, and a Mr. Swadling, who visited him there, declared he was, and had been for some time, in a mesmeric sleep; and having performed a variety of manipulations, left the gallery with him, they elicited from him, in reply to a question, that he must awake until next Saturday week at eight o'clock in the evening. When placed before the magistrate he fell into a deep sleep, and appeared to be still asleep, and was in the same state when conveyed to prison in the police van in the evening, and up to that time had not tasted any kind of nourishment since the Monday evening, on Sunday evening. When placed at the bar he awoke on Tuesday, he winked very much occasionally at the statements made against him, and seemed half-inclined to fall asleep again. Mrs. Holden said that the sheet had been entrusted to her by a landress to be mangled, and she did not miss it until after the police constable came to ask her about it. The prisoner had been her lodger about two months, and had been turning the mangle the same evening. P.C. Sinclair was charged with having disposed of the pretended mesmeric trick by a penalty of 20s. for unlawfully pawning, and 2s. value, or to be imprisoned six weeks. The prisoner's brother endeavoured to persuade the magistrate that the offence was the imagination of the prisoner, and that he had been awake on Tuesday morning, and that it had been asserted that he would not awake until Saturday week, but the assistant of Mr. Wakefield, the prison surgeon, having examined him, pronounced unequivocally that he was in a mesmeric slumbering at the same time that, if that proved ineffectual, he should, upon his return, have his patient's head completely shaved, and covered with a similar poultice. Any further application, however, became unnecessary, for in a few minutes the prisoner opened his eyes, and was wide awake. The statement of the rapid cure effected by the prison surgeon created a hearty laugh. The prisoner was remanded in default of payment of the penalty. The prisoner retired with a despairing look, for his printed bills had been distributed announcing a lecture for that evening, and his brother (the prisoner), who acted as his patient, was to have performed the necessary phenomena of "clairvoyance," reading with his eyes closed and bandaged, answering questions while asleep, &c.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LADY SHOPLIFTERS.—On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, two elegantly-dressed women entered the shop of Mrs. Rose, jeweller, &c., Farringdon-street; and, after looking at several articles, made a small purchase, and departed. Mrs. Rose, however, having reason to suspect them, sent her lad to watch them, and, after proceeding down Farringdon-street, the younger person entered the shop of Mr. Flemming, pawnbroker. As soon as she had left the shop Mr. Flemming missed that she had pledged a handsome gold locket, for £2. The lad now followed them and gave them into the custody of police-constable Adams, 214, who conveyed them to the Fleet-street police-station, where the younger woman was perceived to drop a knife from a pocket made in her boa. The knife, which was a silver one, was identified by Mrs. Rose as her property, and the locket above alluded to was subsequently identified as the property of a silversmith in Cheapside. The latter gave their addresses Mrs. Enshaw and Miss Wells, No. 8, Park-street, Camden-town, where City police-constable Wardle, 325, accompanied by the above constable, went, and on searching the younger woman's trunk he found a large quantity of the most costly description, all of which, together with seven trunks and one carpet bag, were removed in a coach to the Fleet-street police-station, where the latter articles, which were packed in the trunks, were found to be filled with silks and satins, &c., chiefly not made up. In one of the trunks was found a quantity of jewellery, consisting of gold watches, brooches, rings, &c. One of the watches bore the Liverpool Hall-office, were broken into and robbed of plate, silver, gold, and a quantity of plate, amounting in value to about £360. The thieves made an entrance by scaling the garden wall, and forcing their way through the outhouse and kitchen into the pantry. The letter-bag, which had been dropped the previous evening by the Hastings mail, had been broken open, and the letters it contained opened, and their contents torn into fragments, and strewed on the floor. The larder was completely ransacked, empty wine-bottles and glasses, with the contents of which the thieves had made free previous to their departure.

ACCIDENT AT LORD HILL'S MANSION.—On Wednesday morning a man named Michael Flinn, a labourer, fell from some scaffolding erected in front of the residence of Lord Hill at Bayswater. The poor fellow had reached nearly the summit of the building with a hod of mortar upon his shoulder, and having placed one foot upon the scaffolding, was in the act of drawing the other forward, when he slipped and fell to the pavement. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he lies in a hopeless state, having sustained a shocking fracture of the skull, besides other serious injuries.

NEWINGTON WORKHOUSE.—On Tuesday night considerable sensation was created at Newington, in consequence of a report that the workhouse was on fire. It turned out the fire originated in the bakehouse. Owing to a plentiful supply of water, the flames were speedily extinguished, the damage done being very trifling.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of a bat and dog-maker, Friar-place, Blackfriars-road, near the Magdalen. From the combustible nature of the stock, great alarm was created in the neighbourhood; but the arrival of the engines from the Southwark-bridge-road station soon put an end to the panic; and, by the exertions of the firemen, the damage was confined to the spot where it originated.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Wednesday information was circulated throughout the metropolitan and city police districts of the following robbery:—Between seven and nine o'clock on the previous evening it was discovered that the house of Mr. Dean, No. 31, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, had been robbed of a sequestered box, secured with red leather, which contained four £5 Bank of England notes; a five-guinea piece; a gold watch, makers' name "Dubois and Wheeler, Gray's Inn-court," ten sovereigns, in a packet, which had been sealed up since the year 1826, in which year, or the previous one, the gold was dated, and were all new coin; a silver breast-plate, or gorget, of the 67th Regiment, with the royal arms on it; a gold chain and bracelet, with a gold heart; a ditto, set with green stones; two hair ditto; a gold Geneva watch, maker's name "Treundle;" with hair chain, and two gold seals, and a number of other valuable articles of jewellery. The robbery can in no way be accounted for.

POSTSCRIPT.

To-day is the birth-day of the Duke of Cambridge, who completes his 70th year.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons will hold his sessional levees on the 2nd, the 9th, and the 16th of March.

WINDSOR, Saturday Evening.—The second amateur performance of the officers of the Life and Grenadier Guards, in aid of the charitable institutions of Windsor took place this evening, and the anxiety of the nobility and gentry to obtain tickets of admission to the theatre exceeded, if possible, that which was manifested on the former occasion. Every seat in the pit (which was converted into stalls), as well as in the boxes, was full before some time past been secured. The pieces were—"The Dream at Sea," "Two in the Morning," and the burlesque burletta of "Othello Travestie."

EMPLOYMENT TO THE POOR OF THE METROPOLIS.—Yesterday (Friday) a meeting, which created considerable interest, was held at the Hanover-square rooms, for the purpose of adopting measures towards the assisting of able-bodied poor by employing them in the cleansing of the streets, roads, footpaths, &c. The chair was taken shortly after one o'clock, by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., F.R.S., who was supported by several gentlemen. The proceedings having commenced, the chairman made some introductory observations, after which the secretary read a report prepared by the association for the promotion of improved street-paving, &c., which contrasted the present condition of the streets, and referred to the advantages of the macadamized system, and to the many disadvantages felt by the inhabitants of the metropolis on account of the filthy state of the streets. After some lengthened details the report concluded by stating that proposals had been made to the proper authorities for having the plans suggested for the cleansing of the streets, and the employment of the poor. Mr. Cochrane, President of the Association, addressed the meeting at some length, and explained very minutely the advantages to the working classes in favour of the proposed objects, which he considered would be productive of much advantage to the public, while a large amount of employment would be given. He concluded by proposing a resolution in accordance, which was seconded by Mr. H. Powell, and carried unanimously. Two other resolutions were next proposed and carried unanimously; and thanks being passed to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—Thursday a general meeting of the subscribers to the accumulating fund was held at No. 3, Crowby-square, Bishopsgate-street, John Capel, Esq., in the chair. From the statement laid before the meeting by Joseph Cecil, Esq., honorary secretary, the additions to that fund during the past year was £268, and the gross amount figured £5155 10s. In May, 1838, a transfer of £3739 11s. from this fund was made to the general estate.

THE TAME VALLEY CANAL was opened on Wednesday last. By means of this very valuable and important communication, coal, iron, and merchandise of all kinds will be conveyed at a reduced cost both in tonnage and haulage, from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire mineral district to the lower part of the town of Birmingham, and the large and populous agricultural district on the line and in the neighbourhood of the Tame Valley Canal also, by the route of the Coventry, Oxford, Warwick, and Grand Junction Canals, to Oxford, Tamworth, Coventry, Northampton, Banbury, Oxford, and other markets in the midland counties, as likewise to the metropolis.

THE Gloucester Canal will be opened on Monday next as far as Wiltshington, about three miles and a half from Hereford.

WOOD PAVING IN CHEAPSIDE.—Thursday a notice was posted up at Guildhall, by order of the Commissioners of Sewers, stating that, on and after Monday, the 4th of March, Cheapside will be closed to vehicles, for the purpose of carrying out a resolution of the commissioners for re-paving the whole of that thoroughfare with wood.

TWO VESSELS ON FIRE.—Intelligence was received on Thursday night of a fire having broken out on board the Sarah, Captain Brady, belonging to Stockton, and lying in the Thames. It was discovered on Thursday morning at which time the vessel was about midway of the Shipwash and the Whiting, port of London. An immediate alarm was raised, and all hands did all that possibly could be done to extinguish the fire; whilst they were so engaged, the vessel struck on a wreck with such violence that it is supposed that her bottom was stove in. The captain, finding that the vessel was fast filling, gave orders to launch the long-boat, in which was placed the crew and the Sarah's mate. The Sussex, Capt. Hamilton, some time after, in passing, picked them up, and took them on board. The Ramona steamer, however, took them on board at a subsequent hour and landed them at Ramsgate. The disaster must be somewhat considerable, and it is not known, as yet, whether the vessel was insured. Every accommodation was shown to the captain and crew by the captains of the steamer and schooner. Intelligence was likewise received on Thursday of a fire of a very alarming and destructive nature having occurred on board the Rose belonging to, and lying in, the harbour of North Shields. The vessel was built at Newcastle in the year 1826, and has been for several years engaged in the North American trade. The fire broke out on Tuesday night, and when the flames were first discovered on the long-boat, which was lashed to the vessel's stern, so, that its destruction appeared almost certain. Great fears were also entertained for the safety of other vessels lying in the harbour. A steamer was therefore obtained, to which the fire-ship was towed, and it was towed out of the pier, and laid on the land side. Notwithstanding all that was done to extinguish the fire, it was not mastered until the Rose was almost burnt to the water's edge. The total loss must be very heavy. The origin of this fire, like the preceding one, is unknown.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—SINGULAR DETECTION OF TWO PICKPOCKETS.—YESTERDAY (Friday), two well-dressed young thieves, named *Stack* and *Forcroft*, were charged with picking the pocket of a gentleman named Lucas, a student in the Inner Temple, at No. 3, Fig Tree Court, of his purse, containing £21. The circumstances were as follow:—Mr. Lucas, having bought some cigars, put his purse into his pocket, containing a ten pound note of Stacey's Bank at Bristol, five sovereigns, half a sovereign, and about seven or eight shillings in silver. He stated it was when he got into the Strand. Policeman, F 20, saw Stack pick the pocket of the prosecutor, but could not catch him, as he immediately ran away. Policeman, F 119, proved that Forcroft had followed him in Seven Dials, and told him that he was with Stack when he picked the gentleman's pocket, and that he had only given him £1. They were both taken into custody, and Stack appeared in a new suit of clothes, purchased by the proceeds of the robbery. Forcroft confessed to the magistrate that a Jew named Rolph, in Monmouth-street, had bought the note, and the Jew was fetched up, but nothing could be proved against him to warrant his detention. The two prisoners were fully committed for trial.

THE WILLS' FORGERIES.—We learn from a source on which we place reliance, that MR. DOREY, one of the parties charged with being an active agent in the extensive conspiracy by which large sums were obtained by means of these forgeries and fraudulent personations, has made a full confession; and that the document is in the hands of the authorities. We presume that the effect of such confession will have been made was the cause of MR. DOREY'S solicitor taking no part in the last examination of the parties before the Lord Mayor, beyond requesting that the unfortunate woman should be allowed to remain in the Compter until the eve of the session.

RIOT AND ASSAULT AT WINDSOR.—Downes and Wansell, two of the men in custody at Windsor on a charge of riot and assault, have been committed to the Reading gaol for trial for highway robbery; and Tucker, Large, and Thomas, also implicated, have been committed to the Borough gaol, on a charge of riot and assault.

SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, a respectably-dressed woman, about twenty-five years of age, was observed by the policeman on duty to be lingering about the bridge as if waiting for some one. She was seen at the above time by City police constable, 199, who, having passed her about twenty yards, saw her deliberately mount the parapet of the bridge near the centre, on the east side, plunge into the river, and before he could reach her she had sunk.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF CELEBRATED VOCALISTS.

Rubini was a tailor, Tamburini a coursier, Naldi an advocate. We believe he had studied the law with a view to the bar, and was obliged to leave the state in which he practised. He was a clever amateur in music, which he afterwards made his profession. The manner of his death is well known. Viewing the great festival in Westminster Abbey with his white apron on. He was also lay vicar of the abbey.

THE RIGHT OF ALL.

There is no man so indigent or wretched but he may demand a supply sufficient for all the necessaries of life. BLACKSTONE.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

CAPTAIN ROSS', DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC SEAS.

ALL the natural history collections made by the officers of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror, under the superintendence of Capt. Ross, during the four years' voyage of these ships in various parts of the world, have lately been unpacked, and examined by the different scientific men, preparatory to their being published and deposited in the British Museum. Already, the zoological galleries of this national depository are by far the largest and best arranged in Europe; and their attraction will be very materially increased by the addition of a great number of specimens of birds, seals, &c., from Captain Ross's collection. We have, accordingly, anticipated the interest these novelties will afford to the public, by engraving the rarest specimens of the larger animals; the zoophytes and marine cryptogamia being obviously too minute for our pages, although they are of infinite moment to scientific zoologists.

Of Captain James Ross, the intrepid commander of the Expedition, a portrait, with a *précis* of his voyage, has already appeared in No. 77 of our journal; but it may be as well to refresh the reader's memory with another brief *resumé* of the important results.

The collection, then, whence these specimens have been selected, is the largest that has been brought home by any naval expedition since the time of Cook and Banks; which is more highly creditable to Captain Ross and the officers under his command, when we consider that the expedition was chiefly dispatched for observing magnetic phenomena. The collection consists of an immense number of marine animals of all classes and orders, from seals and fish, to the most minute animalcule, chiefly procured from the shores of the islands of the Antarctic Ocean, Terra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, New Zealand, and from all parts of the Southern and Antarctic Seas, between the latitudes of 40 degrees to 78 degrees south; for the great extent of the ocean traversed by these ships during the three successive voyages, gave them ample opportunities of capturing the numerous pelagic animals which swarm in those seas. To procure the animals, the towing net was used, from the latitude of England to 78 degrees south, twice through the tropics, and thrice across the whole breadth of the Atlantic Ocean, between America and Africa. The dredge was continually used in the Antarctic Circle, in depths varying from 50 to 400 fathoms; and on many occasions in the harbours of Falkland and Hermit Islands, at Cape Horn, Lord Auckland and Campbell's Islands, Kerguelen's Land, New Zealand, and in many places within the tropics, as the banks of Cape Frio and the Brazils. Hence has been produced results of the greatest importance, in thus bearing on the most interesting geological problems. During the stay of the several vessels in the various harbours, great attention was paid to the collection of plants and land animals of all kinds. Thus, the unexplored islands to the south of New Zealand, Kerguelen's and Graham's Land, offered a rich store of varieties to the botanist, and the long stay of the vessels at Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, enabled them to complete the fauna and flora of these very interesting colonies: the botanical collections alone consist of upwards of 3,000 species, many of which are quite new to science, or were only before known by the specimens brought by Banks and Solander. The collection is altogether curious, as showing the great general similarity of the animal productions of the two Poles: this is especially the case with the marine crustacea; but, though the species are similar in general character, they are all still distinct as species from those of the Arctic seas. The same may be said with regard to the lepidopterous insects of New Zealand and the British islands.

BLACK-BILLED SHEATH-BILL (CHIONIS MINOR).

RING PENGUIN (APENODYTES P. ACHON.CA).

STERNORHYNCHUS HOMEI.

SKULL OF CRAB-EATING SEAL.

YOUNG CRAB-EATING SEAL.

CRAB-EATING SEAL (PHOCA CARCINOPHAGA.)

SEA LION (OTARIA JUBATA.)

We now proceed to the specimens illustrated.—1. The black-billed sheath-bill (*chionis minor*), a rare and interesting bird from Kerguelen's Land. Its distinguishing peculiarity is a sheath by which its nostrils are partially protected against the action of cold during its predatory excursions on the solidifying waters of the Antarctic Ocean.

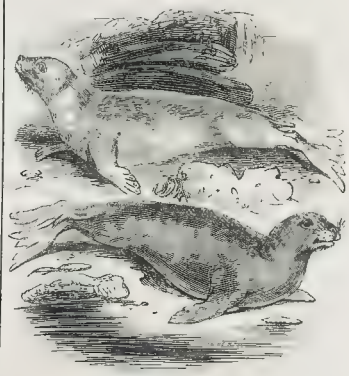
2.—The king penguin, (*apenodytes patachonica.*) This bird, of which our engraving represents a fine specimen, has been by most writers confounded with the great auk, (*alca impennis.*) The young only has, we believe, been hitherto exhibited; Captain Ross being the first to present to us the perfect bird. Mr. G. Bennett, in describing an ornithological visit to Macquarrie Island, says, the number of these birds collected together in this spot is immense; but it would be almost impossible to guess at it with any approach to truth, as, during the whole day and night, 30,000 or 40,000 of them are continually landing, and an equal number going to sea. Captain Ross found them in great numbers in the course of his voyage; and they became, from the uncouthness of their figures, a source of much merriment to the sailors, who, however, turned them to good account in the manufacture of what, in the South Seas, was not an unsavoury variety of pasty. Auk-pie to an Antarctic appetite, is, we are told, a very delicious affair. The height of our specimen is four feet; its colours, blue, yellow, grey, and black, beautifully disposed, and harmoniously contrasted; its general plumage is close and compact, and in some cases horny; it is waterproof, an admirable adaptation of external covering to a severe climate, and suited also to a sea-bird. By the way, if we remember rightly, a row of penguins, with their light breasts, have been oddly likened to a line of children in their pinafores.

The remaining illustrations show specimens of various seals, Capt. Ross having in his collection perfected the history of these singular creatures. Of the individuals here figured, are the *sternorhynchus homei*, a native of the South Shetlands. Next are the crab-eating seal (*phoca carcinophaga*), and the sea-lion (*otaria jubata*). The latter species is found in the Falkland Islands. Sometimes the rocks along the shore are covered with multitudes of these animals; when fired at, they throw themselves into the sea; the old males snort and roar like mad bulls or lions, the females bleat exactly like calves, and the young cubs like lambs. When some of the herd are killed, the rest fly, and females often carry off a cub in their mouths. When undisturbed, they may be seen caressing each other most tenderly, and their snouts often meet together as if they were kissing.

The next specimen (*arctocephalus ursinus*) is the size of a large bear, seven feet long, and is covered with brown fur; it is also called the sea bear and the ursine seal. It is found on the islands on the north-west point of America. These seals are migratory, and live in families, each of which, amounting to 100 or 120, lives separately, though they crowd the shore to such an extent as often to compel the traveller to quit it and scale the neighbouring rocks. Both male and female are very affectionate to their young, and fierce in their defence, but the males are often tyrannically cruel to the females. They swim very swiftly, and are as great a terror to other seals as the sea lion is to them. The skins of the young are highly prized for clothing. The other species, *monunga probosciden*, is, in the male only, distinguished by its proboscis.

The crab-eating seal is, however, probably the greatest novelty in this class of the collection; and, in addition to the entire figure of the animal, we have shown in the cut of its skull the admirable construction of its pronged teeth for crushing its peculiar prey.

We consider that a more interesting addition than the present has not been made for some years to the zoological wealth of the British Museum. The Government have already recognised the national advantages of thus contributing to public enlightenment, and have been, consequently, liberal in grants for purchases, &c. Under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. J. E. Gray, the obliging and able curator of the zoological department of the Museum, has arranged the whole of the animal specimens brought home by Captain Ross, in a natural classification, to be published by Mr. Murray; and Dr. Hooker has made a series of nearly 1000 beautiful drawings of the more delicate marine specimens, for the plates which are to accompany the work. The publication will be at the expense of the Admiralty; a plan which, in France, has been followed by admirable scientific results. In our country, if we mistake not, Dr. Richardson's "Fauna Americana Borealis" is the only work of its class paid for by the Government.



ARCTOCEPHALUS URSINUS, AND

MONUNGA PROBOSCIDEA (FEMALE).

In a more popular point of view, these accessions to the British Museum are extremely gratifying, in proving the readiness of the trustees to extend, by the best possible means, the rational recreations of the people; and, at the same time, to aid the spread of science; for Captain Ross's collection is alike interesting to the holiday throng and important to the studious naturalist.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

This very successful portrait, like its predecessor in the series, has been engraved from a drawing by M. Baugniet, the distinguished Belgian artist, whose portraits of the crowned heads of Europe have already obtained for him high and deserved fame. In the present specimen of his talents, the likeness is especially striking, and has all the force of *ressemblance*.

A biographical memoir of Leopold, King of the Belgians, will be found in No. 61 of our journal, by reference to which it will be seen that his Majesty is in his fifty-fourth year, and the thirteenth year of his reign as Sovereign of Belgium.

His Majesty was younger brother to the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, recently deceased; and the circumstances under which the King received the mournful intelligence were peculiarly afflicting. It appears that on the evening of Jan. 31, the Court had a second ball in the palace at Brussels, at which about 1000 persons were present. The dancing was very animated, and the King was conversing with different persons in the Great Drawing-room, when General d'Hane came in and told his Majesty that an officer had arrived express from the Court of Saxe Coburg with important despatches. The King immediately went to the apartment where the officer was waiting, and there he heard the afflicting news of the sudden death of his elder brother, the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. His Majesty, overcome with grief, directly retired to his private apartments. Unwilling, however, that the ball should be broken up, he sent word to the Queen that a slight indisposition hindered him from joining the company. The melancholy and unexpected news, however, soon became known to a part of the company, and threw a damp over the whole, and many ladies and gentlemen declined dancing any more. The Queen did not leave the ball till just one o'clock, when she was first informed of the death of her brother-in-law, whom she highly esteemed. It is probable that there will be no more fêtes at Court during the whole winter.

Mr. J. Emerson Tennent, M.P., in his clever work on Belgium, thus glances at the character of King Leopold.—"One thing, in Belgium, I cannot but allude to as characteristic—the unrestrained freedom with which every individual discusses politics, and the unreserved candour and frankness with which each details his views and strictures. This is the more remarkable, because the universal tenor of opinion is, if not directly to complain, at least, to admit the existence of much cause for complaint. I never met with less *bigotted* politicians, and I have not seen a single individual whom I would designate *a party-man*, in the English acceptation of the term, that is, one who finds all right, or all wrong, precisely as the party with whom he sympathises be censured or lauded by the inference. But the fact is, there are no 'optimists' in Belgium as yet, and there is so much that is unsatisfactory in every department, that the consciousness of it forces itself upon the conviction, if not the admission, of every individual. The press, too, is equally unreserved, and in the shops of the booksellers we found numbers of publications devoted to the exposure of the present condition of the country."

"Still, no creature, not even the most violent partisan of the house of Nassau, whom I have met with, includes King Leopold in the scope of his censures. The revolution itself, its immediate agents, and its consequences, are the objects of their condemnation; but no one of the results from which they suffer is ascribed to the influence or interference of the King. Those who regret the expulsion of the King of Holland, look upon King Leopold merely as his involuntary successor; and, whilst they condemn the incapacity of his ministers and the violence of the party in the house and in the country by whom they are controlled, all seemed to regard the King as only borne upon a tide of circumstances, which he is equally unable with them to resist or direct. His fondness for locomotion, his frequent visits to England and journeys to Paris, were the subject of good-humoured badinage, and have procured him the titles of 'Le Roi Voyageur,' and 'L'Estafette Nomade.' 'Il s'amuse,' said an intelligent Belgian, when I asked him what share the King took in politics; 'he goes out of the way to Wiesbaden, and leaves things very much to themselves, or, what is nearly the same thing, *to his ministers*.'"

Again, Mr. Tennent, after enumerating the embarrassments of Belgium, observes:—"Under these circumstances, the position of King Leopold must be anything but an easy one, if his ambition extends to the foundation of a royal dynasty for his descendants. The religious grievances of the nation are, it is too much to be feared, beyond his reach to correct; and the evils which beset and endanger its internal prosperity, arising out of the circumscribed resources of the nation, must look in vain to them for redress. The fundamental defect is the want of an adequate consumption for the produce of the national industry; and for this the ingenuity of the Government has been ineffectually tortured to discover a remedy. It is idle to look to Germany or England for *commercial treaties* which would afford an opening for Belgian manufactures in competition with their own. Important concessions have been made to France, by the reduction of duties upon her produce, when imported into Belgium, but no reciprocal advantages have been obtained in return. On the contrary, ever since 1815, when the Netherlands were taken from her to be given to Holland, she has exhibited a waspish impatience to embarrass and undermine her prosperity. *Prospects of colonization* have been discussed, and even proposals made to other states for permission to attempt settlements on their distant territory; and where these have failed, commercial expeditions have been despatched to Algiers, to Egypt, to Brazil, to Bolivia, and Peru, all with a view to open a trading intercourse with the natives; but each and all have proved hopelessly unsuccessful.

ROYAL PORTRAITS.—II.

HIS MAJESTY LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS.

THE JANUS STEAM-FRIGATE.

This noble vessel has just been launched from Chatham Dockyard, and has attracted much attention from her peculiar construction, designed by Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, who, as Lord Cochrane, is universally known in the service. The form of her body, which nearly resembles that of a wedge towards the extremities, is precisely similar at both ends, and is, consequently, capable of moving in either direction with equal facility; her capabilities of advancing and retreating in narrow channels, for the purpose of offensive warfare, are thereby made perfect. The following are her particular dimensions:—

	Feet.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	180	0
Length of keel for tonnage	149	1
Breadth, extreme	30	0
Breadth, moulded	29	4
Depth in hold	19	1
Tonnage, old measurement, 761 53 94		
Intended load draught of water, with 260 tons of coals	21	2
When launched her draught of water (with 40 tons of ballast on board), was—Forward	7	5
Abaft	7	2

The Janus is fitted with a rudder at each extremity, but on ordinary occasions one only will remain in place. The tillers work on deck. She has two capstans, and is provided with a pair of hawser-holes abaft as well as forward, but only one pair of riding bitts and one pair of catheads. Her armament will consist of a 10-inch gun at each extremity, throwing hollow shot of 86 lb. weight, and she will also be capable of mounting two 42-pounder guns. The engine by which this vessel is to be propelled is an invention of the gallant earl who designed her. It is to be a rotatory engine, which, it is said, will not occupy more than one-sixth of the space required for the common reciprocating engine. It may be placed so low as to be out of reach of gun-shot: it will have no beams, cranks, side rods, parallel motions, levers, &c.; and it may be fixed in less than a quarter of the time now required for fixing marine engines. While its first cost is considerably cheaper, it may be more easily kept in repair, in the opinion of the projector, than the steam machinery now in use on board vessels of war.

By the Parliamentary report, we perceive that on Tuesday last, Dr. Cochrane presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Earl of Dundonald, praying for an extension of 14 years for his patent for the above invention.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT STEAM-FRIGATE "JANUS."

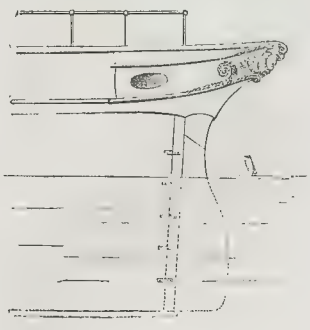


FIGURE-HEAD OF THE "JANUS."

LITERATURE.

The English Universities: from the German of V. A. Huber, Professor of Western Literature at Marburg. An Abridged Translation, edited by Francis W. Newman, Professor of the Greek and Latin Classics at Manchester New College, and formerly Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford. 3 vols. London: Pickering, 1843.

This is a truly philosophical, able, and impartial performance, and worthy the notice and acceptance not only of every one who has received his education at either of our great seminaries of learning, but also of the general reader who is desirous of knowing to what and to whom his country is indebted for that bright and dignified position in the scale of intellectual and moral greatness, which he feels assured she holds when compared with the pretensions of other neighbouring nations. But while we must, for the most part, emphatically commend the matter and spirit of these volumes, we cannot praise their "getting up," disfigured as it is by a series of trumpery lithographic portraits and prints; only look, for instance, at the portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, and observe his hand. This, however, is not the worst feature in the "publishing department" of so excellent a work. The editor, Mr. Newman, is, throughout, more or less at variance with his author, and he employs thirty-six pages of prefatory matter, for the most part, in explaining the reasons of this difference. It will be readily granted that a work thus ushered forth to the notice of Englishmen, must labour under considerable disadvantages: we could have wished, therefore, that Mr. Newman had declined the editorship, and that Mr. Heywood, the proprietor, had committed his publication to the superintendence of some more congenial and concurrent spirit. What could have induced the present editor, except it be for the sake of some passing notoriety, to give currency to views and opinions which he disapproves? It is not improbable, however, that some good may result from such collision of sentiment. University reforms may spring out of it, which otherwise had not been thought of. We cannot deny, indeed, that the editor manifests in his occasional antagonistic remarks considerable ability and acquaintance with his subject; but we doubt if the mode he has adopted of displaying them be a judicious one, and persuaded we are that they are not always justified by the state of circumstances, nor always consistent with the truth of facts.

The voluminous notes which the author has appended to the work, and of which the last volume wholly consists, are, in our estimation, as valuable as the text itself. The illustration facing the title-page to Vol. I. represents the introduction of the Senior Wrangler to the Vice-Chancellor, in January, 1842; and in Vol. II., page 354, the same Senior Wrangler is represented at the next stage of the ceremony, when he kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, and is admitted "*ad respondendum quæstioni*," which is a formality previous to graduation as a B.A. The Oxford ceremonies for degrees are seen in Vol. II., page 300, and Vol. II., part ii., page 516. Examination scenes at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, are also given in the second part of the Second Volume; and there are two plates on the tests in pages 672 and 678 of the same volume. The system of tests is different in Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. No ecclesiastical tests are required for the university degrees in Dublin; none are required for matriculation at Cambridge; but a signature to the Thirty-nine Articles is still required at matriculation at Oxford. The two English universities have tests for degrees, which vary again from each other. Cambridge requires a Bachelor of Arts to subscribe himself a *bonâ fide* member of the Church of England: Oxford expects him to sign the Thirty-nine Articles; and, for higher degrees, both universities require a signature to the Thirty-nine Articles.

The author, in his introductory chapter, presents us with some interesting and instructive sections on the growth of continental universities in the twelfth century, in which he arrives at conclusions essentially different from those of Meiners, and others, who maintain that the universities were originally independent of the church. On the contrary, our author contends, with truth, that most of the continental universities originated in entire dependence on the church, making no reference, meanwhile, to the Italian universities, nor to mere isolated cases, such as Bologna and Salerno, the oldest and most considerable, which had not an ecclesiastical origin. In fact, both positive testimony and general probabilities warrant us, that the new intellectual impulse sprang up, not only on the domain and under the guidance of the church, but out of ecclesiastical schools. In the second chapter of the work we learn the state and position of the English universities previous to the thirteenth century, their great antiquity of Oxford as a seat of learning in Saxon times, and probably in Alfred's reign and the early state of Cambridge. The author proceeds, in the next chapter, to give some amusing details concerning these seminaries of learning during the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, or what may be called the Middle Age. There can be no question that during this period the English universities were distinguished far more than ever afterwards by energy and variety of intellect. Later times cannot produce a concentration of men eminent in all learning and science of the age, such as Oxford and Cambridge then poured forth, mightily influencing the intellectual development of all Western Christendom.

The system of "Nations" sprung up in the English, as well as in the continental universities, as an order of things congenial to the wants of the age. Little or nothing is known of their constitution, rights, and laws, except that they were recognised as corporations up to the end of the fourteenth century, and that at the beginning of the seventeenth they were becoming gradually obsolete. They were known by the names of Northermen and Southermen. The importance of the colleges contributed to break up the system, where, in fact, so great a fusion of the north and south of England had taken place, that no materials existed for the distinction of two "nations" at the university.

M. Huber gives us one section on the contrast of genius between northern and southern England, and others upon the sympathy between the English nation and the universities, the riots of the thirteenth century, and the direct political factions, at Oxford; whence he traces how these movements were connected with the reformation. And after giving us a chapter on the English universities in their relations toward the town corporations in the middle ages, and some general remarks on these seats of learning from the middle of the fourteenth century to the reformation, he very interestingly describes the foundation and organization of the different colleges, and the several of classical studies in the universities. It was indeed to the renewed study of the classics that the colleges owed their elevation; and the grander foundations were, in fact, a result of the stimulus given by the same cause to the nobler spirits of the nation.

The last chapter of the first volume describes the state of the English universities during the Reformation to the end of Elizabeth's reign: one section of it is employed in detailing the university reform of 1549, and another its unsatisfactory results. With regard to the essential difference in the tendency of the two universities, Cambridge may be said to have gained a very perceptible start of her elder sister; partly by her freer movements, partly by her stricter demands, both in and out of the colleges. The intellectual distance between the two became still more remarkable after the end of the seventeenth century; and up to the most modern times it has never been completely adjusted. The peculiarities of the Cambridge reform consisted chiefly in the colleges getting into their hands the last fortress of democracy—the choice of the two proctors. Another section is devoted to the influence of the gentry upon the universities. Of the evidence concerning the domestic education of the gentry of that day, we may learn something from unexceptionable contemporaneous witnesses, such as Peacham, in his "Complete Gentleman," as quoted by Drake, in his "Shakspeare and his Times;" and Aschalm, in his "Schoolmaster."

The second volume commences with the account—the external and internal history of the universities from the death of Elizabeth to the Revolution. The author then proceeds, in the eleventh chapter, to discuss their exterior aspects and material resources, and their intellectual and moral state after the Restoration, and through the eighteenth century; and thence arrives at their condition in modern recent times. One division of this chapter is devoted to the discussion of the question of the comparative morality of English and German university life; and we are glad to find that Professor Huber handles this subject with a degree of fairness and impartiality not often seen in a foreign writer, when contrasting any of the institutions of his own country with those of England. He doubtless displays on this point much greater candour, as well as infinitely more information, than we find in some late works on the same subject. Moreover, on the actual prospects and present condition of the universities, we have some very interesting remarks. First, on their unpopularity; secondly, on their modern reforms; and thirdly, we are gratified by so just a comparison of English and German Universities, as to the intellectual results on the students.

With respect to "philosophy," M. Huber has some very just and judicious remarks. He denies that the Germans, as a nation, deserve, in regard to philosophy, the opinion bestowed upon them by their neighbours, either in a good or a bad sense. The summits reached by the *Masters* of German philosophy are attainable to but very few; and there is room to fear that the stimulus which brought ripeness to the masters, is generating rottenness in the scholars, and is threatening to break up all positive, and thereby all living and life-giving knowledge. It appears to be almighty reason in religious, moral, political, and scientific cultivation into an utter negation of everything beyond "self;" and this, the more effectually, the more confidently it pretends to replace or supersede them by greater unity. Professor Huber proceeds to compare the present and past state of learning in the English universities, then to a defence of the universities, and next to describe the reforming movements of a minority within the universities. In short, the last dozen sections of this volume are most conspicuously worthy the attention of all who take an interest in the welfare of our grand national institutions of learning and religion, or in that, more particularly, of their own *Alma Mater*.

Notwithstanding all "the appliances and means to boot," so loudly trumpeted forth by many a self-contaminated Englishman, as available and actually made use of in Germany for the furtherance of all branches of a liberal education, and that almost gratuitously, Professor Huber thus speaks of the effects and results of the two systems, with which quotation we must conclude our notice of this most able, profound, judicious, and praiseworthy publication, so far at least as its *author* is concerned; and we can only wish that he had found a more congenial English editor.

If (says he) we judge of this part of *our* public education by our pompous pretensions, by the sign-boards of *our* Gymnasia, by the praises of modern Liberalism, the jargon of speculation, and the insipid oratory of our public functionaries, we shall appear to stand infinitely higher, in every point of universal preparatory education, than any other nation whatever. What a rich abundance of subjects for instruction and examination—of matters which are scarcely known by name elsewhere! What variety, what freedom, what activity of intellect, what an inspiration for all that is beautiful and noble in the whole sphere of European civilisation, what disgust of all petty, mechanical, and professional studies, must we not naturally presume to those who flock, from year to year, to the Universities! However, I must declare my conviction, and give my testimony, that all true *and living results decrease in proportion as the means and the pretensions increase in ostentation, artifice, and complication.* In spite of all the lecture-lists of schools and universities with us, in spite of all our "*matriculity*" regulations and examinations, History, Modern Languages and their Literature, the History of Literature, and even Geography and Natural History, *are studied less generally, less zealously, and less successfully, than in the corresponding academic spheres in England, where all is left to voluntary love of knowledge and self-inclinement!!!*

The Boy's Treasury of Sports, Pastimes, and Recreations; with 400 Engravings, by S. Williams. D. Bogue.

This is a new book of games for boys, with a few sports and recreations, physical and mental, that delight also the "children of a larger growth." The work truly begins at the beginning, with nursery toys, and proceeds to the tops, marbles, and balls of the play-ground. Then we have a batch of parlour pastimes; and the scene shifts to invigorating out-door sports, followed by quoits, gymnastics, swimming, and skating; archery, fencing, and riding follow—the latter a novelty in a book of this class. Keeping animals fills several pages, in which kindness to the little creatures is bespoken, in the remark that "humanity is a jewel, which every boy should be proud to wear in his breast." Draughts, chess, dominoes, and bagatelle are next explained in brief, but comprehensive treatises; and are followed by amusements in arithmetic and legerdemain. Sections of recreations in chemistry, optics, electricity, and magnetism succeed; with toy balloons, paper fire-works, and modelling in card-board and cork. Puzzles and paradoxes, enigmas and riddles, are next served up; and a chapter of amusing miscellanies concludes the volume. In the preface, we are assured that the work contains many new games that have never before been printed in a book of the kind; the old games are described afresh, and thus, it is altogether a new book. It is embellished with upwards of 400 engravings by Samuel Williams: many of these are extremely picturesque, and the head and tail-pieces are so many pretty bits of emblematic art. Altogether, "The Boy's Treasury" is a fascinating present for youth, produced in good taste, and, accordingly, worthy of extensive patronage.

The Albanian. By J. C. Collins. W. Strange.

This is a metrical tale of Grecian Independence, in part founded upon a prose tale which appeared in the *Athenæum* for 1829. The struggle lies between the Albanian (Carlo), and the Pacha; the former is slain by a spahi, and the tale closes with a touching picture of his *inamorata*, the fair Helen," at his untimely fall. The poem has in it many passages of true pathos, besides some germs of higher promise.

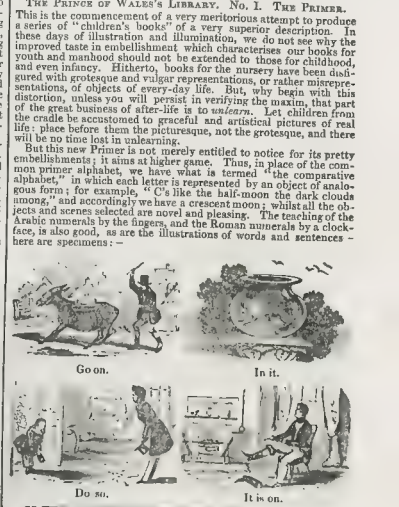
Travels in Ireland (Reisen in Ireland). By J. G. Köhl.

The Author of this work is already known to the English reader, by his travels in Russia and the Austrian dominions; and the present work is the first of a series to be devoted to the United Kingdom and part of France, with illustrations of their social condition and comparative progress. However hasty a traveller's sketches, however imperfect a man's views, every nation gains by the observation of an intelligent mind. A good book, reflectively and dispassionately written, is as honest a monitor as a mirror—which shows, with equal truth, the charms of beauty and the wrinkles of age. No country can possibly claim more attention, none so earnestly for it as Ireland—whose political condition is an anomaly; whose social condition is a crime. Into the discussion of the cause of this it is needless to enter: its just solution will be obtained only by laying aside party spirit, and by extending information among all classes; for the right government of a people should be, not the ambition or the interest of a class, but the common end and the general aim of all. Towards this—a fair and unprejudiced view of the present state of Ireland—Mr. Köhl's work will greatly tend. He observed, far and wide, the same desolating blight of ignorance, party hate, of superstition, and poverty; and yet, amid this, he has not failed to point out the first ray of light which should herald the coming of a more blessed dawn of hope, and of further progressive good. After visiting the Edgeworths, he proceeded to Edenvale, travelling through the most barren part of the county of Clare, and obtaining much useful information upon the country, the peasantry, the laws of landlord and tenant, the relative number of the Catholics and Protestants, and the statistics derived from the extensive system of education now adopted, and, more particularly, the *moral resurrection* of the people, by the Temperance movement of its apostle, Father Mathew. The aspect of this is in part cheering; yet sadly, painfully depressing. "I have seen, in Hungary," says Mr. Köhl, "and elsewhere, dwellings wretched enough; but, scarcely in any land have I beheld such miserable hovels as I have here seen here, and to say, in many other parts of Ireland." He is no less descriptive, almost interesting so, upon the dress of the beggars, or rather rags; and introduces a curious comparison between the costume of the labourers and those of other lands. The chapter on the Round Towers, and the learning of the Kerry men, will repay perusal; although, it is hardly requisite to say, nothing new has been added relative to the origin of the first, and that the second is proved to be as imaginative a fiction as any other in daily circulation. In his locomotive particulars Mr. Köhl is difficult to please: it is an even question upon which side the balance of his dislike sways, or which to him is most distressing—the outside seat of a coach, or the more expensive one inside. Next to his portraits of Father Mathew, Tom Steele, and Daniel O'Connell, are the sketches of his drivers, and Temperance guides. The Infant Schools at Wexford is an interesting sketch: we hardly remember one to which we could more particularly direct attention. Of the broad and grand features of Irish scenery we expected more, much more, forcible description. Mr. Köhl either does not feel, or cannot portray, scenery; and exhibits, in this respect, the painful accuracy of the countryman, who seems to see more pleasure in counting the pebbles on the roadside, than to impress upon their readers the rich luxuriance of nature, and magic contrasts of light and shade which she presents. Mr. Köhl has described the Giant's Causeway *geologically*, Glendalough *exegetically*, and Killarney *quietly*—but truly in every respect. His style is, throughout, pleasing and animated; his information well condensed, and carefully obtained; where he condemns, he does so in a becoming spirit; and his praise never degenerates into adulation. That he has made upon many points not to be expected, that in a translation some parts would bear suppression (those, for instance, on the "Superstitions of the Peasantry," Vol. II., pp. 206, 207), will be readily conceded; but that he has added much information to our knowledge of Ireland—of the dreadful sufferings of the vast mass of the people—of the cause and object of the great question of Repeal, which now casts its shadow o'er the land—and that he has done this in an unprejudiced, educated, and feeling manner—will not be denied. Believing that a correct knowledge of many points, upon which he has written, to be of the greatest importance at any time, but imperatively necessary now, we recommend this work to our readers—convinced that Mr. Köhl will please all dispassionate people, whether as an author or a witness.

The Prince of Wales's Library. No. I. The Primer.

This is the commencement of a very meritorious attempt to produce a series of "children's books" of a very superior description. In these days of illustration and illumination, we do not see why the improved taste in embellishment which characterises our books for youth and manhood should not be extended to those for childhood, and even infancy. Hitherto, books for the nursery have been disfigured with grotesque and vulgar representations, or rather misrepresentations, of objects of every-day life. But, why begin with this distortion, unless you will persist in verifying the maxim, that part of the great business of after-life is to *unlearn*. Let children from the cradle be accustomed to graceful and artistical pictures of real life: place before them the picturesque, not the grotesque, and there will be no time lost in unlearning.

But this new Primer is not merely entitled to notice for its pretty embellishments; it aims at higher game. Thus, in place of the common primer alphabet, we have what is termed "the comparative alphabet," in which each letter is represented by an object of analogous form; for example, "C's like the half-moon the dark clouds among," and accordingly we have a crescent moon; whilst all the objects and scenes selected are moral and pleasing. The teaching of the Arabic numerals by the fingers, and the Roman numerals by a clock-face, is also good, as are the illustrations of words and sentences—here are specimens:—



The reading lessons of monosyllables are nicely penned; and, in place of the inanity of the old horn-book, or "Reading Made Easy," we have sound, healthy sentiments, and reverend precepts.

The Primer contains a sheet of little wood-cuts, besides a set of pictures, cleverly drawn and engraved: the entire number of illustrations must exceed 300. The frontispiece, printed in blue, gold, and crimson, is a very pretty composition—the young Prince of Wales in his goat chaise at Windsor, the triple-plume, and a group of toys, such as delight children of every rank, from the heir to a throne to the shoeless cottager. There is, likewise, an heraldic dedicatory page, of purple, gold, and crimson; and the cover is resplendent with sheet gold, relieved with a medallion portrait of the young Prince of Wales. The whole affair will, we think, be universally admired by parents, and received with ecstacy by the little folk.

NEW MUSIC.

The Woodman. An Emigrant (? Emigrant's) Song; the poetry by T. W. Borthwick, Esq.; the Music by T. German Reed. Reed and Addison.

As we always read the words of a song before we can in any way judge of how far the music is consonant to it, we accordingly perused those of the present production, and confess ourselves quite at a loss to understand the following non-sequitur:—

Though flow'rs again o'er meadows spring,
And the hedge rows all look gay;
Though the blackbirds chaunt and the thrushes sing,
'Tis the merry, merry month of May.

This objection, however, is more applicable to the composer of the music than to the author of the words, for he uses false punctuation in his phrases, and comes to a full stop in his melody when the verbal sense is suspended. The *pedale* crudities are too sour for our palate.

The new opera, "The Bohemian Girl." The words by Alfred Bunn, Esq.; the music by M. W. Balfe. Chappell, New Bond-street.

Many have been the cavillings against Balfe by illiberal, envious, and, for the most part, ignorant critics; but still he is a public favourite here, or wherever he goes, and therefore may be perfectly indifferent to their private opinion. What though he be not a Mozart, a Beethoven, or a Rossini—he is a composer of no ordinary genius, and well deserves the popularity he has obtained.

Consultus juris, et actor
Causarum mediocris abest virtute diserti
Messalæ, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus;
Sed tamen in pretio est,

and although an absolute originality may not be pleaded for him, he, occasionally, indeed often, exhibits proofs that he possesses the power of creating new melodies, or combinations of harmony quite his own, or so re-modelling those of others, that he imparts a new grace to them. Nobody complains of Virgil's copying Homer, or of Lavy pilfering whole books, verbatim, from Polybius: yet every little musical snarler will bark if we find but half a phrase which resembles something he had heard before. We allow that Balfe had his faults, but he abounds in beauties too, and

Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendari maculis,

ought to be the motto inscribed upon every generous critic's standard, instead of ill nature and jealousy.

The beauties of Balfe's music, which we gladly advert to first, are clearness of design in its dramatic effects, appropriateness of character with the incidents of its story, and the thorough knowledge or artistical skill by which the orchestral arrangements are made to support and enrich the vocal department. Construction, phrenologically speaking, is another of his virtues; but in this very essential requisite for a dramatic composer, he has not quite attended to the saying that *virtus est vitium fugere*; for often, for the sake of what is called "figure," he produces raw and crude harmonies. Another thing: he does not always bear in mind that beautiful line,

Strong without rage—without o'erflowing, full!

But this perhaps is more the vice of the age than his peculiar fault. Rossini introduced the thunder-and-lightning style of filling up a *partition*, and no composer now-a-days think he can command the attention of an audience unless he make some attempt at being a *Jupiter tonans*, although his combustibles are in the ratio of a single squib to a powder magazine compared to *his*—

Who set a bright, but bad example.

Modern music of every kind is over-instrumented. There are occasions, to be sure, when we should like to hear a full "celestial quire" sound forth its countless diapason;—such as in that passage of Belgiant musician's chorus, "For unto us," where the word "wonderful" occurs, the perfect utterance of which requires the philosophical

dream of the Samian to be realized, that we might *have* the "*concentum cœli*" of the orbal minstrelsy to perform it with the gigantic strength in which it was imagined. But, on the other hand, we do not like to be *opinionated* incessantly through three long acts of an opera. A modern poet agrees with us on this point:—

Where the bee's hum
Of drowsy melody,
Should gently come
How can we see
That tuneless noise usurps its place
And brings on Music's arc disgrace!
In sermons
That should be play'd,
Or sung, as soft as roses' singing
A trumpeter
Will make a stir
"Wad mak' ye think the war' was dying!"
What would the lady's father say
If he could hear such roundelay!
He surely would *quid-nunc* for poaching
Or Gunman like shoot in the dark
At any noisy, stout-lung'd spark
Upon his premises encroaching!

The overture to this opera, for the greater part, consists of a medley of the airs which are subsequently executed by the vocalists; but, unlike those of Weber's "Der Freyschütz" they are deficient in abstract dignity, and therefore impart but little delight. It is not every melody that can be sung and played with equal effect. The point from the "Don Giovanni" overture is too often repeated, but still there is considerable ingenuity exhibited throughout this composition. The Gipsy chorus is effective—we like it all with the exception of the introduction of the unmeaning Italian interjection of *Ah! Ah!* and the third bar of the music to its expression, which we rejoiced to see was omitted by the scrupulous Moscheles in his most brilliant fantasias on subjects from the opera; we shall have to find fault of noticing these presently. The quintett, "Tho'ev'ry hope be fled," is highly dramatic, in the Italian *Carione* style, and breaks into chorus very effectively. The concerted music throughout is admirable, particularly the trio, "Through the sword will thou fly, love?" which is a charming composition, full of feeling and elegance. Of the three duets, we prefer "The Secret of Her Birth"—the *motifs* are brilliant, and the accompaniments kept in most excellent *figure*. Although Miss Rainforth continues to make "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls" the gem of the piece, it is by no means the best composition amongst the songs: we could find its phrases in several sources. The ballad, "Then You'll Remember Me," is extremely simple, and more in the manner of some former popular ballads, by the same composer. In the ballad, "'Tis Sad to Leave our Father-land," between bars 3 and 4 of the melody, there is a false progression, which we have elsewhere noticed in Balfe's music. In the ballad of the "Heart Bowed Down," there are some delicate touches of the accomplished musician. The galop and the waltz are spirited and graceful: in the latter, however, at pages four and five, there is a most pertinacious preservation of figure, which is not altogether considered *secundum artem*. Taking this opera as a whole, it is a work highly creditable to the genius that inspired it. We may be truly proud of Balfe.

No. 1.—Brilliant Fantasia, on select subjects from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," for the piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Mrs. J. Andrew, by J. Moscheles.

No. 2. Grand Fantasia, on favourite subjects from ditto, composed and dedicated to Miss Meeke, by ditto. Chappell, New Bond-street.

We are at a loss to know which of these productions to prefer; although one of them is said to be on "select" subjects, and the other upon "favourite," the master-hand of Moscheles has, with his wonted grace and fascinating beauty and interest to each of them. They cannot fail to be popular with all pianists of taste and judgment.

Favourite airs, in M. W. Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl," arranged for the pianoforte, with an *ad. lib.* accompaniment for the flute, in three books, by J. F. Burrowes. Chappell, New Bond-street. Arranged in Mr Burrowes' best style, with taste and fidelity to the vocal pieces. The *ad. lib.* flute accompaniment is at once unobtrusive and effective.

Music for the Million—Vocal and Instrumental. (Davidson).

"This work," says the title-page, "is intended to foster the growing taste for musical attainment, by publication of standard and classical music at the lowest price consistent with editorial accuracy and elegance of typography!"

The purpose is certainly a laudable one, and has been carried out by the publisher most excellently, as far as the "typographical elegance" and "low price;" but here must end our approbation.

In the first place, nothing can be more out of place than florid instrumental accompaniments to any composition originally intended for merely vocal, and the pianoforte accompaniments are taken from the vocal one, might be allowed, for the sake of facilitating the progress of those who cannot sing at sight, and then dispensed with as soon as possible. In the next place, the publication of standard and classical music at the lowest price consistent with editorial accuracy and elegance, &c., in this work, are beneath criticism. We only request any musician to look at those daubed over the following exquisite musical paintings.—Danby's "Fair Flora," King's "Witches" (here they are quite luminous), and the admirable accompaniment that is appended to the splendid old round of "Care thou canker." Let him look to these, we say, and then wonder why the terms "editorial accuracy" have been used or abused! This may be "Music for the Million," but it will not suit the few select!

An den Mond (to the Moon). Song, translated from Goëthe, by W. Bartholomew, Esq., the music by W. J. Tomaschek. Ollivier, New Bond-street.

This song to the moon was written by no lunatic—he was quite in his senses, as was also the translator of Goëthe's words; but still we would advise the composer to study a little more the *quidnuncs* he ought to be observed amongst chords; for instance, between the bars

21 and 22 there is an awkward and rude progression; the ', unceremoniously proceeding to a new fundamental, which, if not precisely a heinous crime, is a breach of good manners in harmony.

Forget Thee. Ballad. The words by the Rev. John Moultrie, the melody by C. F. D., Esq.; symphonies and accompaniments by George E Hay. Ollivier, New Bond-street

This is a very charming melody, and is elegantly harmonized. The words, however, are not new to us; for they are inserted in the *Album of Departed wit*, a song of other days" that "floats on our memory like half-forgotten dreams;" it is not fair to make mincepies of the old plum-puddings of our ancestors. The song, *per se*, is very beautiful, and we again repeat the correct good taste and fine feeling exhibited in Mr. Hay's symphonies and accompaniments.

Chatsworth Quadrilles. Composed by Charles Coote, Pianist to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Ollivier, New Bond-street. The great merit of this set consists in being original there are no desecrations of vocal melodies—no twistings and curtailments to fit a popular melody to the "lascivious pleasings" of a waltz, or even quadrille. But, although the melodies are original, the harmonies are still more so! On the title-page there is a most exquisite lithograph of Chatsworth, executed in the very perfection of art.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Bunn is certainly a "prime one in the field" of catership for public amusement; nobody seems to feel the pulse of the multitude with more instinctive sagacity than he. The present lessee has had the tact to discover the taste of public opinion, and to administer to it with liberality, judgment, and such consequent effect, as not only to secure the generous support of his enormous outlay. A great deal has been said about non-encouragement of native talent; but we would ask who has fostered it more than Mr. Bunn? If people will not go to see tragedies badly acted, that is not his fault; he even avails himself of the only tragedine genius in the country, which argues a devotion to Melpomene; but he finds that other stater muses are more friendly to his cause, and he would be wanting in judgment if he did not avail himself of their succour. Last season he produced one of the most enchanting *danseuses* in the world, Carlotta Grisi, and this time he presents to us another, whose merits can scarcely be defined. Maulle. Fanny, who in the "redolence of spring and beauty!" has not been surpassed upon any stage.

The ballet of "the Maid of Ghent" is formed upon the visionary school—the Veronese—the Koulantze the —the Fanny school! Reality is laughed at—probability is rejected —but still there is enough for sense to enjoy and imagination to associate with. The story is of no great importance as relates to novelty; but in its present form it gives ample opportunity to some artistes to display some original graces; and foremost we will mention Maulle. Fleury, as Diana, confessing at the same time that, unlike Horace, we are not capable

Diane
Decere laudes.

Mademoiselle's appearance as the Goddess was one of the most elegant personations we ever witnessed. M. Vestris is a graceful dancer. educated, we presume, in the French school, and one who never sacrifices case to agility. The pantomime, or rather the genuine acting of Albert, was superb, particularly in the desperate combating scene. Nothing could have been more truth-like. The scenery is magnificent, and reflects the highest credit upon the Greves, who may be styled the most genuine scene-painters of this or any other day, seeing that they pay their whole and sole devotion to the stage, and do not flatter their talent away. "The Maid of Ghent" is a splendid spectacle, helped to the utmost by beautiful, graceful music, the composition of Adolphe Adam, and will no doubt realize the expectations of its liberal speculators by a long and glorious run. One word at parting concerning Fleury. She seemed to be the realisation of our classic dreams; "taller than her attendant nymphs she stood," and in a triform attitude

Terret, lustrat, agit, Proserpina, Luna, Diana
Ima, superna, feras, sceptro, fulgore, sagitta.

We advise all lovers of beauty, grace, and art, to witness this magnificent spectacle.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association took place on Monday at the Conciliation Hall. The attendance was numerous. Mr. Steele was called to the chair. Mr. Clements handed in £70 from Manchester, and the Secretary read the sum of £50 from Ireland, and £20 from Newry. Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., then brought forward the petition of which he had given notice on the last day of meeting. In doing so he congratulated the Association upon the altered tone of Ministers with respect to Ireland, as evinced in the debate in progress in the House of Commons. If the prayer of that petition be conceded, and a full enquiry granted into the circumstances connected with the trial, it would be impossible for the Crown to bring the convicted traversers up for judgment; but if it were not, and from his experience of the manner in which Ireland and Irish affairs were treated in the Imperial Parliament he feared it would not—he would afford another proof, if proof were required—of the necessity of Repeal. Mr. O'Neill Daunt seconded the adoption of the petition, which was carried by acclamation. Some other business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned. The rent for the week was upwards of £500.

The *Evening Post* states, on the authority of a letter from Clifton, county Galway, that the trial of three persons of that county, for the murder of Mr. O'Connell was known, the two Government steamers in the bay fired five rounds each as a mode of rejoicing for the news.

Leonard Dobbin, Esq., formerly Representative for the city of Armagh, departed this life at his residence in Armagh on the 19th inst. Mr. Dobbin was a firm supporter of Liberal principles, and took an active part in the proceeding of the Volunteer convention at Dungannon.

A meeting of the leading Irish Whigs is to be held at Claremont House for the purpose of nominating a deputation to present a memorial to the Queen, in reference to the present condition of Ireland. It is said that the memorial will be the length of entreating her Majesty to take measures for holding occasional Parliaments in Dublin.

Hydropathy in France.—Upon an application being made to the French Government for permission to open an hydropathic establishment in Paris, the Government referred the subject to the French Academy for their opinion. The following are the conclusions to which the Academy arrived after mature consideration—1. That hydropathy is a dangerous therapeutical method, which does not rest on facts; 2, that its theory is illusionary; 3, that it is condemned with our chemical and pathological doctrines; 4, that the Academy cannot in any way approve of it; 5, that the use of cold water has been long in the domain of medicine, and submitted to rules.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—Friday.—We had about an average supply of English wheat on sale to-day. Fine qualities were in demand at Monday's quotations, but all other kinds were a heavy sale, and prices were with difficulty supported. In fore gn wheat exceedingly little was doing, at unaltered currencies. The quantity of barley on show was large, while the sale was very limited, and at barely stationary prices. The trade was very dull, at late rates, beans, peas, and flour ruled se last quoted

Arrivals—English: Wheat, 3390 quarters; barley, 9880; oats, 3670 quarters Irish barley, 760; oats, 14370, quarters. Foreign wheat, 600 quarters. Flour, 4770 sacks. Malt, 2740 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s to 56s, ditto white, 58s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 54s; ditto white, 48s to 58s, rye, 32s to 36s, grinding barley, 22s to 32s distilling ditto 26s to 28s, malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Lincoln, Yorkshire, and Scotch brown ditto, 25s to 28s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s, Chevalier, 65s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s, potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Scotch and Irish ditto, 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s, tick beans, new, 26s to 34s, ditto, old, 34s to 38s, grey peas, 1s to 33s, maple, 31s to 33s, white, 32s to 36s, boilers, 36s to 39s, new quarter Tewkesbury flour, 40s to 45s; Suffolk, ~ to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 50s, Dantzig, red,50s to 62s; white, 60s to 66s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 19s to 20s, oats, new, 12s to 14s, ditto old, 15s to 18s; beans, 24s to 28s, peas, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s, Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed, the demand has ruled steady, at full prices; but, in other kinds of seeds very little has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 56s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 37. Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; bombay, 28s to 33s per quarter; coriander, 13s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s, white ditto, 10s to 14s, tares, 24s to 28s per quarter, trefoil, 20s to 30s; Lincoln and Essex cake, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 61s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of the wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9½d, of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average Wheat, 53s 6d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 32s 3d; beans 30s 6d; peas, 31s, 1d

The Sugar Market and Queen's Duty.—Wheat, 52s 2d, barley, 33s 4d; oats, 19s 6d, rye, 32s 11d; beans, 29s 1d; peas, 30s 9d.

Duties. Wheat, 18s; barley, 5s., oats, 7s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d

Fine.—Public sales of 37,711 packages have been held this week. These auctions have passed off well about 15 000 chests having found buyers, and prices have in some instances had an upward tendency. Privately, a good business is doing at full rates.

Sugar.—Publicly, as well as by private contract, a good business has been doing in all kinds of sugar; very little, however, of the supplies in warehouse now remaining is other than were those at the corresponding period in 1843.

Coffee.—Clean sorts of B P. coffee are scarce, and in request at full quotations. Coylons are more enquired for, and large parcels of good ordinary have been taken at 80s 6d to 87s. Fore-gn coffee is selling readily, and the rates have an upward tendency.

Cocoa.—This article is in somewhat active inquiry at late quotations.

Spirits.—Rum is still in brisk demand at improved rates. Brandy is rather dull. Corn spirits 10s to 10s 2d per gallon.

Oils.—138 hogsheads, 5 puncheons cocoa-nut oil at public sale went at £28 10s to £31 7s 6d per tun, for middling to good quality. Other descriptions are quite as dear

Tallow.—The market is flat. Small sales of P.Y.C. made at 45s 9d to 47s per cwt. Town tal ow, 42s net cash.

Provisions.—Very large arrivals of Irish butter have again taken place, and which have depressed the demand The best parcels are, however, worth 64s to 72s per cwt. Foreign butter dull of sale, but not lower. Fine Dutch is selling in small parcels at 80s to 102s per cwt. Lard is se...ng freely, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. In hams but little doing. Bacon is in per cwt demand.

Cork.—Hebburn's Mess, 105s; Wylax 103s 6d; Heaton, 103s 6d; Killingworth, 1Os, New March, 103s 6d, Braddyll's Heaton, 103s 6d, Lambton, 103s 6d; Carradoc 102s per ton.

Hops.—For Weald of Kent pockets we have a very active sale, at an advance of 2s per cwt. In all other kinds of hops a good business is doing at full prices. Weald of Kent pockets, £6 5s to £6 15s; Mid Kent do., £6 12s to £6 18s; East Kent do. £6 5s to £6 15s; Choice do., £6 10 to £11 11s, Sussex do. £6 to £6 15s; Farnham's, £8 15s to £11 10s. Mid Kent bags, £6 12s to £8 10s.

Wool.—The imports this week have been trifling. The demand, for most descriptions, is steady, at full prices

Potatoes.—About 2000 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool, since our last, which move off slowly, at from £2 10s to £4 per ton.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was very small, we were again to report a dull enquire for that description of stock, at barely Monday's reduced prices Prime old downs being unusually scarce, commanded in some instances, an advance of 2d per 8lb. In other breeds of sheep we noticed no alteration. Calves and pigs were a heavy sale, at late currencies.

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The amount of floating stock now on the English Stock Exchange, is weekly becoming smaller, and to purchase even a small sum of any description of the British funds with immediate delivery is a matter of difficulty. Consequently, the Consols are again rather above our last quotations, and many expect that they will arrive at par before the close of the current year. Bank Stock has risen from 175 to 181; and as the renewal of the Bank Charter is certain it is probable that the Exchequer will have the assistance of this great extra... It is the endeavour to reduce the Three-and-a-Half per Cents into a stock bearing a moderate rate of annual dividend. India Stock feels the pressure from without, and every effort to invest money in it causes an advance in its value. The healthy state of our fine go export trade, in the meant me, is adding to the amount of money and capital, for on the Royal Exchange, last past day, there were more sellers than buyers of bills drawn on foreign nations, and a proportionable improvement in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the necessary consequence. This must be the reason of our foreign trade continue to be remitted to our merchants in the precious metals, for sometime to come as all events.

British Funds.—Three per Cent. Consols, 97¾ ⅞ per Cent. Reduced, 98¾ ⅞ per Cent. Reduced 103¾; 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 102¾. Bank of England Stock, 180 to 182, ¾ per Cents, 132 to 134, East India Stock, 278 to 280; India Bonds 36s. premium, Exchequer Bills, 74s. premium; Consols for Account, 97¾ to 98, Spanish Actives, 29¾ to 30; Spanish Passives, 5¾; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 59¾; Dutch Fives, 103¾; Belgian, 105 to 107, Austrian, 113 to 117; Russian, 117 to 118, Danish, 87¾ to 88; Neapolitan, 105 to 106, Portuguese, 43¾; Mexican Bonds, 34¾; Columbian, 14 to 14¼; Venezuela, 6¾, Peruvian 33 to 33¾, Chilian, 104 to 105; Brazils, 79 to 80; Belgium, 106 to 107, Austrian, 113 to 117; Russian, 117 to 118, Danish, 87¾ to 88; Neapolitan, 105 to 106, Dutch 2½ per Cents, 59¾; Dutch Fives, 103¾; Buenos, 46¼; Greek, ex. the Coupon, 13¾ to 14

Share List Prices.—London and Birmingham, 230 to 235; South Western, 77 to 78; Brighton, 43¾; Blackwall, 6¾; Greenwich, 8¾; Croydon, 16, Manchester and Leeds, 113 to 115; Manchester and Birmingham, 90 to 91; Birmingham and Derby, 95¾ to 95 to 97, Midland Counties, 88 to 87½; North Midland, 86 to 87, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 98 to 98½; Great Western, 165 to 168; South Eastern and Dover, 38 to 37, Eastern Counties, 10¾ ⅞; Northern and Eastern, 21¾ to 22; Paris and Orleans, 32¾ to 33; Paris and Rouen, 30¾; Rouen and Havre, 8 premium, Yarmouth and Norwich, 22 to 23; York and North Mid.and, 18¾ to 19¾, Guildford 40s per share paid, 7¾ to 8; Northern and Eastern, 3¾, Newcastle and Darlington, 100 to 101, Lancaster, 94 to 95, Edinburgh and Berwick, 1 to 2 premium, Great North of England, 93 to 95; Hull and Selby ... to 60; Bristol and Exeter, 67 to 68.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Feb 20.

BANKRUPTS & DIVIDENDS [illegible] Hanover square, grocer.—E. [illegible] ... wine merchant.—I. LUMLEY [illegible] ... Bond-street, tailor.—T. BRYSON, Adelaide-street, City, commission agent.—J. C. PETRIE, Bedington, Durham, miller.—J. STEVENSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. GLAZEBROOK, Birmingham carpenter.—E. DAVENPORT, jun., Birmingham, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. ALEXANDER, Montrose, manufacturer.—J. and R. D. THOMSON, Edinburgh.—R. MARSHALL, Glasgow, tea merchant.—D. GRAHAM, Kilmarnock, skinner.—W. CRAWFORD, Largs, Ayrshire, cattle dealer.

Friday, Feb. 23.

17th Light Dragoons. Second class Staff Surgeon J. S. Gibson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Pilkington.

3rd Regiment of Foot Guards.—The Hon. J. W. Fortescue to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Robertson.

1st Regiment of Foot Ensign F. Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Lyons, w. H. S. Sharpe to be Ensign, vice Carter. 2nd Major C. E. Burns to be Major, vice Barr. 3rd Lieut. and Capt. W. Frith to be Captain, vice Brock; Ensign J. R. Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Frith, J. E. Deane to be Ensign, vice Jackson. 6th Lieut. Parmenter G. H. Essex-vice Peyton, promoted, vice Jean. 7th Capt. Captain D. R. Smith to be Major, vice W. Raban; Lieutenant W. B Kelly to be Captain, vice Smith. 12th Lieut. H. T. Walker to be Adjutant, vice Preston, 13th Lieut. Edward Rawdon to be Adjutant, vice Jones. 14th Lieut. Charles [illegible] Capt. F. Adams to be Major, vice Parker; Capt. G. K. Cannon to be Captain, vice M'Murdo. Lieut. E. Loosed to be Captain, vice Adams, Ensign J. A. Macdougall to be Lieutenant, vice Mac Lachlan 29th Major M. Barr to be Major, vice Balson 39th Ensign C. D. Oliver to be Lieutenant, vice Broome; Ensign A. Lindesay to be Ensign, vice [illegible] 40th Lieut. Roberts to be Captain, vice Roberts. 49th W. E. H. Vere to be Ensign, vice Poisonby. 50th Lieut. R. E. De Montmorency, to be Lieutenant vice Clarke. 55th Lieut. H. Edwards to be Captain, vice De Havilland; T. R Hickson to be Lieutenant, [illegible] W. J. [illegible] ... Edwards. To be Ensigns without purchase [illegible] ... Hume ... Lieut.-J Percy Smith, vice Ensign Wolfe, vice Hume. 56th R. C. Stanhope to be Ensign. [illegible] ... Ensign C. Somers to be Ensign, vice Macdougall.—60th: W. Simpson, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Grogan. 67th Lieut. F. W. Lane to be Captain, vice Vance Capt. R. Hare to be Captain, vice G. A. Curtis, Lieut. H. Collette to be Captain, vice Hare, Ensign R. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Collette; J. M. Murray to be Ensign, vice Jones.—85th: Major-gen Sir E. Gibbs, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Johnson, K.C.B. 70th Major R. J. White to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. Kelsall Capt. W. Kelly to be Major, vice White; Lieut. J. P. Costobadie to be Captain, vice Taylor; Ensign J. W. Fi dey to be Lieutenant, vice Costobadie. F. W. Downe, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Kelly. 72nd Lieut.-Col. Capt. W. M. C. M'Murdo to be Captain, vice Gardiner. 73rd Lieut. Hon. A. Hepburn Scott to be Captain, vice Lord Langford 93rd: Ensign S. H. H. Edwards to be Lieutenant; G. B. Brownrigg to be Ensign, vice Wilson. 97th Ensign A. M'Neill to be Adjutant, vice Stewart.

2d West India Regiment. Captain C. B. Vane to be Cap tain, vice Lane

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Ensign J. C. Somerset to be Lieutenant, vice Le Touzel; Ensign R. G. G. Cumming to be Ensign, vice Russell; J. S. Francis to be Ensign, vice Borrow

Royal Newfoundland Companies: W. J. Coon to be Ensign, vice Cumming

Rifle Brigade: Captain J. Hare to be Major to the Army

Hospital Staff, Inspector-General of Hospitals H. Reid, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Staff Surg. of the Second Class J. Gibson, M.D. to be Staff Surg. of the First Class, vice Bartley.

BANKRUPTS.—R. R. LEE and J. HADDOCK, printers, Craven-yard, Drury-lane.—J. CONYERS, tailor, Bishopsgate-street, Gray's-inn-lane.—E. ARNATT, baker, Oxford.—W. GOLDING, innkeeper, Glemsford Suffolk.—R. PENNY, draper, Coxsermoulk.—W. JACKSON, baker, Longtown.—J. HUGHES, painter, Liverpool.—J. MALLALIEU, woollen manufacturer, Saddeworth, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

At Pisa, on the 14th inst, Regnet's-park Mrs. Augustus Lee, of a daughter.—At Pisa, the lady of Dr. H. G. Bode, R.N., of a daughter.—At Brighton, the lady of John B. Lousada, Esq., of Dashes-lodge, Surrey, of a son.—At Ryde, the lady of the Rev. Albert Sawyer, of a son.—At Oxford, the lady of S. S. Treacher, Esq., of a son.—At the Parsonage, Lambourne in Oxford, the lady of the Rev. John Bacon, of a son.—At Derby Farm, Twickenham, Mrs. Woodlands, Berks, the lady of the Rev. John Bacon, of a son.—At 19, Michael's-place, Brompton, Mrs. William Moore, of a daughter.—At Florence, the lady of Charles Brew Esq., of a son.—At Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, the lady of Thos. E. H. Kavenh.ll, of a daughter.—At Heston hall, Heston, the lady of John Ryder Hogarth, Esq., of a daughter.—At Hampton Court, the lady of Charles Wigsell, of a daughter.—At Portsmouth, Portman-square, the lady of John Dodd, Esq., of a son.—At Leggatts, the lady of Thomas Kemble, Esq., of a son.—At Walton, Lord Monteagle, of a daughter.—At Upper Gower-street, the lady of Charles Ferns, Esq., of a son.—At Ashbrook-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Leopold Dreesten, of a daughter.—In Addington-place, Camberwell, Mrs. Thomas Lee, of a son.—At Bayswater, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir John Jarnet, of a son.—At 3, Storey's-gate, St. James's park, the lady of J. Wright, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.—At 19, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, Mrs. Hasket, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Meriden, Charles Marshall, Esq., of London, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of James Greenwood, Esq., M.D.—At St. Andrew's Church, Cornwall, the Rev. Le Touzel Guernsey, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Frances Rance, Esq., surgeon, of the City-road.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Charles Worsley, Esq., of Hovingham, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Comerford Clarkson, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, London.—At Beaumont, Windsor, the seat of Viscount Ashbrook, Henry Percy, Esq., to Lady Jane, daughter of the late Earl of Robsmen, Ireland, and relict of George Fowdey, Esq. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Whitelocke, Non Kent Light Infantry, to Anne, second daughter of the late A. F. Rose, Esq., of Purley park, Berks, and great niece of the late Earl of Carysfort.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Thomas James Welsh, Esq., to Emma Ann, only daughter of Thomas Wilson, R.N.—At St. Peter's, Cranesbrook-street, Thomas R. Wheeler, Esq., to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of Charles West Wheeler, Esq., M.D., of Shirley-lodge, Hants —At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Wing Drake, Esq., of Shardeloes, to Elizabeth Frances, third daughter of the late Mr. Coleman, of Mitchenghy, Surrey —At Bexley, Kent, Thomas Hall, Esq., M.D.—At St. Mary's Church, Cornwall, the Rev. Henry Wynter, of Chasham, to Ann Griffith, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Frances Rance, Esq., surgeon, of the City-road.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Charles Worsley, Esq., of Hovingham, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Comerford Clarkson, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, London.—At Beaumont, Windsor, the seat of Viscount Ashbrook, Henry Percy, Esq., to Lady Jane, daughter of the late Earl of Robsmen, Ireland, and relict of George Fowdey, Esq. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Whitelocke, Non Kent Light Infantry, to Anne, second daughter of the late A. F. Rose, Esq., of Purley park, Berks, and great niece of the late Earl of Carysfort.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Thomas James Welsh, Esq., to Emma Ann, only daughter of Thomas Wilson, R.N.—At St. Peter's, Cranesbrook-street, Thomas R. Wheeler, Esq., to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of Charles West Wheeler, Esq., M.D., of Shirley-lodge, Hants

ROYAL ARTILLERY BALL.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S MILITARY BALL.

This splendid *réunion* of the members of the Hon. Artillery Company and their friends took place on Monday evening, in the large room of the Armoury House, Finsbury. The Company's band was stationed in the vestibule, where also were drawn out their pieces of ordnance; the walls were likewise hung with cuirasses, and some portions of the ancient costume of the corps, as caps and helmets, besides pikes and other arms. Upon the staircase leading to the ball-room was placed a handsome transparency of the Company's arms; and, at the entrance to the *salon de danse*, after the arrival of the more distinguished guests, the band removed from the hall, and played alternately with Adams's quadrille band.

The walls of the ball-room were decorated with the banners and colours of the regiment, tastefully grouped; and the court-room adjoining was set apart for the reception of the civic chiefs. Towards ten o'clock, the company had arrived in great numbers, and the ball-room presented a fine spectacle, nearly all the gentlemen being in military costume and the ladies elegantly attired. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up with spirit until a late or rather early hour. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and several other distinguished personages were present. Supper, with an abundance of the choicest wines, was served in excellent style, under the direction of the committee, in an adjoining apartment. There were upwards of 300 present, and the affair altogether went off with great *éclat*. Indeed, so great is the satisfaction afforded by this annual meeting, that it uniformly leads to the enrolment of a number of highly respectable "recruits."

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A coiffure composed of lace, embroidered with gold. A crape dress, over pink watered silk.

No. 2. A satin hat. A silk dress, open and laced down the front of the corsage and skirt. Two black velvet bonnets.

Balls and fêtes succeed each other in Paris without intermission; the most brilliant has been that given for the benefit of the members of the civil list under the *ancien régime*. The ball took place in the vast saloons *du Casino*, which were filled with an immense crowd of fashionables. There was scarcely room to move from eleven o'clock until one; eighteen hundred tickets were issued; the arrangements were, however, so excellent that there was every convenience for dancing, and more particularly for waltzing, for the waltz has again come into great favour with our *compatriotes*. The greatest luxury was displayed in all the toilettes. Diamonds were in great profusion; the head dresses were more varied than ever. It was, however, observable, that hair coiffures were more numerous than any other. There were fewer *petit bords* (dress hats) and turbans than of fancy coiffures. The most elegant were composed of coloured velvet covered with tulle, embroidered with silver pea spots, and fringed with silver; others were composed of scarfs of different colours, embroidered with gold or silver, and fringed with the same; the crowns of these were composed of gold or silver net. Other coiffures were entirely composed of gold or silver net.

For Ball Dresses the corsages are busked or pointed, and ornamented at the top with lace or a crape *bertha*. The short sleeves, which have hitherto been so short as scarcely to be seen, are now brought half way down the upper part of the arm. The skirts are mostly open in front, and fastened on the sides with cords and tassels, bows of ribbon or flowers.

The Albanian corsages. Those open down the front, and laced with black velvet, are in great favour.

For morning visits, high corsages are adopted. They are ornamented at the top with *brandebourgs* (embroidery of silk gimp, or braid.) The skirts are ornamented to correspond.

Velvet Hats are more in vogue than ever; they are either black or of dark colours, and are usually ornamented with feathers.

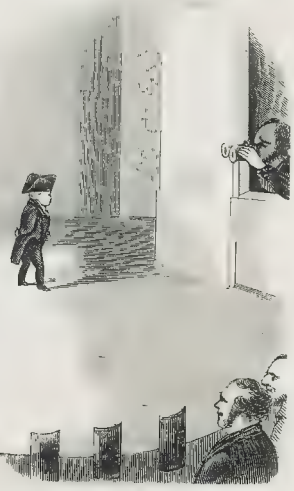
PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Some few years since, we imported from the West a quadruped whose name was *Tom Thumb*—on Wednesday evening last at this house a biped of a similar baptism, with the military prefix of "General," appeared, and enacted several drolleries. He strutted about like a miniature Napoleon, and afterwards represented what

THE AMERICAN DWARF.

are called the "Grecian Statues;" but it is to be hoped that the little fellow will not always remain in *statu quo*, his height being somewhat like Horace's "*ab imo ad summum totus modulo* BIPEDALIS." The production of this little monster affords another melancholy proof of the *low* state the legitimate drama has been reduced to!

This extraordinary minikin man, Charles S. Stratton, known in America as "General Tom Thumb, junior," is stated by his exhibitor to have weighed 9lb. 2oz. at his birth, somewhat more than the average weight of a new-born infant. At about five months old, he weighed 15lb., and measured 25 inches in height; since which time he has not increased in stature; and his present weight is but 15lb. 2oz. He has light hair and complexion, has a fresh colour, and is uniformly cheerful. He is stated, in a pamphlet printed at New York, to have been born Jan. 11, 1832; but of this we are somewhat sceptical. He is, however, a *little man* in all save his voice, which is still pitched in "childish treble." He has been exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, &c., where his miniature palace, furniture, and equipage, excited considerable curiosity. When he embarked at New York for England, he was escorted to the packet by not less than 10,000 persons.



THE AMERICAN DWARF, AS NAPOLEON, AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE

One of our illustrations shows this extraordinary dwarf parodying the walk and manner of Napoleon, upon the stage of the Princess's Theatre; and the performance had a most ludicrous effect.

Renewal of the Bank Charter.—Among the more prominent matters brought forward on Saturday, when the deputation, consisting of a large number of the representatives of the Joint Stock Banks, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, in anticipation of the resolution to be propounded for the Renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, were the following:—The power of accepting bills having six months to run; the right of being sued, and the power to sue; and the right of clergymen to hold shares. Mr. P. Stewart was the only spokesman on the occasion, excepting, of course, Sir Robert Peel, who was alone in the first instance, but was joined afterwards by Sir James Graham. To limit the discussion, the deputation, in their letter to the Premier, seeking the interview, mainly rested on the principal grounds for concession, as we have above given; but "other" points were referred to, and Sir Robert requested that those "other" points should be furnished in detail as soon as possible. In this Sir James acquiesced. The Premier promised that the most earnest attention to the representations of the deputation should be paid by the Government. The deputation then retired.

King's College, London.—Monday being the day appointed for the presentation of a piece of plate to the Bishop of Lichfield, the late principal, on the part of the professors, lecturers, masters, and other officers of the college, in testimony of their deep respect for his talents and attainments, as well as of their grateful sense of the invariable urbanity, zeal, and judgment which he had manifested in the discharge of his duties, a meeting of the subscribers took place in the college library. On the entrance of the Lord Bishop, the present principal, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, addressed his Lordship in very feeling terms, and presented him with a superb silver urn stand, the pedestal of which bore an appropriate inscription. The Bishop received the testimonial with no little emotion, and testified the high gratification which he derived from so substantial an expression of the goodwill and affection borne to him by those over whose successful efforts it had o long been his happiness to preside.

SCENE FROM "USED UP," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The very pleasant trifle, "Used Up," continues its prosperous career at this theatre; and the attraction of the performance is not soon likely to be at the point denoted by its own title. It is an adaptation of the French piece "*Le Blasé*," not by Lord Ranelagh, as has been stated, but, we are informed, by Mr. C. Matthews and Mr. Bourcicault. The *morale* reminds us of the little Lord Linger of our schooldom: it is an admirable sketch of a young man on whom nature and fortune have lavished their bounties with an unsparing hand, and, at the same time, forgetting to endue him with the power of enjoying in moderation all the pleasures and luxuries which his wealth and high station placed within his reach; at last the disappointed baronet finds himself, at the early age of thirty-three, sated with all and everything, tired of himself and all around him—man delights not him, nor woman either; in short, restless and discontented, continually haunted by the fiend *ennui*, he becomes completely *blasé*, or, in the modern *argot* of this great Babel of ours, he is "used up."

The hero, *Sir Charles Coldstream*, is one of Mr. C. Matthews's most finished personations; his drawing *non-chalance*, and thorough-bred aristocratic bearing, are inimitable. Our artist has chosen an admirable illustration of the indifference of the *roué*, in which he is making arrangements for marriage with *Lady Castleback*. A blacksmith rushes in, claims the baronet's fresh *fiancée* as his runaway wife, and accompanies his claim by some far from flattering remarks upon the domestic manners and customs of a man of fashion *Sir Charles* "invites him to retire;" Vulcan refuses, and the baronet takes off his coat, and commences a practical application of the lessons which he has received from the "pet of the fancy." The smith and the baronet come to close quarters, and in their struggles they both fall out of the window, and into the river, and the curtain drops on act 1. The blacksmith (*Irondrawer*) is capitally played by Mr. Howe, whilst nothing can exceed the coolness of the recreant baronet, and the perfect indifference with which he receives the threats of the stalwart son of Vulcan.

On the Use of Envelopes.—Some observations of a very important character were made yesterday by Chief Justice Tindal, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Fraser v. Bagley, as to the obstacles which so frequently present themselves in courts of law by the use of envelopes in the mercantile community. "It often occurred (said his lordship) that material documentary evidence was shut out in consequence of communications being enclosed in envelopes, and the difficulties that arose in identifying the enclosures with the superscriptions." Mr. Thesiger, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, fully concurred with the learned judge, and remarked that in the course of their experience they had abundant proofs of the justice of his lordship's observation.

Rise in the Price of Bread.—The bakers throughout the metropolis raised the price of bread on Tuesday last. The first-rate bakers at the west end now charge 9½d. and even 10d. per four pound loaf; the second-rate, 8d. and 7½d. Notwithstanding that there is a plentiful supply of wheat in the country of English growth, no less than 9220 quarters of foreign wheat has been received during the last week in the port of London; 1300 quarters of which were from Dantzic, and 1050 from Odessa; 20,000 quarters were entered on Monday last at 19s. duty. The price of wheat at Mark-lane varies from 48s. to 60s. per quarter, and flour of superior quality from 46s. to 50s., second ditto 40s. to 45s. per sack.

FARRINGDON-STREET, NORTH.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—FARRINGDON-STREET, NORTH.

One of the most beneficial results of the removal of Fleet-market has been the formation of a new street in continuation of Farringdon-street, the site of the market; and, from its direction, named Farringdon-street, North. We recollect the clearing away of the filthy old market, and the cutting of a street northward, to have been a favourite project with Alderman Wnithman, many years since; and, probably, few improvements in the metropolis were longer agitated than this new line of road.

The sanatory influence of the change need not be insisted on. Fleet Market, and its dirty shambles, have been swept away; and the work has altogether resembled the cleansing of the Augean stable. A fine Italianized market has been erected as a substitute for the old market; and, although the financial results of the change are not so flourishing as could be wished, its effects on the public health are not to be disputed. Then, "the well-known Fleet" has become tenantless; and there is no longer "begging at the grate;" and, where the little river Fleet formerly ran, and was rendered navigable, you have now a fine paved roadway, probably one of the most spacious thoroughfares in the metropolis. If the reader doubt this change, he has only to refer to the names of a few of the off-shoots from Farringdon-street; as Seacoal-lane, so called from the barges that landed coal there; and Turnagain-lane, at the bottom of which the unadvised passenger found himself compelled by the water to retrace his steps.

The engraving represents the street now in course of erection, from the point still known as Holborn-bridge. The houses have elevations of a somewhat ornamental character; and, as the improvement is in the hands of a Committee of the Corporation of London, we trust that the entire line will be an embellished convenience to the City; and aspire to better taste than "walls with holes in them," as our streets have been somewhat satirically designated. As this new street will be one of the arteries of the metropolis, by all means let its architectural character partake of corresponding importance.

THE
YOUNG FLAGEOLET PLAYER.

BY

MISS LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.

The cause of Mr. Ashe having left Paris so suddenly on the evening of his *protegé's* successful *debût*, was the receipt of a letter which summoned him to Rouen, to visit a person who had been severely injured by a railroad accident, and who, lying at the point of death, had caused a letter to be written entreating to see him on a matter of the most serious interest to himself. An allusion to certain circumstances, understood at once by Mr. Ashe, excited his curiosity and anxiety to such a degree, that the instant he received the appeal he hurried away to the place where his correspondent was to be found. He found him in great pain but perfectly sensible, and able to give the following statement —

"It is now eighteen years since my wife and I lived with you at Surinam, and had the care of your two children to bring to England after your wife's death We embarked, as you know, at rather a bad season, but as the fever raged you desired that these poor babes should escape the scourge which had carried off their mother, and of which you were lying ill at the time, and as I afterwards heard, though the report was false, died. Well, our voyage was tolerably prosperous half way over, and, indeed, till we were almost within sight of the English coast, when a furious storm came on and we were beaten about without mercy for some days, and at last the vessel was cast a wreck on the shore with only a few of the crew and passengers alive. Amongst these were your two infants and myself; the boy I saved in my arms, the girl was washed on shore safe, clinging to the dead body of my wife

"We were taken in by some benevolent persons of Liverpool and there we staid, until I recovered from the wounds and bruises I had received, which were very dangerous. Some months I lay between life and death, and when I got up again it was to hear news of your having been carried off by the fever, and of an earthquake having destroyed great part of your property. I did all I could for the children, I informed a respectable merchant of Liverpool of their forlorn position, and he undertook to find out your family in England. A letter, however, came to him from your half-sister, Lady Lucy Vane, telling him that my statement was untrue, that the children were illegitimate, and that she was the heir to whatever property you might have left. The story was believed before mine, and I had no redress I could not abandon the children, however, but worked for their support for some time, when I married again an excellent good woman, who though, they were both my own, as I did not like to tell her the truth, as I saw no chance of their ever coming to their rights, and I thought she would love them better if she believed they were mine. I soon after got employ on board ship, and went several voyages, none very lucky; and while I was gone, my wife and the children, for we had several others now besides, went to live in her native village in the Peak of Derbyshire.

"It is now about ten years since I made the unlucky voyage which kept me away from my wife and family so long. I went through hardships in the north seas which I wonder I live to relate. I returned to America, and fell in with the savages, and got so used to their life, that I consented to stay with them, till, tired of that existence, and repenting of not making an effort to return home, I got away, and, taking a voyage from America to the Spanish Main, I accidentally heard that it was a false report of your being dead—that you had been long returned to England, and that you believed your children lost.

"I resolved, on this, to try and find you out, and, on my return to England, I followed your traces wherever I could find a glimpse of you; and, strange enough, lighted at last on the village where my wife was still living with our own boys, but your two children I found gone—one with you, and the other with that very half-sister who would have deprived them of their birthright. I now told my wife the truth, and by her directions followed you abroad; I was, however, only preparing to go to Paris, when this fatal accident, which occurred from my own eagerness to cross the railroad at a wrong moment, overlook and stopped me.

"By an extraordinary chance, a servant whom you had dispatched to England happened to stop at the place where I was lying sick, and coming to relieve a countryman, by his means I discovered where you were, and got him to send you the letter which has brought you here to hear my narrative. Thank Heaven I have at least lived to tell it you."

This singular revelation made a great effect on the mind of Mr. Ashe. Thus

then, after years of regret, which had rendered him unlike his fellow-men, and had estranged him from society, he found the cause removed, and he had all his wishes realized. His children lived; he had seen them both, had seen their beneficator, had rescued his son from a lowly station, and given him the means of attaining fame and fortune; he had discovered in him all the virtues and good qualities he could desire, and, without being aware of their connexion, he had intended to make Edward his heir; but, alas! his heart sunk within him as he recollected that of late he had observed not too plainly that a fatal malady was preying on the young gentleman; that, after every temporary triumph of his genius, the progress of decay appeared more evident, and he was without doubt becoming a victim to an incurable disease, which

"Grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength."

"I shall tell him he is my son only to bid him an eternal adieu! His nerves are weak, his fee ings are acute—the joy, the shock, would overcome him. He lives her whom he calls his mother with a child-like fondness; why should I bet him cease to look on her but as a nurse? I have lived enough for myself; it is time I thought on others, and what is anything to me now in comparison to his preservation? Why did I indulge him in this passion for the dangerous instrument which has fostered the seeds of decline in him? Alas! it was I who encouraged, developed his fatal genius which has destroyed itself. And my daughter, my poor Ellen! I have left her to languish in no obscure village; all was so fair that I did, to gratify my own caprice and passion, to bring her to my dwelling, or I should have at once provided for them all without seeking to derive gratification from his talent. How shall I repair all the injuries I have done?"

This musing, the benevolent but somewhat selfish resolve to proceed to Paris, having wasted to see the last duties performed for poor Swain, who died in a few days after he had communicated the important intelligence which had so changed the current of his thoughts.

He found Edward very ill; the agitation of the late events, joined to the excitement of his recent success, had produced much fever, which he had in vain hoped would decrease, and thought that by exertion he should shake off, but in vain; his father, still unknown, saw with agony his flushed cheek, and felt his burning hand

"You shall play no more, Edward," said he, taking from him the flute on which he was still practising when he came into his room; "your health must be attended to before all other consideration."

"But I have engaged to perform to-morrow at the Tuileries," said Edward; "I must not fail—I shall be called capricious, ungrateful."

"Let them call you what they please," exclaimed Mr. Ashe. "What has a performer's skill to do with gratitude, and what do the public care for but your pay? Does one of those persons who press into an incredibly small space, half-stifled, half-stunned, to hear you play, care whether you expire beneath the sneers, after he has been gratified? Is it for your benefit or his own pleasure he endures heat and fatigue? What have you to do with the public? You shall play no more—it is killing me. You are my heir; I have already made my will in your favour; you are no independent man, Edward, and can provide for your family without exerting a talent which is fatal to you. I am to blame for having excited it, and on me is the consequence."

"Dear Sir, said Edward, with tears in his eyes, "to you I owe everything I possess - genius, fame, fortune: what had I been without your fostering care? Nothing. But to speak of gratitude to you is useless; I can only talk of affection, which makes us at once equal. But you have raised a spirit which you cannot lay again. The love of fame, the weak longing for applause [illegible] it is now too strong within me to be resisted; and not even your commands can equal that passion you have so long fed. Besides, I am not really ill, it is but a passive indisposition; you have not heard its origin, and I have much to tell you of what has happened in your absence. My sister Ellen is in Paris."

Mr. Ashe trembled violently, as he exclaimed, "Ellen!—where? Let me see her instantly! Explain!"

Edward smiled. "How often," said he, "have you child me for impetuosity, dear Sir; yet I am quite calm, even although I am not allowed to see my sister."

"Who shall prevent it?" questioned Mr Ashe

"Lady Lucy Vare," replied Edward, "with whom she resides."

"With that woman! with that unnatural sister, who disowned—disclaimed—persecuted my children! with her, who thought to benefit by my death—but whom I have already disappointed. But this, to you, is raving. Explain how Ellen comes beneath her roof"

Edward, consiserably surprised at the vehemence of his friend, related as clearly as he could all that had happened.

"And I was then in the box with her, and did not recognize her! Yet her face seemed familiar; but she is much changed—so beautiful, so refined—though she always looked superior to her station as you did yourself, Edward. She must come to us at once. Lady Lucy had some motive for carrying her away, depend on it. Is my nephew to be depended on? He is the son of an artful, selfish woman."

"I feel confident in him," said Edward warmly "He is, I am sure, honour and truth itself."

Before many hours had elapsed, Mr. Ashe had sought an interview with Sir Lionel, whom he found alone, in great agitation, from a recent interview with his mother, who had returned to Paris, having left Ellen at an establishment at Enghien.

When Sir Lionel found that she had placed her *protegé* out of her brother's reach, from motives of pride, his indignation could not be restrained.

"Mother," said he, "we have probably both done wrong in bringing this young girl from the obscurity in which she was born, but she has now claims upon us which are imperative. We have no right to deprive her of her friends, to debar her from seeing her relatives You have adopted her for her qualities; you have anything you find in her which has made you regret your generosity?"

"My dear Lionel, you talk like a child," said Sir lady. "You must know that I took her away from that savage retreat in which she was bred because I thought it would amuse me when you were away, for I could not have you always with me. As for her good qualities, I had found her disagreeable, of course I should have sent her away long ago But, I confess, the discoveries we expected she would have made more conquests; she has no ambition, and never ask me in any of my plans, so that she no sooner gets a lover than she loses him, and I have to begin again."

"She is no schemer, certainly," replied Sir Lionel, somewhat bitterly, "and her merits warrant her attaching many who would not be caught by a snare."

"Why, Lionel," said his angry mother, "one would say you were in love with the little mimaid yourself."

"Lady Lucy! my dear mother!" answered Sir Lionel, thrown off his guard "have you then really perceived the truth? Have you seen my heart, and can you pity its weakness?"

Lady Lucy's face became as an instant deadly pale; she gasped for breath, and with difficulty faltered:—

"So this is the end of my folly and indulgence! You dare to tell me to my face that you love a little beggar whom I took up out of charity. But you do not mean to insinuate that you could have thoughts of marrying her"

Sinee I must speak plainly, Madam," returned he, "I have even gone so far as to imagine that might be; but I fear her affections are engaged, and I should plead in vain."

"You will never see her more, Lionel," said his mother sternly. "I have been imprudent to a degree I had not calculated on; but I can repair my error. Ellen shall be sent back into her original obscurity, and disturb my peace no more

"You will not be so unjust. I have no hope—no thought of her," exclaimed Sir Lionel. "I will absent myself; I will do anything, dear mother; but you must not injure her. I never intended to betray this secret: forgive me. I would not vex you for the world, and will take no further step without your consent."

"That you shall never have to such a match" sobbed his mother: "never let me hear her hateful name again."

As she uttered these words she retired, closing the door with violence, a few moments only before Mr. Ashe came in by another.

Sir Lionel was so much moved by the late scene, that he had no power to calm his perturbation on the arrival of his uncle, who, entering at once on the subject of Ellen's removal, and insisting upon seeing her, the student of his misfortune came him, and he could not refrain from recounting to him what had just passed

"It was my purpose, my dear uncle," said he, "to have sought you out, expressly to relate to you the very circumstance which I would now fain conceal. I loved Ellen from the first moment I beheld her, but I had no reason to think myself otherwise than indifferent to her. I was afraid of any other attachment. I fear now that such exists, and all my vain imaginings fade to nothing I had intended to throw myself upon your generosity; to tell you my story, and to have entreated your assistance. I did not then know that Ellen was your brother was your *protegé*, and, as I since learn, your heir. I must resign her, and every prospect of happiness which I was idle enough to cherish."

"Lionel," said the uncle, after a pause, "I did you an injustice in disinheriting you for a stranger. I have wronged you in my thought since, but I can, perhaps yet repair my fault. If you are mistaken—if Ellen does not, in fact, love another would you still desire to call her your wife?"

"I have told you I love her," said the young man; "and I could even now cling to hope, but my mother is not, I fear, to be propitiated."

"Let me see Lady Lucy, without delay," said Mr. Ashe; "perhaps some arguments I might use will have their effect."

The interview which he demanded was granted, and a long conference ensued, which, on its ending, left the nephew in a state of great humility and despair, and, to her son's amazement, she exclaimed, as Mr Ashe brought her into the room to him, as she threw herself into his arms -

"Lionel, your uncle is the most generous of men: he will give our dear Ellen a large dower, and make us both happy. I have now no reason to withhold my consent."

To increase her son's surprise, he heard her make an engagement to go the next day with Mr. Ashe to Enghein, to engage a beautiful house there, close to the fine lake and baths, where Edward could have the benefit of them, and where Ellen was to go at once and reside with her brother, in order that they might joy each other's society.

In a short time Mr Ashe and his invalid son, now obliged, by the physician's command, entirely to relinquish his favourite employment, were established in a pretty villa on the banks of the picturesque little lake of Enghein, on which a boat is always to be found, to afford delight to the occasional visitors who stro] thither from their excursions to Montmorency and its celebrated shades. Many hours of the summer day might the philanthropist and his two children, neither of them conscious in what a close degree of relationship they stood to their benefactor, be seen gliding in the fairy pinnace amongst the small reedy isle of the lake, on whose bosom the warm sun shed its tempered rays; and thus did the benevolent but singular being make himself acquainted with his daughter's mind, until at length she hesitated not to confess to him that she no longer cherished an attachment which would interfere with the addresses of Sir Lionel, although of his love she was still in ignorance

"Had I remained in my original position," she said, "uneducated and uninformed, content with rural pleasures and devoted to rustic occupations, I could have been a fitting partner for Arthur Connor, whose worth and character I still estimate; but I feel now that a great change has come over my mind, and I am quite unworthy of him; I could not share his labour and minister to his wants It would, perhaps, have been better for me if I had remained obscure, for I should then have been his wife, and rendered him happy as well as myself I have, however, been introduced to a *different* world, and to return to his, for which I am unfit would be wrong in every way. He will think me right also a few years, and I shall pass the remainder of my life in attending on my dear Edward, and endeavouring, by my devotion to you, to repay, in some degree, our great debt of gratitude. But my brother and I have both a plan, when he is well enough for us to accomplish it—you will not, dear sir, oppose it, I am convinced. We must return to our dear mother, your generous care has given her an independence" Edward and I will live with her in former Turner's cottage, and your's shall be that adjoining, where you lived when a happy destiny brought you to our village. Here how blest we shall all live, in tranquility and content; Edward will recover his native vigour, and shall play his flageolet again as in days of yore, before we knew sorrow or suffering

Mr. Ashe delighted in hearing her form these pictures for the future, and his own imagination following, hurried her on to hope that the son of Derbyrne, in which Edward had grown up from childhood, would really restore him to health and strength. His anxious wish to see his mother was so often expressed, and the probability of his again needing counsel so much to revive him, that he appeared to receive benefit even from the very prospect. The pure air of Enghein, and the baths, had also considerable effect, and he was, in a short time, able to undertake the journey to England

Lady Lucy meantime had lost her occupation—her schemes had failed, her manœuvres had been abortive, and a secret consciousness of her own unworthiness forcibly represented to her by her brother's generosity, and by the impression of her that he was aware of her base desertion of his children; all tended to render her unhappy and discontented The sensitive *delicacy* of Sir Lionel had caused him to assent implicitly to the request of his uncle, that, in leaving Paris, he should be seen agreed upon between him and his uncle, that should it appear likely that the affections of Ellen were free, he should be summoned to join the party, wherever they might be. He had been informed by his mother of the real birth of Edward and Ellen, but a secret was to remain undivulged until it was the pleasure of Mr. Ashe to declare it.

"And after all, miladi," said Count d'Orfeuille to her one evening at the opera, "that pretty English girl whom you took us all in with, was an adventuress; they tell me she and her brother are both engaged at St. Petersburgh for the next season how came you to be so deceived?"

"Oh! I am so tender-hearted," said she; "a tale of distress easily moves me, and I understood she was the deserted orphan of a man of rank. I have provided for her poor thing, and sent her off with Signor Rinaldo, who will appear no more in Paris this season. My son is gone to Rome, and I am left desolate. Adieu! there's a ballet to commence directly; she has no one to support her, and when one has possessions too—entirely in one's power—it is so easy to be generous. One becomes even more perplexing. I wish Lionel would marry, that I might endow him with all I have, and retire from the world: but he will be rich enough without me It is a sad life.'

Upon this hint, Count d'Orfeuille spoke, and having clearly ascertained that Lady Lucy had a very fine fortune of her own, *par Prance*, independent of her son, he took his opportunity, which her ladyship was not averse to allowing him and proposed. She accepted him, although his years were not many more than those of Sir Lionel; and the party at Enghien reserved to their astonishment a circular informing them that the nuptials were shortly to take place. As Ellen and her brother had both dropped their fictitious appellation s, the bridegroom was not aware to whom the disappointing lark. The cause of his approaching felicity.

Sir Lionel heard of the event with extreme vexation, but no representations on his part could change the resolve of his mother, whose whole soul was now absorbed in preparations for her wedding: her fondness for dress and display having now an excellent opportunity of indulging itself, and a new object being allotted her frivolous mind required

Edward being considerably strong to bear the journey, Mr Ashe and his sister set out with him on their return to Derbyshire. With infinite delight they recognised their old accustomed haunts as the carriage took them from the Chesterfield side-gate of the Derbyrne park, down the hills, the avenue of trees, the brawling river foaming over its artificial bourne, the herds of deer, the fine sands, and the blue peak in the distance, all interested them by turns, and when they wound round the road, and caught a glimpse of their pretty village nestling in the woods, the brother and sister wept for joy.

"How could we ever find pleasure anywhere but here? exclaimed Ellen; "my mother sees us now—she must hear the sound of the wheels, little Jacob will run to open the gate: all the village will be looking for us."

And as she said, so it was: they were soon received into the embraces of Betty Swain, and Jacob, grown tall, and awkward boy, ran smiling and hallooing towards them.

The first words, however, that the old woman uttered proved to Mr Ashe that his secret was known, and the shrinking appearance, in spite of their welcome, of the neighbours, told the same tale.

"You be over good to come welcome," said Betty; "I've been looking out for the whole day to see Master and his children once again—we be very lonely without them."

"What a change!" said Edward, "famous and favourite *Bakewell cakes*, of great repute in the neighbourhood, and everything else that is good, and Betty acquitted his domicile the day before. His landlady, now his housekeeper, for he had bought the cottage, received with her usual friendly greetings, but Mr Ashe, fearful lest a premature disclosure should too strongly affect Sir Lionel, drew old Betty aside, and enjoined her to be cautious on his account.

"Swain was a very good man, and died very happy," she said, "and I was too much agitated to inquire: I have been imprudent in deferring the information to my children, and it must now be done with caution.

"Dear souls, they know their own mother, doubtless, then!" said she; "well, I never told them even when I thought they were Swain's children by his first wife—for you see I can keep a secret."

Mr. Ashe soon found it necessary to communicate the circumstances of their birth and their near relationship to himself and Ellen, who, astonished, and scarcely able to define her feelings, undertook to break the news to her brother.

"My dearest Edward," said Ellen, "to have left you both still in ignorance, and that the secret should have remained undivulged till my death, when the facts would have come to light but everything combines to render it necessary now and my own feelings are the most gratified, should I dread the effect on you both."

"Our affection could scarcely have been increased for you, nor can it diminish to our tender mother, for such she has indeed been, answered Ellen; "and for Edward I will answer for his bearing the joyful intelligence calmly. He will recover—for his eyes are brighter, and his cheek more healthy of late—do you not think so, father?"

Mr. Ashe concealed his tears, for he too had marked a change in Edward; but, alas! he thought it not for the better. He [illegible] and during a fortnight's [illegible] they passed [illegible] Sir Lionel [illegible] Mr. Ashe [illegible] Edward [illegible] Ellen [illegible] Betty Swain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. -Most positively the LAST WEEK.—Every Night, except Wednesday.—M JULLIEN has the honour to announce that, nearly all his principal artistes being engaged at her Majesty's Theatre, he is most reluctantly compelled to close his popular entertainment at the end of this week; and the theatre being already let on Wednesday evening, next week can only be five more concerts, viz., on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, which will most positively be the last night. During these are, this last week all the most popular pieces of the season will be performed, including the "Destruction of Pompeii," the "Irish Echo," the "Scotch, Irish, and the English Quadrilles," &c.

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M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE is fixed for MONDAY March 4. In order to ensure the comfort and convenience of the dancers, and for the better display of the costumes and dresses, the number of tickets is limited. An early application is therefore requested, as soon extra will on any account be issued. Prices of tickets, 10s. 6d. The whole of the audience portion of the theatre will be devoted to the use of those who wish merely to be spectators of the gay scene. Admission for spectators—Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £3 3s.

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INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5th, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their List of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable emolument, are informed that a Deposit of £25 will be required to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

JONES' £2 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once as a sends all ready either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house in the trade. Address to the Manufactory, as above.

CUT GLASS, LAMPS, LUSTRES, &c.—WILLIAM WHYTE will now sell, for Cash, by retail, the largest Stock of CUT and PLAIN GLASS ever exhibited in Ireland Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. The Medical Profession will find great advantage in dealing at this establishment. Orders per post to all parts of the kingdom. The trade supplied as usual WARE ROOMS, No. 8, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

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GRAND MONEY DISTRIBUTION of 3,178,000 Florins.—The DRAWING of the ROYAL POLISH LOAN will take place at Warsaw on the 1st of MARCH next, under authority of the Government, and be paid in British money There are 4060 Prizes of 200,000fl., 30,000fl., &c., the lowest 300fl. Every eleventh bond must gain a prize. Government lists of the drawing sent to each shareholder. Prizes paid on sight at Messrs. Franklins, Paris, and London A few whole bonds £5, half £2 10s., each with prospectuses, and the last of Mr. Laffitte's shares, three francs. London Remittance can be made by post office order.—Office hours from Two to Three.

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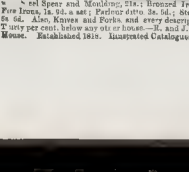
MECHI'S PATENT STROPPING OF THE RAZOR, by which the most inexperienced person can produce a keener edge than the finest cutler can give, and which will last for years, is now universally admitted to be the greatest invention ever introduced to the public. Price 10s. 6d. Sold by MECHI, 4, Leadenhall street.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST, so injurious to young persons and oppressive to Ladies and Invalids, are completely prevented, and gently and effectually removed by the occasional use of the Patent Shoulder Brace. Expanding the chest, and giving a graceful ease to the figure, without confining the muscular bands beneath the arms, unconformable constraint, or impediment to exercise. The great importance is caused in the figure is immediately apparent, but the paramount benefit of this invention is its obvious tendency to prevent consumption, spinal complaints, and other Pulmonary Diseases in Youth, and to afford a comfortable support to the Chest and Back in Aged and Weak; or those who are recommended to salutary exercise. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Mr A. BINYON, at the Wholesale Depôt, 40, Fenchurch-street, Strand, London by inclosing a postage stamp.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning that they have every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will enable them to bring necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately Ladies not in mourning requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c. orders will meet with every attention. The new and fashionable Crapes, Bombazines, Barèges, and Grenadines for dresses, of a superior texture. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in muslins, millinery, flowers, silks, bonnets, &c. &c.

W. J. JAY & Co.



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DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 43, Rosoman-street, Golden-square. Terms: Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Waltz a Deux Temps every day.—A card of terms may be had, on application as above

CONTRARY to all expectation, the news by the Overland Mail has produced a FALL in the price of useful TEAS. The East India Tea Company are the first to give the public the benefit of it. The 5lb. bag of good, sound Black Congou, 3s. The 5lb bag of young Hyson as one sovereign.

Offices, 9, Great St Helen's Bishopsgate

PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT - STREET, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.—GAME of every Description. Gold, Silver, White, Pied, and common Tame Pheasants for Aviaries. Wild ditto, for Preserves; Great variety of Ornamental Aquatic Fowl, for ornamental waters. Useful and Ornamental Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, &c. Herons, Bewick Cygnets, Canadian Ducks, Shovedrakes, &c. And at HALF-MOON PASSAGE, Gracechurch-street, City.

PAPIER MACHE PICTURE FRAMES.—C. F. BIELEFELD respectfully invites Artists, Printsellers, &c., to inspect his extensive Stock of PICTURE FRAMES, manufactured on the improved Papier Maché, for Painting, Prints, Drawings, &c.—The frames of Mr. Bielefeld present the best characteristics of fine carving.—Ft Ounce. An Illustrated tariff forwarded on the receipt of six penny stamps. Papier Maché Manufactory, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand

IMPROVED AIR CANES.—REILLY, Jun., has now on sale a large and extensive variety of these interesting and portable Weapons, of every size of bulk and bore. They are effective at a hundred yards, and will discharge without noise or report; and frequently produce sport at rabbits, waterfowl, &c., and with short shot at birds included game, &c., when ordinary shooting would be only a disturbance REILLY, Gun-maker, 316, Holborn, near Chancery-lane

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MOULD CANDLES to burn WITHOUT SNUFFING.—PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY ARE NOW GREATLY IMPROVED, and do not require snuffing; they burn longer, and are cheaper than any other candle; the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture.—Price 6d. per pound.—Sold by G. E. PRICE, Agent for Proprietors, 31a, Broad street, City, and at the Manufactory, Old Barge house, Chrischurch, Surrey

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

BONUSES DECLARED £650,000 Yr. 7d

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who hold policies in this Office, bearing date prior to the year 1834, may receive the present value of the Bonuses which have been added to their policies at the last Division, at the Head Office, or to the Agents through whom the policies were issued

GEORGE BEAUMONT, Actuary.

TO IRONMONGERS, BRAZIERS, AND TIN-PLATE WORKERS.—For Immediate Disposal, an old-established and respectable BUSINESS, the above branches, comprising a well selected modern Stock from £500 to £2500, good fixtures and utensils. Distant from Lyndon between two and three miles, in a large thoroughfare town, with populous vicinity. No premium required, and part of the amount may be left at a long period securely being given. Apply (if by letter, prepaid) to Kitchen and Moore, St. Giles's, Holborn, London

CHAPPED HANDS.—J. and E. ATKINSON beg respectfully to recommend their COLD CREAM for Softening the Skin, and preventing its Chapping in cold weather. It is delightfully perfumed, and is applied in a most elegant manner, and will keep good for a long time, even in a foreign climate; but those who prefer it fresh can always procure it, as its extensive sale requires that it is made at least once a week. N.B To Ladies who have their hands chapped, their COLD CREAM MILK, will peculiarly prepared gloves, are a sure remedy.—24, Old Bond street. February, 1844.

NEW PERFUMES—J. and E ATKINSON, Perfumers, beg respectfully to inform the nobles that they have received from the south of France their STOCK OF NEW PERFUMES, the produce of last season, and that they are finer than they have been for many past years. They consist of Essences, Pomades, Powders, &c. in the new and distinguishing the Essences of Rose, Violet, Jasmine, and Tuberose. They have, also, several new Perfumes for the present year and they hope an inspection will be found worthy of a continuance of the favours they have so liberally conferred.—N.B. A stock is always kept ready for exportation.—24, Old Bond-street. February, 1844

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.

"If you are troubled with indigestion of better means,
Candidly inform me; it may make use of these."—HORACE.

This FAMILY MEDICINE will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in dyspepsia, flatulency, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine venders.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are appointed just Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are allowed to make an usury (liberal terms from 40 ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is required by the sale; the demand is daily increasing, and the money returned the last seventeen years have retained considerable incomes by the Agency, without is. 1st ar ticulars, which may be made (or a letter, post-paid) as above

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, a fragrant White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It fortifies the TEETH, and spots of incipient decay from the Teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness, and fixes them firmly in the Gums. It strengthens, purifies, and renders the gums of a healthy red, and bestows a grateful sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all dealers.

"JAMESON,—A ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, is engraved on the Government stamp, affixed on each genuine box.

"A ROWLAND'S Genuine Articles are Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers

EDWARD DODD'S ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for the VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and DOUBLE BASS, is the Duke of Cambridge—watch Strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Roman Strings, at one cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of retaining the fifth when worn out. Sold wholesale from Messrs. Betts, Tolbecque, Willey, Loder, Cramer, &c. &c. To be had of the music shops, and at the wholesale and retail Wash, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Establishment, 2, Bath place, New road, N. E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings.—Please ask for E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings. Sold in the Shaving Establishment, not to turn green

NAPLES SOAP.—The complaints of many Gentemen of the difficulty they have in procuring good NAPLES SOAP, have induced J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, to appoint one of the most respectable houses in Naples to supply them with the very best soap that can be made, regardless of expense, and they can with confidence recommend their present stock as of the very finest quality; and as regards its all equal to Naples Soap for shaving, and also for Washing, particularly where the skin is hard, or liable to chapping, they are certain the soft Genuine Naples Soap is known, be more it will generally be used. The cause of its being rarely in perfection, and so scarce, is the inferior quality of the Soap imported for so many years past. The Country Druggists supplied with 3lbs and upwards at wholesale prices.—24, Old Bond-st. Feb., 1844.

SHIRTS and STOCKS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand, (established 20 years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he can supply, ready for fit, 6d. each, including wash, &c. They are made from Marsland's Patent Shirting with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work the Corazza and other new styles. Also, Marsland's Patent Shirting, full yard wide, per doz. 9s. 6d. Ann, ad linen, 12s. 6d., anual prize, 12s. 6d. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight, one seat as sample of the fit. Part of Marsland's Patent Shirting, full yard wide, a fine lawn finish, 5½d. per yard.

SHROVE TIDE!

AN ODE IN VERY IRREGULAR MEASURE.

Πάν κακόν.—*Greek Scholiast.*

Pan-cake on.—*Liberal Translation.*

"Here must enter that wadling, straddling, carnifex of all Christendome, vulgarly entitled Shrove-Tuesday, but, more pertinently, sole monarch of the mouth, high steward to the stomach, prime peere of the pullets, first favourite to the frying-pans, greatest bashaw to the batter-bowles, protector of the pancakes, first founder of the fritters, baron of bacon-flitch, earle of the egg-baskets, &c. This corpulent commander of these cholericke things called cookes will shew himself to be but of ignoble education; for by his manners you may find him better fed than taught wherever he comes."—*Vox Graculi, 4to*, 1623.

Thou End of Carnival! which means Farewell
To food of flesh for some good forty days,
And e'en to merriment as well,
At least among the folk who dwell
Where Tiber's yellow wave still strays
Through the Queen-City of long-vanish'd years—
That yet appears
Most beautiful of all we know,
As her decadent,—lovely ruins show!
I hate thee, Shrove!
Not but I love
Carnivorous feeding well as other—
But in good truth,
As if thou wert my brother,
From very earliest youth,
I never yet could smother
Feelings like resentment, when
I heard amongst the holiest men,
That Gluttony for once a year*
Should lay us out his best of cheer,
And then with antinomial diet
For six weeks keep our stomachs quiet!

* "The luxury and intemperance that usually prevailed at this season were vestiges of the Romish Carnival, which Moresin derives from the times of gentilism, and introduces Ashauna as saying:—'Men eat and drink and abandon themselves to every kind of sportive foolery, as if resolved to have their fill of pleasure before they were to die, and, as it were, forego every sort of delight.'"
Brand's *Popular Antiquities.*

The New Poor-law Amendment Bill.—A copy of this bill has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It is entitled, "A Bill for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England," and contains as many as 61 clauses. Sir J. Graham and Mr. H. M. Sutton, M.P., are intrusted with the conducting of this measure through the Lower House of Parliament. No existing orders, nor pending proceedings, are to be affected by the passing of this bill. No order, however, made before the 14th day of August, 1834, will remain in force after the 1st day of January, 1849. By another set of clauses, the Poor-law Commissioners are empowered to define and regulate the various trades, premiums, &c., of parish apprentices, as also to prescribe the duties of their masters towards them, and the terms and conditions to be inserted in the indentures; any master who may refuse or neglect to fulfil the terms and conditions so inserted is rendered liable to a penalty of £20. Compulsory apprenticeship is abolished by the repeal of certain portions of the acts of the 43rd of Elizabeth, cap. 2, 8th and 9th of William III., cap. 3, and other general and local acts of Parliament which bear upon the subject. The existing scales of voting for the election of guardians are repealed, and an entirely new scale substituted.

The Xanthus Expedition.—The following is from a private correspondent at Malta:—"Her Majesty's steam-vessel Medea, Jan. 20.—Mr. Fellowes and party, from the British Museum, have been very successful in their last survey on the banks of the Xanthus, for which purpose they embarked on board the Medea, at Malta, in November last. One of the most valuable traces of antiquity of which they have possessed themselves, is that of a Chimere tomb, the discovery of which is contrary to the general opinion of antiquaries, that such a thing could not be found in Asia Minor. It is composed entirely of marble, and the tomb is covered with figures of men and women, and several animals. One of the figures attached to it is supposed to be Bellerophon taming an animal, called by the ancients a Chimere, formed partly of a goat, lion, and other animals. This animal is said in fabled history to represent the volcanic mountain of Lycia. 'On the top of it are lions, in the middle pastures, with goats, at the root of it serpents; whence it was called a monster spitting fire, with the head and heart of a lion, the belly of a goat, and tail of a dragon, said to be slain by Bellerophon, because he made the mountain habitable.' The whole of the tomb is as perfect as when first excavated, which must have been some thousand years since. The Devastation steam-vessel has arrived from Constantinople to convey several of the specimens to Malta, taking them from the Medea. We are lying about thirty-five miles from the Xanthus now. We shall run up there on the 12th of March, as after the 16th of that month all the party engaged in the discoveries, who are at present in huts or houses on shore, will keep on board the Medea, the change of climate about that time being very injurious to those sleeping on shore, rendering such precaution necessary to avoid the severities which were experienced by the expedition engaged in the survey in March last. By the first week in April Mr. Fellowes and party will have completed their speculations, and when we have embarked the produce of their labours, we shall start with them for Malta, touching at Rhodes on our way thither. After that we shall be for England."

CHANTREY'S STATUE OF GEORGE IV., TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

CHANTREY'S STATUE OF GEORGE IV., IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

This magnificent bronze statue has just been placed upon a pedestal at the north-east corner of Trafalgar-square, (that nearest to St. Martin's Church), and has attracted much attention. It is an admirable work of art, worthy of Chantrey, and one of the noblest ornaments that the metropolis has received of late. The dress is at once characteristic and elegant; the rider is well placed in the saddle, and has an air of dignified ease; the left hand holding the bridle loosely, and the right grasping a baton, which rests upon the thigh. The dress is nearly of the modern costume, such as any gentleman might ride out in without being conspicuous; at the same time, it is made subservient to the principles of sculpture; and it forms a good example of what such dress may become in the hands of an artist of real taste. In contradistinction from those artists who, to avoid the obsolete error of dressing their statues in Roman costume deem it necessary to go into the opposite extreme of imitating all the offensive minutiæ that may happen to belong to the absurd fashion of the moment; cocked hat, epaulettes, pig-tail, &c. The drapery has been termed by a clever contemporary, "a conventional compromise between modern and classic costume;" the only semblance of the latter is the mantle or cloak, which "covers the upper part of the figure, on which it hangs in light and graceful folds, that sufficiently express the form beneath." "The horse stands firmly in a natural attitude of rest, all four feet being placed on the ground. This is a novelty in equestrian sculpture; the horse being usually represented ambling or curvetting. The change is for the better, and will, doubtless, be followed by other artists. The head of the horse is finely animated, the chest ample, and the limbs muscular and finely formed; and the hair is well treated throughout."

This statue was originally intended to be placed on the marble arch in front of Buckingham Palace; and its cost was included in the estimated expense of that structure. The commission was given to Chantrey by the express command of King George IV.; and was not left to the medium of Mr. Nash, as were the other sculptural decorations of the Palace. Mature consideration, however, suggested that the attic of the arch would not serve as a fit pedestal for the statue; and, moreover, an alteration was made in the plan of the arch, by which that location would have been still less appropriate. Its present position would have been much to the satisfaction of Chantrey, who was always anxious that the statue should have its own pedestal, and so become a central object in itself, instead of a part of a larger whole.

The statue was completed about the year 1833; since which time it has remained standing in the yard of the sculptor's foundry, waiting a location, owing to the above cause. The height from the feet of the horse to the head of the rider is upwards of 13 feet; the weight of the whole is about 7 tons; and Chantrey is believed to have received for his masterly piece of bronze statuary, the sum of £9000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The French Government has paid, through the Consul at Deal, to Mr. Wilkins, and other Deal boatmen, 400 francs, for services in saving the lives of the crew of the French fishing lugger Louis Philippe; and has ordered a silver medal to be presented to each of those brave men for their generous conduct on that occasion.

Sir Robert Peel begs to acknowledge the receipt of £10 sent to him by some person unknown, "to be added to the revenues of the country." This sum has been therefore placed in her Majesty's Exchequer.

The installation of Captain A. W. Cassum, formerly of the 65th Regiment of Foot, who succeeded to the vacancy occasioned by the demise of the late Captain Fernyhough, last month, took place during the morning service at St. George's Chapel, on Monday; the Rev. William Canning, the canon in residence, officiated at the ceremony.

The Jamaica House of Assembly has evinced, by a unanimous grant of 300 guineas, for a tablet to be erected in the cathedral church of Spanish Town, to the memory of Lady Elgin, the high opinion entertained of her ladyship by that house.

Mr. O'Connell and his sons dined on Tuesday evening with the Rev. Dr. M'Ghee, the Roman Catholic Minister of the Horseferry-road Chapel, where the Learned Gentleman attended mass early in the day.

Cardinal Bussy, Archbishop of Benevento, died a few days ago at Rome. He was born at Viterby on the 26th of January, 1785, and was invested with the purple by Pope Leo XII., in the Consistory of the 3d of May 1824.

A recent ukase decrees that the Roman Catholic clergy of the western provinces of Russia shall be paid salaries by the State, from the 1st May next.

From a notification in the *Gazette* of Tuesday night it appears that Sir E. L. Bulwer, Bart. in compliance with a direction contained in the will of his late mother, Elizabeth Barbara Bulwer-Lytton, of Knebworth, will hereafter use the surname of Lytton, in addition to and after that of Bulwer.

There is a report in circulation that a large body of "the Evangelical Clergy" are about to secede from the Established Church, and to set up a distinct communion on the principles of Episcopacy.

Her Majesty, with the most gracious kindness and consideration, has granted an apartment in Hampton Court Palace, to the Misses Pottinger, sisters of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and also to the orphan family of Sir Lionel Smith and Lady Smith.

Dr. Southwood Smith has just given his annual report upon the state of the London Fever Hospital during the past year, from which it appears that the admissions during the period were 1462, being an excess of 418 above that of each preceding year.

Dr. Gilles, of Paris, sometime since performed with success the operation of the entarract, on a youth of ten years of age, who had been blind from his birth. The bandages were removed in the presence of the Directors of the *Institution des Aveugles*, and the Duchess d'Angouleme, who was anxious to witness the first effect of light on a being who never enjoyed it, and was endowed with reason. The patient can form no idea of distance, nor of the forms of bodies; he soon, however, distinguished the various colours, though he could not define them.

The Empress of Russia is to visit Berlin next spring, and it is said the visit will be timed so as to be concurrent with that of the Queen of England.

Orders have been received at Posen for all Polish emigrants who took part in the revolution, and most of whom have come from France, to quit Prussia within a fortnight. In this order it is positively declared that no petitions for a mitigation of the measure will be attended to.

The interior of the new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace is being decorated. The carved stone work, the mouldings, and ornaments of the ceiling, have been gilt, and the compartments into which it is divided painted light blue.

The Earl of Winchilsea has restored the parish church of East Weld, Kent. The church is a very ancient one, and possesses some interesting historical associations. Amongst others it may be mentioned that the son of Richard, the Plantagenet, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth-field, was buried there.

The Western Madrigal Society held its first meeting for the season on Saturday night, and the members sung several of the standard works of the old masters in fine style. The number of members has been increased this year.

As a proof of the good feeling that prevails on the Swiss frontier between the Catholics and Protestants, the *Rhone* relates that a few days ago a young man, the brother of the deputy mayor of the Grand Saconnex, having died, he was carried to his grave by six Catholics, while four Protestants bore the corners of the pall.

The *Helvetie* states that Dr. Ch. Shell, one of the most eminent political writers of Switzerland, and the principal contributor to the *Volksfreund*, has destroyed himself, by throwing himself into the Aar. His body had been found in the neighbourhood of Brugg.

The new parochial almshouses built by the commissioners of the town of Woolwich, upon the site of the old workhouse, are now completed, and will be occupied in a few days, by six widows and two old men and women, who were elected as inmates by the board at a recent meeting.

The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of the most singular of people. The numbers who entered Palestine from the Wilderness, were evidently not much more than three millions; and their census, according to the German statists, who are generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed.—In Europe, 1,916,000; in Asia, 736 000; Africa, 504,000; America, 5,790: making a total of 3,153,790.

We learn from Berlin that there is to be in that city, during the present year, a public exhibition of the products of national industry, similar to that in Paris. It is to remain open for two months. All the states of the German Customs Union are to send specimens.

We hear that the sum paid by the honourable member for Ashburton, Mr. Matheson, for the late Earl of Durham's splendid mansion in Cleveland-row, overlooking the Green Park, was £15,000.

The most active preparations are making at Oxford and Cambridge for the ensuing aquatic season, which, from the number of matches on the *tapis*, promises plenty of sport to the admirers of the manly and healthful exercise of rowing.

A new window has just been put up in the cathedral church of the diocese of Chichester, the expense of which has been defrayed by subscription. The three ancient quadrefoils in the central light are occupied by designs representing the appearance of the burning bush to Moses, the baptism of Christ, and the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.

There died a few days ago, at Pontenay-le-Pesnel (Calvados), a woman, aged 103 years and six months. She has borne several children, the youngest of whom living is 65 years old.

There was found, a few days ago, on clearing the canal at Rheims, a medal of Julia, the mother of Alexander Severus. She was assassinated at the same time as her son, A.D. 235. The head is well preserved.

The *Phare* of Bayonne of the 16th states that a band of brigands had been attacked at Oyarsun, in Spain, and 14 of them captured and sent to Vittoria for trial. The men who formed this band had pretended to be custom-house officers, and had already taken a great deal of merchandize from the smugglers of the neighbourhood, but they had forgotten to deliver it up to the regular authorities.

The inhabitants of Lambeth are setting a noble example to the other metropolitan districts, in petitioning the legislature to compel their water company to purify their water, as they are bound to do, by filtration. Bad as the Lambeth water is, we are pretty certain that that of Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford is worse.

A paragraph which has gone the round of the newspapers concerning old postage stamps having been used on letters sent out from Somerset House has been since contradicted on authority.

So extensive have been the depredations committed lately by incendiaries in Essex that the farmers have been obliged to form associations throughout the county in order to procure the conviction of offenders.

Mr O'Connell attended the great meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law-League held in Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday Evening and handed in £100 towards the funds of that Association. The meeting was very numerously attended, there being upwards of six thousand persons present; and the hon. and learned gentleman was received with the most unequivocal demonstrations of applause.

Sir. W. Ross, painter to her Majesty the Queen of England, has arrived at Brussels. This celebrated artist went, on the 17th, to the Palace of Laeken, where he obtained the honour of a first sitting of the Queen, whose portrait in miniature, and that of the young Princess Charlotte, he is to paint for the Queen of England.

On Sunday an aged female was baptised at Loughborough, in the open air; the ice on the surface had to be broken before she could enter the water. She had recently joined the New Testament disciples.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Mark-lane, has been elected Receiver of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The situation of Chief Clerk at the Justice-room, Guildhall, which has been vacant since Michaelmas-day, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. J. A. Teague, a solicitor.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.—The 69th report of the visiting justices of this asylum, just circulated, shows that on the 31st of December last there were 1007 patients; viz, 428 males, 579 females; and that the daily average number of patients was 986. There were 196 males employed, 190 unemployed, and 30 sick. Of the females 328 were employed, 206 unemployed, and 32 sick. The accounts are in a favourable state; the balance in the hands of Messrs. Twining, at the date of the report, £2937 17s. 6d.

Notice.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and Published by William Little, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—Saturday, February 24, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 96, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1844. [Sixpence.

RELINQUISHMENT OF TAHITI BY THE FRENCH.

The apprehensions which have been entertained for some time past of a misunderstanding taking place between this country and France, in consequence of the seizure of the island of Tahiti by the French, have, we rejoice to say, been dissipated within the last few days. On Tuesday a second edition of the *Times* announced the gratifying intelligence that the French Government had restored the island in question to Queen Pomare, and that Louis Philippe means to adhere to the treaty of September the 9th, 1842.

Sir Robert Peel, in referring to the conduct of the French Government in reference to the affair of Tahiti, pronounced a well-merited encomium on Louis Philippe. The restoration of the sovereignty of Tahiti to Queen Pomare has not been the result of any menaces or remonstrances on the part of our Government, but is his own voluntary act.

The simple fact that Louis Philippe should, of his own free will, have thus relinquished territory which one of his officers had taken possession of in the name of France, shows that Louis is not the ambitious and grasping monarch which so many persons represent him to be. It, moreover, affords conclusive proof that he is desirous in reality, not in appearance only, of maintaining a friendly intercourse with this country. He knew that his retention of Tahiti must have led to serious misunderstandings with England, and that Lord Aberdeen must have commenced the work of remonstrance without delay. He has saved Lord Aberdeen the unpleasant task. He has superseded the necessity of all reference on the part of our Government to the unpleasant matter, and thus increased his claims on our friendly feelings towards himself and his Government.

The English public cannot be sufficiently gratified at this happy termination of what threatened, a few days ago, to prove a very unpleasant affair. In the beginning of the week the annexation of Tahiti to the Crown of France was the subject of universal conversation; and everywhere the greatest fears were entertained that it might lead to a rupture between the Court of the Tuileries and that of St. James's. Need we say, that any serious misunderstanding between these two Courts would, at the present time, have been one of the most disastrous occurrences that could have taken place? The peace of Europe is dependent on the continuance of the existing amicable arrangements between France and England. A quarrel between these two countries would involve the whole of Europe in squabbles and quarrels, the evil effects of which it would be impossible to calculate. Happily the calamity has been averted; and not only so, but the disinterested and pacific conduct of France cannot fail to strengthen and perpetuate the amicable relations which subsist between the two countries.

The war party in France are, as might have been expected, perfectly furious at finding that Louis Philippe has relinquished his possession of Tahiti, and restored that island to its rightful Sovereign. The old and worn-out charges against the Administration of Guizot—that he is sacrificing France to England—have been brought forward with increased vehemence and earnestness. He is accused of ignobly truckling to this country, and of compromising the honour and interests of France to a cowardly apprehension, lest he might incur the displeasure of the Court of St. James. It might have been supposed that the war party in France would by this time have tired of sounding this cuckoo note. Not so, however. They repeat it with as much emphasis as if they had never uttered it before. It seems, indeed, to be a stereotyped cry. It is always on their lips: always forthcoming whenever the slightest incident occurs connected with the foreign policy of France. Nothing is too absurd to set the war party among our neighbours off in full cry against the Administration of Guizot. England haunts France by night and by day. They see her hand in every thing that occurs. No event takes place in which they are concerned—none, we mean, that comes into collision with the national vanity—which is not at once ascribed to British influence.

It is impossible, in this calm and collected country, to form any idea of the paroxysm of passion into which the least important circumstance—provided English agency be supposed to be seen in it—throws the people of France. And seldom have they been worked up to a pitch of greater excitement than by the intelligence of the relinquishment of Tahiti on the part of Louis Philippe. Their journals, which are more strictly the representatives of the national mind, than is the newspaper press of this country, are perfectly furious. They do not reason on the subject; it seems as if their reason were utterly gone. They literally rant and rave. England is denounced in terms of fiercest indignation. Louis Philippe is held up as a traitor to the principles which placed him upon his throne; and Guizot is not only pronounced unworthy to retain his place, but is portrayed in the blackest colours ever employed to paint the character of a minister. Did we not know the genius of the French—were we not aware how compatible, in their case, the most terrible tempest of words is with quietude of action—we would expect every day to hear of the expulsion of Louis from his throne, and the decapitation of Guizot. Weak and infatuated people! It is fortunate for them that they have such a sovereign as Louis Philippe: it is a mercy that they have such a minister as Guizot. A less judicious monarch—a less firm and enlightened minister—would long before now have involved France in a European war, and most probably have involved it in irretrievable ruin.

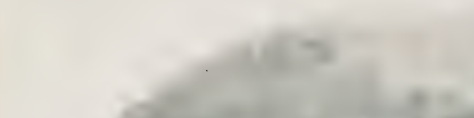
THE REBELLION IN SPAIN.—ALICANT.

The seaport town of Alicant, in Valencia, has of late acquired considerable interest from its having been the seat of rebellion and blockade. Thus, the *Castellano* publishes a letter from Elche of the 10th ult., stating that the insurgents, after closing the gates of Alicant, and walling up that of the Queen, had published a *bando*, permitting the women and children under twelve years of age to depart. Two coast-guard boats blockaded the harbour.

In the news dated Madrid, Feb. 15:—"The Government journals insert letters from Alicant, stating that the insurgents are already beginning to feel the effect of scarcity in that city, and quote the price of provisions as extravagantly high. They also inform us that Boné and his partisans had taken the precaution, previous to the arrival of the blockading forces, to scour the country, and carry off all the cash to be found in the local treasuries and excise offices, which they acknowledge amounted to above £1200 sterling. It appears further, that the insurgents had taken the precaution, whilst the sea was open, to obtain a stock of ammunition, which, say the same Ministerial journals, 'came by a corsair from Gibraltar!'" Next, Madrid letters of the 16th ult. brought details of the execution of seven officers near Alicant.

Alicant is built in a bay of the Mediterranean, on a peninsula, at at the foot of a rocky mountain, which has a fortified castle at its summit, four hundred feet above the level of the sea. It has a mole, or quay, and a neat little temporary lighthouse. The houses of the town are flat-roofed, and the only good building is the Hotel de Ville, a stone edifice, in a highly ornamented style of modern architecture. Mr. Allan, in his recent tour, says:—"We were told there were no less than fifty subjects resident here: but party feeling keeps them much apart, and in disunion. Many English workmen are employed in smelting silver and lead ore, brought from mines recently discovered near Carthagena, and said to exist all along the coast, between that place and Malaga. Large smelting works have lately been established here, a short distance outside the town."

ALICANT.—DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY F. G. SARGENT, ESQ.



ALICANT, FROM THE BAY.

Few places in Spain have suffered more from political persecution than Alicant, and its present condition must be bordering on a state of distraction, fatal to its declining commerce and the general interests of the inhabitants.

The subjoined view of Alicant, sketched from the harbour, is one of the illustrations of Mr. Allan's beautiful "Tour in the Mediterranean," just published.

According to a despatch from General Roncali, he opened his fire against Alicant on the 17th, at one o'clock in the morning, and had thrown a great number of shells into the town. The insurgents made a sortie, but were driven back. The horrible butcheries on both sides continued unabated, and scenes of a still more horrid description are anticipated on the fall of Alicant, which cannot hold out long. According to one report, Roncali had already shot one in every five of his prisoners, who amounted to more than two hundred, and all the insurgents, taken in two Custom-house sloops, were ordered to be shot on deck.

Another despatch, of the above date, received at Madrid from General Roncali's head-quarters at Villa Franqueza, details the progress of operations for the blockade of Alicant whilst awaiting the arrival of his battering train. He had that day completed a battery of howitzers in the Alicantina foundry (the British foundry mentioned above), and had taken possession of a considerable store of coals for the use of the steamers-at-war. The insurgents had fired round shot and grenades at the new battery, but had not done any damage thereby. During the previous night, from one o'clock to three, he had employed the Nacionales of the surrounding country in keeping up a fire against the wall of Alicant in its entire circuit landward. The rebel enemies believed themselves attacked in reality, and after a general uproar in the place, remained all night in arms at the wall. In the morning they made an attack, and were repulsed with the loss of two killed and several wounded.

The civil Government of the province of Alicant has been established at Elche, the nearest town of consideration to the place besieged. General Roncali has also established another battery in a windmill on the hill of St. Julian, towards the east, which, it is said, overlooks the second line of defence of the Castle of Alicant. Deserters say that the *Patulea* have taken possession of the harbour to prevent the escape of the faint-hearted in the city, and declare that all shall embark, or all perish together." They further say, that "Boné sleeps constantly in the Castle, and the revolutionary junta hardly holds any sessions: one of its members, Espana, feigns illness; but Franco and Carreras are almost always on duty, for they have no confidence in the Nationals, no regular troops remain with them; and it is only by not laying aside for a moment the gun or the sword, that they can half fulfil the military necessities of their position." The young Empecinado is also amongst them. Constant desertions are announced by the besiegers, and preparations are made for cutting off the supply of water from the famous well of Fuensanta. The decree of "No quarter" is not permitted to be a dead letter in the hands of the military authorities.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, FEB. 27.

SPAIN.

We are very barren in news from Spain, owing to al. the Liberal journals having ceased publishing; even that moderate paper *El Mundo* has been ordered by the Government not to appear until further orders. Private letters have, however, been received from Madrid to the 20th; they—although written with the greatest caution, all letters being opened at the post—describe the state of affairs not only in the capital, but in the departments, as most alarming. The people are indignant at the cruel treatment of Messrs. Cortina and Mados, who although the Government now declare that they have *no serious charge* against them are still to be sent to Valence a to be tried by a Court Martial; the members composed of the tried partisans of the Ministers. The barbarous General Roncali, not satisfied with having shot seven officers, has now determined on decimating al. the prisoners taken in the affair with Borbi. The insurgent chief, by way of reprisal, has caused the Commandant-General Lassala and the political chief Gionti, to be thrown into dungeons; and has notified to them that they were to be prepared for death. The last accounts from Alicant are that the insurgents on that day had still possession of Carthagena and Alica.t, and were preparing for a determined defence. General Roncali, who was before Alicant, was erecting batteries to bombard the fort. Letters from Andalusia give as certain that should the insurgents find sufficient occupation for Roncali until the middle of March, the greater part of that department would rise and join them.

The slaves of the Matanzas have had a serious affair with the military; having revolted, they were attacked and upwards of 800 men killed in the conflict.

The Queen Mother will be received at Perpignan by M. Mathieu, the intendant of the Crown property of Valencia, and Baron de Meer, Captain-General of Catalonia. The French Military Commander of the Pyrenees overtakes Lieutenant-General Castellane, who will also receive the Queen Dowager with becoming honour.

Countess Gorowska, the daughter of the Infant Don Francesco de Paulo, intends quitting Brussels for Madrid, on a visit to her father, whom she has not seen since her marriage.

ITALY.

The following is a copy of a letter, dated Rome, Feb. 19:—"Yesterday, four cardinals were consecrated bishops, the Pope officiating as a bishop and not as pontiff. It is now more than 150 years that a Pope has not officiated for such a purpose in the cathedral of St. Peter. The whole of the diplomatic corps, Don Miguel, and the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, were present at the imposing ceremony. The accounts from Ravenna are far from satisfactory, and the cardinal delegate fearing for Ferrara, has left for that city. The insurgents have again appeared, they pay the farmers for everything provided for their use, and pursue the pontifical troops in every direction. In a trifling encontre last week, they killed two men, and wounded several others. It is reported that there will be a general rising in the month of March, and that three expeditions will appear simultaneously in the Roman States, one from Malta—a second from Corsica, and the third from Algeria; numerous refugee Spaniards are to join the insurgents. Those reports have been so often circulated, that little faith is placed in them, but this much is certain, that we have numerous secret societies actively at work, and that the Romish States are overrun by determined conspirators, who call themselves 'Young Italy,' and demand a Constitutional Italian Government."

GERMANY.

The following interesting statement of a most deplorable event has been received from the banks of the Danube: "The province of Cadnoun was governed by the Emir Ismael. The former Pacha of Latakia, Youssef, under vain pretexts, imprisoned him, and made him pay 15,000 piastres for his liberty; the successor of Youssef made him pay twice as much. Harroun had got his brother, Mohamet-Aga, appointed Governor of Cadmous, in place of Ismael, who was made one of the councils. Mohamet-Aga demanded from him 20,000 piastres, which being refused, he threw Ismael into prison. The friends of the latter determined to rescue him, and in the night they introduced themselves into the governor's palace, in the centre of which stood the prison. The governor, hearing the noise, called out for his people, but before they could arrive, Ismael's friends fell on him, and killed him. They then delivered their prey, and installed him in the palace. Harroun, furious at the death of his brother, put himself at the head of 100 cavalry, and proceeded to Cadmous; but not deeming himself strong enough, he determined on resorting to stratagem. He accordingly sent the Emir Medhem, a relation of Ismael, to the palace, and this man, by false representations, prevailed on Ismael and three other persons of distinction to accompany him. When at some distance from the palace, Harroun's men fell on them and captured them; the Emir Tamer was seriously wounded. Once in the power of Harroun, he had them cruelly tortured; and as the Emir Tamer was reported to be the person who killed the governor, he had him crucified; the others were loaded with chains, and tied across camels, the head of the crucified man hanging from the neck of one of the animals. The whole party thus entered Latakia, Harroun and his suite playing at the djerid along the road. Ismael and his companions were thrown into prison, the Pacha of Beyrout being applied to to decide on their fate; but it is more than probable that when his orders arrive they will have ceased to exist."

FRANCE.

The information I sent you in my last as to the intention of the French Government not to ratify the imprudent conduct of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars in taking possession of Otaheite, turns out to be correct, as will be found from the following copy of an official article which appeared in the *Moniteur* yesterday:—"The Government has received news from the island of Tahiti from the 1st to the 9th of November, 1843. Rear-Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, on arriving in the Bay of Papaoia on the 1st of November, found there, on the 9th of September, 1842, which the King has ratified, thought it his duty not to confine himself to the stipulations of this treaty, but took possession of the entire sovereignty of the island. Queen Pomare has written to the King to demand the execution of the clauses of the treaty, which assigns to her the internal sovereignty of her country, and to supplicate him to maintain her in her rights. The King, by the advice of his Council, not finding in the facts communicated sufficient motives to derogate from the treaty of September 9, 1842, has ordered the pure and simple execution of this treaty, and the establishment of the French Protectorate on the island of Tahiti." If I am correctly informed, this tardy act of justice—for it is now more than eight days since the Government were in possession of all the facts—was most reluctantly granted by M. Guizot; not that for a moment he ever sanctioned or approved the conduct of the Admiral, but he was afraid of the Chambers. The speeches of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, coupled with the earnest remonstrance of Lord Cowley, however, compelled him to insert the articles which appeared in the *Moniteur*. Our opposition journals are tame t is morning rather crestfallen; they anticipated that M. Guizot would not dare to disavow the Admiral, and that a war with England must have been the necessary result. Their pride is somewhat injured too that the disavowal should have taken place *after* the remarks of the English Government in the House of Parliament; had it been *before*, nothing would have been said about it—but now "M. Guizot only obeys the orders of Lord Aberdeen." It is but just to state that his Majesty, the instant he received the news, determined on not ratifying it. If I am correctly informed, despatches with the recall of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, have already left France by a frigate. The question will be discussed in the Chamber. The following took place yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies:—

M. de Carné demanded permission to speak relative to a matter on which he wished to obtain some explanation from the Ministry. "A resolution of the Government," he observed, "was inserted in the *Moniteur* of this morning, from which it appears that the taking possession of Queen Pomare's territories in the name of France, has not obtained the approbation of the Cabinet. It is, of consequence, in this state of things, that the facts having reference to this important resolution, shall be accurately known. I may add that it is desirable that the discussion in this Chamber shall precede that which may take place in the British Parliament. I have, therefore, to pray the Chamber to appoint Wednesday next for the explanation which I demand."

"M. Guizot—I have no objection whatever to make to the explanation asked for. The Government is ready to give all the information that may be desired.

"M. Bellaud—According to the *Moniteur*, it appears that the Government is not of opinion that the facts ought to be appreciated as Admiral Dupetit-Thouars has done. It, therefore, appears to me necessary to have the official report on which the Ministry has decided laid before us, and to have it deposited in our archives. I have to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs if he has any objection to this course?

"M. Guizot—In like manner, I have to reply that I do not see the slightest objection to what is proposed."

The discussion was then fixed for Thursday next.

M. Borrot, the French Consul-General sent to Hayti to regulate the indemnity due to France, has returned; he brings with him 300,000 piastres.

The editor of the journal *La France* has been found guilty of publishing articles, being a personal attack upon the King, showing an adhesion to another form of government than that established by law, and attacks upon the oath of allegiance and fidelity. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 8000 francs (£320).

At the annual public sitting of the Academy of Sciences a prize of 4000 francs was given to M. Machen, of Verviers, for his method of extracting starch from flour without injury to the gluten, or nutritive principle.

On Saturday evening last, his Majesty, accompanied by General Athalen, Colonels Dumas and De Chabannes, and several orderly officers, left Paris for Chateau d'Eu.

The falsification wine continues to an alarming extent. A few days since the police seized 100 pipes of adulterated wine in the cellars of one of the first Houses in the trade.

We have been rather more gay this last week; we have had several well attended private concerts. That given by Dupres was most fashionably attended. Dupres sang one of Barbe English ballads, accompanied by the composer. His language was pure and distinct. The *soirées* of M. Pankouke are much frequented, not only by the *élite* of Paris, but every artist of merit. M. Pankouke possesses one of the most extensive and best selected galleries of *werth* and curiosities in Paris. The musical and dancing *soirées* of our countryman, Mr. Cuthbert, are decidedly the best regulated and amusing to be found in our capital. They are the resort of beauty and fashion. Mrs Cuthbert and her charming daughter are the fairy queens who preside over these delightful meetings.

The long-expected ballet has at length appeared at the Grand Opera. It is called "Lady Henriette; ou, la Servante de Greenwich." The subject is trifling, but the decorations are excellent. The music, which is pleasing enough, is by de Flotoro, Burgmuller, and Deldeves. It was well received.

We have a species of petty warfare at the Italian Opera. The director has applied to the court of justice, demanding that his contract with Formasari should be cancelled on the ground that this artist, who receives 25,000 francs for the season, has not fulfilled the conditions of his agreement, by, at the hour of performing, sending a certificate of ill health. Formasari says that he is prepared to show that he is not in a fit state to sing. It is reported that an action will also be brought by the director against Bonconi for jilting *rather too merry* on a Carnival night, and preventing, by his non-appearance, the representation of the "Barber of Seville."

One of the great admirers of Madame Catalani has had her portrait engraven, and profusely distributed.

Doehler, the celebrated pianist, is now in Paris.

The Carnival at Naples has been rather dull.

An opera by Jaubert, called "Puss in Boots," is now in rehearsal at Berlin. The King has refused to accept the resignation of Meyerbeer as Maitre de Chapelle. It is said that Meyerbeer is writing an opera to be called "The Emperor Rodolph of Nassau."

Spohr, the celebrated violinist and composer, has resuscitated; he lately played at a concert at Hesse Cassel.

Letters from Denmark speak in high terms of a violinist named Bassini; it is said that he is likely to succeed Paganini.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21.—It is asserted in a letter that the King of Sweden was growing worse; the mortification in the leg is ascending, and there are no longer any hopes of saving him.

Messrs. Cubitt and Sopwith, English engineers, arrived yesterday at the Hotel de l'Europe. They are come on account of some capitalists of London and Belgium, to examine on the spot the plans of the engineer of the state for the new railway between the Sambre and the Meuse, which has been long called for by the interests of the manufacturers of that country. They waited the same day on the Minister of Public Works.

The King has received a letter from the Emperor of Austria, notifying the death of the Archduchess Maria Christina, and a letter from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, notifying the death of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess.

His Majesty goes into mourning to-day for a fortnight.

The measures taken by the Prussian Government, respecting the Polish deserters who have arrived in the Grand Duchy of Posen, are being carried into execution. Most of them belong to the higher classes of society; considered as state prisoners, they are sent to the fortress of Magdeburg, where they will be confined. It is calculated that since the expiration of the cartel with Russia, 2000 deserters have come to the Grand Duchy of Posen.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens to the 6th ult. state that the party agitation in the National Assembly is still kept up by the debates on the proposed Constitution, but that public tranquility has not been disturbed. The Mainotes are kept quiet by promises that their claims shall have justice done to them by the law. The 4th article of the Constitution, which gave rise to the stormy debates, has been passed in the following terms;—"All Greeks are equal before the law, and contribute to the charges of the State in proportion to their fortunes. Greek citizens alone can hold public offices. Those only are citizens who become so according to the laws of the country."

The latest dates are of the 10th inst. They announce the recovery of King Otho from illness, and that grand fêtes had taken place at Athens to celebrate the event, on the occasion of the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day. M. Mavrocordato, the Greek Ambassador to Constantinople, had given in his resignation, in consequence of a difference between him and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Liverpool, Capt. R. W. Evans, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, bringing mails from Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, and Vigo. Her dates of departure are as follow:—From Gibraltar, Sunday, Feb. 18, at six o'clock p.m.; Cadiz, Feb. 19, at nine a.m.; Lisbon, Feb. 22, at five p.m.; and Vigo, Feb. 23, at half-past five p.m. The letters received by this vessel announce the insurrection as virtually at an end. The great bulk of the army remained faithful to the government, and the people had taken no part whatever, either for or against the movement. Indeed, the insurgent bands had been much thinned by desertion; and many of them had returned to their allegiance. All the most influential men of the Septembrist party were in prison or had fled. Three brigades, under the command of Viscount Fonte Nova, had been dispatched in pursuit of the rebels, who, it was reported, had sought refuge in Spain.

SYRIA.

Our private letters from Beyrout, of the 17th of January, announce that a general insurrection is on the point of breaking out in the Lebanon. The roads are no longer safe for travellers, and even the field labourers are compelled to work with a musket on their shoulders. The oldest inhabitants declare that a similar state of anarchy never before existed in the Lebanon. A few days previously the dead bodies of two mountaineers were found between Beyrout and Tripoli, who had been assassinated and plundered by the troops of Essad Pacha, who refused to surrender the murderers to justice. Essad Pacha was exercising the most odious oppression over the unfortunate Maronites. He had lately quartered on the inhabitants of Kasserouan paying a tribute of 30,000 piastres, although the Porte had exempted the inhabitants of that province from all tribute during three years, in consequence of the losses they had suffered in the war of 1840. The inhabitants having been intimidated, paid part of this sum; but the British Consul having been apprised of this fact commanded them not to pay any more.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the packet-ship Cambridge, from New York, we have papers two days later than those received by the Britannia steamer. The Cambridge is the packet-ship of the 1st, but owing to the ice in New York harbour was detained a day in her going out.

We learn that the rejection of Mr. Porter, as Secretary of War, had been confirmed by the Senate, after a protracted sitting, only three members supporting the nomination, and forty-two voting against it.

On the same day a resolution was submitted similar to that in the House of Representatives, requiring the President to give the British Government the twelve months' notice under the Oregon convention.

Mr. Benton offered in the Senate, on the 30th Jan., a resolution inquiring whether slaves escaping to the British dominions since the treaty of 1842 had been given up; and also a resolution proposing that the provision of the treaty of 1842 relative to the surrender of criminals escaping from justice be terminated. On the following day the first resolution was agreed to; and the second, on the motion of Mr. Benton, was postponed until the 14th ult. Mr. M'Duffie gave notice that he would offer a resolution that would bring the bill introduced by him within the jurisdiction of the Senate, in order to obviate the objection to its discussion.

At the same time a resolution was offered for an estimate of the expense that would be incurred in causing the steam frigate of the same station to leave New Orleans on a month, and cruise among the West India islands and along the coast of the Carribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, &c., returning to New Orleans, and touching at such intermediate ports. Also a resolution of inquiry, contemplating the establishment of a naval depôt, at some point near the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi.

Some discussion had also taken place relative to the southern states and their right of interfering on certain questions, but this was of an unimportant character.

The Peruvian Treasury had issued a notice to claimants under the convention with Mexico to the effect that holders of certificates would on their presentation receive their proportions of the second instalment and interest paid by Mexico, after deducting expenses of transmission and insurance on the transmission of the funds to the United states. They are amount to be distributed to 137,748 dols. 28c., and is equivalent to six 83934-100000 per cent on the respective swards.

The Hon. Alexander Porter, one of the United States Senators, from Louisiana, died on the 14th ult. at his residence near Franklin, Attakapas.

The accounts from various parts of the United States represent the weather as unusually severe.

Papers from New York of the 3rd Jan. have been received by the Mediator, which reached Portsmouth on Monday. They bring only one fact of interest, viz., the resignation of Mr. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

The following letter from Lord Ranelagh, which has been published in the daily papers, may not be considered uninteresting at the present moment:—

TO THE EDITOR.

3, Bolton-row, Feb. 26, 1844.

SIR—The subject of the imprisonment of Don Carlos is to be brought before the House of Commons to-morrow. May I request a place in your columns for a statement essentially bearing on the subject, in which a false judgment by the House of Commons must bring disrepute and discredit upon England? Don Carlos is at the present moment detained a prisoner in France, in consequence, not so much of any desire on the part of the British nation, as of the personal request of Lord Palmerston, made by him in 1840, the responsibility of which is inherited by Sir Robert Peel.

My object in writing these few lines is not to discuss the merits of the numberless "Spanish questions" of the last few years, but I cannot forego an opportunity of bringing before the public such conduct of Lord Palmerston as fell under my own observation, and which has had serious consequences I believe detrimental to their interests. Lord Palmerston's Quadruple Treaty was first framed to pacify Portugal, and was afterwards extended to Spain, to suit the short-lived caprice of the Regent Espartero, then President of that country. It stands a blot upon our national honour, and will remain to after ages as a monument of the debasement into which we ourselves were sunk at the period it was framed. It was, besides, a direct violation of the rights of independent kingdoms, and a gross infraction of the law of nations. This treaty furnishes a singular instance of an interference with the concerns of other states at the moment repeated pledges of non-intervention were stopping from the lips of its framer. It was a convention in which the attitude of Great Britain and France was rather menacing and offensive than conciliatory and firm. It protracted the civil war, wasted the blood and treasure of the people, and its effects are still exercising all the best resources of Spain. If a constitutional government was so much to the liking of Lord Palmerston, why did he confine his efforts to its establishment in Spain? Unguarded as his precedent, might not the example be equally followed by other foreign governments claiming a right to support principles of their fancy, such as Russia in India, America in Canada, France in Ireland? Lord Palmerston was asked in the House of Commons, what would be the course pursued, as regarded England, if other powers adopted a similar line on the Carlist side? The noble lord replied, that two great powers might act as auxiliaries on different sides, and not be at war with each other, but were not the belligerents, and therefore had not the belligerents' right of seizure should any other power choose to send supplies to Don Carlos. On this assurance, and given thus publicly, and recorded in the Journal of a British statesman, several merchants from Holland, Sardinia, and England, sent arms and ammunition to the coast, when, to their surprise, they found that British cruisers had orders to seize them; but, still more to the shame of the honour of Englishmen, let it be known that a defiance of these outward professions of neutrality this British statesman had issued the following order, viz.:—

"Information has been received by his Majesty's Government that a Sardinian squadron of four or five frigates are about to put to sea; and as it is possible that some of the ships of that squadron may appear on the coast of Spain with a view of giving countenance and protection to the projects of Don Carlos, I am to convey to you the directions of the Board of Admiralty, that you do keep a watchful eye on the proceedings of these ships, and to use your utmost endeavours to counteract any effect their presence may produce, as well as to prevent any succours reaching the Carlist forces through their means; you will, however, avoid the risk of any hostile proceedings, unless they should persist, after due warning, in landing arms or munitions of war, or in rendering active assistance or co-operations to any Carlist force with which they may be in the province bordering on the coast."

It will naturally be supposed that Lord Palmerston, after the issuing of this order, would have made the regular and requisite notifications of these instructions to the other neutral states. Such, however, is public speech was for the northern powers, his private order to the British navy. Comment is needless. Lord Palmerston, moreover, said in the House of Commons that the British naval force would remain neutral and take no part whatever in any internal diversion between the Constitutionalists of 1812 and their opponents.

Now, I happened to be in Barcelona two days after one of the most horrid, cruel, cold-blooded tragedies that ever disgraced a civilised country; perpetrated, too, with the connivance and assistance of the principal authorities. This was the massacre of 120 Carlist prisoners. The authors of these murders, though well known, were not molested; but a day or two after, when the Constitution of 1813 was proclaimed, a dozen of the principal inhabitants were sent as pri

sioners on board the British man of war, where they were kept, making, for the first time since Britannia ruled the waves, prisons of its wooden walls and gaolers of its officers.

Disgraceful as this may appear, it is not equal to what followed; for I find from the notice of the instructions issued by the noble lord to the Admiralty, that an officer who was in command of a British man-of-war opened a most cruel fire of grape and rascal-shot on the passing army of Gomez, a defenceless set of men, who had not the means of returning so unheard-of and un-English an attack.

The next charge I bring against Lord Palmerston (for I accuse no one else of degrading the British flag) was the part taken by the British naval forces at the siege of Bilboa, where I was myself a witness to a British man-of-war playing the part of belligerent in secret only, her outward appearance of neutrality being stedfastly and strictly preserved. Had she been considered as an enemy, she would have been seized, and, perhaps destroyed. To assume character, quarter, and appearance to which she was not entitled, is a most disgraceful act of hostility occurred in the burning scene at the decisive attack on the bridge of Luchana, yet even there escaped recognition, enveloped, as they were, in storm and darkness, whilst surpassing the all-confiding Carlists. This fact was denied by Lord Mahon in the House of Lords. I was not then in England to answer him. I now defy him or any one else to disprove what I have stated.

I now come to an indignity, or rather a savage barbarity, displayed towards the person of Don Carlos. The following document cannot, I should hope, be expressive of British feelings, but rather those of individual hostility:—

"Viscount Palmerston having signified to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his Majesty's pleasure, that, in the event of Don Carlos applying for protection on board any of his Majesty's ships or vessels, such protection be positively refused to Don Carlos, I am commanded by their lordships to signify these directions to you to guide yourself accordingly. Yours, C. Wood."

Under what circumstances would Don Carlos have asked to be received on board a British vessel? Most likely not under the pressure of personal danger; therefore, there could be no refuge under instrument to cover not the less death, but to aggravate it. Besides, under Lord Palmerston, that would have

SPANISH VILLAGERS RETREATING.

DON CARLOS.—AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The detention of Don Carlos as a prisoner in France was the subject of a very interesting debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night; and which, in the words of the *Times*, has "tended to throw a little light, a few sparks, into the dark chaotic mass of Spanish politics."

Don Carlos, it appears, is at this moment detained in the Hôtel Panette, at Bourges, an ancient city in the department of Cher. Here, as stated by Mr. B. Cochrane in the debate of Tuesday night, Don Carlos is but meanly lodged. "He," Mr. Cochrane, "was at Bourges in the course of last year, and had the opportunity of observing the treatment of that prince. Whatever might have been his conduct, he was a prince of the blood of Spain, and when he entered France one of the articles was that he should be always treated as an Infante. But what was the case? His expenses were limited to 15,000f. per annum—less than £700—irrespective of the rent of a house. He was lodged in most miserable rooms, having only three for himself; he might go out to a distance of four leagues, but four gendarmes and police always attended him. He had now been nearly four years shut up in that place, and had not been allowed to enter a house in the town. His restrictions had become greater than they were at first, for when he (Mr. Cochrane) was there last year he was obliged to have permission from the authorities of the town before he was admitted to see him." On the other hand, Sir Robert Peel stated that he (Sir R. Peel) "was positively assured that Don Carlos had enjoyed, and continued to enjoy, every privilege consistent with safety. So far from being imprisoned, he was permitted to go for leagues from Bourges; he was permitted to visit at every house in Bourges; he had even had the palace of the Archbishop offered him as an abode, and had he accepted that offer, he (Sir R. Peel) had reason to believe that he would have been even still less subject to restraints. These were the positive assurances which had been given him."

Don Carlos is in his 56th year. He is the second son of King Charles IV., and brother of Ferdinand VII., who died in 1833; he once had a fair prospect of succeeding to the throne of Spain. The king, his brother, had four wives, the last of whom, Marie-Christina, bore him two children, and these were daughters. By the provisions of the Salique law, adopted in 1713, by Philippe V., the royal succession was secured to Don Carlos; when the old king was persuaded by the intrigues of the court, to abolish the Salique law, and to name the queen Regent, after his death, of the kingdom of Spain, during the minority of Isabella II. By this *coup d'état*, the prospects of Don Carlos were cut off; for he had every prospect of wearing the crown, when his niece, a child three years old, ascended the throne which he had so ardently coveted.

DON CARLOS.

We have not space to follow the fortunes of Don Carlos in his attempts to establish his claims to the throne of Spain; more especially as the substance of his career will be found in the parliamentary debate already referred to.

Our other illustration represents an afflicting scene, now too frequent in Spain, viz., the flight of an entire village before a dominant leader; and a more sickening scene of the calamities of civil war can scarcely be depicted.

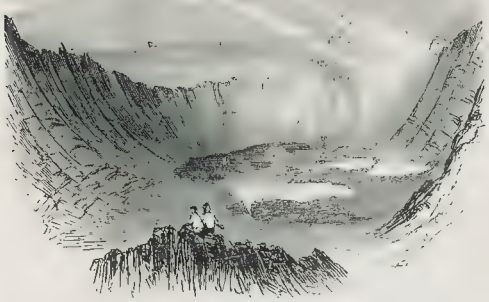
THE MAID OF DAMASCUS.

Aspettare e non venire, &c.—Italian Proverb.

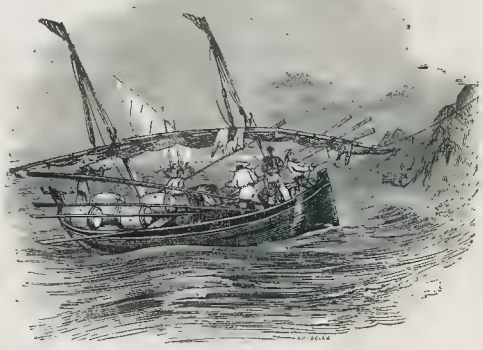
To wait for those we love—
To wait and wait in vain—
To tread the appointed grove
And tread it o'er again;
Weeping—trembling fearing—sighing—
Living on a hope self-dying—
Oh! there's no tardy, future bliss
That can atone for this—for this!
Methought I heard his step—no—no!
And yet 'twas something soft and sweet,
Which made mine ears mistake it so
For the first echoes of his feet!
They are the music that can bring
My heart-lute all its song again—
They have the magic pow'r to string
Its saddest fret to gayest strain!
But no! he comes not, and I'm left
Alone—forgot—perhaps bereft! W.

THE MAID OF DAMASCUS.

THE AZORES.



CALDEIRA, OR CRATER, IN CORVO.



PICO WINE-BOAT.

RECENT SURVEY OF THE AZORES.

On Thursday next, her Majesty's steam-vessel, the Styx, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Woolwich, to complete her survey of the Western Islands; and thus perfect a series of results of great interest to the scientific world, and of high importance to her Majesty's navy, and the mercantile marine. The present is, therefore, a fit opportunity for glancing at some of the principal scenes visited by the Styx, from her first commission.

The Azores, as the majority of our readers may recollect, lie in the North Atlantic, about 800 miles from the western coast of Portugal. They consist of nine islands, in three distinct groups. The north-western group contains the small islands of Corvo and Flores, distant about 114 miles from the central group, which includes Terceira, St. George, Pico, Fayal, and Graciosa. The third group, 69 miles to the south-east of the second, is composed of the two islands of St. Michael and Mary, and the Formigas Rocks.

The expedition originated with Mr. Hunt, the British Consul for the Azores, who, in the letter communicating to his Government the destruction of Praya, in Terceira, by earthquake, in June, 1841, suggested that as several islands had been thrown up in these seas by former earthquakes, it was not improbable that such might have been one of the results of the catastrophe at Praya; and he, accordingly, pointed out a situation, 15 miles eastward of Terceira, as the most likely place for finding shoal water. The Styx, a second-class steamer, under the command of Captain Vidal, was, accordingly, dispatched to ascertain the existence or non-existence of such a formation, by accurate survey. She sailed from Portsmouth in November, 1841; and, after a passage of thirty days, in which she suffered much from bad weather, arrived at St. Michael's; whence, having remained a few days to refit, she started for Terceira, to sound in the direction pointed out by the Consul; but, after a most diligent search, no shoal water was found to exist there. The town of Praya was visited, and a survey made of the bay and adjacent country. The Styx next anchored on what was formerly the summit of Sabrina island, but where is now water fifteen fathoms deep. Sabrina will be recollected to have been thrown up from the ocean in 1811, and to have disappeared in the same year. The Styx now returned to England; and, after a refit, proceeded again to the Western Islands in 1842, to make an accurate survey of all the islands. Fayal was first surveyed, from its having been selected by the West India Mail Company, as a coal depôt for their steamers crossing the Atlantic. Flores and Corvo were next visited, and thus concluded the work of the first summer. Madeira was visited previously to the Styx returning to England; and meridian distances were measured between all the islands, by means of eleven chronometers, and the longitude of each place correctly determined. In the same month the Styx returned to Woolwich, a matter of necessity every winter, as there is no secure anchorage or harbour to shelter the vessel from the very severe gales with which the Azores are visited in winter. In March last, the Styx again left England for Madeira, and surveyed that place and the neighbouring island of Porto Santo, and the Dezertas —three barren rocks, situated about 30 miles south-east of Madeira; and here was made an interesting discovery of a submarine connexion between Point Lorenzo, the eastern extremity of Madeira, and the Dezertas. The Styx left Madeira in the middle of June, and soon arrived at the Azores, where operations were re-commenced: Graciosa was surveyed; as were also St. Michael's and St. Mary's, and the Formigas; there was likewise determined the position of a shoal, which was long disputed, and the existence of which was frequently denied: it has been named Dolabarat's Shoal, breakers having been first seen by that person in a voyage from Martinique in 1783. Pico was next partly surveyed by the Styx; and she left Madeira again in November; having remained there two months, and completed her survey of the island, she returned to Woolwich early in January last: she will start again on the 7th instant, and complete the survey by the examination of St. Michael's, Terceira, and part of Pico.

The most attractive geological results of the survey are those in connexion with the volcanic origin of the islands. One of these is the subject of our first illustration—*A Caldeira in Corvo*, one of the smallest of the Western Islands, rising abruptly 2200 feet from the sea. This *caldeira* (Portuguese, large kettle) lies on the north side, and is a vast basin, or seat of an ancient crater, probably of the volcano to which the island is indebted for its existence: it is 1000 feet deep, and nearly three miles in circumference. The cliffs on the north side rise to the very edge of this crater, and every winter brings down by its devastating storms large portions of the rock, which will, in a few years, lay one of the sides of the crater entirely bare. Its interior is now chiefly used for pasture, and is, in many places, cultivated with maize, potatoes, &c. The northern portion of the bottom of the valley is filled with water, upon which are several small islands, declared by the inhabitants to be so disposed as to form a model of the Azores. One portion of this lake being on a higher level than the other, the stream running from it turns a little mill, which grinds the produce of the valley. Many heads of cattle may be seen grazing here unattended, and frequently remain so for many weeks; since the inhabitants, during the winter months of fogs and bad weather, dare not visit the crater, and accordingly, many of the cattle are blown off, and destroyed. The inhabitants, scarcely numbering 300 souls, live in a closely-packed village by the sea, on the south, this being the least exposed spot on the island, and where only they can pass the winter.

Our next illustration is a *Wine-boat*, such as is used for conveying the wine to Fayal from Pico, where are produced the finest wines, which, though inferior to Madeira, from their low price, find a good market, both in Europe and America. The vines grow among the *débris* of volcanic matter, which, from its inclination, receives the full force of the sun's rays. Fayal produces no wine, and is only the port where wine is received from the opposite island for treatment and foreign shipment. The boats are picturesque, and have two large lateen sails. The work of taking in wine, as everything else with the Portuguese, is attended with great noise and clamour, and the distance from Pico to Fayal is done in half-an-hour or forty minutes. They are fine boats, and the boatmen exhibit great skill in the management of them; piloting them along the rocky coasts, and often taking in their cargo from off the rocks, under a heavily rolling sea.

THE VALLEY OF WATERFALLS, IN FLORES.

The Valley of Waterfalls, represented in the next engraving, is situated on the eastern side of the island of Flores, and offers from the ocean some of the most beautiful scenery to be met with in this, the most picturesque island of the Azores. The whole island, which is rugged and broken in all parts, here presents a vast amphitheatre, closed, however, on the sea side by the lower cliffs, and in the centre admitting the passage of the waters collected from the many cascades that pour into the valley. The tops of the mountains in this island are rarely free from clouds; whilst innumerable rills unite, and fall in cascades down the perpendicular sides of the valley, which is likewise generally filled with clouds—forming altogether a scene of striking sublimity.

CHURCH OF SANTA CRUZ, IN FLORES.

The Church of Santa Cruz, in Flores (our next engraving), presents a good specimen of the churches to be met with all over the Azores. No hamlet, however small, is without one of these fanes; and they are frequently seen on the mountain side with scarcely a single habitation near. Little or no variety can be detected in their style of architecture, the only difference being in their size, which varies considerably; they are generally kept in bad repair, their revenues being small and the peasantry poor. During the late civil war, religion in these islands received a check; and convents, which were before common, are now nearly unknown. The architecture of the churches is simple, and they are substantially built of lava, the only material to be found here.

We hope ere long to resume these very interesting sketches.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 3rd.—Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 4th.—Saladin died, 1193.
TUESDAY, 5th.—Dr. Arne died, 1778.
WEDNESDAY, 6th.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.
THURSDAY, 7th.—Perpetua.
FRIDAY, 8th.—William III. died, 1701.
SATURDAY, 9th.—Sun sets 5h. 49m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 9.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m
1 41	2 1	2 29	2 49	3 54	3 16	4 35	4 58	5 13	5 32	6 4	6 15

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E. S.*" *Bedford.*—*The National Debt has decreased since the Conservative Administration was formed, in* 1841.
"*J. N.*," *Manchester.*—*Yes.*
"*A Cabinet Maker,*" *Stanford.*—*We think the Commissioners were wrong in their decision.*
"*D. M.*," *Liverpool, should write to the Secretary, East India House.*
"*Penny Postage.*"—*We are glad to see that a subscription is being raised for presenting Mr. Rowland Hill with a testimonial of his exertions for the reduction of postage.*
"*Rotlun.*"—*An engraving of the Liverpool Steeple Chase will appear next week.*
"*J. C. B.*"—*The offspring would, in reality, belong to both countries.*
"*A. G.*," *Chester-le-Street.*—*See our announcement this week.*
"*T. W.*," *Clerkenwell.*—*We consider roads to be already enormously taxed, and that any further impost should be strenuously opposed.*
"*An Old Subscriber*" *is correct in his surmise.*
"*The Doctor,*" *Birmingham.*—*5s. 0d. per quarter.*
"*C. B.*"—*The author of "England and France" is Mr. H. Cockton.*
"*Hinton.*"—*Woolwich, should apply at a lodge in his neighbourhood.*
"*B. C. L.*"—*The statement is a matter of history, but of so old a date as scarcely to bear upon the present condition of Ireland.*
"*X.*"—*See a pamphlet on the Canada Funds, published by Limbird,* 143, *Strand.*
"*A. B. Z.*"—*The rate of interest varies with the sum. The average is* 20 *per cent.*
"*B. L.*" *should write to the Secretary of the Norwich Union Reversionary Society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.*
"*A Sailor of the New School.*"—*We have made arrangements for illustrating the celebration.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wishes to ascertain the address of Mr. W. Buckwell, proprietor of the "Eccalcobion."*
"*X. Y. Z.*" *should consult the advertisements during the vacations.*
"*Some Friends at Highbury.*"—*The nineteenth century commenced with January,* 1801.
"*G. V. W.*," *Stamford.*—*We have already engaged.*
"*T. S.*"—*It depends upon circumstances.*
"*H. F. G.*," *Athlone.*—*The charge is correct.*
"*W. R.*," *Liverpool.*—*Sergeants-at-law only wear their red gowns on particular days, and not in court, generally.*
"*R. H. G.*," *Chipstead.*—*We have not heard of the payment of any prize-money to the seamen engaged in the Chinese War.*
"*Pax,*" *Kent.*—*We think that, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause in which soldiers are engaged, they are entitled to the thanks of the country for distinguished services.*
"*Senex,*" *Norwich, is thanked for the hint.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *is liable to be taxed for armorial bearings, although they are not granted from Heralds' College.*
"*A Subscriber from the Commencement*" *is thanked for the sketch of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute, which shall be engraved in earnest. The architectural details will further oblige.*
"*Enquiry,*" *Ely.*—*Yes.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Porchester, is thanked for his sketch.*
"*A Reader,*" *Stockport.*—*Mr. William Harrison.*
"*A Grocer's Shopman*" *is justly entitled to the thanks of his trade.*
"*W. N.,*" *Norfolk.*—*We agree with our correspondent that the second class carriages in the various railways are prejudicial to the health of travellers.*
"*J. D.,*" *Stoke Newington.*—*Whether the lasting orator is*
"*Z.,*" *London.*—*We do not remember any by law to prevent the first four drunk in a main street in the city being used as a bed-room.*
"*S. J. F.*"—*A portrait and memoir of the Sovereign will appear shortly in our journal.*
"*M. M. B.*" *should apply to Mr. Thomas, newsagent, Finch-lane, Cornhill.*—*We are not aware of any such publication stamped.*
"*A Young Beginner,*" *St. Agnes, Cornwall.*—*Hafting at draughts is going out of practice.*
"*Ted.*"—*Mr. Sheil was a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and afterwards held the situation of Vice-President of the Board of Trade under the late Government. He holds no office under the present Administration.*
"*G. F. S.*"—*The qualifications required for an numerous and versatile as are seldom met with in the same person, and cannot be enumerated here. The salary is generally* £*200 per week.*
INELIGIBLE. *Labour and Sleep, by J. C., The Tenor, by Rosalie, The Tenant Farmer's Lamentation, He sang both hid & Late aside, by J. H. B. B.; Colonel he each Wore, by M. R., Sweet Mabel, by J. S. C., Real Distress, by C. D. G., On the Opening of a Cemetery, by M. M.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1844.

Can the living be legitimately punished for the faults or crimes of the dead? The question seems a startling one, and the first impulse of every one would be to answer it in the negative. Yet many of the old enactments of the Statute Book were founded on the principle that it was just to punish crimes both in the person of the criminal, and, where he was beyond the reach of the law—in the abode where all evils "cease from troubling"—in the persons of those connected with him. The principle is one of a barbarous age, and of an era of savage manners, proved in some degree by the fact that it now is in full force in China and Japan, where the whole family of a culprit is involved in his punishment, even to extermination. It is not quite unknown, however, to countries that call themselves civilised, and no later than on Tuesday evening last was defended in fact by Sir R Peel, the Prime Minister of England All our readers must be aware of the views we took of that most miserable and deplorable event, the duel at Camdentown, in which Colonel Fawcett was shot. It was an event, the impression of which will not soon die away. But attention has been again turned to it by a question asked in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, as to whether the Government intends to introduce any measure for the repression of the practice of dueling. The answer of Sir Robert Peel was in the negative; he thinks that the law, if enforced, is sufficient to prevent the practice, if it can be prevented by law at all. But he also claims for the Government the credit of having done all in its power to discourage the practice. When the widow of the unfortunate officer applied to the War-office for the usual pension, she was refused it, on the ground that her husband had fallen in a duel. We know nothing of the circumstances of the lady; but supposing that the refusal of the pension entails the usual consequence of such deprivation —distress—here is the punishment for an offence plainly inflicted on the most innocent and most to be pitied of all the parties affected by the mournful event. The slayer of the husband is superseded as an officer in the army; but as a civilian he has gone scathless of consequence from the law. The two seconds, more guilty in our eyes than even the principals, are yet, we believe, in the rank, and receiving the pay of English officers. Colonel Fawcett is in his grave, but his widow is punished for his fault, and the consequence of crime is visited on one not only guiltless of offence, but the most severe sufferer of all, without this additional affliction—it may be—poverty and destitution. It is right to discourage duelling; but this does not seem calculated to affect it. Society at present brands the refusal to accept a challenge with cowardice and disgrace; it leaves the challenged no alternative but the violation of the laws of God and man—or wordly shame and obloquy. However, nature is weak, and honour in the eyes of our fellow men is dear to its weakness. Few there are who have strength enough to obey that code which is the most binding on a Christian. This is common to all; but in the army it operates with tenfold force. At this moment an account of a court martial is before the public, in which one of the charges against an officer is that "he did not take notice" of some offensive language used towards him. Thus the military code accuses a man if he refrains from fighting, and punishes him when he does! Colonel Fawcett, according to the received notions of society, had no alternative but to go out, as it is called, or to lose caste as "an officer and a gentleman." He fell, and his widow is the only one who is severely punished! We cannot conceive this to be just. A life passed in the service of the country justly entitles a man to certain rights, which extend to his survivors, and are looked on as certain, provided death overtakes him while he is still in that service, or liable to be called into it. The pension is gained by past service, and cannot, we think, be withheld in consequence of the manner of the death. There is no understanding to that effect, that we are aware of, in the compact between the soldier and his country. Death in a duel invalidates a policy of insurance; but then the condition is stipulated between the parties to the contract. If death, when it involves a crime, is to forfeit a pension to the widow of a soldier, it must, on the same principle, be enforced against the widows of those officers who may commit suicide. The Government can hardly be prepared to carry it out to this extent; yet suicide is, by both human and divine law, a distinct, defined, and, indeed, deadly crime—as being almost the only one that precludes the possibility of repentance. The intention of the Government is good, perhaps; but the principles of the case have not been sufficiently weighed. It will surely reconsider its somewhat harsh determination.

Although we have strongly expressed our opinion that it is high time for the legislators of England to do their duty towards the peculiar interests of their own country—and, above all, to attend to the sad plight and miserable condition of the poor—and although we have declared an earnest desire that no particular part of the empire should monopolize the attention of Parliament in a spirit of exclusion, as Ireland has monopolized it through many a session of tedious debate—yet we do not think that a public journalist would discharge his duty to the public if he did not make some remark upon the long-drawn discussion which closed the parliamentary proceedings of the last week—and parried a direct and strongly-urged attack upon the Government, with a majority of ninety-nine votes in favour of the Minister and against Repeal. We still believe that too much public time was wasted literally thrown away—upon that discussion; but we do not, therefore, underrate the importance of the principles it caused to be enunciated, the arguments it propounded, or the declarations it called forth. It was a great party struggle, before which the true usefulness of discussion could not fail to make itself apparent—and from a mass of fallacy and verbiage to elicit much wholesome and valuable truth. Ministers should remember that the truest and best statesmanship is that which legislates more than it debates, and show the country the superiority of action over words. The eccentric lucubration of Mr. Disraeli, we may remark, contained much practical truth and some sound common sense, and the mixture of force and fable, of fact and fallacy, which pervaded the brilliant oration of Mr. Macaulay, fell glitteringly upon the ear. Sheil was energetic and powerful beyond question; and Stanley caustic and severe; and other men said things that were eloquent and impressive, too—yet, upon the division, and as we think through the discussion, the triumph of the Government could hardly be disputed. But we only speak of triumph as far as the debate was concerned—no further. The usefulness which it elicited in the shape of truth, could be no triumph to any Government in England, Peel or Russel—Tory or Whig. The truth which it demonstrated was the misgovernment of Ireland, insisted upon by O'Connell and the Irish people, and disputed and denied with equal obstinacy by all English Administrations alike. We have opposed Repeal heartily—but we know that the separation of the two countries is fortunately a question as hopeless as it is bad nevertheless we admit freely, though sorrowfully, the fatal misgovernment of Ireland, and we insist that the time has come upon us when she must be governed well. Now, it is because we believe this conviction has taken root and will be strengthened among our English countrymen by the facts that have come out upon the debate, that we so extract usefulness from what we should otherwise consider a mere profligate expenditure of the public time. Perhaps, too, we should deem it valuable, because it has certainly demonstrated the impossibility of Repeal. But it has, with equal certainty, demonstrated also the misgovernment of Ireland and the duty of Ministers to set their Cabinet in order in this regard. Justice must be done to the Irish people. Some plan must be hit upon to reconcile religious prejudices; to create more friendly relations between landlord and tenant; and to remove the bitter load of the bad Poor Law from the bruised hearts and wounded spirits of the poor. We want to see no English interests sacrificed—but here are there tangible propositions which a Minister might propound to Parliament, and which are better worth deep, serious, and absorbing consideration, than all the party conflicts that were ever waged upon the floor of the House; better ten thousand times than lingering debates of attack and defence, involving the existence of a Ministry rather than the welfare of a nation. We may scout the bugbear of Repeal of the Union, but, for Heaven's sake, let us see the grievances of Ireland redressed.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the greater part of the household, attended divine service in the private chapel within the Castle. The Archdeacon Wilberforce and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk in the royal pleasure grounds. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice when were taken out for a carriage airing on Saturday morning, and the Princess Royal rode on her pony. Sir R. Peel arrived shortly after two, and, after an audience of her Majesty, returned to town.

MONDAY.—The Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Princess Royal were taken an airing. The Queen and Prince Albert remained in the afternoon. Archdeacon Wilberforce left his departure from the Castle in the forenoon. Mr H. Lowreck had the honour of submitting to the inspection of her Majesty an Irish Royal Highness Prince Albert has model of a plough on a new principle. The plough is an ingenious contrivance to avoid turning, and has a coulter both ways.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort again proceeded in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert have left the Castle, and were the royal family taken out for their accustomed airing. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the forenoon, attended by Colonel Wylde. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle at one o'clock, and, after having had an audience of her Majesty, returned to town.

THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for some time in the pleasure grounds this morning. The Prince afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Col. Wylde. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and Lord C. Wellesley had some excellent sport, rabbit-shooting in the preserves in the Great Park this afternoon.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Thos. M. Montgomerie, Esq., with the Hon. Georgiana Louisa Foley, daughter of the late Lord Foley, was solemnised on Tuesday, the 27th ult., at St. George's, Hanover square. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich; after which the happy couple left town for Mr. Montgomerie's seat, in Norfolk. Lord Foley gave a *déjeuner à la fourchette*, at his mansion, in Hanover square, to a number of relations of the families, amongst whom were the Princess Sapieha, by the side of Lord and Lady Melbourne, the Marchioness of Westmeath, Lord and Lady Marcus Hill, Lord, Lady, and Miss Gage, Lord, Lady, and Miss Ingestre, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Beauclerk, Sir Charles and Lady Cockerell, Lord and Lady Fitzgerald, Sir Edward Baker, the Rev. George Montgomerie, Mr. Frederick Montgomerie, Mr. Bonner, &c., &c.

DEATH OF BARON WALLACE.—Lord Wallace died on the 23d instant, at his seat, Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, in the 75th year of his age. The late Baron married the widow of Sir Thomas Saville, and daughter of the second Earl of Hopetoun, by whom he has left no issue. Lord Wallace was Master of the Mint, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade under the Wellington Administration, and was raised to the Peerage in the year 1835, by the title of Baron Wallace of Knaresdale. Before his elevation to the Upper House his Lordship sat for Penryn and Weymouth. His lordship dying without issue the title becomes extinct.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Capt. J. Macdonald, Aide-de-camp, has returned to Corfu from a tour in the Neapolitan and Papal States. His Royal Highness, during the present, three weeks at Naples. The Prince's establishment at St. James's Palace is kept up on a reduced scale, and his Royal Highness is expected on a visit to his illustrious relatives in this country late in the season.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—The Duke of Wellington arrived on Tuesday evening from Apsley House, a portion of his grace's domestic establishment having come from the metropolis on Saturday with the plate. The noble and gallant duke, as Lord Lieutenant of Hants, gave a splendid entertainment on Wednesday to Mr. Lowndes Bingham and Mr. Justice Cresswell, the judges on the western circuit. The High Sheriff (Mr. Alan Hamilton Wedderburn), the Speaker of the House of Commons, and a circle of about 30 of the magistracy of the county were invited to meet the judges by the noble host. The Duke of Wellington returned to town on Thursday evening.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A NEW CHURCH.—Has been erected at Parr, near St. Helen's, which was consecrated on Tuesday last by the Lord Bishop of Chester.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has appointed Frederick Bolingbroke Rishana, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, one of the Masters of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, in the Hon. Mastership of the Wrexham Grammar School.

OXFORD, Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the Graduates in Divinity, houlen in the Convocation House this morning, the nomination of the Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., warden of Wadham College, to be an Examiner of the Theological Schools, under the late statute, was unanimously approved. An examination for a Lusby scholarship will be held on Tuesday the 22nd of March, and following days. Candidates, members of the university, must not have exceeded their eighth term, are to call on the Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall, on Thursday, the 21st of March. The examiners are the Rev. Wm. Powell, the Rev. H. Walker, and the Rev. E. Hill appointed by the trustees of the Mathematical Scholarships will be held on examination in the schools on Tuesday, the 19th of March, for the purpose of electing one scholar to the present year. Candidates are to call on Professor Powell, in New College-lane, on Thursday, the 14th of March between the hours of one and two, with certificates of their standing, and of the consent of the head or vicegerent of their college. The Rev. Dr. Bandinel in the chair. The secretary read the report, which commenced with a statement of receipts and expenditure for the past year. The number of students for the year and term as follows:—In the faculty of medicine, 84; of arts, 1,128; of law, 28; being 10 less than during the session 1842-3. In the junior school there were 400 boys, being 20 more than during the same term in 1843-4. Some changes have been made in the professorships during the year, in consequence of the retirement of Professor Potter and the death of Professor Kidd. The credit of the college had been well maintained at the university, a sole three-firths of the exhibitions, scholarships, &c., having been gained by members of University College. A donation of 2,000 had been received through Lord Brougham. The Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope submitted three resolutions, the object being the appointment of a person to read prayers and the scriptures daily in the college, no compulsory attendance being required. The third resolution affirmed that the college had failed to secure the object for which it was established, and that it was desirable to make it a family as well as a day-school. Mr. Hutton and Mr. Warburton, M.P., opposed the resolution, which, for want of a seconder, fell to the ground. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to fill the various offices for the ensuing year:—President, Lord Brougham; vice-president, the Earl of Auckland; treasurer, John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., council, M. Chazer, Esq., W. D. Christie, Esq., Earl Fortescue, James Heywood, Esq., S. J. Loyd, Esq., James Thornely, Esq., M.P.; auditors, Thomas Farrer Hankey, Esq.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 23.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Coningham Thomas Hall, M.A., of St. Peter's College, to the rectory of Washford Pyne. The Rev. Nathaniel Bowen Dennis, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of East Ruttonghon, Sussex. The Rev. Edward Francis Hodgson, M.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Holme-cum-Beckering, Lincolnshire. The Rev. James Allen, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, Quarrhill, Leeds. The Rev. Thomas George Penny, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Chernal, Wilts. The Rev. Thomas Westmore and, M.A., of Sidney College, to the vicarage of Sandal Magna, near Wakefield.

The venerable and much-respected Master of St. Catherine's Hall met with an accident on Monday last, which, though fortunately not of so serious a nature as at first thought, will, it is feared, be some time before the Venerable gentleman recovers from its effects. We understand that Dr. Proctor, accompanied by the Master of Jesus College, had been making a morning call at the Rev. Alexander Cotton's, at Girton, and on their return Dr. Proctor, it appears, took a leap, in playing at the game of Aunt Sally, at Girton's cottage having been immediately procured, Dr. Proctor was conveyed to his lodge, the muscles and cords of the knee found that the venerable master, College sorrery bruised and shaken, has no bones injured.

DIOCESAN OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.—A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Exeter was held on Tuesday, at the College Hall, to consider the propriety of addressing grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and petitions to the Legislature were adopted, deprecating the union of the two sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. There was a large attendance of the clergy, amongst whom were the very Rev. T. H. Lewis, Dean of Exeter; the Venerable J. Moore Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter, the Rev. W. E. Peel, rector of Ashreigney; the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, rector of Lympstone; the Rev. J. T. Toye, rector of St. Stephen's; the Rev. Harris and Tucker, rector of St. Martin's; the Rev. K. C. Harrington, rector of St. Alban's; the Rev. J. M. Douglas, rector of St. John's; the Rev. —— Mealy, vicar of St. Thomas's; the Rev. P. Carlyon, rector of St. James's, &c. An address to the Archbishop of Canterbury and petitions to the Legislature were adopted, deprecating the union of the two sees.

OXFORD, FEB. 28.—The following gentlemen, it is understood, have been nominated this day by their respective colleges, as proctors for the year, to fill the office of proctors for the ensuing year:—Senior Proctor: Rev. Henry Peter Guillemard, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. Junior Proctor: Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College.

IRELAND.

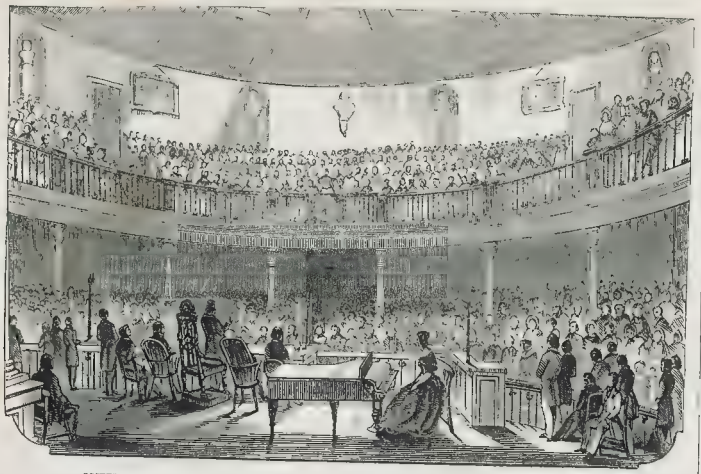
CHANGE IN THE IRISH MAILS.—The *Hereinafter Advertiser* states that the Post-office authorities are about adopting new regulations in reference to the communication between England and Ireland. The Holyhead mail-packet, which leaves Kingstown at half-past six, A.M., is to be discontinued. Indeed, it had become almost wholly useless, as the London correspondence was sent on to Liverpool. There are still to be two mails daily from Kingstown to Liverpool:—one at six o'clock, A.M., the other at half-past six, P.M. The night mail as half past nine is to be discontinued. The early mail from Kingstown, at six o'clock, is to take the Irish provincial mails for England, which are to arrive in the Dublin Post-office at four, A.M., to afford time for the sorting and dispatch.

The inland mails are to leave the Postoffice at eight, P.M., an hour earlier than at present. It is rumoured in Dublin that the Duke of Richmond is to succeed Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the association was held at Conciliation Hall on Monday, John O Connell, Esq., M.P. in the chair. The chairman gave a graphic description of his father's reception in the House of Commons, and at the Anti-Union Law League meeting in Covent-garden Theatre, which he said was unbalanced at a meeting meeting of eighteen months ago. He read a letter from Mr. O'Connell, in which he stated the number of days he had attended the Irish Parliament during the last session, and in consequence of the week, among which was the following letter from Mr. O'Connell :—

"London, Feb. 24, 1844.

"My dear Ray,—I am not a little proud at being able to congratulate the association on one circumstance of its small magnitude. I mean the generous sympathy exhibited by the Irish people for the sufferings, and for the sufferings of the Irish. I have constant manifestations of this kindly and generous spirit, but the meeting at Covent-garden, on Wednesday, produced a scene never exceeded, and I do believe never equalled in any country. This is a spirit to be cherished, as well as admired for its noble generosity. I am sure the association will reciprocate these most laudable and honourable feelings, and that the Irish nation will show that Irish gratitude will at least equal English generosity. We must cultivate these kindly sentiments at both sides. The weakness of affection, however fulsome that it is quite useless for the wise and good in great human affairs, as long the conduct and character of the people would endure. Ireland. Alas, years has passed since the Irish people have had an opportunity to testify to the selfish and base conduct. The misgovernment and the hopeless state of reform is defined by every letter we receive from Ireland. The appalling state of Ireland is not to be remedied by any ordinary means. The people of Ireland are not to be remedied by any ordinary means. The people of Ireland are not to be remedied by any ordinary means. The people of Ireland are



SOIREE AT THE LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, ON MONDAY LAST.—MR. DICKENS'S ADDRESS.

larly to the establishment of the girls' school, commending greatly the object of the committee. It was a new and striking chapter in the history of education, and one that would be the means of producing great good. It disposed him to say with the immortal Burns—

Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!

He then appealed to those within its walls to continue their support and to those without to become members; and, after recounting the benefits of such institutions, concluded by quoting from the works of a celebrated poet—

Howe'er they be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
True hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

Mr. Ryalls then sang one of his favourite songs, which was followed by Miss Christiana Weller's performances on the pianoforte, which elicited tremendous applause. The introduction of this lady to the company, and of Mr. Weller to the author of the "Pickwick Papers," caused considerable merriment.

The company were then addressed by Mr. John Smith, and after some excellent singing by Mr. J. Russell, Miss Whitnall, and Mr. H. Wilkin, the company adjourned to the class-rooms and other apartments in the upper story, where confectionery and fruit were served up. The sculpture and picture galleries were thrown open, and in the latter were six large cartoons of scenes from the works of Mr. Dickens, including one from his late excellent work, "The Christmas Carol." After partaking of refreshment, the company promenaded the suite of rooms for about three-quarters of an hour, and again took their seats in the lecture-hall.

Dr. Thorburne then addressed the audience; and Mr. W. B. Hodgson, the secretary, in an eloquent speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dickens, which was carried with enthusiasm; Mr. Hodgson stating that the committee, at their next annual meeting, would propose that the name of Mr. Dickens should be inscribed on their roll of honorary members, and that he should receive the silver medal which entitled him to all privileges. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dickens then returned thanks, and took leave by quoting himself, in the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one." A large number of the company then repaired to the picture gallery, where dancing was carried on, for a short time, with great spirit. The majority of the company, however, retired at half-past ten. Thus ended this most enthusiastic, varied, and brilliant meeting.

Our illustrations represent the distinguished chairman addressing the company in the theatre of the institution. The second engraving shows the Sculpture Gallery of the establishment, with a few of the drawing-class copying some of the fine specimens of antique art with which this apartment is enriched.

THE GREAT ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE MEETING, IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE MEETING, IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The annexed engraving illustrates the fifth metropolitan weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League, held in Covent-Garden Theatre, on Wednesday week; and rendered unusually attractive from the announcement of Mr. O'Connell's intended presence on the occasion. The meeting is allowed to have been the largest ever assembled within the walls of the theatre.

As soon as the doors were opened the rush was terrific: boxes, pit, gallery, orchestra, and stage were crammed to suffocation within five minutes after the doors were opened, while the crowd in the street did not seem in the least diminished.

Precisely at seven o'clock, the minutes of the last meeting at Manchester were read: and were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, M.P., seconded by Dr. Bowring, M.P., amid extreme silence. Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the League, then addressed the meeting.

Mr. O'Connell did not make his appearance until some time after the commencement of the proceedings of the evening.

Our artist has sketched the platform, or stage, at the moment of Mr. O'Connell's addressing the meeting. The appearance of the platform was extremely impressive; backed as it was by scenery, continued at the wings, the effect was extremely picturesque; the platform, or stage, was crowded; and that of the boxes, and of the whole house, heightened by the presence of elegantly-attired ladies, was splendid and dazzling.

The gathering of the assembly was fraught with interest. Although the house was densely crowded, nothing could exceed the orderly manner in which the multitude kept anxious watch for the arrival o Mr. O'Connell. Ever and anon, cheers, as each known member of Parliament arrived, were caught up by the wedged mass inside, and re-answering echoes rewarded the labourers in the cause.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—IX.

THE HON. SYDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

The name of Sydney Herbert sounds as if it would read better in the pages of fashionable novels, than at the foot of a grim Admiralty order for equipping for storm or battle a "Formidable" or a "Tonnderer." There are men born in such a position that they seem to inherit that which the greatest talents and most unceasing exertions can never reach, and Mr. Sydney Herbert is of the fortunate and privileged number. The office he holds, it is true, is not one of the most important in a political sense; but if he display but ordinary

THE HON. SYDNEY HERBERT.

abilities, and if the ascendancy of the Conservative party continue, it will be the stepping-stone to others. Not having the slightest want of office for its rewards, he stands precisely in the position that is most likely to obtain it: almost all the members of the Ministry are rich men. Mr. Herbert, however, is one of the most wealthy. He is stated—with what truth we know not, for we have not seen his genealogical tree—to be a descendant of the celebrated Strongbow, the conqueror of Ireland, who, no doubt, in the confusion of the struggle, took good care of himself as to the division of the spoil of the conquered race. His property descended, with various mutations, to his successors, so that it is not improbable that some of the land held by the young Secretary of the Admiralty may have once belonged to the old feudal marauder. He, in fact, derives a large income from the rents of one of the most improving parts of Dublin. He is half-brother of the Earl of Pembroke, and has succeeded in obtaining office early; his age does not exceed thirty-three, and himself and Mr. Gladstone are about the youngest members of the Government. In abilities, however, he cannot be ranked as the equal of Mr. Gladstone, who has distinguished himself in various ways—as a man of business, an able writer, and a still more able debater.

Mr. Herbert has confined himself to speaking on points connected with his office, in which his greatest efforts were only explaining and proposing the navy estimates. During the present debate on Ireland he has spoken on the general question. He made a much better impression in his speech on this subject than on the Estimates. There the necessity and the anxiety to be exact as to details impeded his fluency. On this occasion he exhibited very little of embarrassment or hesitation. His opinions, too, were liberal on many points, and his tone conciliating on all. He declared himself in favour of some endowment for the Catholic clergy, that would render it unnecessary for them to resort to political agitation as a mode of procuring the payment of their slender stipends.

Mr. Herbert is rather slenderly made; neat and genteel, rather than commanding: his voice is not of the strongest, and altogether, though we do not think he is fitted "the applause of listening senates to command," he may yet take a very creditable position in them, nevertheless. He represents the southern division of the county of Wilts, for which he has sat since 1832. He is a decided supporter of the present Corn Laws, and at a recent meeting of Agriculturists "came out" very strongly against the League.

ABATEMENT OF METROPOLITAN NUISANCES.—On Thursday last a meeting of the corn, hay, and straw dealers, salesmen, farmers, &c., was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of receiving the committee's report of their proceedings in respect to the hawking of hay and straw in the metropolis, which practice is found so injurious to the trade. The chair was taken by Mr. Chambers, who made some introductory observations. The Secretary then read resolutions agreed to at the previous meeting, from which it appeared that the cooperation of the authorities at Somerset House, and of the police commissioners, had been promised towards putting down the practice. The chairman further added that it was intended very shortly to submit a case to counsel on the subject; after which the matter will be brought before the magistrates in the usual manner. The following resolution was then read and unanimously agreed to:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that hawking hay through the metropolis is contrary to law, being in direct opposition to the act 50th George III., section 12, by which hawkers are required to take out licences," &c. Some other resolutions were then agreed to, connected with the intentions of the committee; after which, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who, having acknowledged the compliment, dissolved the meeting.

DREADFUL FIRE AT OXFORD.—TWO LIVES LOST.

Tuesday morning a lodger in the house of Aaron Jacobs, a Jew, living near the church, in St. Ebbe's-lane, in Oxford, discovered the premises to be on fire. An alarm was given, and some engines specially arrived. After the lapse of some time a supply of water was obtained, and by five o'clock the fire was got under, and prevented doing much damage beyond the house in which it originated. The Jew at first escaped with two of his children, but unfortunately

returned to the house, either with a view of rescuing a daughter, who refused to leave the house till she was dressed, or what is more generally conjectured (from the position in which he was found), to secure his money and some other portable valuables in a room, or rather closet, at the top of the house, where the remains of his body were found burnt almost to cinders, lying over the box containing his money. The daughter, a girl of 16, also perished in the flames. Aaron Jacobs was a Polish Jew, about 50 years of age, a Rabbi, and held in great respect by his brethren. His body was discovered among the ruins about nine o'clock in the morning; that of his daughter was not found till much later in the day. The houses in the neighbourhood are much crowded together, and it is wonderful that the fire did not extend much further. Jacobs, who was of the tribe of Levi, was a Rabbi; and when a Mr. Levi (also a Rabbi) was informed that the body had been found, he most earnestly entreated that it might not be touched until he had first touched it. This request was complied with, and Rabbi Levi, with some peculiar ceremonial, touched the charred and smoking remains of the deceased, and subsequently repeated over them a "prayer of forgiveness," which, we understand, is usually offered up over the Jewish dead. He appeared extremely desirous that all the mortal remains of the deceased should be collected, and this was carefully done. He claimed the custody of them, placed them in a chest, and had them removed to a room, in Mr. Price's house, where they now remain, awaiting the coroner's inquest. It appears that, as the deceased was a Rabbi, he must be interred in London. Great anxiety has been evinced by Rabbi Levi and the other Jews in Oxford, to have the interment take place according to the Jewish law, within twenty-four hours after the death; but, owing to the absence of the city coroner, this could not be done. Mr. Jacobs, who kept a sort of general warehouse, was reputed a wealthy man, and from the situation in which he was found (in a small closet in the top of the house), it is presumed that he had gone thither to secure his property, and was suffocated before he could make his escape. What adds force to that conjecture is the fact, that a heap of gold and silver coin, with other valuables, were discovered under the body when found. They were immediately taken possession of by Mr. Justice Taylor, and placed under seal. They will, of course, be handed over to the widow and family. Among the property consumed—indeed, nothing

FIRE AT OXFORD, ON TUESDAY LAST.

has been saved—was a Hebrew Bible, which the Jews held in particular veneration, as it had been consecrated by the High Priest. It had lately been left in Mr. Jacobs' custody, and its loss is deeply regretted by Rabbi Levi, and the other Jews in Oxford. Jacobs's son had only recently returned from Poland. The eldest daughter, Rebecca, was an extremely well-conducted girl, and is spoken of by her neighbours in terms of deep regret. Her father, who had resided in Oxford for several years, was aged 54. The melancholy catastrophe, as might be expected, has caused much painful excitement in that quiet city.

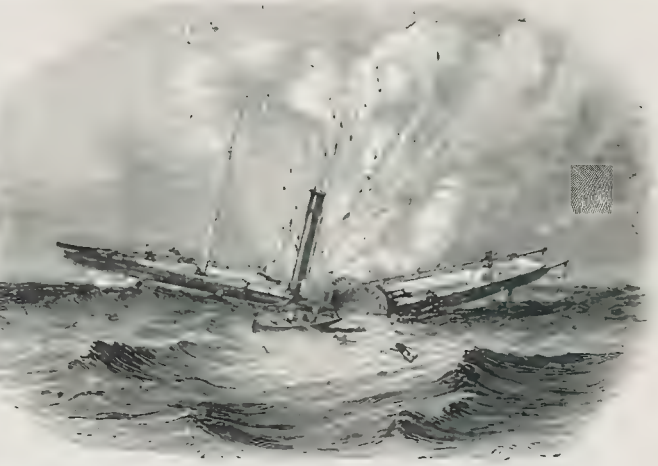
LOSS OF THE ELBERFELD—STEAM SHIP.

For the above sketch of the Elberfeld steam-ship, as she appeared on the afternoon of Thursday, the 22nd of February, we are indebted to one of the persons on board, at the moment of the catastrophe, Mr. William Bush, civil engineer, of Deptford.

Before we proceed to detail the wreck, we would call attention to the invention of a new mariner's compass, constructed upon principles which prevent the local attraction of the ship (the cause of many wrecks) having an undue influence upon it; a point deemed of such importance, that Mr. Palmer, the chairman of the Shipwreck Committee, expressed a strong hope that Government will offer a premium to scientific men, to induce them to give their attention to the subject.

Mr. Bush, it will be recollected, attempted, eighteen months since, to place a caissoon lighthouse upon the Goodwin Sands; but, being inefficiently supported, he was obliged to give up the enterprize, not, however, until he had expended upon the same the large sum of £10,000 out of his own private resources. Yet, to his attempt to erect the caissoon, may be attributed the production of this novel compass, which in all probability will be the means of saving the lives of thousands. Mr. Bush accidentally took down into the chamber of the iron caisson, a marine compass; and to his surprise found no variation in it from the true north, although when he again brought it to the top of the caissoon, he perceived a variation of 10 or 12 degrees. Since then Mr. Bush has constructed a compass of an entirely new description; and from several experiments made at Woolwich, he has found that such compass varied less by 6 degrees than those of the common kind, with which it was compared. We have thus prefaced our description of the loss of the Elberfeld steamer, on account of the invention of the compass being the indirect cause of in any of the persons on board the ill-fated vessel being saved, as will be seen from the following narrative

The Elberfeld, under the command of Capt. Stranack, sailed from the Brielle on the 22nd, at fifty minutes past six, A.M., under light and variable winds. Minute attention was paid to all the compasses on board, there being three belonging to Mr. Bush and two of the common description, when it was observed that the superiority of those of Mr. Bush was maintained during the whole time afforded for observation. Mr. Bush remarked to Captain Stranack that the ship's working appeared to be different from what it was when they left the Brielle, and that there was a strange vibration of the vessel. Scarcely had these remarks [illegible] one of Mr. Bush were but too truly confirmed; he [illegible] to order the boats to be in readiness, for he was con[illegible] being constructed of iron, would afford but few minutes [illegible] themselves. Whilst this conversation was taking place, an indication of a plain nature gave warning that their fears were well grounded, for about ten minutes to three she broke completely in half in the middle of the vessel. Mr. Bush rushed up stairs, exclaiming, "It is now all over, stop the engines and out boat," and himself and two others fell headlong into the boat at the moment she was launched, the wind at this time blowing a brisk gale. Mr. Bush then took the rudder of the boat, and kept her head to the wind, as she was rowed stern foremost towards the vessel to save the remainder of the crew, and to which nautical manœuvre may be attributed the saving of those who were still upon the deck of the ill-fated steamer. The crew of the boat called out to Captain Stranack, who was on the after part of the wreck, to save himself by springing with the oar into the sea, as her head and stern were collapsing. This was a dreadful moment to all; the wreck presented a most awful yet grand spectacle; the boiler bursting by the collapse, threw up immense volumes of steam and fountains of water, and the vessel went down with a loud explosion. After going down, Mr. Bush looked round for her unfortunate crew, and the first he saw was Captain Stranack, struggling in the water, supported by a portion of the wreck. The captain and several others were with much difficulty taken into the boat. Three persons were unfortunately lost,—two stokers, named Wilson, father and son, and the cook, named Andrews. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Captain Stranack [illegible] was attracted by a handkerchief hoisted as a signal of distress. On getting them on board, Captain Muys humanely supplied them [illegible] coffee, soup, &c. Captain Stranack and Mr. Bush describe the whole occurrence as a dream, for, from her breaking to her going down, not more than five minutes elapsed, and what but a short time before was considered a beautiful model of naval architecture, was sunk irrecoverably in the ocean. The calamity which overtook this vessel illustrates the error of constructing vessels of a great length with the enormous weight of engines, coals, and water amidship, and it is to be hoped that the Government will examine into the expediency of constructing war steamers for sea-going purposes. The loss of the Pressient has been attributed to her length, but no one survived to describe her loss; therefore the present event should be particularly brought under the notice of the Shipwreck Committee, in order that, by the examination of the survivors, they may determine upon the accuracy of such an opinion, and introduce a measure to prevent in future the construction of vessels of the inordinate length to which many have been built. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Muys for his humanity and kindness, and to those under his command; but the Margate boatmen, before they would land them from the Charlotte, peremptorily demanded an exorbitant price per head, although the majority of the poor fellows were without a shilling. Since their arrival Captain Stranack and Mr. Bush have waited upon the secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariners' and Fishermen's Society, who have given clothing to the crew of the Elberfeld to the amount of £11 6s.; and the General Steam Navigation Company have rewarded the first and second engineers, and forwarded them home free of expense. Captain Stranack and Mr. Bush have subscribed towards a fund to remunerate the captain and crew of the Charlotte, to induce others to follow their noble example.



LOSS OF "THE ELBERFELD" STEAMER.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL, AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—See next page.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S BALL.

On Thursday night the Anniversary Ball of the Caledonian Society of London, took place at the Assembly Rooms, Hanover-square. The preliminary arrangements were of such a nature as to ensure the attendance of an assemblage as numerous as it was select. The members of the Society had adopted measures to preserve the strictest harmony during the evening, and nothing transpired throughout the dances which was in any way calculated to mar the good fellowship which had called together some hundreds of the most distinguished patrons of this excellent institution. The band, under the direction of Mr. Guinness, was conducted in a superior manner.

The dances selected for the occasion were for the most part taken from the works of Musard, Jullien, Labitzky, Gow, and Guinness. A new set of the "Caledonians," arranged by Mr. Guinness, and a set of Scotch waltzes, by the same composer (dedicated to the stewards of the ball), were greatly admired; and the numerous ladies and gentlemen who figured in the same, appeared so completely to appreciate the spirit of the music, that it was almost impossible to divest oneself of the belief that the dances had been studied expressly for the occasion. About one o'clock the party retired to an elegant supper, prepared by Mr. Hewett, of Regent-street. Mr. Wylie, the President of the Society, took the chair, and after congratulating the company upon the social feeling which happily prevailed amongst them, proposed in due order "The health of her most gracious Majesty," and afterwards that of "The Ladies." The toast which introduced her Majesty to the notice of the meeting was responded to with the most fervent enthusiasm, and after the compliment to the ladies had been duly acknowledged, the company resumed their attendance in the ball-room. The subjoined engraving will serve to convey some idea of the magnificent style in which the ball-room was decorated, the representation of the costumes and the imposing appearance of the various groups being depicted much more forcibly than they could possibly be described. The company seemed so much to enjoy the universal gaiety which prevailed, that, as night advanced, one and all appeared desirous of continuing the dance until a late hour in the morning; and this laudable wish was realised to an extent which could have produced no other effect than that which usually arises from such cheering exercise.

MARCH!—A SONNET.

Thou variable Tyrant of the Year!
MARCH! in thy snow or frosty vestment clad,
Or Making Nature weep a general tear,
Thou hast some attributes which make us glad—
Thou bring'st the sunny April show'rs more near,
And therefore do we take thy embassy,
Rude as it is, to be precursor sent
Saying: "at length the Seasons do relent,
And flowery May all joyous ye shall see!"
Mild Zephyr soon will kiss the buds and flow'rs
And through the disentangled woods and bow'rs*
Breathe his warm breath upon the waiting things
That long to have their winter-closed springs
Unlock'd as throat of tuneful bird that sings'. W.

MUSIC.

EXETER HALL.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This most praiseworthy and spirited institution has published its Eleventh Annual Report, by which it will be seen that a taste for relishing genuine music is reviving amongst us. The following list of the public performances of the Society during the year from Christmas, 1842, to Christmas, 1843, will sufficiently show this, for nothing but the most sterling compositions have been produced, and the more sterling they were, the more they were attractive.

Friday, February 3rd	}	Handel's "Messiah."
,, February 10th	}	Haydn's "Creation."
,, February 17th		
,, February 24th	}	Handel's "Judas Maccabeus."
,, March 3rd		
,, March 10th	}	Crotch's "New Anthem." Beethoven's "Service in C." Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."
,, March 17th	}	Handel's "Israel in Egypt."
,, March 24th		
,, March 31st	}	Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens" (an adaptation of the "Mount of Olives").
,, April 7th	}	Handel's "Messiah."
Wednesday, April 10th		
Friday, April 21st	}	Haydn's "Creation."
,, May 19th		
,, July 21st	}	Spohr's "Fall of Babylon."
Wednesday, November 15th		Handel's "Deborah."
Friday, December 15th	}	Handel's "Messiah."
,, December 22nd		

Crotch's New Anthem, Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," or Hymn of Praise, Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," and Handel's "Deborah," proved to be delightful novelties amongst the more venerable *standards*, and were as enthusiastically received as they were splendidly performed. We do not like the prefix of Doctor to the names of Spohr and Mendelssohn; we wish they had not been weak enough to accept this foolish distinction. We have objected to this title before now, and can demand with Horace,

> Quae cura patrum, quave Quiritium,
> Plenis honorum muneribus tuae,
> Augustе, virtutes in revum
> *Per libitos*, memorēsque fastos
> Æternet?

The word Doctor in itself is not objectionable; but when we know that hundreds of *charlatans* have been dignified by this once honorary and honorable appellation we are surprised that any genius will now submit to the association it necessarily imposes, or be addressed by a title so desecrated and demeaned.

The enthusiasm evinced in the cause of true music by this exemplary society is manifest from the catalogue of their library, which, "gathering strength as it goes," bids fair to be ere long the first and most comprehensive collection of music in Europe. Our space will not permit us to give a review of the various and splendid talent exhibited by the executive portion of the Sacred Harmonic Society, whether as solo vocalists or aggregate chorists, but we cannot omit a notice of three gentlemen to whom the excellence of the general effect is indebted particularly: Mr. Surman as conductor, Mr. Miller as organist, and Mr. Perry as leader, all of whom have discharged their several important functions with judgment, accuracy, and taste. This society is already an honour to our country, and a cause of generous rivalry throughout the continent.

HEBREW MELODIES—SACRED AND TRADITIONAL.

Mr. Henry Phillips, the popular vocalist, and Mr. Louis Leo, still continue to give their *soirées* illustrative of the antiquity of Hebrew music. It is an interesting subject, and alike concerns the musician and the antiquarian, although, perhaps, the advocates for its exclusive pre-eminence have not, or cannot, altogether substantiate their claims to entire originality. It is stated in Genesis (chap. iv. v. 21) that Jubal, the sixth descendant from Cain, was "the father of all such as hand e the harp or organ." With respect to the instrument called an *organ*, in the English version of this passage, Dr. Burney remarks, "it must not be imagined that such a noble and complicated machine is there implied, as the present instrument of that name."

It would be almost an anachronism to assert that the organ existed in an age when harmony was not understood; and yet there is no relic of the arts of antiquity which puzzles more than it does. Without a knowledge of harmony it is scarcely credible that any such instrument could have been constructed; and yet we have proofs of its existence long before the art of counterpoint was known. St Jerome and Vetruvius both acquaint us with the existence of this noble instrument at a time when scientific men were disputing about the divis.ons of the scale, which alone would argue the non-existence of our present system of harmony, and show that the ancients had the means, without the art, of applying them. A similar puzzle embarrasses when we consider the Hebrew melodies, as "bodied forth" by Messrs. Phillips and Leo. There seems to be a freshness about them which does not pertain to antiquity—their construction is evidently on the basis of modern imitation of an elder school: they are too consonant with our present received notions to be old: they are, no doubt, delivered by the afore-mentioned gentlemen as genuine relics of ancient sacred minstrelsy; but, without "any offence," we have no faith in them. But still we would not disturb any pleasurable sensation that their most excellent performance may have caused in the breast of any one—

> Crede quod habes, et habes.

NEW MUSIC.

I'M AFLOAT, I'M AFLOAT. The words by ELIZA COOK; the music composed and sung by HENRY RUSSELL. Duff and Hodgson.
A very spirited defiance of the Coast-Guard, and, when well sung, as by the composer, full of genuine effect.

SWEET MURM'RING VOICES OF THE PAST. Ballad. The poetry by JOHN J. REYNOLDS; the music by EDWARD J. LODER. Duff and Hodgson.
Graceful, expressive, and flowing; but the *appoggiature* of the melody might as well be left unharmonized.

THE OLD SILVER BOWL. Song. The poetry by JOHN J. REYNOLDS; the music by EDWARD J. LODER. Duff and Hodgson.
Not very original, and altogether unworthy of Loder, who at times can compete with any composer, living or dead.

MY NATIVE BELLS. Chansonette. The words by MRS. C. BARON WILSON; the music by ALEXANDER LEE. Duff and Hodgson.
A very graceful new reading of the old *carrillon*, which we had supposed to have retired from composition, and had rung its own knell long ago.

THE LIGHT HOUSE. No. 9 of Sacred Melodies. The poetry by W. EDWARDS STAITE, Esq. The music by JOSEPH PHILIP KNIGHT. Duff and Hodgson.
A melody well conceived, and admirably adapted to its subject; but we should like to see the D sharp, which frequently occurs in the bass, written as E flat.

THERE'S PEACE IN HEAVEN. No. 10 of Sacred Melodies. The poetry by W. EDWARDS STAITE, Esq.; the music by C. E. HORN. Duff and Hodgson.
This is a very smooth flowing melody; but there is an unnecessary retardation of rhythm in the 7th and 8th bars.

I'LL HANG MY HARP ON A WILLOW TREE. Song. Composed by Wellington Guernsey. Dublin.
A sweet, impressive melody is here set to words of very touching and beautiful simplicity, written by Lord Alfred Paget. They came upon us quite by surprise, and evince true poetic feeling. The air catches and interprets their spirit, and has a very pretty accompaniment; and altogether this pleasing ballad has all the elements of popularity.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The last novelty at this house was a two-act drama "taken from the French" by Mr. Oxenford, entitled "Grist to the Mill." We are not of opinion that it will realize its title in the treasury department: it is an insipid affair, and but for the admirable acting of Madame Vestris, Strickland, and Mrs. W. Clifford, would have proved a *fiasco*."

When is our legitimate—our Prize Comedy to appear? or, out of the aggregate number presented *one hundred and twenty-seven*, as we have heard—is there *one* good one? We hope there are many, and that the delay of choice may be owing to the difficulty of selection.

PRINCESS'S.

The production of the diminutive prodigy "Tom Thumb" has failed in general. We are not sorry for it, although we regret at the same time that the "homunculus" himself may be probably disappointed in a speculation. A theatre like the Princess's, possessing so many genuine and legitimate attractions, should be above such low things as dwarfs in either intellect or stature. It may contrive to do very well without them.

STRAND.

A very broad burlesque of Shakspeare's "Richard III." was produced at this lively little theatre on Monday, with entire success. It is nearly as literal as the popular travestie of "Othello;" the best *bits* being the wooing of *Lady Anne*, the tent scene, and the "terrific combat." Hammond played *Richard* in his raciest vein; and his imitations of an histrionic contemporary were much relished by the audience. The burlesque is interspersed with many parodies of favourite songs from those of the older melodists to Balfe's last new ballads; and these, by their absurdity, kept the audience in excellent humour. Time was when a Shakspearian burlesque was a hazardous experiment; but such things are now safer game; and in this case the jokes were so thick that the hearers had not time to reflect on the worth of one before the wit of another flashed forth. The costumes were a tissue of ludicrous anachronisms.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

It is understood that Mr. W. Farren will shortly re-appear at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of *Sir Peter Teazle*.

Mr. Copeland, the brother of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, is reported to have taken the English Opera House, for the purpose of bringing forward a succession of French plays—a bold speculation, but one that is more likely, we think, to prove profitable at this theatre than a system of management which might be guided by a determination to produce old-fashioned melo-dramas and farces, based upon vulgarity rather than humour. Such has been the character of the performances lately introduced upon this stage.

MONS. DUPREZ is announced to make his appearance in London at Drury-lane, on Tuesday evening next; but we learn that it has been found necessary to postpone the first performance until Thursday, the pre-arrangements being of a very arduous nature. The opera selected for the occasion is "William Tell," which has been made the vehicle for many novel scenic effects. M. Duprez will perform the part of *Arnold*; Leffler, *William Tell*; Borrani, *Gesler*: and Miss Romer, *Emma*.

COVENT GARDEN Theatre has been taken by the Anti-Corn-law League for a period of three years; but, as the meetings will take place only twice in a month, it is reported that Mr. Macready will, upon his return from America, be accepted as the lessee, at a rent which may be considered little more than nominal.

In order that the costumes and decorations at the Haymarket Theatre may be rendered as effective as possible, Mr. Planché has been engaged for three years to superintend the *mise en scene*.

Mr. Risley, the professor of gymnastics, and his clever little son, will resume their performances at the Haymarket on Easter Monday.

THE NEW ACT FOR REGULATING DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.—In proof of the beneficial effect of this enactment, it may be mentioned that the "Tempest" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" have been played for a succession of nights at two of the minor theatres. This speaks much for the "regeneration" of the legitimate drama.

THEATRICAL ECONOMY.—The magnificent velvet curtain with which Mr. Macready adorned the stage at Drury-lane has recently undergone the process of dyeing, in order that the materials may be converted into new dresses for the *corps dramatique*, when occasion shall require any novelty of costume.

The second piece in which M. Duprez will appear is Donizetti's opera, "La Favorite."

Mr. Parish Alvars, the celebrated harpist, has arrived from the Continent, for the season.

THE POLICE AND THE DRAMA. AN UNREHEARSED SCENE.

In consequence of informa.ion having been received by the police authorities, that some the illegal performances were carried on nightly at an establishment near King's-cross, Battle-bridge, where gangs of young thieves and the worst of fe.nales congregated, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants, arrangements were made, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Massey, of the G division, for the purpose of making a capture of the performers and the whole of the parties assembled in the theatre. On Wednesday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a numerous body of the police, accompanied by Mr. Massey, Inspectors Penny and Barton, Sergeant Archer, &c., repaired to the "scene" of action, where several officers, some of whom were disguised as butchers, dustmen, and other characters, had paid for their admission, and became part of the auditory for the purpose of giving their evidence. The interior of the house in which the entertainments were to be exhibited was fitted up with a proscenium, scenery, and all the paraphernalia of a theatre, with a doorkeeper, money and check-takers, &c. The exterior was placarded with announcements that the grand melo-dramatic pieces of "Maria Martin, or the Red Barn Murder," with other novel and splendid entertainments, would be exhibited, interspersed with music, singing, gymnastics, tumbling, and legerdemain, and "only a penny" was charged to witness the performances, which were "never equalled" in the known world. The audience having waited with great patience the curtain at length rose, when the piece of "Maria Martin" was commenced by automaton figures of the most grotesque appearance, and which were made to move with wires, so that they "suited the action" to the words, which were repeated by some one behind the scenes, who also worked the wires. At length the officers, who had been so organized that it was impossible for anybody to escape, rushed behind the scenes, and captured the whole of the "automaton actors," including the wretch Corder, and his victim, Maria Martin; also the figure of Death, and all the minor characters. The scenery, machinery, and decorations were then seized and packed up, and, together with the audience, doorkeepers, money-takers, and station-keeper, were all taken to the station-house, followed by an immense crowd of persons. No less than 83 persons, men, women, and children, were placed at the bar in hatches, and locked up. The "ladies" of the *dramatis personæ* were first ushered forth, and were deposited in cells for the night, whilst the "gentlemen" were domiciled in separate apartments. The taking down the names and charges, &c., against them occupied till a very late hour, and crowds of persons assembled around the station-house, and remained a considerable time until they were dispersed.

[We could wish that the police in other parts of the metropolis would endeavour to distinguish themselves by suppressing similar dens of infamy to these, instead of adopting a petty and disgraceful system of annoyance towards all who come in their way, particularly towards respectable persons; for, as common waggoners and go-cart men are known to take a delight in obstructing a thoroughfare when they see a gentleman's carriage approach, so many of the West-end police are ever so well pleased as when they can interfere effectually to mar the enjoyments of those whose recreations are as harmless as their characters are irreproachable. Several complaints have been made to us during the past week of conduct of this kind, and of the adoption of a system of espionage towards respectable tavern-keepers, which certainly calls for public reprobation. In the F division it is well known that the most scandalous favouritism prevails, and it is no uncommon occurrence to find realized the old adage that "one man may steal a horse with impunity, whilst another is hung for merely looking over the hedge." This, however, cannot long continue, and Police Inspectors and Superintendents must either condescend to equalise their behaviour to all, or else they must adopt a stern and uncompromising course without favour to any one. It is too bad that we should see respectable men, the proprietors of properly conducted taverns, dragged daily to Bow-street to answer for the heinous crime of allowing a few friends to sit in their bar parlours for a few minutes after 12 o'clock, when the lowest coffee houses in the neighbourhood—the most notorious haunts of thieves and other bad characters—are allowed to remain open for the accommodation of these persons during all hours of the night].

SERENADE

ON THE EVE OF LIA ROSA'S NATAL DAY.

Oh! hush thee, sad nightingale!
Let *my* fond lay
Be all that the echoes
Shall whispering play!
Thy song is too pensive
For young maiden's ear,
Whose heart never sorrow'd
Or eye wept a tear!
Mine is all joy, bird!
In welcomes to sing
To-morrow her birthday—
The birthday of Spring!

When April had usher'd in
May's sweet life and flow'rs,
Young Rose was the loveliest
All through the bow'rs!
BEAUTY went culling
The sweets there were
And found her the purest
As well as most fair!
Then to mild Virtue
Presented her prize;
Who said, "For the future
I'll dwell in those eyes!"

Young LOVE there was list'ning,
And thus did decree:
"Fair Virtue! this blossom
Must harbour us three!
For Beauty shall nurse it,
And thou shalt defend,
While I'll hover 'round it
Till its sweet life end:
Then back we will bear it,
To whence it was given,
And weep o'er before it
To its native heaven!" W.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COVENTRY.—A CURIOUS CASE OF SWINDLING. A stranger in the garb of a female, about three weeks ago, walked into the Dog and Duck Inn, Coventry. Her cheerful manner and pleasing countenance, and clever address, so won upon the landlady (Mrs. Hales), that instead of proceeding by the Banbury coach, which she particularly wished, she was induced to continue all night, being unprepared with clothing to encounter the inclemency of the season. The worthy hostess becoming more and more charmed with the interesting stranger, several days elapsed in the mutual interchanges of affection and confidence, when her friend remarked that it might appear strange to Mrs. Hales that she offered no money. "The fact is," says she, "I have a remittance of £600, I expect to receive at the Birmingham Branch Bank of England, but how to get there I do not know. Would you have the kindness to accompany me in your gig?" I have always consulted you during my stay here, and intend to make you my confidant." Mrs. Hales readily complied, and, with her friend, proceeded to Hrmingham the following morning. On arriving at the bank inquiry was made for the manager, of whom the stranger wished to know if £600 had been paid to the account of Miss Watts; to which a negative was given. Great surprise was manifested by Miss Watts, and the manager was requested to fill up a cheque for Mrs. Hales to receive the amount, provided she did not present it herself. On their way home Miss Watts appeared much concerned at her disappointment, and suggested that Mrs. Hales that, as her present exigencies required a little more ready money, she would place the cheque in *Mrs. Hales's* hands for a loan of £60, and would give her £40 for the accommodation. This unit was easily swallowed by Mrs. Hales, and the forthwith produced 55 sovereigns and a £5 note. Mrs. Hales, proud in the company of Miss Watts, and Miss Watts, highly delighted with Mrs. Hales, spent several agreeable days, during which she made known that she was to the seat of Lord Craven, at Coombe Abbey, with Mrs. Hales's horse and gig. On being informed by the housekeeper, Mrs. Robinson, that her ladyship was not at home, Miss Watts refused to leave her card or name, saying she was known to her ladyship, and expected soon to be Lady Montague. On Monday the 30, a request was again made for the horse and gig to convey her to Market Harborough, where Miss Watts had an account, who she said would not likely to live. No objection, of course, was offered, and Miss Watts, anticipating the want of mourning, borrowed the habiliments of Mrs. Hales, very generously offered for her convenience, together with a valuable watch. They were equipped, she arrived at Harborough, and alighted opposite to Mrs. Sau t's, observing she was afraid her aunt was dead, as the blinds were down. The man was desired to go to the Swans Hotel, and wait for her. Miss Watts walked forward to the Union Inn, where she took some brandy and water, with a biscuit, and after staying about two hours, went to the Swans to inform John that her aunt was very ill, and wished her to stay a few days at Harborough; he must, therefore, return without her, and bring the gig for her on Tuesday, the 19th, discharging the expenses of John and the horse, with a promise also, of 10s. for his journeys, and as for wine he had paid on the road. On the return of John, &c. and Mrs. Hales became somewhat concerned about their fair friend, and on the following morning despatched John, with a policeman, to Market Harborough, to take proper care

* "Consider the Zephyrus which daves barely breathe in feare, how she playes and courts the corn. One would think the grasse the haire of the earth, *and lies wind'n combe to disentangle it.*—Bergerac's Satyrical Characters, 1658.

of Miss Watts. This, however, was found to be unnecessary, as the clever and interesting visitor had taken care of herself by procuring a seat in the omnibus for London on the previous evening, where she is no doubt enjoying the fruits of her tour. We might add, the dress and under garments obtained of Mrs. Hales, with the watch, are considered worth £15 to £20, while those left behind are estimated at 2s. 6d. We have since been informed, that instead of proceeding to London, Miss Watts took a seat for Oxford by the Oxford coach, from Northampton.

KENT.—SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND AN INSANE MAN.—About twelve o'clock at noon on Monday a person named Frederick Hunter, residing at Welling, in Kent, became furiously insane, and procured fire-arms at several persons out of the window. Three of the police proceeded to break into the chamber to secure the maniac, and whilst they were in the act of bursting open the door, he snapped a pistol at them three times, and brandished a carving-knife in his other hand. They obtained an entrance at great risk, as he fought desperately with a knife and pistol. Police-constable 44 ultimately knocked down and overpowered him, when it was discovered that he had stabbed himself in two places in the abdomen. He remains in care of the police. Dr. Grantham (the divisional surgeon), who happened to be in the village, attended the unfortunate man, and expressed it as his opinion that the injuries would not prove fatal unless the intestines are cut through. He had in his possession a double-barrelled gun and seven pistols (all loaded heavily), a sword-stick, and a carving-knife.

MANCHESTER.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—TWO LIVES LOST AND SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED. On Monday last about four o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Peel-street, Manchester, were greatly alarmed by a tremendous noise proceeding from an iron warehouse, which is one of the most extensive in the town, and occupied by Messrs. Horton, Simms, and Bull, proprietors of Lowndes Hill Iron-works, Shropshire. It appears that some men were in a large shed, the roof of which is supported by ten iron pillars, against each of which large quantities of iron were piled. The men were engaged in "sorting" the iron, and rearing it up against the pillars, when in an instant, and without the least notice, one of the piles of iron, so laid up against the pillar, gave way, and falling in a direction towards the next pillar, came in contact with and carried it away; the second pillar also gave way, and in the same manner one after the other, and so on until the whole of the five pillars went in succession, and ult mately came in contact with the gable end of the building, and drove the whole end of the building, roof, and all, into the canal, which runs close to the warehouse. A woman was standing on the opposite bank of the canal, with a child in her arms; a large portion of the falling building came upon her, threw her down, and dashed the child out of her arms into the canal. On being extricated from the ruins, it was found that her thigh bone was broken, but the child was got out of the water unhurt. A gentleman who had just entered the warehouse to purchase some iron was buried in the ruins and killed on the spot. Another person, named WILKINSON, who was in the employ of the company, was also buried in the ruins, and killed, having been most shockingly mutilated. There were five other persons in the shed at the time, most of whom have received more or less injury. It is rumoured that another man is still in the ruins. The navigation of the Rochdale and Manchester Canal is for the present stopped by the rubbish.

SUFFOLK.—MORE INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Saturday night last the neighbourhood of Ipswich was dreadfully alarmed by the heavens becoming suddenly illumined by one of these awful conflagrations, which are, alas, too frequent at this season. The Hadleigh engines were drawn out directly and horses harnessed, waiting for a messenger; and the requisite preparations had scarcely been made when a man galloped into town from Mr. Golding's, of Wenham, and stated that an alarming fire was then raging on his (Mr. Golding's) farming premises. No time was lost in getting to the spot, and when they had reached it an awful spectacle presented itself, there being then burning two barns, a bean stack, and building shed, piggeries, and a quantity of haulm, &c. All exertions were then directed to save the six stacks that were standing uninjured, fortunately they had a good supply of water, and a large quantity of people present ready to assist. Monday morning an examination took place at the house, before two magistrates, of the men who had been on the premises watching. After a lengthened inquiry, one of them, named Cheverton, was remanded for further examination. Thursday afternoon an express was sent for the Hadleigh engines from a person named Cooper, of the above place, it appears that there was a fire in the barn, which was burnt down, together with out-buildings. The origin of the fire is a mystery at present. The parish of Polstead, as at Stoke-by-Nayland, was the scene of another incendiary conflagration, but, happily, not a very disastrous one.—About two o'clock on Friday morning last the inhabitants were greatly alarmed by a cry of fire, which was ascertained to be at the rectory of that parish, the residence of the Rev. James Coyte, where a hay stack had been maliciously set on fire, and was burning with fury. The fire was discovered by the manservant, who slept in a room over the stable-yard-house. In a short time, a great number of the agricultural labourers and mechanics of the town and neighbourhood were at the spot, and by the greatest exertions on their part the fire was got under, and the hay-stack, which was preserved in preserving about 12 tons of the hay, by cutting away the outsides of the stack which had ignited. The rev. gentleman, on Sunday last, caused a written paper to be read upon the reading desk, which he expressed his grateful thanks to his neighbours and friends, amongst whom he was proud to rank the labouring portion of his parishioners, whose orderly and persevering conduct on the occasion of the calamity he most highly appreciated.

WIGAN RIOT.—It has been for some months the practice of the coal-miners in this neighbourhood to enter into a society for the purpose of collecting subscriptions wherewith to "turn out" for wages in the winter months throughout the whole of the ensuing charter. The colliers in the town of St. Helen's and its neighbourhood have now been "out" several weeks, and subsisting upon this fund; thus causing the pits to lie idle, and at a ruinous sacrifice to the masters, who, instead of receiving any revenue, are obliged there to expend other workmen, who were brought to St. Helen's, and were on Monday morning being escorted by the county constabulary to the several works, when they were hooted by the turn-outs, amounting to several thousands, and who ultimately rushed upon and most violently assaulted the police. Some were, however, taken into custody, but were rescued, when a general melee between the parties was the result. Many of the police were thrown at the officers, one of whom was struck by a superintendent Story on the upper part of the face, cutting him shockingly. Other officers were much injured. It is feared that the people, who are in a state of desperation, will most probably commit further offences.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

We understand that a court of inquiry into military prisons throughout the United Kingdom has been formed, under the presidency of a Lieutenant-General, and that it is immediately to commence its important duties under instructions from the Horse Guards.

A rumour that serious disputes had taken place between Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker in China, and the report of a dispute with Lord Napier, which were in circulation for some time, have been contradicted on authority and turn out to be utterly groundless.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp received the Holy Communion from the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln, in the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he is now staying on a visit. The leaves no doubt as to the fact of his having really rejoined the Church of England.

The following important appointment of Lord Hill's admin, is to be placed upon the statue to Sir David Wilkie, in the vestibul of the National Gallery "Sir David Wilkie, R.A., born 1785, died 1st June, 1841—a life too short for friendship, not for fame

Government has sent gratuities to the three boats' crews who so intrepidly ventured their own lives a few weeks back to save the crew of a brig wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. A subscription was also entered into among the inhabitants when between £30 and £40 was collected and distributed among them.

We learn from Gottenburg that Mr. Axel Malmlen, merchant in the city, has failed for 137,000 dollars.

In consequence of the great increase of our commerce with China, the East Indies, and our Eastern colonies, a large number of vessels are lying in the various docks, being in course of preparation for the cargoes intended for the above destinations. There are above eighty vessels which are announced at Lloyd's for dispatch, many of them of heavy burden, and sixteen of them above 1000 tons.

A great shoal in the Thames, at Limehouse, is about to be lowered by the corporation of London. It is 2000 feet long, 150 feet broad, and having only 11 feet of water on it. The depth of water is to be increased to 15 feet, and the cost will be between £4000 and £6000.

Count de Bondé, the last owner of the ch teau of Ferney, which he purchased of the Marquis de Villette, to whom it was conveyed by Mme. Denis, the neice of Voltaire, died lately at the age of 88.

We learn from La Teste, in the Gironde, that in the morning of the 20th inst., a pinnace belonging to Mestras, was lost on the Passe, and ten persons who were on board perished

There are in Marylebone workhouse 2165 persons, 300 of whom are labouring under asthma, and 15 under acute bronchitis.

A few days ago, as a man was at work in a plantation, near the Syston station on the Midland Counties Railway, a hare sprung from beneath a hedge and knocked him down. The man was stunned by the fall, and when he recovered himself he found that his timid assailant had actually given him a black eye.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have purchased for the sum of £300 the old buildings on the south side of Holyrood House, and have appointed Mr. Donald Horne their agent in Scotland, vice Mr. Roderick Kennant, deceased.

The unfortunate man, Weller, who was so seriously injured on the Great Western Railway, on the evening of the 28th instant, died on Monday morning at three o'clock, in St. Thomas's Hospital.

A petition has been presented against the return of Mr. W. H. L. Bruges for Devizes, on the ground that he was disqualified at the time of the teste and issuing out of the new writ, by holding the office of recorder of the said borough

We learn that the City of Dublin Steam Company propose placing one of their steamers upon the Dublin and Carlisle station, calling at Fleetwood, commencing on the 19th instant.

We have reason to know that there is little truth in the report of the nonsense wealth said to be left by the late reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha, and that Prince Albert is not likely to have an increase to his fortune by any large bequest from that quarter.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital was held on Tuesday night in the Grey's-inn-road, Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. The Rev. R. C. Packman, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which was of a highly satisfactory character. It appeared that the number of persons admitted into the wards during the year, suffering from extreme distress, disease, and want, was 1698; and the number relieved as out-patients, 19,158; making the total number of those who participated in its benefits during that period, 20,756.

The Pope consecrated as bishops four of the cardinals on the 11th inst. The first named, it is said, for 150 years, of the Pope having performed this ceremony in person. The Prince of Wirtemberg, Don Miguel, and all the diplomatic corps, were present on the occasion.

The Speaker, on Tuesday night, informed the House of Commons that the parties who had petitioned against Mr. Bright's return for Durham, had communicated to him, that "they did not intend to prosecute the petition."

Wednesday week, being Ash Wednesday, and the first day in Lent, the attendance in the morning at the Collegiate Church, Manchester was so large that, contrary to immemorial custom, the service was celebrated in the nave

During the last voyage of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel, John Bull, between Rotterdam and London, William Shephard, a seaman aged 25, was dragged overboard by the lead-line, (which caught the buttons of his jacket) while sounding, and he was drowned.

Mr Webster having kindly granted the use of the Haymarket Theatre to the subscribers to the national monument in honour of Nelson, a meeting will be held early in March, on which occasion H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

A suggestion has been made for checking frauds on the Bank by powers of attorney, which seems as simple as it is unobjectionable. Immediately after a power has been acted upon, a communication should, according to this plan, be made to the parties granting the power, stating that it has been carried into effect.

The amount applied to the National Debt from Jan. 5, 1843, to Jan. 5, 1844, was £9040 17s. 9d. The amount to be applied in the quarter from 5th Jan. to 5th April, 1844, is £230,613 0s. 9d

A letter from Frankfort, Feb. 15, mentions a rumour that a new Polish loan of fifty millions of florins, to be employed in Polish and public improvements, is about to be contracted for.

The annual festival of the Royal Humane Society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Codrington, in the absence of Lord Morpeth, who was prevented from attending by the illness of his father, the Earl of Carlisle.

Blake, of the Royal Artillery, under sentence of transportation, and who escaped from the ward-room of the Ordnance Hospital, at Woolwich, on the night of the 16th ultimo, has been detected at the barracks, the depôt station of the East India Company's Service. The prisoner is to be shipped with the East India Company, and was to have been sworn in on the day following that on which he was recognised.

On Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, the inhabitants of High-street, Deptford, were greatly alarmed in consequence of the fall of the entire front of an old house in that street. The house was about being pulled down, and by some carelessness of the workmen the front had been left unsupported.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Sir James Reynett, Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park, as successor to the late Viscount Sidmouth.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a new ukase containing several modifications of that which had appeared ordering the removal to the interior of the Jews residing on the frontiers. They are to be allowed, according to circumstances, from three to four years for their removal.

The *Siecle* states, that Dr. Junod, of Paris, has invented a new method, which he terms hemospasie, for the treatment of a number of diseases This method consists in the employment of a pneumatic apparatus of a peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities, thus diminishing the mass of the blood.

Maurice Jones, the well known trainer and jockey of Delamere Forest, was shot in the abdomen a few days since by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A meeting was held on Wednesday last at Darlington, when it was resolved to take immediate steps for establishing races annually in that neighbourhood. The spirit displayed on the occasion by the gentlemen present leaves no doubt that the object of the meeting will be speedily accomplished.

We understand that negociations are pending between the General Steam Navigation Company and the authorities of Dieppe relative to the packet station for next season, in order to devise some contrivance more efficient to put on two iron boats capable of making the passage in five hours and a half, provided the Dieppe authorities will construct a channel to enable the vessels to enter and leave the harbour on any tide.

The Right Hon. Sir John Beckett presided at the annual dinner of the Law Life Assurance Society, on Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel. The Attorney General, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. C. E. Law, Sir Charles F. Williams, &c., were present.

The Warwickshire Yeomanry Ball, on Monday, was attended by all the rank and fashion of the neighbourhood. Lord Brooke opened the ball in a country dance with Mrs. H. C. Wise, and Capt. H. C. Wise with Lady Augusta Neville.

Mr Henry Miller, superintendent of the Glasgow police, was on Tuesday elected almost unanimously to be head constable of the borough of Liverpool, and superintendent of the fire police

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a female threw herself into the river from the street of the Middlesex side of Blackfriars-bridge. A black velvet bonnet and cloak were left behind, and are in the hands of the police.

Nearly all the mails from the north are arriving at the General Post-office considerably beyond time. In Edinburgh and the north of Scotland there have been heavy falls of snow, and many of the roads are completely blocked up. Mails from Edinburgh, Stirling, Glasgow, Perth, Inverness, Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, Forfar, Dundee, and other places, are overdue. The Wick and Thurso mails are more than forty-eight hours overdue.

LONGEVITY IN A WORKHOUSE.—In the Strand Union Workhouse, Cleveland-street, in the sick men's ward, there are at present seventeen patients whose united ages, together with that of the nurse, amount to 1169 years. The oldest inmate of the ward was a huntsman, and subsequently a publican; the next oldest, a journeyman baker, and the three next oldest, each about 76, were for many years sailors. They all have good appetites, and the majority of them could consume more than the workhouse allowance. The women in this workhouse attain an extraordinary age. Four were buried within the last ten days, whose respective ages were eighty-six, eighty four, eighty-two, and seventy-six.

TRUE POLITENESS.—Of all the accomplishments by which we are charmed, true politeness is the brightest and the most admirable; seeing that while it imparts pleasure to all who come within the scope of its influence, it prompts the development of that essential goodness of heart which renders it the truest way of giving offence. It has nothing to do with formality: neither bowing nor smiling, nor the practice of any prescribed ceremonial, can prove the existence of true politeness: nor does it consist in a servile assent to every opinion that may be advanced—for that is the fruit either of folly or of subtlety springing from a mean or an immoral design: its essence is that generosity which leads us to study—not to wound, but to respect—the feelings of those around us, with a view to promote their comfort by all the means at our command; and this generosity—this germ of true politeness—conspicuously characterized Dr Delolme. In him there was a total absence of everything nearing even the semblance of assumption. He made no display of superiority, no attempt at dictation: he would not willingly wound the feelings of any man alive; nor would he, except indeed in cases of approaching death, fail to conceal, if possible, any circumstance calculated in his judgment to create annoyance or alarm. *Sylvester Sound. Part V.*

At a meeting, on Wednesday, of the ratepayers of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, a petition to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests was proposed and agreed to, praying that a portion of any sum granted for the improvement of the metropolis might be applied towards the formation of a road through the district called the Mint to the Great Dover-road. The Mint was stated to be one of the most immoral and profligate places in the metropolis.

ORTHOPŒDIC INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the governors, donors, and subscribers to the Orthopœdic Institution, for the cure of club foot and contractions of the body, was held at the institution, No. 6, Bloomsbury-square, London, the fifth annual meeting since the establishment of the institute, which it is rather singular is the only one of the kind in the kingdom. At one o'clock, the Hon. P. C. Scarlett took the chair, supported by Vice-Presidents Quarles Harris, and F. Kelly, Esqrs., Dr. Little and other eminent men. The report stated that the out-patients during the year had been 620, the number of in-patients on the rotation list 52

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—A public meeting, explanatory of the principles, and in aid of the objects of this Society, was held in the British School-room, Hare-court, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday evening, February 27, John Pease, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Rev. W. [illegible], E. W. Richard, Esq., Mr. Ingram, the Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., Mr. Jackson, and Joseph T. Price, Esq., of North Aubey. About 400 persons were present, and 134 signed the declaration of adhesion to the society's principles.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY. On Tuesday the members of this Society met pursuant to adjournment in Hanover-square. Prof. Owen, F.R.S., in the chair. It was announced, amid applause, that, since Sunday last, another valuable accession to the Society's menagerie, in the Regent's park, had taken place in the shape of a new male giraffe, the foal of one of those which, in 1837, was brought over from the forests of Darfur, in the interior of Northern Africa, upwards of six feet high, the dam being about seventeen feet. Mr. Gould presented three new specimens of kangaroo, and Mr. Fraser three new species of birds, hitherto unknown in this country. A new species of strix, or "snowy owl," was acknowledged from Captain Farrer; and the reading of a paper by Mr. Yarrell, of a remarkable shoal of a new species of fish caught at Lyme Regis, and which had added to the handicraft of the fishermen, concluded the proceedings of the evening.

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW. No. XXX.

This work maintains its wonted spirit, and manifests, in some of its papers, very considerable ability and learning. The present number is confined principally to subjects of a political and religious character; yet the variety of interests treated of, and the stirring nature of those more particularly appertaining at the present crisis to the Government and condition of the sister island, render the current number more than usually attractive. Its great article is, "The Grievances of Ireland," which, coupled with another paper on the same subject, that appeared in the same review, in the autumn of 1842, presents a somewhat startling picture of the causes that have led to the present unhappy and distracted state of that country. It purports to be a review of the speech of Mr. Smith O'Brien, delivered in the House of Commons last July; and is written, we should say, by an Irishman. But the most brilliant, eloquent, and clever article in the number, is the one entitled "O'Connell and Brougham Irish Agitation and French Revolution," in which the critical lash is pretty sharply applied, especially to the parallel attempted to be drawn between the present agitators in Ireland and the first French revolutionists: the reviewer disposes of it with great cleverness, and much satirical point. The articles on "Archbishop Whately's Petition" to the House of Lords, praying for a church government, and on "The Scottish Schism," are the next ablest papers. Altogether, the present number of this Review, though it appears to have been got up hastily (owing, probably, to the peculiar position in which it is at present placed), is not certainly inferior in talent, information, or ability, to the general run of the earlier ones.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT is filled with the Domestic Economy of the Pinches, and their Experience in the Metropolis; with a glance at Mr. Montague and Jones, Mrs. Gamp, and Mrs. Harris. The rambles of Tom and his sister are the best vein:—

Many and many a pleasant stroll they had in Covent-Garden Market: snuffing up the perfume of the fruits and flowers, wondering at the magnificence of the pine-apples and melons; catching glimpses down side-avenues, of rows and rows of old women, seated on inverted baskets selling peas; loosing unutterable things at the fat bundles of asparagus with which the dainty shops were fortified as with a breastwork; and, at the herbalists' doors, gratefully inhaling scents as of vesi-stuffing yet uncooked, dreamily mixed up with capsicums, brown-paper, seeds; even with hints of liquorice balls and fine young curly leeches. Many and many a pleasant stroll they had among the poultry markets, where ducks and fowls, with necks unnaturally long, lay stretched out in pairs ready for cooking; where there were speckled eggs in mossy baskets, white country sausages beyond inspectionment by surviving cat or dog, or horse or donkey; new cheeses to any wild extent; live birds in coops and cages, looking much too big to be natural, in consequence of those overplacates being much too little; rabbits, tame and dead, innumerable. Many a pleasant stroll they had among the cool, refreshing, silvery fish-stalls, with a kind of moonlight effect about their stock-in-trade, excepting always the ruddy lobsters. Many a pleasant stroll among the waggon-loads of fragrant hay, beneath which dogs and tired waggoners lay fast asleep, oblivious of the premises and the public-house. But never half so good a stroll, as down among the steam-boats on a bright morning!

There they lay, alongside of each other; hard and fast for ever, to all appearance, but designing to get out somehow, and quite confident of doing it; and in that faith shoals of passengers, and heaps of luggage, were proceeding hurriedly on board. Little steamboats dashed up and down the stream incessantly. Tiers upon tiers of vessels, scores of masts, labyrinths of tackle, tide sails, splashing paddles, funnels, boats, lumbering barges, nimble skiffs, with ugly lighters for the water-rat within their mud-discoloured nooks; church steeples, warehouses, house-roofs, arches, bridges, men and women, children, casks, cranes, boxes, bales, packages, cellars, and hard-by taverns: there they were, all jumbled up together, any summer morning, far beyond Tom's power of separation.

In the midst of all this turmoil, there was an incessant roar from every packet's funnel, which quite expressed and carried out the uppermost emotion of the scene. They all appeared to be perspiring and bouncing themselves, exactly as their passengers did; they never left off fretting and chafing, in their own hoarse manner, once; but were always panting out, without any stops, "Come along do make haste I'm very nervous come along oh good gracious we shall never get there how late you are do make haste I'm off directly some along!" Even when they had left off, and had got safely out into the current, on the smallest provocation they began again, for the bravest packet of them all, being stopped by some entanglement in the river, would immediately begin to fume and pant afresh. "Oh here's a stoppage what's the matter do go on there I'm in a hurry I'm done on purpose did you ever oh my goodness *do* go on there!" and so, in a state of mind bordering on distraction, would he last seen drifting slowly through the mist into the summer light beyond, that made it red.

Tom's sail, however; or, at least, the packet-boat in which Tom and his sister took the greatest interest on one particular occasion, was not off yet, by any means; but was at the height of its disorder. The press of passengers was very great indeed: steam-boat after steam-boat as each in turn came up, was choked up; distracted women, obviously bound for Gravesend, but turning a deaf ear to all representations that this particular vessel was about to sail for Sweden, were conveying baskets of refreshment behind bulk-heads and water-casks, and under seats; and very great confusion prevailed.

It was so amusing, that Tom, with Ruth upon his arm, stood looking down from the wharf, as nearly regardless as it was in the nature of flesh and blood to be, of an elderly lady behind him, who had brought a large umbrella with her, and didn't know what to do with it. This tremendous instrument had a hooked handle; and its variety was first made known to him by a painful pressure on the windpipe, and a sensation of being drawn backward by the throat. Soon after, disengaging himself with perfect good humour, he had a sensation of the ferrule in his back; immediately afterwards, of the hook entangling his ankles; then of the umbrella generally, wandering about his head, and tapping at it like a great bird; and, lastly, of a poke or thrust below the ribs, which gave him such exceeding anguish, that he could not refrain from turning round, to offer a mild remonstrance.

THE ARTIZAN, Vol. I., is, to say the least of it, the cheapest quarto it has ever been our lot to receive. Think, reader, of some 300 pages closely packed with reports of the progress of the operative arts during twelve months, all for as many shillings! So much for quantity; the papers are of first-rate excellence, particularly those on engineering; and the criticisms on the marvels of the day and the literature of the arts are spirited and impartial. The uppermost topics of the day are treated in a strikingly readable manner, and there is so much novelty in each month's number as to render it a sort of newspaper of the operative arts, with the advantage of clever lithographic illustrations in abundance. Altogether, we do not expect to witness a cheaper or better record of the world's invention than this journal presents, month by month, to the utilitarian public.

THE APPRENTICE is a new weekly journal, edited by the conductors of the "Artizan," and, like the parent periodical, is sound and useful in glancing at the onward movement of the trades and operative arts. Among the novelties in its first monthly part are Screw Propulsion, the Equilibrium Slide Valve, Pedo-motion, &c.

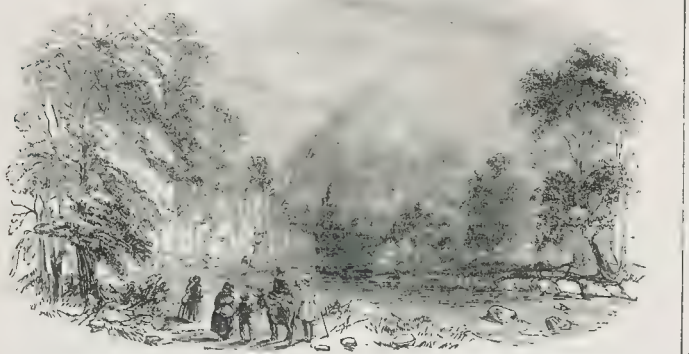
THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE presents a splendid head and front in addition to other attractions; it is now really "illuminated" in the antique as well as the modern acceptation of the term. The Editor's "Chronicles of Clovernook," which we are happy to see resumed, are fraught with scarlet and gold, and faced by a very clever colouring by Leech, brilliantly coloured and illustrating a lively rattling sketch, entitled "Tom Houghblaan's Guardian Sprite." This illustration is a very superb affair, as is the illuminated heading. The "Chronicles" are the economy of the Turveyopians in their packed-up little Swiftian sprite the schoolmaster who has been so long "abroad," must, we suspect, be located in Turveytop. The following passages burn with truthful eloquence

Benevolent and gentle was the schoolmaster, and worthy of the honours lavished by the state upon him. Aye [illegible] look; but in Turveytop the schoolmaster is not a half-drudge [illegible] No, sir; the importance, the solemnity, of his mission is [illegible] Children are not sent to him with no more [illegible] than if they were [illegible] packed in the letter in which their tails docked [illegible] Turveytop the schoolmaster is considered the maker of the [illegible] more artificer of society. Hence, the state pays him peculiar consideration. It is allowed that his daily labours are in the immortal chambers of the mind—the mind of childhood, new from the Maker's hand, and undefiled by the earth. Hence, there is a solemnity, almost a sacredness, in the schoolmaster's function; upon him and his high and tender charge does the state of Turveytop depend, that its prisons shall be few. It is for him to wage a daily war with the gaoler. His work is truly glorious, for it is with childhood—beautiful childhood! cried the Hermit, passionately—"holy childhood, with still the bloom of its first home upon it!" For indeed, there is a sanctity about it—it is a bright new-comer from the world unknown, a creature with unfolded soul! And yet, sir, are there not states where, whilst yet the creature draws its pauper milk—of the same sort, by the way, that nurtured Abel—we give it to those fiends of earth, violence and wrong, and then scourge, imprison, hang the pupil for the teaching of its masters? Childhood, with its innocence killed in the very seed!

Childhood, a fiend imp in rags, with fox-like, thievish eyes and lying breath, the foul weed of a city. Such, indeed, it is to the niceness of our senses, shrinking at the filth and whining of that world-wrinkled babe! But look at it aright, sir," —cried the Hermit with new animation—"translate its mutterings into their true meaning. What do you see?—what hear? The lineaments and cryings of an ac. ursed demon; a giant thing of woe and mischief scowling and shrieking at the world that hath destroyed its holiness of life: that, seizing it, yea from the hand of its Maker, hath defaced the divinity of its impress, and made it devil—a devil to do a devil's mischief: then to be doomed and punished by a self-complacent world, that lays the demon in a felon's grave, and after, sighs and wrings the hands at human wickedness."

In Turvey top the schoolmasters may be said to take the place of our commanding soldiers. We give rank, distinction, high praises, to generals and such folk for the cunning slaughter of their thousands. We take the foul smell out of bloodshed, and call men-quellers heroes. We give them gold lace, and stick feathers upon them, and hang them about with Orders of Saint Fire, Saint Pillage, and Saint Slaughter. We strip the skin from the innocent sheep to make rub-a-dub to their greatness, and blow their glory to the world from blatant brass. Now the Turveytopians have no soldiers; but they give the same amount of honour to their schoolmasters. They have a belief that it is quite as noble to build up a mind as to hack a body; that to teach meekness, content, is as high a feat as to cut a man through the shoulder bone; that, in a word, it is as wise and useful, and surely as seemly in the eye of watchful Heaven, to fill the human brain with thoughts of goodness, as to scatter it from a skull, cleft by the sword in twain. Hence, the schoolmaster in Turveytop is a great social authority, honoured by the state. The savage counts his glories by scalps; the refined man of war by his gazettes. The general kills five thousand men—defeats some twenty thousand. He may have picked a quarrel with them, that he might pick his sprig of laurel, and rejoice in lawful plunder. He has done his work upon humanity; he has acted his part in the world—a world of human sympathies—and he becomes earl, or steps up duke. It is his rightful wage, paid by a grateful hand. The schoolmaster of Turveytop numbers his



scholars; shows the heroes he has made; the victors over self among his army; the troops of wise and peaceful citizens he has marshalled for the field of life, and is honoured and rewarded accordingly."

The following, on laughter, is as beautiful as it is original:—

Think of a babe without laughter, as it is, its first intelligence! The creature shows the divinity of its origin and end, by smiling upon us: yes, smiles are its first talk with the world, smiles the first answers that it understands. And then, as worldly wisdom comes upon the little thing, it crows, it chuckles, it grins, and, shaking in its nurse's arms, or in waggish humour playing bo-peep with the breast, it reveals its high destiny—declares, to him with ears to hear it, the heirdom of its immortality. Let materialists blaspheme as gingerly and as acutely as they will, they must find confusion in laughter. Man may take a triumphant stand upon his broad grins; for he looks around the world, and his innermost soul, sweetly tickled with the knowledge, tells him that he alone of all creatures laughs. Imagine, if you can, a laughing fish. Let man then send a loud ha! ha! through the universe, and be reverently grateful for the privilege.

We are happy to meet the author of "The Chronicles" in this new vein of excellent humour.

We have only space to glance at the other contents—as a well-timed incident, by Miss Toulmin; a very spirited translation from the Swedish, by Lewis Filmore—"Winter, the King; and Spring, the Poet;" a tale of Italy, by Miss Pardoe; and a sketch of a Parisian Coquette, by Mrs. Postans. Our quotation is the illustration of a truly graceful story, by Miss Costello, entitled "Thorp Cloud; or, the Monastery of Dove Dale."

Everywhere the road sparkles with sparry particles, and round Matlock up to the High Peak the paths glitter as if the fairies had strewn them with diamonds; but as Dove Dale is approached, these indications of mines cease. At a certain spot, where a humble way-side inn appears, the traveller quits his vehicle, and here those who are accredited guides are in waiting to conduct the bewildered seeker after novelty. Not that any place can less need a guide than Dove Dale, as the path is sufficiently easy and straightforward. On a first approach nothing but barren hills of unvarying aspect, without a solitary tree, are before the view—no indications appear of the future beauty, and for nearly a mile no improvement takes place. All this time, as the walk continues, a strange object attracts the attention; it is an immensely high pyramidal mountain of several sides, all nearly flat and tapering to a point, where on the very summit is placed by nature a single pointed grey stone, forming the peak. This mountain is covered with short turf, but neither tree nor shrub breaks its monotony, and the shape, totally unlike any which surround it, gives it a remarkable and surprising effect. This is the celebrated Thorp Cloud, named as one of the curiosities of the country. It stands across the valley like a huge gate, and the river Dove runs round its foot. When the point is reached at which the river appears, the valley begins to shows signs of beauty. Luxuriant foliage runs feathering up the steeps; grey picturesque rocks come forth amongst the trees, and a hundred accidents of the ground render it interesting and curious. Thorp Cloud has its superstitious associations, which, in the reign of King John, make up a very pleasant romance.

Our next quotation is the illustration of "A Tale of a Tea-kettle," by A. B. Reach; a sort of reverie on steam, or dream of the steam-engine, by a boy—named James Watt:—

Truth to tell there was something peculiar in the glance of the boy's eye;—there was mind, active, speaking mind, looking through it. He sensed as one who gazed upon a wondrous vision, and whose every sense was bound up in the display of gorgeous pageantry floating before him. He had sat watching the escaping steam, until the thin, vaporous column had appeared to cast itself upwards in fantastic-changing shapes. Sometimes the subtle fluid gathering in force and quantity would gently raise one side of the lid of the kettle, emit a white puff, and then let the metal fall with a low clanking sound. There was power—strength in that watery cloud. But still the spout poured forth its regular volume of white vapour—shooting over the ribs of the grate, and curling and rolling in outlines as varying and quaint as those of a rising mist. Suddenly, to the eye of the half-dreaming boy, the steam appeared, instead of escaping up the chimney, to spread itself out in a dense volume before the fire-place. He gazed intently at the phenomenon—indistinct outlines, like the wavy robes of spectres, showed themselves—floated dimly for an instant—then melted into the shapeless cloud. Again they re-appeared, and more distinctly than before; and the spell-bound boy saw faces, some terrible, and others gentle and mild, forming, and vanishing, and again re-appearing in the wonderful steam-cloud. He gazed, and gazed. To the faces, fanciful forms, woven from the vapour, attached themselves and clung. There was something about them awful'y undefined; but they were undefined rather to the mind than the eye. The latter could see them, but the former could not grasp or form an accurate idea of their strange, shadowy proportions. Some were dimly terrible, others calm and serene—back and fore they floated, not passing, but blending with—gliding through—each other, and waving their misty wings with a slow undulating motion. Gradually the fair and gentle steam spirits seemed as it were to coalesce, to glide together and become one, instinct with mild intellectual grandeur; and round it gathered a threatening phalanx of the dark and gloomy spirits, their forms changing to hideous, undefined, grotesque things, and their faces fearful to look upon. But the mild spirit gazed calmly on them, as if in reliance on its innate power; and raising its white arms it waved the evil spirits back, and as they retired undefinedly, they covered their gloomy foreheads with their wings, for a pale halo of light beamed around the long fair curls of the master phantom. But again they rallied and rushed, dark, evil-minded, like an undefined horror, and wrestled with the fair, good form. Here, there, anywhere, their demon faces, lowered and moped and mowed round the god-moulded face; and with their pointed claws and swooping wings they sought to tear the good spirit down, and to exult over its fall, with looks of bitter, jeering hatred. But they could not—the spiritual light, flickering in long pencils from the forehead and the eye of the mild spirit, seemed, although it was so pale, and apparently so soulless, to scorch the wings and shrivel up the limbs of the assailant spirits; and at length, drawing up its grand form, it threw its arms abroad, and with the motion, as though at the waving of a wand, the most demons shrunk and shrivelled and writhed in impotent malice at the feet of their conqueror, who stood over them—an angel trampling upon fiends!

And as the dreaming boy saw this, an unbidden thought came upon his mind, and he knew that the fierce struggle was symbolical of

INTELLECT WARRING WITH THE ELEMENTS.

The illustrations by Meadows, Leech, Prior, Gilbert, Hine, Hamerton, and Martin, are spirited and clever throughout; and the number is, altogether, by far the most brilliant that has yet appeared. We are glad to see the addition of some neat reviews of new books.

DUPREZ.

This great *tenor* is at length secured by the spirited manager of Old Drury, and will appear next week in the part of *Arnold* in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." Last year, when we anticipated the pleasure of his arrival here, we gave some general outlines of his power of voice and style of singing. Those who have been accustomed to the delicate finish of a Rubini, or to the *aroma* of a Mario or a Salvi's voice, may not probably like that of Duprez; but he is an *artiste* of extraordinary skill, endowed most liberally by nature, physically as well as otherwise. His range and strength are prodigious, and no doubt he will make an immense *hit*. The tenors are getting up in public estimation: we shall have no less than four from the continent this season, independent of the number we have at home who run *counter*.

PORTRAIT OF DUPREZ.

SMOKE.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

What is more disagreeable than to take an inviting habitation, with the appearance of perfection and comfort in every room, and find out, upon possession, that every chimney smokes; but how much more disagreeable is it for a young bride, during the honeymoon, to find herself linked to an inveterate smoker, who darkens its wane by rolling tobacco clouds

How uncomfortable is it to invite an otherwise very amusing fellow to your domestic table, and find him get cross and fidgetty, after the removal of the cloth, for the want of a cigar, which your wife's curtains and delicacy forbid.

Raleigh deserves to be immortalised for his introduction of the potatoe, but for that of tobacco he deserves to have the sun of his glory smothered in clouds from the pipes of his devotees. Formerly the habit of smoking was confined to the early mechanic, to counteract the sharp morning air, or to the old tradesman, to wile away the evening in a public-house parlour with men similarly inclined. Then they returned to their homes, and left their infectious fumes behind them; but now—and sad is the alteration—they have entered even into the *sanctum* of their homes, not only to the destruction of their wives' best cap, but also very often to their best temper.

Boys now are as anxious to attain the power of smoking as they formerly were for the first shave! Many and dreary are the solitary sicknesses which they endure before they master the mildest Havannah. And often in their first blush of glory in taking their first ascent upon smoke's intoxicating hill, do they return pallid and giddy, and are at length forced to resign for a time their ambitious project.

By slow degrees only do they climb the nauseous steps that lead to distinction in the art. Timid and faltering is the progress as they advance upon the full-flavoured—the tobacco fiend ever and anon torturing them with sickness and insensibility. At last, after much practice, they become cigar smokers, of which interesting fact they continually remind you by thrusting their cigar cases under the noses of their friends, as though they had obtained a diploma of merit.

Poor King Jamie, when he wrote his counter-blast against tobacco, which at that time rose in faint and infantine curls at distances few and far between, could little picture to himself—for in his time it was

a disgusting rarity—the massive clouds that now roll in from every corner, bursting alike from the mouth of cads and gentlemen.

In days of yore the kind and unceremonious invitation from a friend was "Come and take a glass of wine and bit of mutton." Now it has resolved itself into "I say, old boy, come and take a cigar." Many a man has been forced into a trap of this kind, and finds the ensuing morning his tongue like a parrot's; and should he perchance the next day receive a whiff from the short pipe of an early paddy, his feelings are any thing but enviable.

Nothing has tended so much to break up pleasant and old-fashioned society as the introduction of general smoking; ladies are left solitary while the men go and take a cigar, or should they have sufficient fortitude to stand the suffocating blast, they undergo the dreadful feeling of being smothered like bees in a hive.

To some the art, cunning, and mystery of smoking is unattainable from want of strength. Ridiculous in the extreme is the appearance of a pale-faced boy struggling against a nausea worse than sea-sickness, listlessly dropping the best half of a treasured Principe, whilst his countenance bespeaks the indistinctness of his ideas as to his whereabouts.

Many carry on an appearance of having arrived to the ambitious state of a "smoker" upon very slight grounds; such as *continually* lighting a cigar, and *continually* letting it out. This "*ruse*" is now so well known, that it is easily detected, and the aspirant is, of course, treated with the most bitter contempt by staunch men who luxuriate in a perfect white ash, and actually gloat over the smell of German tinder.

But in vain is it to contemn this growing evil! The world seems as if it were smoking hot! The very dark-skinned child of the prairies takes his tomahawk pipe, which he offers as a guarantee of peace

The bright-eyed Spanish donna sports her cigarette, and puffs in company with her swarthy husband, and the young and gazelle-eyed Signora coquets as she rolls the cigarillo for her enamoured Don.

The Turk, luxuriously dozing on his musnud, draws the powerful weed through the most beautiful perfumes, and intoxicates himself without breaking the law of Mahomet.

The phlegmatic German lives a life of pipes: they are the delight of his existence! Those dear Meerschaums, dark with the tobacco's essential oil, hang in rows around his chamber, and he gazes upon them with the adoring eyes of a lover. When he by chance gets a peep through his own created cloud at his beauteous fair one, he immediately afterwards fills his pipe, repairs to her footstool, and smokes at her vigorously for months, and when at last the declaration comes, the blushes of his angel are hidden by his darling smoke.

The Frenchman is also inveterate in the habit, but, not content with the fumes, he crams the dust up his nose that he may revel in the double delight

The Irishman's dudheen is very often a satisfactory breakfast, and he hands it with such a grace to his fair countrywomen as though it were ambrosia.

Oh, tobacco! tobacco! thou hast turned the world into a *cigar*-case, and my *pipe* is put out that I am not a successful *tobacco-stopper*.

THE CHARTIST OUTBREAK IN WALES.—In the late Chartist outbreak one of the principal leaders of the party that attacked the Westgate Hotel was a man named "Jack the Fifer." Upon seeing the insurgents defeated he fled, and although very large rewards were offered for his apprehension, he was not heard of until within a few days past, when a letter was received from him dated Virginia. He states, that after a great many hair-breadth escapes in this country, he embarked for America. He has been offered a commission as an officer in the army destined for Texas. He is very anxious in his inquiries after David Jones, the tinker, another commander of the Chartists in Newport, who also made off, and for whose apprehension there was offered a large reward. In fact, these two men concocted the outbreak, and instigated the Chartists to the insane attack upon Newport.

THE NEW PATENT CABRIOLET.

THE TRIBUS.

In pursuance of our original plan to place before our readers at the earliest opportunity, engravings illustrative of the newest designs and most recent improvements in everything affecting our social condition and public convenience, we present the annexed cuts of a new patent street carriage, called a *Tribus*, which has just made its appearance in the metropolis, and which recommends itself to public patronage by many advantages which the street cabs at present in use do not possess.

The Tribus is a two-wheeled vehicle, and, as the name indicates, is adapted for the accommodation of three persons. The entrance is from behind, as in an omnibus, by which a greater facility of ingress and egress is afforded. In cases of accident also, the readiness with which, by this arrangement, an escape can be effected must be obvious. The driver sits behind, and by this means the balance of the vehicle is more equally adjusted, all ricketty motion prevented, and the weight entirely kept off the horse's back. He is also enabled to open and shut the door without removing from his seat, and additional security is given to the passengers who are immediately under his protection, while at the same time the most perfect command of the reins is secured. There are two windows in front, one behind, and two at the sides, thus combining the advantages of a covered and an open carriage.

The interior is fitted up in a style more like the appointments of a private carriage than a vehicle of public conveyance. A red lamp is placed at night in front to prevent the danger of collision. There is also a very novel and simple mode of communicating with the driver from the inside, by which instructions can be conveyed in the most rapid and effectual manner, without the least inconvenience.

Should a shaft break, the horse fall, or any other accident occur, to which all vehicles are liable, there is a safety wheel in front, which prevents the body of the carriage from coming down, and thus interposes for the safety both of the horse and the passengers.

Mr. Harvey, of Lambeth-house, Westminster Bridge-road, is the patentee of this carriage. The Tribus, which is at present to be seen at the Bazaar in Baker-street, will shortly take its "stand" for public approval, and we have no doubt that, from its superior accommodation, safety, and elegance, it will take precedence of, if not entirely supersede, all other vehicles of a similar class at present in use.

THE NEW PATENT CABRIOLET.

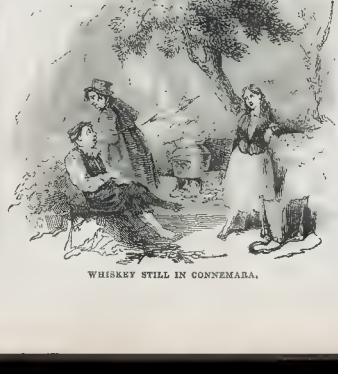
IRISH SKETCHES.

WHISKEY STILL IN CONNEMARA.

In the "fine auld ancient times," before Father Mathew and the Temperance Societies were heard of, it was no uncommon assertion for an Irishman to make, that "if his mother had reared him on whiskey, he'd have been a sucking babe to the day of his death." The love of this liquor was pre-eminent in the country; and its name, which literally means *water*, was given to it as that of *water* of life is given to brandy by the French, either to denote that it is the only kind of water "fit for Christians to drink," and that they will not "make beasts of themselves," as some natives of the Emerald Isle have been heard to declare, by so far imitating cattle as to drink "pure element." Or perhaps by so modestly naming it they got over the blame, as some folks did the difficulty of eating flesh-meats on fasting, by plunging it in *gravy*, and calling their joints *fishes of St. Patrick*—see Croker's Popular Songs of Ireland.) Indeed some of the jovial Irish song writers, with more fun than good manners, blame the Saint himself for this hatred of water. Says one of these worthies—

> "You've heard, I suppose, long ago,
> How the snakes in a manner most antic,
> He marched to the county Mayo,
> And trundled them into the Atlantic.
> Hence not to use water for drink,
> The people of Ireland determine:
> With mighty good reason, I think,
> Since St. Patrick has filled it with vermin,
> And vipers and such other stuff."

The number of illicit stills was in days gone by enormous. In the fifth report to the House of Commons of the Commissioners on Fees, Gratuities, &c., in Ireland, returns are given of seizures during five years, from 1809 to 1806 inclusive; and the number of stills seized during this period amounted to 13,409, or an average of about 2680 a year. It is asserted, that with all this, it is fair to calculate that not more than one in fifty was seized, as they abounded at that time. Many of the gentry kept them, and the law that levied a fine of £50 on the cowhand in which such a still was discovered only made it the interest of all persons to keep it a secret. It was a work of danger too to the Government officers to suppress them, and many a life was lost in the task. The stills were generally placed in the most inaccessible places up a mountain side, sheltered by a mass of rock, and half covered with trees and herbage, with convenient "lookouts" for the parties employed, and the whole things so neatly hidden as to be evasive of no suspicion, even to those who stood absolutely within a few yards of the still, when it was in full operation. If discovered and seized, it was of so little value, that it was no great drawback; the only covetable article being the kettle in which it was brewed. This illicit whiskey was termed *potsen*, from being manufactured in small quantities, and consequently in a little pot, the *sen* being an Irish diminutive of an endearing kind. From being brewed over a turf fire it had contracted a smoky flavour, which at once distinguished it from "Parliament," or "King's" whiskey. The want of this flavour was a serious objection to the "lawful article" with all persons of "exquisite palate." But the number of these stills is now so diminished, owing to the temperance movement, that they are of most uncommon occurrence; and, certainly, the change produced by Father Mathew is one of the most marvellous on record, particularly as it is the voluntary act of a nation, who seemed so much addicted to the reverse. People now go from a *fair sober*, a thing scarcely known years ago.



WHISKEY STILL IN CONNEMARA.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons had his third parliamentary dinner on Saturday, at his mansion, in Euston-square, when the following noblemen and gentlemen honoured the right hon. gentleman with their company:—Lord Ashley, Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Shirley, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Mr. Cardwell, Colonel Powell, Viscount Sandon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Mr. Estcourt, Hon. Wm. Bingham Baring, Mr. Emmerson Tennent, Col. Peel, Captain Holdero, Mr. Chas. Hope, Viscount Mahon, Marquis of Douro, Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Right Hon. F. Shaw, Mr. Packe, Mr. Maunsell, Sir Robert Pigot, Mr. Neville, Sir William Heathcote, and Hon. R. Clive. Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. Philip Miles, Mr. Stuart, and Sir J. Yarde Buller were invited, but were prevented from dining with the Speaker. On Saturday next the right hon. gentleman holds his first levee.

PIRATES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—The Dutch resident at Rouw states, that news had been received from Sekana, a noted retreat of the pirates, that several vessels had been equipped to exercise piracy, from the coast of Malacca to Poloe Pinang. In an action between these pirates and the English steamer Diana, one of the chief of these banditti was killed, two others taken prisoners, and the vessel captured; the others retreated into the river Taeng, near Tjambi, on the east coast of Sumatra. An attempt by the Dutch authorities to seize the pirates was at first unsuccessful; but his Majesty's brig the Windhond, the Janus schooner, and six cruisers, have been sent after them; they are to blockade the river, and punish this nest of thieves as it merits. The master of a native vessel of Serawak, in Borneo, who has arrived at Pontianak, relates that at the beginning of July three English men-of-war had anchored off the river; they were to undertake an expedition against the pirates of Dyak. Accounts had been received that the result of this expedition was, that several Kampongs in the district of Ser.bas had been taken, about 100 habitations of Malays, and 30 of Dyaks, each 150 feet in length, and several of these vessels were destroyed. This news, however, needs confirmation. The Malays and Dyaks, it is said, made a vigorous resistance; but suffered very severely from the well-directed fire of the English, who lost only two men.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There be some sports are painful, but their labour
Delight in them sets off. SHAKSPEARE.

If immortal Will had been asked for a "poey" for the steeple-chase, he could not have furnished a more characteristic one than the lines prefixed to the article, wherein we purpose to descant on the Grand National of that ilk, celebrated at Liverpool on the 28th ult. From its nature it forms a singularly appropriate finish to its own season, and introduction to the legitimate business of the turf. The Grand National Steeple Chase, which comes off at Liverpool, is run, as to its first moiety, across the country, and, as to its latter, over the course, common to the "flat" racing, as it is called—ominously enough. For the sight-seers it is admirably contrived: whether the jocks and proprietors of horses so regard it, is another affair. *A race* over a hunting line is dangerous enough from the fact that when a fall *does* take place at a fence, charged full flight, it very rarely requires a second to do the business—but in this course three-quarters of the jumps are artificially made up—arrangements that are the especial horror and discomfiture of all quadrupeds. However, "What's the odds so long as there's fun"—is the country? a place that grows less of that than any other crop—indeed scoffers insist that pleasure can not be classed among articles of rural produce.

Nevertheless, there was a tolerable crop on the Aintree course on Wednesday last. The season was lovely; and, though it rained cats and dogs from half-past one till half-past three—a very imposing company occupied the Grand Stand, and the "*al fresco*" was alive with plebs. The usual parading of the horses of course suffered from the weather, but at a quarter past three, sixteen noble nags were mounted, and cantered past the stand, and then, being taken to the usual starting place—just beyond the first fence out of the lane—the word was given and they started. The four following only being placed by the judge:—

Mr. Quartermaine's ch h Discount, 10st. 12lb.	.	(Crickmere)	1
Mr. S. Crawfurd's ch g The Returned, 12st. 11lb.	.	(Scott)	2
Sir F. Goodrick as b g Tom Tug, 10st. 7lb.	.	(Beckley)	0
Lord Maidstone's Cæsar, 11st. 10lb.	.	(Barker)	0

The latest betting was 5 to 1 against Discount; and 6 to 1 each against Wiverton and Mazeppa—nothing else backed. The first off was Tom Tug, who led, but at no great pace, the first round, and over the brook facing the stand, cleverly, all the others doing the same, except Mazeppa, who was pulled up at the third fence, after starting. Crossing the lane the second time, the speed improved. The Romp leading, and Peter Simple and Charity biting the earth: each floored about the same time. Down the canal side and into the race-course they came as hard as they could split the four placed being first into the course, and all the others near at hand. Three four seemed to be running tolerably together, but during any part of the race Discount could have run over his horses. Once inside the distance, Crickmere set him going in earnest, and won in brilliant style by at least a dozen lengths. Time, 13 minutes 40 seconds; distance, 4¾ miles. There is a probability that the conditions of this steeple chase will next year be altered from handicap to weight for age, with penalties for running—a very judicious step.

There was a very sporting hurdle race for a finish, won in capital form by Mr. Raworth's slapping mare Chance; Hislington a middling second, after his race for the steeple chase. It seems odd times when Bill Scott comes out with his steeple-chase nag—in shape of a brother to Charles XII.! There is every promise of fun winter meeting being as brilliant as our next season. The chase has already a good many subscribers, and spirit—at least the spirit for sport never flags in Lancashire. The following is the last average of the public betting in town and country.

CHESTER CUP.

14	to 1	agst	Sir Robert	20 to 1	agst Freedom
15	1		The Prior	20 1	Tacita
15	1		The Cattonite	37 1	Greenfinch
18	1		Pharaoh	30 1	What
20	1		Pagan	50 1	Testatrix.
20	1		Merry Andrew		

THE DERBY.

6	to 1	agst	The Ugly Buck	20 to 1	agst Cockamaroo
7	1		Ratan	30 1	Londstone
16	1		Orlando	33 1	Running Rein
16	1		Leander	33 1	Ionian.

BETTING.—TATTERSALL'S. THURSDAY.

In consequence of the influentials being at the grand Liverpool steeple-chase (an account of which will be found below), there was, as might be expected, a dull afternoon.

The two first favourites are firm at the quotations, and are evidently on the rise. Orlando, reported to be a little off, is again at his recent figure; there is also a decided move in Running Rein; and, as it is said that all bets are off if he is disqualified, all investments, except coupled with another, nag, are harmless. We give the quotations below:—

DERBY.

1000 to 50	agst	Forth's lot, bar Leander	40 to 1 agst Saddlehow
11	2	The Ugly Buck	40 1 Vat colt
13	2	Ratan (7 to 1)	50 1 Apprentice
15	1	Orlando (t)	1000 10 Vicarage colt (t)
20	1	Londstone	1000 16 Johny Broome
20	1	Cockamaroo (t)	500 400 Scott's lot, 1 D'Say's and Roger's lot (t)
30	1	Ionian	
28	1	Running Rein (39 to 1 t twice)	1000 50 Forth's lot, b Leander (t
33	1	Campanero	3 1 Ugly Buck & Ratan (t)

CHESTER CUP.

16	to 1	agst	The Prior	30 to 1 agst	What (40 to 1 t)
14	1		Sir Robert	30 1	Jame Forth (t)
25	1		Merry Andrew	20 1	Freedom (t)
18	1		Pagan	25 1	Martyr (t)
20	1		Tacita	18 1	Cattonite (t)
25	1		Greenfinch		

OAKS.

11 to 1 agst Barricade (t).

LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLE CHACE.

This great event "came off" on Wednesday last at the Aintree race-course. The attendance was not quite so numerous as on former years, but the *élite* of the aristocracy were present, and the whole mansions in that vicinity are, and have been for days past, crowded with distinguished visitors. Nearly all the railway trains and steamers during the last forty-eight hours have brought parties, anxious to witness the exciting sport, from all parts of the three kingdoms. The early part of the day was propitious—cold but fine; but shortly before two o'clock, the time announced for starting, it began to pour in torrents, and, with a slight intermission, it continued raining until the race was over and for some time subsequently. The attendance of ladies on the Grand-stand was very meagre.

The ground was nearly the same as on former years, with one or two exceptions. The start took place in a field out of Moss Lane, and, crossing over four fields with good fences, turned to the left over the leap, known as the "Upper Brook." This is the point at which the start has taken the similar field over in the whole troop, on the present occasion, sixteen in number, got in gallant and sportsmanlike style. Then they proceeded over three other fields, still inclining to the left, at the last of which some strong rails were placed, from whence they branched into a field by the canal side. The next leap was the "Water Jump," into a field of great size, and crossing a ploughed and grass field, they proceeded by the lane over the bridge into the racing ground, at the distance where where hurdles five feet high were placed, and the next leap was the artificial brook, nearly opposite the grand stand. This was thirteen feet in width. At this point Charley threw his rider, but the others got safely over it, and on again, with his dress bearing evidence of his disaster, but the misfortune placed him *hors de combat*. The same ground was retravelled as far as the bridge, from whence, instead of crossing the training ground, as before, the horses entered the course when all the leaping was over. The horses kept well together, no disaster having taken place, except the one alluded to, until near the canal, where Peter Simple threw his rider. These were the only falls during the race. They failed off, however, as they reached the winning-post, all except nine having been distanced. They were placed—Discount, 1; Returned, 2; and Tom Tug, 3. The winner was by at least a dozen lengths.

The Champion Hurdle Race followed. The country over which the race extended is a flat surface, presenting nothing remarkably picturesque to the eye; but the distance is relieved by a winding running canal, a gothicked country, with the spire of Sefton church—an ancient structure, the mausoleum of the Molyneux family; and other antique villages, which fill the eye. The start commenced a few minutes before three, and were scrupled eleven minutes and fifty seconds—the distance being upwards of four miles.

We hope to be enabled next week to present to our readers a representation of this spirited scene.

HER MAJESTY'S STAGHOUNDS.—On Monday morning the meet was at Winkfield church, where there was an excellent muster, including his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, most of the officers of the Life and Foot Guards, and many of the sporting gentlemen of this neighbourhood. The celebrated deer Rob Roy was uncarried in a field close by, and went away at a tremendous pace through Mr. Blain's park, on to New Lodge and Ascot, headed back by Mr. Harcourt's park, at St. Leonard's; thence he made away, by Oakley-green, to Surley Hall, and crossed the Thames between that place and Clewer; the hounds were then brought through the town of Windsor, and laid on the scent near Dorney; they then made away towards Twomile-brook, and crossed the Bath road, near the lane leading to Burnham; passed Lord Orkney's mill, and away through Burnham Beeches, right on to Holtspur-gate, and thence to Holtspur Bottom, where the deer was taken, after a splendid run of two hours and fifty minutes. Several got regular duckings, in consequence of the low lands being inundated from the overflowing of the Thames.

The following hunters, "well known in Leicestershire," were sold on Monday, by Messrs. Tattersall:—Rocket, 460 guineas; Negro, 220 guineas; Pilot, 165 guineas; Monarch, 170 guineas; Volunteer, 120 guineas; and Magic, 100 guineas. Total for the six, £1435.

THE QUI TAM ACTIONS.—On Thursday a return was made to the House of Commons of the writs of summons issued out of the Court of Exchequer during the last half year of 1843. The writs were amounted to thirty-four in number, endorsed with the debts and penalties, and issued by Mr. James Thomas Russell, of 37, Percy-street, Bedford-square, against the following parties, at the suit of Charles Henry Russell, the above solicitor, and John Lewis:—Lord George Bentinck, the Earl of Eglington; the others against George Anson, H. Hill, John Bowes, John Gully, Peter Clover, Henry Justice, William Crockford, William Gregory, John Greenwood, Sir Thomas Bayley, Jonathan Peel, Charles Greville, and A. H. Bayley. In the bill now before the House of Commons it is provided that in future, before an action can be brought to recover penalties on games, the sanction of the Attorney-General must first be obtained.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Sittings at Guildhall, before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

THE QUEEN V. WILLIAMS AND OTHERS.

In this proceeding the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals were for the prosecution; Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Crowder for the defendants. It was an indictment against three persons of the names of Mottram, Williams, and Horsley, warehousemen in Cheapside, for conspiring to cheat the Crown of revenue duties, by damaging, collusively with officers of the Customs, to certain cases of French goods at a less duty than that laid down by the tariff. One of the defendants (Horsley) had absconded, Williams pleaded Guilty, and Mottram put in a plea of Not Guilty. The officers of the Customs implicated were handy-gawkers, of the names of Homersham and Burnby. The evidence was the same as that given before the Sheriff some time back. A great number of witnesses were called for the prosecution, who showed the mode of transacting business at the Customs, and went into a variety of technical details. The most interesting witness was Burnby himself, who had become evidence for the Crown, and who deposed that on the 10th of September, 1840, he went to defendants' counting-house, and there saw Mottram; that he (witness) told Mottram that Homersham had stated that he had facilities of passing goods coming from abroad; that Mottram ordered a clerk to go to the Customs-house; that certain cases were handed and taken away without the payment of the dues; and that he (Burnby) and Homersham had received £20 each for their participation in the job. This witness, on cross-examination, confessed the series of delinquencies of that serious character. He confessed having been a party to the forgery of a deed; and to many other fraudulent transactions. No witnesses were called for the defence. Counsel then addressed the jury for the defendants, and Lord Denman having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

JUDGES' CHAMBERS (SERGEANTS' INN).

(Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

NEWTON AND IXOR V. ROWE AND NORMAN.—LIABILITY OF A MARRIED WOMAN TO THE LAW OF ARREST. LIBERATION OF MRS. NEWTON FROM CUSTODY.

Mrs. Newton, the wife of Mr. Augustus Newton, the barrister, was brought up before the above learned judge, on a writ of habeas, in the custody of the sheriff of Gloucester, in order for her discharge from a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Messrs. Rowe and Norman, the proprietors of the *Cheltenham Examiner*.—Mr. Knight appeared for Messrs. Rowe and Norman, and Mr. Newton argued his own case.—On Saturday the case was argued before his lordship, as to whether Mrs. Newton was liable to arrest.—The case came on again before his lordship. Mr. Newton having taken out a summons to set aside the writ on the ground of improperty, and also that she had no property of her own, nor any source of income, except that arising out of the emoluments of her husband's profession, who is a barrister-at-law. His lordship, on perusing the deed under which Mrs. Newton enjoyed the revenue, asked Mr. Knight if he had noticed the alienation clause, from which it would appear that Mrs. Newton could not anticipate her property, nor convey it over to any person whatever; that was a deed which could not easily be got over.—Mr. Knight apprehended that Mrs. Newton, being now in legal custody, under his lordship's warrant, she could be compelled to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act; and, under the compulsory clause of that act, the distressing creditors, Messrs. Rowe and Norman, could obtain a vested order, and, whether the property was much or little, they would be entitled to a dividend. The learned gentleman concluded this part of the case on the part of Mrs. Newton, being a compulsory one, and not a voluntary act of her own, her interests would not be disturbed, neither could the acting trustees take any advantage of the alienation clause, as they could not raise a sixpence under the deed in his lordship's hands. Mr. Newton then got up, and going towards his lordship's chair, said My lord, I now pronounce this deed to be a forgery, and produce it.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: Is it? Mr. Newton: Yes, it is. Mr. Justice Cresswell: I cannot do that.—Mr. Newton: Will you not, my lord, impound a forged instrument? I call on your lordship to impound that document.—His lordship: Proceed with your argument.—Mr. Newton: My lord, this deed is forged, and I require it to be impounded.—Mr. Justice Cresswell at length said, in a dignified manner: Mr. Newton, whether sitting in chambers or open court, I am not in the habit of having my orders disobeyed, and I now direct that you proceed with your argument immediately, or leave my chambers. The argument was then proceeded with. Mr. Justice Cresswell said that the property was clearly not saleable, and he did not see how he could set aside the detaining creditors; then again there was another difficulty; it entirely depended whether they proceeded to obtain the vested order or not, and his lordship could not detain the lady in custody on those grounds. Mr. Knight, in his irregularity in the arrest, for the sheriff was perfectly justifiable in issuing the warrant; but he, the learned judge, had now no power to detain her, she clearly having no available property. Mr. Newton then applied to his lordship not to discharge her, but to commit her. Mr. Knight said they would, of course, be protected from an action.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: Oh, no, I cannot say that; I can make no bargain, nor be a party to a bargain; I must leave you to settle that among yourselves. His lordship then made out the order for Mrs. Newton's liberation from the Queen's prison.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

In the Prerogative Court on Wednesday last, a paper was propounded as the will of a gentleman of the name of Hobart, who died in May, 1843, containing a direction that the sum of £2425 should be devoted to an equestrian statue of himself. The paper was written in the following terms:—"I leave my friend Mr. Blake of Norwich, and written shortly before his death. The probate of this paper was opposed, on the ground that so absurd a legacy afforded evidence of the incapacity of the deceased. Sir H. J. Pratt said, that though the bequest might be an evidence of the egregious vanity of the deceased, it was not sufficient to justify the Court in holding that he was insane, and admitted the paper to probate.

In the Bankruptcy Court the adjourned hearing of the case of Mr. Charles Mathews was resumed on Tuesday. The court was crowded with theatricals. Mr. Mathews stated that his losses at Covent-Garden Theatre amounted to £27,000. The insolvent was examined at great length, and the case was again adjourned. In reference to some points of his examination Mr. Mathews has published the following letter addressed to the commissioner of the evening papers:—

SIR,—In your paper of this day you report me to have stated in the Court of Bankruptcy, that "on my engagement at the Haymarket Theatre I wished Mr. Webster to make the duration of salary at a week for Mrs. Mathews and £20 for myself, thinking the latter sum sufficient compensation for my services; but he, in the most handsome manner, said he would *prefer reserving it in my favour*." I shall feel greatly obliged by your correcting the mistake. The salary was divided in the way I requested; and what I stated yesterday was, that on my return to England Mr. Webster said, in the most handsome manner, "that should Mrs. Mathews not be able to play during the period of the inquiry now pending, and I only should contribute my services, he should be happy to reverse the terms in my favour." This, of course, I considered as liberally and kindly meant; but, in the present emergency, I can never for a moment accept enough to interpret into his estimate of the relative value of our services.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. J. MATHEWS.

Park-street, Feb. 28, 1844.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

A case of some importance occurred at these sessions on Monday last, in which Mr. Corder, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union, applied to have process issued against a number of houses of ill-fame, which had been undicted before the grand jury, and against which true bills had been found. Mr. Prendergast objected on behalf of the bar that Mr. Corder was not a solicitor, and referred to a recent Act of Parliament, 6th and 7th Victoria, passed in last August, the second section of which strictly prohibits all persons not practising as an attorney, or duly enrolled, from suing out process or discharging other duties appertaining to the profession of solicitor. Mr. Sergeant Adams took time to consider the point, and next day stated that, on perusing the 6th and 7th Victoria, sec. 2, it was quite clear if any party should act as an attorney or solicitor, not having been duly admitted, he would render himself liable to be indicted for a misdemeanour.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—*Mrs. Just, alias Young*, was charged by Mrs. Baxter, with provoking her by abusive language to commit a breach of the peace. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Wooler, which created much laughter, and which was confirmed in evidence, that Mrs. Young made a similar charge against Mrs. Baxter, the declaration laid being that Mrs. Baxter had called her ugly names. On that occasion Mrs. Baxter pleaded a justification, and Alderman Humphery held that plea to be justification; it was proved and dismissed the complaint. Smarting under this, Mrs. Young and her "old man," Mr. Just, adopted an extraordinary mode of revenge. Having once lodged in Mrs. Baxter's house, they possessed a knowledge of the fact that a nephew of Mrs. Baxter had a skull (besides his own) which he used in his phrenological studies, and upon this fact they raised a story that Mrs. Baxter had murdered a certain lodger whom they named, and that they even knew the place where the unfortunate man's skull was deposited! The consequence was that the whole neighbourhood was quickly in an uproar; neither Mrs. Baxter nor her husband dared show their faces, for fear the mob would hang them; and the excitement at length grew to such a pitch that the superintendent thought it his duty to order a formal investigation. The police found a skull in the trunk of Mrs. Baxter's nephew, but the mystery was phrenologically explained to their satisfaction. Still, however, the popular fury was not allayed, and the parties continued to abuse complainant, &c. Alderman Hughes said he would endeavour to stop both parties from annoying the public by their recriminations, and bound them both over to keep the peace

Isaac Cohen, a young man of respectable appearance, was charged with stealing a silk handkerchief from the pocket of a gentleman, in the Court of Common Pleas. He was detected by a policeman on duty in the court in plain clothes. Upon being seized, he was identified by Mr. Rawlings, a special juror, as having been seen standing by his side, from whom he was robbed of his pocket-handkerchief, once while he was standing in the Common Pleas, and once during the examination of Barber and Fletcher.—It appeared that he had purchased more than twenty silk handkerchiefs, with Child, a City ward officer, and of two other handkerchiefs with Brend, the marshalman.—Mr. Alderman Challis remanded the prisoner for a week.

HOW-STREET.—Mr. John Cooper, the stage-manager of Drury-lane Theatre, applied to the Lambeth Gardens for a summons against Mr. Jardine, who had been engaged by Mr. Bunn, the lessee of that establishment, as chorus-singers, and who, there was every reason to suppose, were about to transfer their services to that Italian opera House. However, they having actually attended Exeter-hall rehearsals, at that theatre, of the forthcoming performances there, no doubt preparatory to their accepting an engagement at that house, although now in the service of Mr. Bunn, with their usual weekly salary.—Mr. Jardine said he doubted whether a magistrate had jurisdiction in such a case. The act that gave him power to enforce contracts between masters and servants, applied only to handicraftsmen, such as shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, &c. He should be altogether useless to commence an action at law against the parties.—Mr. Jardine said the better plan would be to give notice to the parties of the illegality of their proceedings, which might, perhaps, prevent a repetition of them.

MARYLEBONE.—*Martha Bruner* was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, for final examination, charged with having stolen various articles, the property of Mr. Alexander Bell, of No. 1, Thayer-street, Manchester-square. She had been for two months in the service of the prosecutor, recommended by a false character, previous to the robbery, which was proved, and she was committed for trial.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—*Charles Bruce*, a very expert housebreaker, was finally examined on the charge of felonously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mrs. Emily Hawkins, a widow lady, residing at No. 9, Lower Grove, Brompton, and stealing therein a quantity of plate, wearing apparel, &c. From the time of committing the offence the prisoner has been suffering imprisonment for another charge, and as soon as he was liberated he was brought up upon this charge. The prisoner did not deny the imputation, and said he should plead guilty. He was committed for trial.

LAMBETH-STREET.—Mr. Pelham, the solicitor on behalf of the Emigration Committee, and Lord. J. J. Lean, the Government emigration-agent, attended to prosecute a charge against a person named *Charles Rayner*, for having received £11 17s. 4d. from two poor men, named Allen and Bond, under pretence of procuring them a passage from the port of London to New York; and also with providing them with provisions necessary for the voyage. The poor men had, about the beginning of the month, paid Rayner, who had an office close to the London Docks, and represented himself as an emigrant agent, the amount above mentioned, for their passage on board the Brothers, a merchant ship, and also for provisions during the voyage. On going on board the vessel, however, the captain, who has since sailed, said he knew nothing about them, and refused to have anything to do with them, and the consequences had been, that they have been since in a state of great privation. The summonses against the defendant were returnable on Tuesday, but were adjourned until this day, in order to give further time for his appearance. Saunders, the summoning officer, deposed that he served the summons personally on Rayner, who at the time said he would attend to-day. He saw no more of him, and on going to the house on the day preceding he used every effort to see him, but without effect. Mr. Pelham, under the circumstances, and not wishing for the present to have the case heard in the absence of the defendant, would ask for another adjournment. The poor men, who it appeared had spent their last shilling to procure a passage, and who were perfectly destitute, were ordered by the magistrate a supply of money from the police-court fund, in order to keep them until the case is disposed of.

UNION-HALL.—A case, exemplifying in a remarkable degree the mistakes fallen into occasionally with respect to the identity of persons, came on before Mr. Cottingham, during the examination of a man named Jarvis, who was charged on the information of another Irishman named Connell. The prisoner was brought to this court a few days ago charged with stealing a firkin of butter, which he was seen carrying on his shoulder, and was stopped he said that he had found it in the road, and took it home. He was afterwards taken into custody, but this statement being disbelieved, he was taken into custody. The prisoner gave a similar account when before the magistrate, and two persons in attendance gave him a good character, and said that they had known him from his youth, and never heard of his being in trouble before. Two or three policemen, however, gave a very different character of the prisoner, whom they alleged had been convicted of felony, and transported for seven years. This latter accusation, however, was denied by the prisoner, and he was remanded until Wednesday, with a view that the matter might be further investigated. Accordingly policeman 76, *P.* Dawson, attended, and on looking at the prisoner he said that he took him into custody in the year 1835, for felony, and that he was convicted and transported for seven years. The prisoner declared that the policeman was mistaken, and went on to say that a brother of his was tried some years ago and sentenced to transportation, but a subsequent investigation having been entered into before the Secretary of State, his brother received a free pardon. The prisoner then applied to Connell, the Irishman who had known the prisoner since his boyhood, stepped forward, produced the free pardon of the prisoner's brother, and said that the accused had never been away fro-. Camberwell a month together since he was a boy. This latter circumstance was confirmed by the shopkeeper to whom the firkin of butter belonged, which the prisoner was charged with stealing. Mr. Cottingham said that the investigation in the charge about the policeman was satisfactory as to the identity of the prisoner, although he had spoken with such confidence on the point. The magistrate added, that he hoped the policeman would take a warning for the future, and be more cautious and confidently of his own recollection of a person until he was quite positive of it. Mr. Cottingham discharged the prisoner, stating that he left the court without any imputation on his character.

THAMES.—A respectable-looking young woman, was brought from Guy's Hospital to Union-hall, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum, from the effects of which she was with difficulty saved. Distress seemed to have caused the attempt. She was sent to St. Olave's workhouse to be taken care of.

THE CASE OF SUPPOSED TRANCE AT DEPTFORD.—The deep interest excited in Deptford respecting the supposed trance cont nues increasing daily, and it is deemed one of the most extraordinary which has ever come before the faculty. It appears that the statement made in the case of the lady being in a state of decomposition was rather premature. On Monday, Mr. Hope, surgeon, of Deptford, attended, prepared with a galvanic battery, but, on viewing the body, considered it advisable not to make the experiment; he, however, recommended that the head should be raised more, so that if any life did remain, the blood should not flow to the head. He also strongly recommended that as no decomposition had taken place, no interment should be made until decomposition was unequivocal, and then, for the satisfaction of the relatives and justice to the medical profession, a *post mortem* examination should be made. He observed that the limbs were not stiff, and the skin was almost warm, and unlike death. The relatives still entertain hopes, and the body is frequently washed. It is, however, in the coffin. The limbs were perfectly supple. Twenty-four days had elapsed since the interment.

FINE WRITING.—On Monday the committee of the Journeymen Tailors' Benevolent Society, meeting for the despatch of business, addressed the assembled members, in their report, in the following magnificent language:—"The directors have to congratulate you on the prosperous state of the society's first apprenticeship—it may be said to have almost attained its climax. Like the modest rose, this institution first reared its head, and its odour filled the land. The kindly dews of the surrounding societies moistened its roots, and its benign sun of heaven shone upon it, improving its sweetness and increasing its strength, giving to its form all beauty and fair proportion, and preparing it for the broad and green fields of the world in which it was to be transplanted. Here it grew up to a stately tree, and its wide-spreading foliage was refreshed beneath the summer's sun. It braved the blasts of the coming winter, which gave majesty to its trunk and might to its giant arms, and it may now be said to have taken up its position in the forest of the world, and become a proud rival to the lordly oak. How grateful, how encouraging is that! How sweet the perfume it exhales; how soft must it make the pillow—how calm the sleep! It breathes an odour which is borne on the winds of heaven—wafted on the spicy gales of Arabia and the East Indies; it is carried over the proud waves of the broad Atlantic; it stimulates in the north, it invigorates in the south, for its supporters are to be met with at every point of the compass."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Although the arrivals of English wheat this week have been very moderate, we have still to report an inactive demand for that article at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday. In foreign wheat exceedingly little was doing, on somewhat easier terms for the middling descriptions. The barley trade was very dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. The same may be said of malt. All other grain, as on Monday.

ARRIVALS. *English*: Wheat, 2270 ; barley, 2080; oats, 3670 quarters. Irish: oats, 7710 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1340 ; barley, 830 quarters. Flour, 3080 sacks. Malt, 2380 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 56s; ditto white, 58s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s to 56s; ditto white, 58s to 60s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 52s to 58s, Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 54s to 58s, potatoe ditto, 22s to 23s, Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; dark beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s, grey peas, 32s to 36s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 33s to 36s; tellers, 34s to 36s, per quarter. Flour made from, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 24 lbs. *Foreign*: Free wheat, 46s to 50s, Prussian, red, 44s to 46s; white, 62s to 66s. Rye, 28s. Barley, 19s to 21s. Beans, new, 32s to 34s, ditto fine, 34s to 35s; beans, 34s to 36s, peas, 34s to 36s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed have sold on full terms: but, to all other kinds of seeds very little has been doing, at previous rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 26s to 30; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 28s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt; canary, 50s to 54s; white mustard seed, 7s to 12s; white do., 10s to 12s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 5l to 5l 5s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per ton; canary, 31s 6d to 32s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9½d ; of housewife bread, 8½d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average*s.—Wheat, 56s 1d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 19s 2d; rye 32s 10d; beans 35s 4d; peas, 35s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 52s 11d, barley, 32s 5d, oats, 19s 2d; rye, 32s 9d; beans, 29s 11d; peas, 30s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 8s; oats, 7s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d

TEA.—There is a very large business doing in tea, and prices are on the advance. The lowest price of strong Congou is now 1s 0½d per lb. The public sales of the week and the consumption of duty has been paid in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, during the present year, ending on Saturday last, amounted to 4,726,764 pounds; while, at the same period in 1843, the quantity released was 4,474,748 pounds. During the past month the import must have consisted of about 3,500,000 pounds.

Sugar.—The market is very firm for all descriptions of sugar, and the quotations have, in some instances, advanced from 6d to 1s per cwt for fine colonry parcels.

Wool.—Not one fair wool report, new or lasting, has been in active request, or, in some instances, an advance of 2s per cwt. All other kinds of hops move off steadily, at full prices:—Weald of Kent pockets, 40s to 46l 10s; Mid Kent do., 42s to 48l 10s; East Kent do., 46l 10s to 49l 14s ; Choice do., 50l to 52l 10s ; Sussex do., 35s to 36l 12s; Farnham's, 49l 10s to 50l 11s , Mid Kent bags, 40l 10s to 46l 10s.

Smithfield.—In to-day's market the supply of beasts, owing to the non arrival of the Father Thames, was unusually small, and of very middling quality. The few prime sorts on offer produced Monday's quotations; but those of inferior kinds had a downward tendency. The numbers of sheep were scanty, while the mutton trade was steady, at late rates. The numbers of calves were moderate, and the veal trade was in a depressed state, at drooping currencies. Pigs were of ordinary sale, at previous prices. Much cows sold at from 16l to 18l each.

Beasts, 2,200; sheep, 10,000; calves, 170; pigs, 280.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d ; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 0d ; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; small do. 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d ; large hogs, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; small porkers 3s 8d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 28s, quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each Beasts, 2,7 0; sheep, 140 ; sheep, 3240; calves, 154; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton sold freely, at full prices, but otherwise the demand was heavy. Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling do., 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 6d ; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d ; coarse do., 3s 0d to 3s 2d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior do., 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d ; coarse do., 3s 0d to 3s 2d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

BANKRUPTS.—C. B. BAYLEY, Aldgate, Bucks, draper.—T. HODSON, Harrow, Middlesex, butcher.—W. H. Chaplin, Inworth, Essex, butcher.—W. SCOTT, Regent-street, wine merchant.—T. GREENING, Worcester, surgeon.—T. GRIFFITHS, Stoke upon-Trent, Staffordshire, draper.—J. HOWARD, Wolverhampton, grocer.—E. PADDON, Hartlepool, Durham, chemist.—E. BRASS, Taunton, Somersetshire, grocer.—J. GOSS, Devonport, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'ARTHUR, Lochthyne Bridge, Lochgilphead, &c. blacksmith.—A. WILKINSON, Paisley, grocer.—J. CAMPBELL, Edinburgh, baker.—J. M'LEOD and Co. Edinburgh, grocers.

PRINTED, MARCH 1.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 21.—MEMORANDUM.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 42nd Regiment to bear upon its second set of regimental colours, in addition to its appointments, in addition to its Sanscritous heretofore granted, the word "Nive," in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the regiment in the operations connected with the passage of the River Nive, on the 10th of December, 1813.

MARCH 1.—4th Dragoon Guards: Capt. W. C. Forrest to be Captain, vice Tobertson.—2nd Light Dragoons: Major J. Aitchison to be Gornet, vice Dawkins.—Capt. C. F. Johnson to be Captain, vice W. C. Forrest.

12th Foot: Major G. Elliot to be Major, vice V. R. Smith. 20th: Ensign H. R. Cowell to be Lieutenant, G. W. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Cowell, Lieut. R. C. Hallewell to be Adjutant, vice Smith. 41st: Capt. B Duff to be Captain, vice L. Rackburn; Lieut. H. Butler to be Captain, vice Duff; Ensign W. Minnitt to be Lieutenant, vice Butler; J. H. Combe to be Ensign, vice Minchin. 78th: Asst.-Surg. A. Macnean, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Mil-ligan. 79th: Asst.-Surg. Reeve to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Aucman.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Asst.-Surg. E. W. Burton, Staff-Surgeon of the second class, vice Gibson. To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—W. T. Bacon, M.D., R. S. Brown, W. G Watt, and W. Wilson.

BANKRUPTCY.—Lieut.-Col. N Hay, of the Honourable the East India Company's Depot at Hanley, to have the temporary rank of Colonel, during the period of his being so employed.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—C. POPPLETON, linen-manufacturer, York. W. ASTON, ironmaster, Toll-end, Staffordshire. W. WHITE, licenser, Regent-street, Marylebone.

BANKRUPTS.—R. J. CRANIES, butcher, Maldon, Essex. J. LARK, shoemaker, Bermondsey-street, Euston square. M. LOPEZ, wine-merchant, Crutched friars. J. J. JOHNSON, carpenter, Lant-street, Southwark. J. B. WATKINSON, saddler, Magnell, Lancashire. T. MURRAY, travelling draper, Manchester. J. HELLEWELL, dyer, Salford. S. GENT, trawler, Holme, Lancashire. F. JONES, grocer, Bristol. W. BATTY, carver, Kingston upon-Hull.

BIRTHS

At Ewell grove, Surrey, the lady of Edward Merrick Eldorton, Esq., of [illegible] Mrs. Paterson, of Clapton, of a daughter.—At her father's house, in Cavendish-square the lady of David Stern, Esq., of a son.—At Porchester-place, Hyde-park, Mrs. C. B. Collette, of a son.—At Richmond Villas, Richmond-road, Dalston, Mrs. Francis Stephens, of a son.—At Upper Clapton, the wife of Mr. John Robinson Jacobs, of Coutthall court, of a daughter.—At Dorset-place, Dorset square, the lady of the Rev. Lewis G. Hird, of a son.—Mrs. William Newton, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, of a [illegible] at Heworth, near Ashton-under-Lune, the lady of Leigh Richmond, Esq., of a daughter.—At Waverley, Tunbridge-wells, Mrs. Joseph Oldham, jun., of a son.—At Stowell hall, Mrs. Henry W. J. Windsor, of a son.—At Foddington, Bedfordshire, the lady of the Rev. John Brereton, of a son.—In Claremont-square, Pentonville, the wife of Mr. G. G. Masters, of a son.—At the Rectory, Colmore, Hants, the lady of the Rev J. B. Bourne, of a son.—At Elm Lodge, Elstree, Herts, the lady of R. H. S. Jackson, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Hadley, the lady of the Rev. R. Bristowe, Esq., of a son.—At Cornhill-road, Wyrtle, Mrs. Francis Stephens, of a son.—At Upper Clapton, the wife of Mr. John Robinson Jacobs, of Coutthall court, of a daughter.—At Dorset-place, Dorset square, the lady of the Rev. Lewis G. Hird, of a son.—Mrs. William Newton, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, of a [illegible] at Heworth, near Newcastle, the wife of John C. Somerset, of Manchester, of a son.—At Heworth, near Ashton-under-Lune, the lady of Leigh Richmond, Esq., of a daughter.—At Waverley, Tunbridge-wells, Mrs. Joseph Oldham, jun., of a son.—At Stowell hall, Mrs. Henry W. J. Windsor, of a son.—At Foddington, Bedfordshire, the lady of the Rev. John Brereton, of a son.—In Claremont-square, Pentonville, the wife of Mr. G. G. Masters, of a son.—At the Rectory, Colmore, Hants, the lady of the Rev J. B. Bourne, of a son.—At Elm Lodge, Elstree, Herts, the lady of R. H. S. Jackson, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Hadley, the lady of the Rev. R. Bristowe, Esq., of a son.—At Cornhill-road, Wyrtle, Mrs. Francis Stephens, of a son.—At Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Fuller Maitland, Esq., of a daughter.—At Walworth, Mary, the lady of Robert Green, Esq., of a son.—The lady of the Rev R W. Hippisley, rector of Stow St. Edwards, of a daughter.—In Hunter-street, Brunswick-street, Mrs. Frederick Kelly, of a son.—At Village-place, Bonkenham, the wife of Lt. Col. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Petersham, George C. Julius, Esq., R.N., of Bedford-sq. to Susan, daughter of Robert Thorley, Esq.—At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Captain J. Archer Abbott, R.N., to Mary Ellis, the eldest daughter of Captain G. Agassiz Scovell, R.N.—At St Mary's, Newington, Walter Vale, near Tregunnion, Sarah, the wife of William Kempe, Esq., aged 63.—At Gloucester-place, Brighton, George Thomas Spalding, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.—In Alfred-street, Bedford-row, Ellen Augusta, youngest child of Richard Lambert, Esq.—In Hersard-street, Russell square, John Percival Beaumont, Esq., late Captain in the 15th Hussars, aged 41.—At Hampstead, Mary, the wife of Mr. Angus Mackay, late of Inverness-shire, and formerly valet to the late Robert Wilson, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.A.S., of Bloomsbury square.—At his house in Portland place, Frederick Reade, Esq., aged 58.—At Mitchel's-place, Bunhill-row, Margaret, the wife of Robert Baxter, Esq.—At Arundle-terrace, Islington, Mr. Henry John Wheeler.—At Lewisham, Harriet Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Charles Hall, Esq., and previously widow of the late William Henry Barnard, Esq., of Deptford-green, aged 66.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 28.—The Oriental Company's steam packet Lottie Liverpool., arrived here last night at eleven o'clock, and landed her mails, which were forwarded to London by this morning's mail train. She left Gibraltar the 19th ult., Cadiz the 19th, Lisbon the 21st, Oporto and Vigo the 23rd. The 18th ult., Cadiz the 19th, Lisbon the 21st, Oporto and Vigo the 23rd. The Liverpool has only four passengers, and a full [illegible] cargo.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Payne, Deputy Coroner for London, upon the body of Joseph Valley, aged 28, a Scotchman, in St. Thomas's Hospital, from injuries he received by being knocked down by a railway train at Wimbledon, on the 13th inst. The evidence adduced disclosed no facts with which the public has not already been made acquainted, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was accidentally killed," at the same time expressing a hope that more care would in future be taken, to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements cannot be received after 3 o'clock on Thursday evening

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. ELLEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY, Ma ch 4, the first of the 8 ason, at 11 o'clock precisely. M. Julien trusts that his long experience in conducting the Balls of the Grand Opera at Paris, will be a sufficient guarantee for the exclusive character, of the one here announced, and that he will be enabled to produce such an entertainment as will not only meet with general approbation, but also one which shall become a favourite with the nobility and gentry of this country.

The Orchestra will consist of Seventy Performers, and be composed of first-rate Artistes during the season in the Concerts of the Philharmonic, Sacred, and Julien.

Admission to the Ball, 10s. 6d. each

A Ball of this kind being a most interesting and brilliant spectacle, M. Julien intends to devote the entire arrangements of the theatre to the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen in who wish to be mere spectators of the gay scene; those parts of the theatre being entirely unconnected with the Salle de Danse

Prices of Admission for Spectators Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £3 3s.; Dress Circ, 5s Second Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had at the above theatre, and of Mr. Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street; of Mr. Ella, 6, Princes-street, Hanover-square; of Mr. Wright, Lyon, Maynard, Forman, S. Smith, Miss Woolgar, Mrs. F. Matthews, Miss Cheyne (late Mrs D. Lee, After which (seventh time) as CHARRIED AND SETTLED. Antony, Mr. Wright, and ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA. Cleopatra, Miss Woolgar. First time, a New Ballet, in two acts, to be called ULRICA, or THE PRISONER OF ORTENFELS. Principal Characters by Mr. Lyon, Ulrica, O. Smith, Maynard, Forman, Wieland, and Hamilton, Mesdames Yates, D Lee, and Chapman. In consequence of the Ballet the above theatre will be closed on Thursday next, March 7, for which, and every subsequent night, the Grand Opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR will be performed. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 o'clock.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Great Success of the Revival of ROBINSON CRUSOE, now originally produced in 1817.—Thirty feet N.ght of Lenan Rade's PROFLIGATE, and First Appearance this Season of the ITALIAN COMPANY.—On MONDAY, and during the week, THE PROPLIGATE. After the Opera, a Grand Italian Opera, entitled ILS AMORES DA GILESO SCROGGINI E MOLLI BROWNINI; Gileso Scroggini, Signora le Batt; Signor Mickell, Signor Frederico Salvini; and Browning, Herr G. Wild. To conclude with the Revival of the Grand Pantomime, ROBINSON CRUSOE. Supported by the following celebrated Pantomimists, Messrs. T. Matthews, Norman, Hartland, Bologna, Bennett, and the whole strength of the Company.—Boxes, 5s. 6d ; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s., Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.

TEMPLETON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—At the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.—On next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Mr. TEMPLETON will have the highly popular entertainment from Dickens's work entitled "The Beauties of Boron," as first introduced by him with unprecedented éclat on the 25th January, the anniversary of our Poet's Birth-day.—Tickets and programmes to be had at the principal music sellers, and at the Music Hall, Store street Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Back Seats, 2s.; Boxes to contain six, 10s.; to contain eight, £1. Commence at half-past eight o'clock

THE REVOLUTION of 1668.—King William III. and Queen Mary II., dressed in splendid military costumes of the period; the Marquis Wellesley, dressed in his own clothes; General Repartieux, in the costume of the Court of Louis XIV.; and the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, in that of Temperance, Father Mathew, from actual sittings from life; the magnificent coronation robes of George IV., cost £18,000; the robes of Napoleon and Josephine; the carriage taken at Waterloo; the state bed on which he died; the cloak of Marengo.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admittance, 1s., second room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—POPULAR LECTURES in CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY are delivered Daily by Dr. Ryan, Professor Brothers, Professor Scharf, and other Lecturers. A FREE SERIES, illustrating the most valuable kind, including ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE, which is exhibited Daily at Three o'clock precisely and Half-past Eight.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, COSMORAMIC VIEWS, &c. &c. MODELS of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES and other MACHINERY in MOTION. DIVER under water and the DIVING BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools, half-price. Prospectuses of the Classes for private instruction, may be had of the Secretary

CHINESE COLLECTION.—FEAST of LANTERNS.—The most Exhibition, which the public press describes as surpassing in brilliancy of effect all the fêtes hitherto introduced to the British public, will, in consequence of its unparalleled success, be repeated THREE more EVENINGS, viz.—This (Friday) Evening, Saturday, March 7, and Saturday, March 9. On these occasions the brilliant and novel display will be increased by the introduction of numerous Original Chinese Fireworks, after the Manner, Novelties, adapted and arranged by Dr Wallis

"The scene was very beautiful, the effect fully realising that of the Palace of the Genius in the Arabian Nights." The Chinese Music was considerably superior to any of European manufacture we have lately heard."—Morning Chronicle. "At the Chinese Collection, the public have an opportunity of seeing the Feast of Lanterns and Fireworks, as decorated with a countless number of variegated lanterns, which produce a most enchanting effect, and give a splendour to the scene that could not be equalled in any part of Europe save within the Celestial Empire itself."—Morning Post.

In consequence of the inconvenience experienced in obtaining tickets, the admission to the Feast of Lanterns will, in future, be by payment at the doors. Admission, One Shilling each person. For the public convenience, the number of visitors admitted will be limited. Each evening's entertainment will commence at 7, and terminate at 10 o'clock.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MILLINERY and DRESS BUSINESS.—A Vacancy occurs for a PUPIL, offering the advantage of a select and established business. Parents desirous of placing out a daughter may receive unquestionable satisfaction, that a comfortable home, regular hours, and early attention for the improvement of her mind, will be the treatment at the business in a superior manner.—Address E N., 61, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

DOMESTIC COMFORTS.—THE PATENT ENEMA FOUNTAIN, originally invented and IMPROVED by JOHN READ, for the relief of persons subject to Indigestion, Costiveness, and other Complaints of the Bowels, is acknowledged by the Medical Profession, and the Public generally, as being superior to all other Lavements' Machines hitherto invented. It procures an agreeable evacuation of the bowels, and may be taken (filled ready for use) to any convenient place, and be used by the most nervous or timid lady, without the assistance or presence of a second person. The Tubes require no fixing or screwing, and are as durable as the instrument itself.

Beware of all strong and deceptive advertisements, which are extensively circulated instead the public, and please to observe that no instruments are genuine unless stamped with the words "READ'S PATENT." To be had at 29, REGENT CIRCUS, CÆ-DILLY.

MARCH 1st, 1844.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST, by the Author of "Valentine Vox." Part V. is published this day. Price 1s. Illustrated with Four Engravings on Steel

SCIENCE and AMUSEMENT COMBINED.—The BUILDER an Illustrated Weekly Journal, is published and sold like the drawing room, the studio, the office, the workshop and the cottage. Price 3d., stamped 4d. The Numbers may be had separately or in Monthly Parts. Vol. I., containing upwards of 300 Illustrations, elegantly bound in cloth, 18s.—2, York street, Covent garden.

THE FOREIGN LIBRARY.—Part XI., Price 2s.,

IRELAND.—By J. G. KOHL.—

MR. KOHL's work on Ireland is beyond all comparison the most succinct and faithful that we have yet seen, and exhibits the laudable condition of that country in a light in which none but a foreigner, or at least a sagacious traveller, could paint it. His testimony is doubly valuable from the weight of experience and authority which he has carried with it. Making due allowance for national prejudices, it must be confessed that no modern traveller has more minutely and accurately depicted the social condition of the countries he has visited."—Dublin Evening Post.—Longman and Co., 1844, 186, Strand.

THE MEDICAL TIMES—the Leading Medical Journal.—The MONTHLY PART of the MEDICAL TIMES, ready This Day (312 quarto columns, Price 1s. 6d.), contains Three Lectures by Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE; three Lectures, by Vaspali, on Animal and Vegetable Physiology, three Lectures, by Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Wharton Jones, and Dr. Williamson; a vast number of valuable Medical Formulæ; Original Articles, by Dr. Copland, Dr. Hood, Mr. Lane, Dr. J. H. Thompson, Dr. Cay, Mr. Lever, &c. &c. Hospital Reports, Abstracts of all important points in Medical Journals, Reviews, Weekly Correspondence from Paris; with an immense mass of important, scientific, and useful matter. Subscription for the Stamped Edition, for twelve months, £1 1s., in advance

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Part the Third of

THE BARONIAL HALLS, PICTURESQUE EDIFICES, and ANCIENT CHURCHES, of ENGLAND; from Drawings made expressly for the Work, by J. D. Harding, George Cattermole, F. Muller, and other eminent artists. The whole executed in Lithography by Mr. Harding. With descriptive letter-press and numerous Engravings on wood. Edited by S. C. HALL, F.S.A.—The publishers have the satisfaction to announce that they have secured the valuable assistance of Mrs. George Cattermole, whose first contribution to this work, the Gallery at Nawarth, appears in the present part, together with views of Ringrove and Hallingbury Place, Essex, drawn by Mr. Harding, from sketches by Mr. C. J. Richardson.—Prints, Imperial Quarto, Five Shillings Proofs, Columbier Quarto, Seven Shillings and Sixpence. Proofs, on India paper, Imperial Quarto, to range with "Nash's Mansions," and other works of the same size, Twelve Shillings.

CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, Strand.

BY COMMAND

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT

THE SPORTING REVIEW, for MARCH, 1844, is beautifully Embellished with Two Splendid Steel Engravings, viz.,

1. "THE RIVER DUN," engraved by J. SCOTT, from a Painting by J. ALKEN, Jun.

2. "SPORT ON THE COAST," engraved by WILKINSON, from a Sketch by DOYLE

CONTENTS:

Hyde Marston: or, Recollections of a Sportsman's Life, by the Editor. Chap. XXXVIII. The Life of a Jockey, by Lord William Lennox. Sporting Peregrinations.—Hon. Sidney Herbert's Yacht. Mr. Wilson, with some Remarks on the Greyhound. Season of Robin Hood. Irish Hounds, and the Men who ride to them, by Venator Sonnet, by Major Calder Campbell. The Stag Hounds. A Mysterious Affair. A Member of the Metropolis. Courtesy, by C. N. P. State of the Odds, &c. Turf Register.—Welshpool, Northampton, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Chester, Newmarket, Hougton Meeting, Ascot, Stakebridge, and Dunkinfield. London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE for MARCH, is a handsome and luxury Magazine. The splendid steel frontispiece of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains two coloured Plates of the Fashions, finished in the first style, at a very little cost.

CONTENTS:—

The Authoress (a tale), by Grace Aguilar. Words for Music, by Roslyn Cawdor. Minor Morals, by Miss Camilla Toulmin. A Dying Song. To a beautiful Girl, that passed me, in a Pair-Phaeton, and reminded me of Hope in a last Dream. By Elizabeth Tuckett. Lines on a Withered Rose, inscribed to a Coquette. The Marquis and the Grisette (a tale of Paris as it is), Song, by the Author of "Stories of Sensation and Event." Sonnet, by Calder Campbell. Love's Ordeal, by W. C. Bennett. A Mystery. A Modern Melody, by T. C. Grattan. False Friendship. Leila, by Vincent Leigh Hunt. The Song of Childhood, by W. K. Targart. Stanzas in Anniversary, by Ernest Bell. The Fatal Letter, or the Jew of Frankfort, by Myrtha. The "Poor Player," by E. Gladstone. My Picture Gallery—No. III.; by Calder Campbell. Open and Reserved Characters, by Bartholomew Child. Sonnet, by Grace Gordon The First and Last Parting. Sonnet to March, by Henry Raymond. Stanzas to Spring, by Richard Jagoham. A Dream, by Edward Gladstone. Sketches from Life—No. V., by Mrs. Gordon Anne Boleyn, or the Court of Henry the Eighth, or, the Maid of Honour. Table. Amusements of the Month. Fashions for March. Description of the Fashions. Receipts.

"This magazine should find its way into every drawing room in the kingdom."—The News. "In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on its work." "A great favourite."—The Sunday Times. "Is the most attractive of the Monthly Mercury." "The elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex."—Provincial Paper.

May be had, by order, of all booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

RIDING TAUGHT to LADIES and GENTLEMEN on the Road or in the Riding-house, by Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS, of the Gymnasium Riding-house, 22, Seymour-street, Euston-square.—Small Ponies are kept for Children's use. Ladies' Horses for Hire, with or without attendance. Horses broken to all purposes, and taught to stand at Livery.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. This is the first time a watch of price at once made all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS OF INVENTIONS AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, No. 53, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

THE Printed Instructions, and every information as to protection by Letters Patent in the New Designs Acts (under which articles of utility may be registered for three years at a cost of Five Pounds), may be obtained gratis, or forwarded, gratis, by applying, personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to ALEX. PRINCE,

Office for Patents, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

IN THE AFFAIRS OF JAMES INGRAM, ESQ., DECEASED

ALL persons having any claim or demand upon the estate and effects of JAMES INGRAM, late of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send an account thereof to Mr. HERBERT INGHAM, 126, Strand, the Executor of the said deceased, on or before all persons who stand indebted to the said James Ingram at the time of his decease, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the said Herbert Ingram—by order of the said Executor,

S. H. JEAN, Solicitor, Boston.

Boston, 17th Feb. 1844.

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH ELEGANCE.—A most valuable SUBSTITUTE for SILVER has recently been introduced by THORPE, of LONDON, for the manufacture of every description of Fiddle pattern, Thread and Shell and plate covers, liqueur frames, epergnes, vegetable and side dishes, and every requisite for the table, at one-third the price of silver. The most accurate imitation of the precious metal. Detailed, PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman square, where every article has the lowest price affixed for cash. The PATENT TRIMMIO STOVE is fairly open for inspection.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement, and jewelled, the prices are Four and a Half Guineas, Six, and Eight Guineas each, or in gold cases, Eight, Ten, and Twelve Guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is most suitable to his taste and purse.

LONDON: 9, Cornhill, and 28, Regent-street.

GRAND MONEY DISTRIBUTION of 3,178,000 Florins. —The DRAWING of the ROYAL POLISH LOAN will take place at Warsaw from the 1st to the 15th MARCH, under authority of the Government, and be paid in British money. There are 300 Prizes of 15,000 Florins, 30,000, 3000, 1000, and Several 600. Every bond must gain a prize. Government bills of the drawing sent to each shareholder. Prizes paid in cash at Warsaw, Frankfort, Paris, and London. A few whole bonds £5, half £2 10s., each with prospectus, may be had of Mr. LOCKE, 25, Tavistock-street, Strand, London. Remittance can be made by post-office order.—Office hours, from Twelve to Four.

THE AMERICAN ROCKING CHAIR.—None are genuine but those bearing the Name, Patent, and Crossing printed on the bottom. The Chair, so much admired by all who have visited America for the remarkable ease, pleasure, and comfort which it affords, is just imported, and for sale at the extensive Carpet and U., Warehouse, No. 31, Oxford-street (near Regent-street), Carpenter's hall, 68, London-wall; and WILLIAM CUMMING and CO., Hatton-garden. It is assumed with confidence that there is no piece of furniture in use in civilized society more elegant after, and approved of when known. The price, £1 5s., with a liberal discount to the trade. Every second cane and bottom repaired and refixed. Old frames repaired and regilt Glasses re-silvered. 30,000 frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months taken back and money returned.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies not requiring requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c., either in velvet, satin, or merinos, for carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find several of the choicest patterns of the season at this establishment, as well as black and white, satins, and damages for dresses, of a superior texture. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, headdresses, handkerchiefs, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent street (near Oxford-street). W. C. JAY & Co.

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Original Receipts in Knitting and Netting for Opera Caps, Boots, Shoes, Socks, Cardinal Caps, &c. &c.—J. Hora, 88, Queen-street, Ramsgate. Sold, or obtained to order, by all British shops

New Ready, in foap. 8vo., price 6s 6d.
THE SABBATH COMPANION; being Essays on First
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LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.
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By order of the Board,
ROBERT BEAUMONT, Actuary.

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Every garment made on the premises,
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CHAPPED HANDS.—J. and E. ATKINSON beg respect-
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EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are
requested that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate), which, from the numerous orders received from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little Profit is accustomed by the Company on single packets, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without in. let of Loss. Application to be made by letter, post-paid) as above.

NAPLES SOAP.—The complaints of many Gentlemen of
the difficulty they have in procuring GENUINE SOAP, have induced J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, to appoint one of the most respectable houses in Naples to supply them with the very best MARSEILLES SOAP, whose price is only 2s. per pound, and may during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without in. let of Loss. Application to be made by letter, post-paid) as above.

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TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, Patronised and
sanctioned by her Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe.—This elegant and fragrant Oriental preparation eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other defects of the Skin. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it bestows on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. As a safeguard against Chilblains and Chapped Hands its virtues are universally acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duly included.
CAUTION.—The genuine article has the words ROWLANDS KALYDOR printed on the wrapper, and A. ROWLAND and SON, HATTON-GARDEN, engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves and beautifies the Hair, and produces Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

THE MART OF THE EAST,
A PARODY ON "THE LAND OF THE WEST."
Oh! Come to the "Wonderful" "Mart of the East!"
The Mart where the Bargains are cheap as the least!
Where thousands of garments are crowding our shelves,
Oh! come to the "East," them and Judge for yourselves!
Well sorry I am to part with them now for one's end,
And you'll say there's no Mart like "the Mart of the East."

The South has its Markets and warehouses, too,
But one thing is certain, they're not to be seen
In a scene would afford you an ocular feast
Oh! what can surpass "the Mart of the East?"
Then come here, at once; and E. MOSES and SON,
Will "sell" you much better than any have done,

The North has its stores where gents are shown—
But what are these dresses compared with our own?
Come and see them! and then you'll acknowledge, at least,
That the Mart of the West,
Then come to the East, where the prices are low
Where the articles offered are sure to go,

The stranger may gaze on the Clothes of the West—
But when he compares them, what are they at best?
And where can he go, when he can buy one cheap?
Oh does he not haste to "the Mart of the East?"
Then come here at once—where E. MO. s and SON
Will "sell" you much better than any have done,

READY-MADE.
Taglionis, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from £0 9 0
Reaver Cloaks, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from 0 10 6
Codringtons, Petlocs, York Wrappers, &c., handsomely trimmed, from 0 15 0
Warm Winter Trowsers, from 0 6 6
Any pattern Doeskin, &c. from 0 9 0
Double breasted Winter Vests, from 0 2 6
Dress Coats, caped, &c., from 1 0 0
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Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:
Men's Suits, Dress Coats, and Trousers, from £1 15 0
Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from £1 16 0
Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the untradesman like falsehood of being connected with them, or, in the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, to guard against disappointment, &c.
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, 7 Bars, Wholesale W° Ien Drapers and Outfitters, 154 Minories, and 26, Aldgate, City.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

STAMPED POSTAGE PAPER.—The proposed stamped half sheets intended to pass free through the Post-office, will bear an oval medallion portrait, beautifully embossed, of her Majesty, so impressed as to fall, when the half sheet is folded for the purpose of note-writing, in the right-hand corner of the space usually dedicated to the superscription of the letter. If the paper be intended to be sent as an envelope, the stamp falls into the centre of the front, immediately above the part allotted for the address. The authorities of the Post-office have given their sanction to thus placing the frank, as the process of obliteration will not be retarded by it.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.—Almost the only subject of conversation on 'Change on Tuesday, was the suspension of payment by a gentleman well known in Liverpool, and connected with some of the first families in that place, who, after losing a most handsome fortune by speculating in shares, as still deficient, it is said, to the extent of nearly £100,000. This failure has produced a great consternation in the Liverpool Corn Market.

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND-TAX.—On Tuesday a meeting of deputies of metropolitan parishes effected by the unequal pressure of this tax was held at Lacey's, 14, Southampton-buildings, Strand, to determine what course should be pursued to effect a more equal distribution of the burthen; Mr. Broughton in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lott and Holt, of the Common Council, Mr. S. Miller, of Lincoln's Inn, and other gentlemen of the Committee, condemning the inequality of the land-tax, and suggesting an application to Sir R. Peel, who, by his financial scheme, the income and property-tax, gave some hope of his entertaining a project for a revision of the land-tax, in lieu of the vexatious and unpopular tax on income. It was contended by the several speakers that the present operation of the land-tax was to fix on districts least able to bear it a very heavy share of the impost, while the highly-flourishing localities were comparatively untaxed; that the Redemption Act operated unjustly, both towards the heavier taxed districts and towards the revenue, being unavailable in the former, and enabling the lighter taxed and improving districts to escape everything like their fair contribution to the latter. Instances were given of the immense mass of railway property, and the recently become populous districts of the metropolis and other large cities, whose inhabitants, by the operation of the Redemption Act of Mr. Pitt, had freed themselves from this tax, whelst their prosperous condition, compared with the unimproveable nature of the older and heavier taxed localities, fitted them better to pay. It was stated that, in some districts, the quota of land tax to be so inconsiderable as only to require a rate in three years; and the expense of collecting it is so disproportionate, as to require three times the amount paid into the Exchequer, to be taken from the pockets of the payers, before it reaches the public coffers. The waste of the public resources the rate per pound was under a farthing, while in other and less prosperous localities from 2s. to 3s. in the pound was paid annually.

YARMOUTH BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the members of the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of the Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, was held on Monday last (Feb. 26) at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the Secretary read the report of the past year, and congratulated the members and friends of the institution on the prosperous state of the funds. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2097 12s. 7d., and after the payment of the expenses of the Institution, there remained a balance of £1421 3s. 3d., which has been invested in the funds, making the total funded stock £11,126 0s. 9d. John Stultz, Esq. was elected president, and Messrs. Stultz and Hunter were elected treasurers for the year ensuing; and the other officers of the Institution being duly elected, a ballot took place for five pensioners in addition to the forty-four men in the asylum at Havenock Hall, a view of which appeared in No. 8 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Each inmate receives 8s. per week and coals for life. At five o'clock the five following were declared duly elected out of a list of thirty-eight deserving candidates, viz., Messrs Staines, Varley, Leacock, Dunne, and Smith, after which the meeting broke up, highly satisfied with the day's proceedings.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—THANKS TO THE SCINDIAN ARMY.—On Wednesday a Special Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock, was held at the East India House, convened by the Court of Directors, for the purpose of laying before the meeting resolutions to thanks adopted by the Executive body of the Corporation, by reference to the recent Anglo-Indian operations in Scinde. The Chair was taken by Mr. John Cotton, and the minutes of the last Court were read.—The Clerk then read the motion, which was an echo of the resolution passed by the Court of Directors.—Sir James Carnac, in moving the motion, said the motion, by Sullivan said he must object to the resolutions, to which he would give his most strenuous opposition. The hon. proprietor then went into the history of the Scinde wars, and the conduct of the commanders therein. He protested against from the "blue books," but as the matter has already been sufficiently referred to in the debates in Parliament, and at the East India House, it is not necessary to report the whole of his address to the Court. He contended that Sir Charles Napier had the option of preserving peace, but he preferred war. That gallant General had held the pen in one hand and the sword in the other. He (Mr. Sullivan) applied to the bull and vulture of Mr. Pitt, and had condemned his policy. He had resolved to attack the Ameers wherever he found them. The war was a bloody and wanton one, and therefore he could not thank Sir Charles Napier or the Scinde army. Every hour he pondered, the less necessity to move a single troop. He trusted the proprietors would not stain the records of that Court by having inserted upon them the resolutions that had been come to at the Court of Directors. He should move the previous question on them, and wished to ask for the proceedings of the Court of Directors on the subject.—Mr. Weeding said, had he known the course the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sullivan) intended to pursue, he would have come prepared to negative them, and wished to ask for the proceedings of the Court of Directors on the subject.—Mr. Weeding said, had he known the course the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sullivan) intended to pursue, he would have come prepared to negative them, and had that day been made. A perusal of the papers that had been presented relative to the affairs of Scinde, had convinced him (Mr. Weeding) that Sir Charles Napier deserved the bull and vulture, and Napier, but condemned his policy. He had resolved to attack the Ameers wherever he found them. The war was a bloody and wanton one, and therefore he could not thank Sir Charles Napier or the army. Every hour he pondered, the less necessity to move a single troop. He trusted the proprietors would not stain the records of that Court by having inserted upon them the resolutions that had been come to at the Court of Directors. He should move the previous question on

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 97, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844. [Sixpence.

ARMS AND EMPIRE.

The Army Estimates have been almost the only subject of importance discussed in the Legislature during the week. They are so exclusively things of figures and fact—come in so ordinary a shape, and are treated so much as matters of course—that very few reflect on the tremendous consequences involved in the subject. We are not going to enter into the question of what England would be without a military force, but it will not be out of place to ask what use she makes of the power she possesses? The following "extraordinary dispatch," which arrived on Wednesday morning, is an answer to the question too significant to require expounding:—

The Indian mail of the 1st of February announces the taking of Gwalior, after two battles, in which the Anglo-Indian army lost more than 1000 men in killed and wounded. The enemy sustained an equal loss.

For some time past such has been the general tenor of the intelligence from India. War, conquest, aggrandisement and extension of an empire which many reflective statists think is already too vast to be defended, too great to be turned to advantage, and too populous to be held in subjection, if the prestige attached to the European name should by any causes begin to be shaken among the native population—this continual widening of the circle from its centre has been going on for generations. Is the continual progress healthy? is the staying the tide quite impossible?

The laurels of an army are fed and nourished from the wealth—not always the superfluous wealth—of a people. Is the shadow they cast over the land where they are gathered a protection or a blight? If there is a doubt on the subject should we not be careful how we sow their seeds, which are plentifully scattered in the shape of the "Army Estimates."

The rightful use of an army is to defend the country against foreign aggression, to preserve internal peace, and to protect property. The world has not yet so far progressed as to enable any nation that has anything worth losing, to dispense with the provision of means of defence. Russia is semi-barbarous, having an almost unlimited command of the raw material of war—man—and does not lack the disposition to pour her wild hordes over the south and west of Europe—crushing liberty, civilization, and the arts, beneath the tread of the hosts from that "northern hive" which overthrew the Roman Empire. France is more civilized, but, with few manufactures, and little foreign trade, her population presses on the means of subsistence, and that population is essentially a military one, loving war for its own sake, and provided they believe that national honour is involved in the cause, careless with whom they fight, or about what they quarrel. Twice within the course of one century they have overran, conquered, and given laws to Europe; once under Louis the-Fourteenth, and again, beneath a leader far greater than the *Grand Monarque*—Napoleon. At the present moment the war party in France is very powerful—all but the predominant one; it is stronger in the Chambers, and more united against the pacific policy of M. Guizot than the English Liberal members are, or can be, against the policy of Sir Robert Peel; nor are French political leaders by any means so scrupulous as ours. The affair of the paltry island of Otaheite, and its poor sovereign Pomare—whom it seems almost a satire on Royalty to designate a Queen—has been outrageously magnified by this party: in every respect "Paris and its People" are inflamed to the highest pitch on a matter which no one here thinks worth a moment's attention. And this feeling is not without its effect on the "Army Estimates."

At the best, and notwithstanding the "friendly assurances" they are continually exchanging, peace between the different powers of Europe is little better than an armed truce; there is not actual war, but there is every preparation for it, and the first nation that shows unequivocal signs of weakness, will fall a prey to the rest. Poland has been divided among three great Powers; her population was a mass of unarmed serfs, and a band of oppressive nobles. Switzerland, with not a fourth of her territory, or a third of her inhabitants, has kept its independence, in the centre of Europe, for centuries; but every peasant bears arms, and well knows the use of them. Thus, there is a necessity for providing the means of defence; that it were otherwise is to be wished; but the world must be taken as it is, and our policy must be adapted to our circumstances.

Fully recognizing, then, the propriety of being on a level with other nations in this respect we still cannot so fully agree with the necessity of keeping up an army for continual conquest and aggrandizement. The present generation has no power over the acts of the past, and we may be obliged to keep what our Clives and Wellesleys have conquered, and to keep them by the same means as they acquired them. "The soil of India," said Lord John Russell on one occasion, "is strewed with ruined thrones and broken sceptres." The descendants of their possessors do not forget the grandeur of their fathers; were we to relax in our assertion of power, they would inevitably rise against us, and we should lose our place in the scale of nations. But maintaining our position does not seem to involve the necessity of continually increasing our territory. What have we gained by our more recent invasions? Nothing but sad reverses, or, in case of success, fresh embarrassments. Who would not wish that the events of the war in Affghanistan, with its disastrous retreat, and frightful suffering, could be blotted from the page of our history? We have taken Scinde; it yet remains to be seen what we can do with it, for the climate is so deadly, that the troops have lost more by disease than by the sword of the enemy. And now we have, as the despatch tells us, taken Gwalior; in what will the new possession be superior to Cabul or Hyderabad, neither of which have been—probably never will be—worth the blood and treasure they have cost us. To secure our new conquest, seven thousand men on either side have been killed and wounded; seven thousand human beings maimed and slaughtered, and the event is mentioned with as much coolness and indifference, as if human life and suffering were but as dust in the balance against the boast of acquiring a new possession, which we shall be unable to turn to any account.

That an army is essential to the strength and integrity of an empire cannot be denied; but the government of that empire is accountable for the use made of the instrument entrusted to it. The discussion of the "Army Estimates" affords a good opportunity for impressing that responsibility on the rulers. Yet we do not see this larger view taken of the subject; the controversy is all confined to points of detail and items of expense; we allow the use of the army, but complain of the cost of it. The process should be reversed—the purpose it is applied to should be criticised, and the cost of it, examined indeed, but if found not disproportionate to the numbers, allowed fairly, but not lavishly. The contest should be on the main point, but not on the minor one. We should reduce the numbers of the army, which would keep it strong enough for defence, yet render aggression more difficult; but having granted the number of men to be employed, the expense is almost a necessary consequence. Having given the sword into the hand of those who are to use it, the fashion of the hilt and the cost of the mounting are minor questions compared with the inquiry, is this weapon to be used for the legitimate defence and lawful protection of ourselves, or, in robber fashion, to be employed in seizing the property and cutting the throats of our neighbours?

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—DRAWN BY M. BAUGNIET.

ROYAL PORTRAITS.—No. III.

HIS MAJESTY FREDERIC WILLIAM IV., KING OF PRUSSIA.

This is another of M. Bauguiet's faithful portraitures of the Crowned Heads of Europe; and, for its *vraisemblance*, will, doubtless, be equally admired with either of its predecessors in our graphic gallery.

His Majesty Frederic William IV. succeeded to the throne of Prussia on the death of his father, Frederic William, in June, 1840. On his accession, it seems to have been expected that he would fulfil what were understood to have been his father's promise of a national representation. The King, however, in his answer, declared, that his father had been induced by the events that took place in other countries, to take into serious consideration the meaning that might be given to his words; that, reflecting on the sacred duties of the royal office confided to him by God, he resolved to fulfil his promises; but, keeping aloof from the prevalent notion of a general national representation, he should follow, for the real good of the people, and with the sincerest republican, the course best adapted to the German national character. The result was the establishment of provincial and district assemblies in all parts of the monarchy. Another popular part of the policy announced by his Majesty upon his accession was his professed intention to uphold the nationality of his Polish subjects. A painful interest has, therefore, been excited of late, by the fact of his Majesty having expelled from his dominions 2000 Polish emigrants; but we hope that this serious charge may admit of further explanation than has yet been afforded.

The King of Prussia, it will be recollected, early in 1842, visited England on the christening of the infant Prince of Wales, for whom his Majesty stood sponsor. And it is understood that during the ensuing autumn our most gracious Queen, and her Royal Consort, contemplate a visit to his Majesty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, MARCH 5.

SPAIN.

We continue without positive information of either the proceedings of the insurgents, or the affairs of Spain in general. All the news published is that of the Government; private letters are afraid to write. If the Government organs are to be credited, the position of the insurgents is desperate.—Carthagena has demanded to capitulate; one of its forts has been taken; and General Roncali is preparing to lay siege to Alicant. Notwithstanding the dearth of intelligence, trifling observations frequently throw much light on grave matter; thus it is that the departure of the Minister of Finance, accompanied by Don Fernando Alvarez, Don Domingo Morere, and Don Salvador Bermudez de Castro, for Valencia, to receive the Queen Mother, is considered by those well informed not to be so much a visit of ceremony to receive Christina, as to prevent General Concha from influencing that august lady against Narvaez and Bravo. This fact, I believe, is admitted by the friends of the Ministers. If true, it shows clearly great dissentions in the Ministerial camp, and a want of confidence in the Ministers by the army. Be it as it may, important events may be shortly expected. Christina has entered Spain, she reached Gerona on the 1st, and left the next day for Matsco. The Spanish Government is likely to have a serious affair on hand, and it is reported that war will be declared against the Emperor of Morocco, on whose territory very lately the Spanish Consul was murdered. There were some trifling disturbances at Cadiz, on the 22nd. Some soldiers having been insulted by the inhabitants, the garrison was called out, and three of the perturbators slightly wounded.

FRANCE.

The affaire of Tahiti continues to occupy the columns of our Opposition papers, but with little interest to the readers. The opponents of the Government are determined, if possible, to make a Napoleon of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars; they not only have opened a subscription for presenting him with a sword of honour, but committees have been formed to ensure his election as Deputy for one of the Paris districts at the first vacancy. On this subject the *Globe* has the following article:—"The Opposition journals of yesterday continued the joke of a subscription being opened to present a sword of honour to Admiral Dup etit-Thouars. We are perfectly edified with the patriotic subscriptions of the republic. It will be with the sword of honour presented to Admiral Mr. with the million of the Irish; and with M. Dupetit-Thouars as with O'Connell, who deels at that if the million had been sent, it would not have been accepted. M. Dupetit Thouars is, in fact, a man of infinitely too much sense and good taste not to let himself be taken in by the compromising nonsense of the Opposition. He will perceive that the nation is rather with the imposing majority of the Chambers, who have disapproved of his conduct, than with the minority who hail him all their esteem, than with those singers of the *Marseillaise*, who will come between two Bacchanalian couplets, and bring their offerings to the office of the *National*."

We are likely to have a strong Chamber of Deputies, on the Secret Service Money Bill. The sum demanded yesterday by the Government was 1,000,000f.

Yesterday and to day rumours are circulating that a conspiracy to overthrow the Government has been discovered in one of the regiments in garrison in Paris, and that several sergeants and officers had been arrested. I cannot guarantee the fact, and am seeking out information, which shall be immediately forwarded to you.

Before yourcesive this, probably the Duke d'Angoulême will be no more. The last accounts from Gorits are of the most alarming character. They state that on the 23rd the Duke had the last sacrament administered to him by the Archbishop. The physicians, of Gorits, contrary to the opinion of those of Padua, still entertain hopes of saving the life of the unfortunate patient.

All the Legitimist Deputies (with the exception of M. Larochefoucault, not yet known,) who lately retired from the Chamber of Deputies in consequence of the vote, branding them with infamy for visiting the Duke of Bordeaux when in England, have been re-elected, and return to the house, their conduct approved of by their constituents.

It is reported that the Ministers intend bringing a bill for completing the Louvre. The sum demanded will be 15,000,000f.

During 1843, the Minister of War granted permission to 14,000 farmers and workmen to settle in Algeria; this is independent of those gone at their own expense.

Prince Oellenger Wallerstein, Bavarian Minister, is now in Paris. This is the second visit of the Prince to our capital since the Greek revolution.

Nearly al. the provincial papers received this morning contain frightful accounts of inundations in almost every part of France, and of considerable damage to property and loss of life. The mountains of Tyrol are covered with snow to a great depth, and several lives have been lost by avalanches. In the Grand Duchy of Baden all the rivers have overflowed their banks from the melting of the snow on the mountains. The Seine has risen to an unprecedented height, and its waters have overflowed several of the principal roads.

Preparations are making for lighting with gas the road from the barrier de l'Etoile to Neuilly.

The Bank of France intends applying to Parliament for permission to issue notes of 250 francs each (£10).

Mr. Ward, an English gentleman 64 years of age, was a few days since barbarously murdered at his residence, No. 4, Rue de Londres. Mr. Ward, although the possessor of a large fortune, lived very retired, and had only one servant, who, on entering his room on Friday morning found his master lying in the middle of the room bathed in his blood. It appears that the murderer struck the unfortunate gentleman at the back of the head with a heavy log of wood. Several persons have been arrested, but as yet the miscreant has not been discovered.

On Saturday Ricci's opera, "Corrado d'Altamura," was performed for the first time at our Italian Opera: its success was complete, and there is little doubt but that it will become a general favourite in England. Gris. and Brambilla were divine: the latter was enthusiastically applauded in a cavatina at the opening of the opera. Brambilla performed *Guisnardo*, and never was more justice done to a character. This lady, although (in a future letter I will notice the cause) not engaged for the London season, continues the great favourite of the Parisian fashionables, and is the delight of the *soirées* of the *flite* of the *beau monde*, where she is engaged the season of the day. Marie was in good tune, and continues a great favourite. It was said that we are to have, next week, "I Puritani."

"Le Lazzarone; ou, le Bien vient en Dormant," is announced for the 20th. "La Syrène," an opera in three acts, and "Le Jabot," in one act, are in rehearsal. The new ballet, "Lady Henriette," continues to draw good houses. "Cagliostro" daily increases in public estimation.

Our celebrated manufacturer of pianos, M. Pleyel, is seriously ill, his health having greatly suffered from his constant attendance on the last days of his lamented mother. The funeral of this estimable lady was attended by all the distinguished artists in Paris. Chopsi, although himself seriously ill, was literally carried to the grave of his departed friend.

I have just learnt, for a fact, that Madame Rosee Caccio died lately at Lisbon, after an illness of only three days.

M. Onslow, the celebrated composer, is now in Paris. Persiani left us on Friday last for London. Rossani quits us on the 10th, and will be in England on the 15th.

Madame Cinti-Damoreau continues a great favourite with the Americans: at least so we are informed by letter from the Havannah.

Pacini's "L'Ebres" is in rehearsal at Milan. The principal character is confided to Madame Montenégro. It will be brought out at the Scala. Coppola's "La Jouvanna di Napoli" has met with but indifferent success at Turin. Fioravanti's "I Zengari" has been well received at the Teatro Nuovo of Naples.

Cerito is the great favourite at Florence. Her ballet, "L'Allieva d'Amore" is delighting crowded and drawn overflowing houses.

PORTUGAL.

We have received letters from Lisbon of the 29th ultimo.

The Cortes re-opened on the 21st ultimo. The minister, Cabral, called on the Chambers for the continuation of the law of the 5th ultimo, suspending the guarantees of individual liberty, and the liberty of the press, till the 31st of March.

The official accounts represent the insurrection as nearly suppressed. Columna and Brigades, Generals, Barons, and Viscounts, appear to have been continually pursuing the insurgents from the 6th to the 24th, and never to have come up with them to the latter date.

The latest intelligence from the Baron de Leiria, states that the insurgents had not succeeded in entering the Douro at Lira, and that he counted within two days to be able to report the suppression of the revolt.

A change of ministry appeared to be at hand—had it occurred six weeks ago an insurrection might have been avoided.

THE UNITED STATES.

The packet-ship United States, Capt. Bulton, arrived at Liverpool, from New York, on Saturday last, whence she sailed on the 14th ult., and by her we have received advices five days later than those received by the George Washington. The news is not important. Her Majesty's ship Vestal (26), having on board the Hon. Mr. Fakenham, arrived at New York on the 13th instant. He immediately landed, and was staying there, but was daily expected to take his departure for Washington.

By the barque Serene, from Buenos Ayres, at New York, with dates to Nov. 25, we learn from Captain Adams that Monte Video was still blockaded, and it was thought that it could not hold out much longer. At Buenos Ayres all was quiet.

The New York packet-ship England, Captain Bartlett, arrived at Liverpool, at one o'clock, p.m., on Sunday, after a quick voyage of less than sixteen days, from New York

We have received by her papers two days later than the above advices; but they do not contain matter of much importance. There was a good deal of speculation in cotton at New York, and prices were kept up. Stocks firmly maintained the late advance. The rate of exchange was unchanged, say 109¼ to 109¾.

The severity of winter had again somewhat returned.

The packet-ship Oxford, seized for smuggling, was still in durance.

MEXICO.

By the John Barr, Captain Hollingshead, we received advices a fortnight later from Vera Cruz. Contrary to anticipations hitherto formed, General Thompson had not left Mexico. What reasons existed for the suspension of his departure we did not learn.

Intelligence had at last reached Vera Cruz of the arrangement of the difficulties between the English and Mexican Governments. This news was thought almost to be too good to be true, as the commercial interests were not a little disturbed at the prospect of a British fleet entering the harbour of Vera Cruz with hostile intent.

The Mexican steamer Guadaloupe and a schooner of war arrived at Vera Cruz, from Tobasco, on the 21st ult., with troops on board. Two British brigs of war and two French sloops of war were also lying at Sacrificios.

The tenor of the commercial accounts do not vary from those received by the George Washington. There has been a little tendency in the price of stocks to advance, but this was the result rather of speculation than legitimate business.

MONTE VIDEO.

We have received Buenos Ayres papers to the 7th of January. They confirm the accounts respecting the disagreement between the French Consul at Monte Video and the Rivera Government, which had induced the former to demand his passports, and retire on board a ship of war off the port. They also confirm the statement respecting the interference of Commodore Purvis to obtain the restoration of the property of a British merchant seized by Ochre's officer at Maldonada. The most important part of the intelligence is, however, contained in the message of Rosas, on the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly. In that message Rosas broadly charges Commodore Purvis with the open violation of the blockade of Monte Video, contrary to the law of nations, and also to the assurances he (Rosas) had received from Mr. Mandeville, entrusted by the Government at home in the specific instructions given to that officer. The charge therefore rests no longer upon mere party newspaper authority and vituperation, but is deliberately made in the official communication of the President, in a form which must necessarily command the immediate attention of our Foreign Secretary to set the matter in its true light before the world.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord WESTMEATH, with reference to a previous statement of his, that the Rev. Mr. Myers, a Roman Catholic priest, had been superseded by his titular bishop for not assisting in the collection of the Repeal rent, and which had been contradicted by Lord Normanby, contended that he was correct in the substance of what he said.

The Marquis of NORMANBY read a letter received from Dr. Cantwell, the Catholic bishop of Mr. Murray's diocese, in which there was a total denial of any interference whatever on the part of the clergy in that minister.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Sir Augustus D'Este, praying the house to suspend one of its standing orders, so as to permit the Chevalier Bunsen, who is about to be appointed Minister to Rome, to be examined before the committee of privileges, touching the claim of the petitioner to the titles, &c., of the late Duke of Sussex. The noble and learned lord gave notice to move, this day, for suspending the standing order as prayed for.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, a bill for the improvement of the constitution of the Jud cial Committee of the Privy Council, was read a first time, with the understanding that it will be referred to a select committee before the second reading.

A petition presented by the Marquis of NORMANBY, complaining of the appropriation to collegiate education of a bequest left for the establishment of a parochial school at Ballymena, in Ireland, led to some discussion. The amount of the bequest was only £7 10s. per annum, and as there were but few Presbyterians in the parish, it was contended that it should be appropriated to instruction upon the national system to all classes. The Duke of WELLINGTON said, if the noble marquis would let him have a copy of the petition, he would take care that it should be brought under the attention of Government. The petition was then laid on the table, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER informed the house that the sureties for the petition against the return for Devizes were unexceptionable.

Several Railway Bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. GLADSTONE submitted to the house the resolutions agreed to by the committee relative to the constitution of railway committees. The principle hitherto adopted with respect to railway bills had been to appoint the committee upon those bills from members connected with the local interest to which the particular bill might apply. The committee, after mature consideration, had come to the determination of departing in some degree from that principle, in respect to railway bills to be introduced to the house during the present session. The committee recommended, first, that a select committee should be appointed, whose duty it would be to declare what were and what were not competing lines; and, that point having been determined, the committee further recommended that the committee of selection should provide for the consideration of the bill by disinterested gentlemen unconnected personally, or through their constituents, with the competing lines, who would decide on their comparative merits.—Mr. LABOUCHERE thought that the great difficulty would lie to find members who were entirely free from private bills in which neither they nor their constituents had any interest.—Colonel SIBTHORP moved the postponement of the consideration of the resolutions proposed. — After a general discussion the house divided—

For the resolutions	.. ..	200
Against them	.. ..	3
Majority	.. ..	—197

The resolutions were agreed to.

In reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that he intended to proceed with the Factory Bill before the Poor-law Amendment Bill, and fixed Monday next for going into committee on the former.

Mr O'CONNELL having inquired if the Government intended to introduce a measure relative to Roman Catholic charities in Ireland, was informed by Sir R. PEEL that it was the intention of the Government to do so, in fulfilment of the promise contained in the royal speech.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on Monday next, of his intention to introduce a bill to alter the law relative to Roman Catholic charities and religious uses in Ireland

Mr. BOREWICK complained of the delay in carrying forward the Poor-law Amendment Bill, and censured the general neglect evinced of the interests of the labouring classes.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM was aware of the importance of the subject, but thought that the best course to be pursued with respect to the interests of the labouring classes was first to carry the Factories Bill, and then he would urge forward the Poor-law Amendment Bill; for both of which he hoped there would be ample time.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, in order to consider the Army and Ordnance estimates, Mr. WILLIAMS commented on the general amount of those estimates, complaining that in reckoning the police and embodied pensioners, in addition to the regular military force, we had a standing army of no less than 163,483 men, which was upwards of 83,000 more than on an average of the last 24 years. He complained generally on the constitution of the army, and asked if we kept up so large a military force, how could Sir R. Peel fulfil his pledge of taking off the income-tax in three years. To this Sir R. Peel replied, "I made no such promise!"—Mr. WILLIAMS proposed that the estimates should be referred to a select committee.—After a few words from Sir H. HARDINGE, the amendment was withdrawn.—Mr S. CRAWFORD complained of the evils attendant upon the maintenance of so large a standing army as this country kept up, and enlarged at considerable length upon the distressed condition of the labouring classes of the community. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that the keeping up so large a standing army was contrary to the constitutional rights and liberties of the country.—Mr. BOWRING and Mr. FIELDEN supported the amendment, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 97 to 8.

The house then resolved itself into a committee, and Sir H. HARDINGE moved the army estimates, stating that the number of men required for the present year would be 100,925, exclusive of those employed in India The total number would be 129,000, and the total expense would be £5,984,020.—Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the number of men should be reduced by 25,000, being of opinion that, now that the wars in China and Affghanistan were brought to a close, there could be no necessity for keeping up so large a standing army.—Lord HOWICK could not think it advisable to venture upon such a reduction as that proposed. He supported the original motion, as did also Mr. P. Howard, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. F. Baring, Sir J. Hobhouse, &c. The committee divided, and the motion was defeated by a majority of 114 to 12. The original motion was then agreed to.

After some further progress in committee the house resumed, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS —TUESDAY.

At four o'clock the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Horse Racing Penalties Bill, the Offences at Sea Bill, the Metropolitan Improvements Bill, and Sang's Naturalization Bill. T e Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. Their lordships then adjourned during pleasure. The ho. se resumed at five o'clock.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a petition from a person of the name of Samuel Gray, who stated that he had been tried four times for the offence of shooting at an individual in Ireland, and that on the last occasion he was convicted. An objection had been raised, he said, to the peremptory challenge which he had claimed. That question came on for discussion before the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, and the case was reserved for him. He now wished very much to appeal to their lordships' house against that decision. He was, however, destitute of funds necessary for the purpose, and prayed their lordships to assist him with funds. The Lord Chancellor feared that their lordships had no means of doing that.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

In reply to the Marquis of Normanby, the LORD CHANCELLOR stated that when the judgment of the house had been finally pronounced in the cases of the Presbyterian Marriages Appeals, he would immediately move for the reappointment of the committee of last year, preparatory to proposing any legislative remedy.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE put the three following questions to the Earl of Devon, relative to the commission to inquire into Irish tenant customs:—First, whether the commissioners contemplated any alteration in the laws which affected leases or covenants between landlords or tenants entered into previously to the issuing of the commission? Secondly, whether it was intended to report on the proportion which rent bore in Ireland to the value of land in various parts of Ireland; and, thirdly, whether they would report the whole of the evidence taken before the commissioners? The Earl of Devon having fully explained the progress made by the commission, declined to answer the two first questions, but, to the third, replied that it was the intention of the commission to append to their report the whole of the evidence received by them. The noble earl added that there was nothing in the proceedings of this commission which should necessarily interfere with any measures tha might be contemplated for the improvement of the condition of the unemployed population of Ireland.

On the motion of the Marquis of NORMANBY, returns relating to the appointments of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland since 1841 were ordered, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house, on its formation, was summoned to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to several bills.

On the motion of Mr. WILLSHER, the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Sir W. HEATHCOTE, the Epsom and South Western Railway Bill was postponed to next Tuesday.

Several other railway bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. WARD gave notice that, after Easter, he will propose a motion, the purport of which will be to institute an inquiry into the temporalities of the Irish Established Church.

Mr. WILLIAMS then moved that no opposed business or motion shall be brought on and discussed in the house after midnight. He complained of the long hours—the after midnight legislation—the habit of members rousing down from theatres, balls, routs, and parties, and giving their votes in moments of hilarity on questions of which they knew little, and had heard less—and of the strong temptation to pass bills containing legislative jobs and blunders, when brought on for discussion at unseasonable hours. Four-fifths of the session must be passed in idle debate (at this the ministerial benches cheered lustily) —as, for instance, in the Session of 1840, when the Ministerialists, then in opposition, occupied the whole session with party discussions, for the purpose of getting place and power by a change in administration, which has produced, on the good result to the people of this country.—Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not persuade himself that he was in earnest. He felt grateful for his concern for the health of members; but that was more in danger from long speeches than late sittings; and late sittings were caused by early long speeches He recommended Mr. Williams to leave the care of the house in the hands of Mr. Brotherton, who exercised his functions with so much urbanity and discretion.—Mr. BROTHERTON was for many discussions, but short speeches, and daylight legislation, in conformity with the custom of our ancestors, and the practice of other legislative assemblies at the present day. Regretting the want of success in the object, he would yet persevere in endeavouring to confine the house to decent business hours. On a division, the motion was supported by 16, and opposed by 146.

Mr. TUFNELL then proceeded with the select committee he had moved to inquire into the cost of the Metropolitan Police force, and the manner in which the sums levied as police-rate are assessed on the different parishes within the Metropolitan Police district. His speech was full of details, illustrative of the inequality of the operation of the present system, to the *principle* of which, however, he was not opposed, neither did he censure the conduct of the police commissioners.—Mr. M. STOTT, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion. An annual return of the expense of the police was regularly laid before the house; and the complaints upon which Mr. Tufnell founded his motion arose from the partial operation of the police, the increase of which, since the passing of the Police Act, was extraordinary, being no less than upwards of forty-seven thousand new houses, comprehending more than seven hundred new streets, squares, and roads. He hoped that the house would not, by this appeal to the magistrates, to get its inequalities rectified, without the necessity of any interference from the house.—After a few observations from Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. TUFNELL did not think it necessary to persist in pressing the matter to a division, and it was, therefore, negatived without one.

The Lord ADVOCATE of Scotland was then called on by the SPEAKER, to ask leave, pursuant to notice, to bring in a bill to regulate the dispensing or dividing of extensive or populous parishes, and the erecting of new parishes, in Scotland. Leave was granted, without opposition, after a very brief statement.

Lord ASHLEY then moved for a select committee to inquire into the mode of administering relief to the sick poor under the Poor-law Amendment Act, which was agreed to.

The house rose at ten minutes to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. —WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. TROTTER, the Croydon Junction Railway Bill was read a first time.

The Stamford Railway Bill was read a first time.

Lord SANDON presented a petition, signed by 7000 or 8000 inhabitants of Liverpool and the neighbourhood, consumers of tobacco, for a reduction of the duties on that article from fifteen pence to nine pence per pound.—The professors in the Scottish Universities are obliged to sign a declaration of their adherence to the canons of the church—a custom confirmed by the union with that country, and praying the house to adopt some measure that would sever the connexion between the church and the universities.

Mr. PAKINGTON presented a report from the Athlone Election Committee, stating that it appeared to the committee that the charge of whose cause was understood to be Mark Quin), whose evidence was essentia. to the establishment of the case, was confined in the goal of Roscommon for debt, and that his attendance could not be procured without the interposition of the house. The committee had ordered him to report the fact to this house, in order that such steps might be taken as the house should think fit. On the motion of the honourable gentleman, it was then ordered that the said Mark Quin should attend before the committee with the above individual on the 11th of March, in order to his being examined as a witness.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that, on Friday next, in a committee of the whole house, he should submit a proposition for the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also gave notice that on the same day, in committee of ways and means, he should take a vote of eight millions on account.

The house then went into committee on the County Coroner's Bill.—The several clauses, up to clause 18, were agreed to.—Clause 18 was struck out.—Upon clause 20 being proposed, Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY moved that the clause be expunged altogether from the bill. The clause allowed 1s. a mile for travelling. Upon the suggestion of the Chairman, he moved that the additional 3d. proposed to be given be disallowed.—A discussion then took place, and the committee divided—

For the clause	.. ..	93
For the amendment	.. ..	54
Majority	.. ..	—39

The clause, after some conversation, was agreed to.—The other clauses were then disposed of, and the house resumed.—The other orders of the day were postponed, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at the usual hour. A number of petitions were presented on the subject of the Corn laws and with regard to the union of the St. Asaph and Bangor Bishoprics.

Lord BROUGHAM said he had not had an opportunity, owing to the state of the weather, to go over the new Houses of Parliament, and therefore he should postpone the question of which he had given notice respecting them, to a future day.

After transacting some other unimportant business their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

After the Speaker took the chair, the house was occupied considerably in the reception of petitions on the subject of railways

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had observed, in a report of a speech made by M. Guizot in the French Chambers with respect to the commercial negotiations be-

tween France and this country, that the French Government, unless M. Guizot was wholly unrepented, consider the negotiations as completely at an end. From what he had heard the right honourable baronet say of the evils of keeping the public mind in suspense, he thought he should make some similar statement to do away with uncertainty on the subject in this country. The question he had to put to the right honourable baronet was this, whether he understood it to be the declaration of M. Guizot that the commercial negotiations between France and this country were at an end, and whether he was prepared to confirm that declaration? Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had seen the most authentic report of the speech of M. Guizot in the French Chamber of Deputies—"that given in the *Moniteur*—and he was bound to say, that on referring to that authentic report he could not doubt that in the opinion of the French Government there was no prospect of coming to any arrangement that would improve the commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Brazils." He said, if there was a country in the world bound to cultivate relations of amity with this country, it was Brazil. Its great coast, inferior to no part of the globe—its fertile—its unrivalled rivers by which it was watered—its population, which amounted to upwards of 7,000,000—the simple and habits of the population, producing an abundance of articles which could not be produced in this country—its want of manufactures and shipping—all those circumstances showed that England and Brazil were two countries formed to have extensive relations with each other. Our trade with Brazil was at present regulated by a commercial treaty concluded between the two countries in 1827. That treaty was one eminently favourable to this country, as the Brazilians engaged to take our manufactures and produce under this treaty at a maximum duty of 15 per cent, *ad valorem*. We were free on the other hand to impose any duties we pleased on the produce of Brazil. The exports of this country to the Brazils, by official accounts, on which he could place most reliance, amounted annually to £7,300,000. In the article of coffee, their exports amounted to £3,000,000 sterling a year. Sugar was the next in importance and the exports of this article amounted to £1,300,000 annually. In the remaining £3,000,000 was made up from a variety of articles, such as cotton-wool, hides, and gold; but the three most important articles were coffee, sugar, and cotton-wool. Now with regard to these countries, they had a duty on coffee, which, in effect, is quite prohibitory, and which was intended to be prohibitory. They had a duty on the articles of £300 per cent, *ad valorem*. On coffee they had placed a duty which, though not prohibitory, was still very heavy, amounting to £300 per cent *ad valorem*. The only important article which they let in from the Brazils on reasonable terms was cotton-wool. This state of things had produced results which must astonish any one who had listened to what was stated by the last speaker, viz., that while we exported direct to the Brazils a great amount of British produce, we imported and introduced into the consumption of this country a very small amount in value of the produce of Brazil in return. The whole amount of our export trade to Brazil was about two millions and a half sterling a year—it had varied a little during the last two years—last year it rallied a little, but he was sorry to say that, on the whole, a most unpromising and declining trade than an increasing one, for reasons to which he should presently advert, but it was very considerable. In 1838 the export of English manufactures to Brazil amounted to £3,000,000. In 1842 since averaged rather more than two millions and a half annually, and till the year 1842, when it fell to £1,756 000. In the last year, 1843, it had increased a little, and it still amounted to £2,140,000 annually. This was the exact amount of our exports to the Brazils. The Brazilian produce imported for consumption into this country, was small in comparison, amounting to only between three and four hundred thousand pounds. This was undoubtedly a very anomalous and unnatural state of things; and it obviously arose from the heavy duties which Brazil levied on very great disadvantages in competing with those of other countries. The consequence of the existing system was, that the merchants of this country were obliged to resort to indirect procedure. British ships carrying out a cargo of British manufactures to the ports of Brazil, could not find a cargo to bring back again. They were therefore obliged to take their cargo of sugar, coffee, or whatever it might be, to some third country, consuming on their voyage with the ships of that country, which, as they are returning home, possessed an advantage over them with respect to the expense of navigation. They were obliged to return to this country in ballast, after suffering every disadvantage in their competition with the vessels of other countries. The effect of this state of things was so obvious that he did not think it necessary to cite documents at any length to illustrate it. He had accurate statistical returns before him from the Custom-House, which he would read to the house. They would show that while our commerce had not increased, the French commerce with the Brazils had been growing at a very great ratio. He found that in the year 1837 the exports from France to Brazil were, in round numbers, twelve millions of francs. In 1840 they had grown to sixteen millions of francs. In 1841 they had risen to twenty millions. Perhaps the exports amounted to twenty millions of francs. Now, let us compare with that statement with the diminished, or rather the stationary state of our commerce with Brazil during the same period. He would now read a statement of the imports into France from the Brazils. In the year 1837, they amounted in round numbers to six millions of francs. In 1840, they had fallen to 5,000 000 francs, but in the year 1841, they had risen to 9,000 000 of francs, the amount of imports being 7,693,000 of francs. He mentioned this to show, that if they wished to support our merchants and manufacturers, who were engaged in no honourable competition with countries in every part of the globe which they carried on with the Emperor of Brazil, they ought to see that they did nothing which would subject those manufacturers and merchants to greater disadvantages than they at present laboured under. The duty in France on Brazilian excavado sugar per cwt. was 65s. In France the duty on Muscovado sugar was 20s. 8d. In Australia it was 15s. 8d. (Hear, hear.) To the Zollverein, Germany, that great mart of consumption, the duty was 15s. 8d. and that duty was 15s 8d. per cwt. on Muscovado sugar. There was no country in the world which paid a higher duty than this country—Mr. GLADSTONE contended that the duty on foreign sugar was to encourage the continuation of slavery in that country, and whatever commercial advantage might be, they could not overlook the consideration of humanity. The predilections of the present Government in May, with regard to the importation of increased quantities of sugar, had been fully realised, and the prices during the last two or three years had been lower than at any period since the abolition of negro slavery. The cause of failure in many long-standing with the Brazils was owing to the excessive demands of the Brazilian Minister, who, whenever it was coming to the discussions which had taken place in that house, or to the language held by merchants out of doors had formed an erroneous idea of the importance of their commerce. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the motion.—Mr MILNER GIBSON supported the motion, and went into the entire subject of protective duties, which he dealt with in a clever and argumentative manner. The duties in question, he said, were, in point of fact, of advantage to the West India merchant, and would die of their own accord if they were allowed, but the Government were determined to perpetuate them by means of an Act of Parliament. He could not approve them, however, that their bill would be opposed at every stage, and in every way that the forms of the house of Commons allowed. The other speakers were Lord Sandon and Sir Robert Peel on the Ministerial side, and on the other side Mr. Bright and Lord Palmerston. The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	.. ..	142
Against it	.. ..	261
Majority for Ministers ..	.. ..	119

The house then adjourned at quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. The only business of importance was that connected with a bill brought in by Lord BROUGHAM, respecting the Law Jurisdiction of the Privy Council, and by which it is intended to create three new equity judgeships for that Court. A considerable discussion ensued amongst the law lords, which eventuated in the bill being referred to a Select Committee up stairs. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, Mr. HINDLEY moved the following resolution:—That any member, whose constituents are locally interested in any respecting lines of railways, may be permitted to sit and vote upon the Committee appointed to decide upon their respective merits, though without being allowed to vote upon any question arising thereon. Mr. P. BORTHWICK seconded the motion, but the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. MACAULAY had a question to put to the Right Hon. Baronet the First Lord of the Treasury, and in doing so he wished to correct a misunderstanding which had gone abroad respecting what he had said the other night, as to the late proceedings at Gwalior. He was represented to say that those proceedings were in accordance with and in pursuance of a treaty which was entered into in 1805. On the contrary, what he did say was, that the proceedings were founded upon a treaty which was notoriously annulled in 1805. The Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) now prepared to answer the question he put to him yesterday?—Sir ROBERT PEEL said the treaty referred to had been received and in the course of the day the Government had received their dispatches. He had every reason to suppose that the proclamation alluded to had been sent officially with them. If the Government abroad respecting what he had said the other night, as to the disclosures, and of course he had not yet had time at present to go through them. He assumed the proclamation was there; no doubt it was. The right Hon. the Member for Cornwall (Mr. Macaulay) had declared on his own authority that the treaty of 1804 was notoriously annulled in 1805. There had been hardly time since last evening to search into the matter, but so far as he knew, there was no treaty between the Government of the Maharajah of Indie and the Government of India. There was the treaty of 1803, the treaty of 4, and the treaty of 1805. The first, that of 1803, was a general treaty for peace, that of 1804, was a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, and stipulating that Scindia, in case of necessity, should be entitled to call on the Anglo-Indian Government for assistance; and the treaty of 1805 was made to correct the defects in the treaty of 1803, and had no reference to that of 1804. The question, therefore, arose whether the treaty of 1804 was overruled by that of

MACAULAY had no wish under the circumstances to prolong the discussion. The right hon. gentleman would lay the proclamation before them, and of course was not in a position at that moment to give a distinct opinion on the question put to him.

It was order of the day for the house resolving itself into committee on the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. being read, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the subject which it was his duty to submit to the house, was one which would be acknowledged by every one to be of considerable importance. It involved the dealing with a large amount of the public debt; it also calculated to produce a great annual saving to the country which the public incurred on account of that debt; and if the house should agree to the plan which it would tend, in his opinion, to raise the character and the power of this country by evincing the extent of its great resources, and our determination to discharge with honour the national debt. (Cheers.) The alteration which he was about to recommend to the house was one dealing with a large amount of debt—an amount of debt absolutely larger than that with which any House of Parliament was ever before called upon to deal. It was no less—for only a few hundred pounds less—than 250 millions of the national debt. The evidence of the abundance of money was to be found in the price which securities bore at present; and it was notorious that the holders of Consols at par would be receiving little more than £3 1s. per cent., and upon Exchequer Bills little more than £2 4s. per cent. He was happy to say that happy was he to pay so just a tribute to the House of Commons he was now addressing—he was happy to say that by their exertions in the year 1842—by their economy, foresight, and determination—they had been able to place the revenue of the country on a footing to meet the exigencies of the service. They had now got a revenue more than equal to their expenditure, and they were thereby enabled to reap the advantages which a firm adherence to a principle of that nature was ever sure to give—and thus realise to the country the benefit not merely of a temporary reduction of a few taxes, but of the permanent obligations of the state. Looking, therefore, at the growing wealth of this country, looking at its capital, considering its vast resources, looking at the continuance of the most friendly relations with foreign powers, considering that the revenue had recovered from the temporary difficulty under which it laboured, considering that we are free from unfunded and floating debt, I think that I have made out a case to this house to shew that the time has arrived when those who have the management of the financial affairs of the country should make an attempt to reduce the interest on the National Debt. The debt we have to deal with on this occasion amounts to nearly £250,000,000, and consists of four several kinds of stock. The first is the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, originally created in 1818, which is the foundation of stock of this description, and amounts to £140,000 000. The next is the Reduced Three-and-a-Half per Cents., being a stock which was first established in the year 1726, originally as a Four per Cent. Stock, added to at various periods, and reduced to Three-and-a-Half per Cent in 1834, when Lord RIPON was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It amounted to £66,000,000. The next is the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., originally founded in 1784, at 5 per cent., and which has, in the gradual progress of the country, the growth of capital, and confidence in our resources, had undergone two several reductions—one in 1822, when Mr. VANSITTART was Chancellor of the Exchequer, from 5 per cent. to 4, and the other in 1830, when I had the honour of holding the office I now fill, and when it was reduced to 3½ per cent., at which it has ever since remained. The last stock is the one called the Old Three-and-a-Half per Cents, which was an Irish stock created in 1757, and had been from time to time augmented by the sum of £1,500,000. The whole amount of these stocks was £249,500,000, or, in round numbers, nearly the amount I at first stated. Now it must, certainly, have been legally correct to have dealt separately with these separate branches of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. stocks; but I conceived that this course, though legally correct, would be essentially unjust. I thought it would not be becoming in a great country like this to take advantage of one or two particular branches of stock being of small amount, and to call on the proprietors who have invested their money in these funds to submit to a reduction, which, from their being small in number, they could not resist. I have, therefore, recommended that the same rule should be applied to all these stocks, and that the reduction of interest shall be made at once upon the whole of them. After a few more observations, the resolutions were read and agreed to, amidst cheers from both sides of the house.

The house afterwards went into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the evening.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—NEWCASTLE.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

ARSON.—*William Cranson* was indicted for having, on the 27th of September last, at Morpeth, set fire to a hay-stack, the property of W. Woodman. Mr. Otter and Mr. Addison conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins. It appeared that the prisoner at the bar was a person of respectable connexions, had undergone two several reductions—one in 1822, when Mr. Vansittart was Chancellor of the Exchequer, from 5 per cent. to 4, and the other in 1830, when I had the honour of holding the office I now fill, and when it was reduced to 3½ per cent., at which it has ever since remained. The last stock is the one called the Old Three-and-a-Half per Cents, which was an Irish stock created in 1757, and had been from time to time augmented by the sum of £1,500,000. The whole amount of these stocks was £249,500,000, or, in round numbers, nearly the amount I at first stated. Now it must, certainly, have been legally correct to have dealt separately with these separate branches of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. stocks; but I conceived that this course, though legally correct, would be essentially unjust. I thought it would not be becoming in a great country like this to take advantage of one or two particular branches of stock being of small amount, and to call on the proprietors who have invested their money in these funds to submit to a reduction, which, from their being small in number, they could not resist. I have, therefore, recommended that the same rule should be applied to all these stocks, and that the reduction of interest shall be made at once upon the whole of them. After a few more observations, the resolutions were read and agreed to, amidst cheers from both sides of the house.

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HOME CIRCUIT—CHELMSFORD.

On Tuesday morning both Courts proceeded to business, the Lord Chief Justice presiding in the Crown court, and Mr. Baron Alderson at *nisi prius*. Although there appeared to be a number of cases standing for trial, very few of them being referred, and others breaking down, the list was gone through by one o'clock, and Mr. Baron Alderson then proceeded to try prisoners in relief of the business of the Crown Court.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Denman.)

Michael Challis, aged 19, a groom, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to an outhouse, the property of Samuel Porter Matthews. Mr. Marsh conducted the prosecution. It appeared that on the alarm being given, the prisoner was seen running in a direction from the fire. The circumstances which led to the suspicion against the prisoner were the contradictory stories that he told, and after the fact that a piece of linen, which the prisoner made use of to cover his harness, was found to have a portion torn from it, and this piece nearly burnt and wrapped round some dry combustible material, was picked up near the outhouse that was burnt. The Lord Chief Justice went carefully through the whole of the evidence, and the jury, after a very short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years, and he left the dock declaring that he was innocent.

(Before Mr. Baron Alderson.)

Thomas Moore, thirty, labourer, was indicted for firing two stacks of hay, the property of Maurice William Bird. Mr. Baron Alderson went through the whole of the evidence, commenting upon the different facts as he proceeded, and the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The learned judge sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

The business at Oxford was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, when their lordships proceeded to Aylesbury, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, on their way to Worcester, where the business was opened on Wednesday.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The March sessions of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Recorder, Mr. Alderman Farncombe, and other civic authorities. When the names of those summoned on the grand jury were called over, several gentlemen claimed to be excused on various grounds. Amongst those was Mr. Simon Bligh Bligh, who claimed to be excused on the ground that he held the offices of secretary and clerk to the great seal in Ireland. The Lord Mayor, and therefore if he was obliged to attend the court, religious service would be suspended, and the children's education neglected, as the arrangement of all those matters was left to him as manager of the house. (Laughter.) You have not stated any legal ground of exemption in Mr. Oppenheim: To-day and to-morrow are holidays with the Jews—therefore I hope to be excused.—The Recorder: Your office appears to me somewhat similar to that of justice of the peace, which could not be pleaded as a legal ground for exemption; but under the circumstances the Court will excuse you. The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Recorder addressed them on the character of the calendar, which he said was unusually light.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF LORD WILLIAM PAGET *v.* HOLT.

This was an indictment against the defendant, Thomas Holt, the registered proprietor of the *Age* newspaper, for a libel upon Lord William Paget. The defendant, who is already undergoing a sentence passed upon him in the Court of Queen's Bench for a similar offence against the Duke of Brunswick, was brought up by *habeas corpus*. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Wordsworth, with Mr. Wilkins, appeared for the defendant. Lord William Paget was the principal witness for the prosecution, and after an opening and ingenious address on behalf of the defendant, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Recorder said he understood the defendant was already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment. Mr. Doane said no was, and for the purpose of the present description. The Recorder then said he should remand the defendant to the same custody from which he came, and that he would confer with the judges upon the subject of the sentence. If he were to pass a fresh sentence upon him at this time, it would have the effect of removing him from the custody in which he then was. The defendant was then removed in custody.

On Tuesday, *Henry Janes* and *William Christie*, who pleaded guilty to a indictment for misdemeanour, arising out of the Custom-house frauds, were placed at the bar to receive judgment. Mr Justice Patteson addressed the prisoners. It appeared from the written confession of Janes, that he had been induced by Christie, to whom he owed some money, to join him in executing those frauds. But still it should be recollected that he occupied a place of trust; and, on carefully balancing into the circumstances, it did not appear that there was any material difference between the guilt of the prisoners. The sentence upon them was, that they should be severally imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the term of one year.—There was another indictment for conspiracy against the prisoners, with *James Christie*, but it was soon proceeded, and two other indictments, one for forgery and another for fraud, were also abandoned.

BREAKING AND ROBBING A DWELLING-HOUSE PLEADED IN DEFENCE OF ALIBI.—*Benjamin Law*, aged 21, and *James Dunn*, 23, were convicted, on clear evidence, of feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Leggett, and stealing a desk, a looking-glass, and other articles, value £5, his property. Mr. Ballantine conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Horry the defence.—An *alibi* was set up for the prisoners, but such was the nature of the evidence, and the manner of the witnesses, especially the father of Dunn, that the jury were disposed not to hear it concluded.—Mr. Ballantine, in replying, made some very severe and pointed allusions to the *mode* in which these defences of *alibi* were produced, and which, he said, was to the neighbourhood of the court. He wished, for the sake of the unfortunate prisoners themselves, that these persons should be exposed and punished; for the prisoners were frequently ignorant of the defence until they heard it for the first time in the court.—The Recorder said he would deal most severely with any person who would be proved to have concocted one of those *alibis*, which were masses of horrible perjury. No learned counsel should take a brief without knowing from whom he received it, and without a name of some responsible individual being endorsed upon it.—After a long altercation between the learned counsel, the Recorder repeated his observations with increased force. He then sentenced Dunn to ten years' transportation, and Law to six months' imprisonment.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)

Isaac Cohen was convicted of stealing a pocket-handkerchief from the person of a man unknown. Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner, and, in the course of his cross-examination of the principal witness, a policeman, he elicited some facts which appeared to implicate Mr. Brand, the marshalman, and some of the police. It appeared that the prisoner had been brought up at the Mansion-house, on a charge of stealing a silver snuff-box and other articles, and he asserted that he had sold the duplicates of these articles to the marshalman, and a constable, named Child, could exhibit he was in custody. The Common Sergeant and Mr. Alderman Humphery said that the case must be sifted closely. The marshalman and Child were sent for; and shortly afterwards a message was received from the Lord Mayor (who had previously investigated the charge) that he sent the marshalman, of whose integrity he had satisfied himself, the constable Child should be sent as soon as possible. The marshalman was then questioned. He said that the prisoner had represented to him that his wife was confined, and had not even bread to eat. He (the marshalman) got him some money, to relieve his own and his wife's wants, and he did so out of pure charity. The prisoner then gave him the duplicates. The court and jury appeared quite satisfied with the explanation. The prisoner was then called on, and, without having been given of his previous conviction and imprisonment for eighteen months, and several other previous convictions, he was sentenced to the Common Sergeant sentenced him to ten years' transportation. (We have no doubt whatever of the marshalman's benevolent disposition, but he might find much more deserving objects than notorious thieves for its display; and the less constables and others have to do with the transfer of property of this kind the better will it be for their reputation. ED. I. L. N.)

On Wednesday, *Joel Barnett*, aged twenty-two, hawker, was charged with stealing three pieces of exchequer, value £89 2s. 2d., the property of Saul Yates, in his dwelling-house. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Justice Patteson summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, under the impression that he had been merely an instrument in the hands of some other parties. The prosecutor begged to join in the recommendation last week for a situation. He received an answer to this advertisement; and the writer, who signed himself "W. Thompson," arranged an interview with him for Thursday last, at Woodhouse's Coffee-house, King-street, Westminster, to settle the appointment, and after some conversation with this Mr. Thompson, who said he was a merchant, and that his offices were in Philpot-lane, an engagement was eventually entered into, the advertiser being told that his primary duty would be to collect money from the customers. An appointment was made with him to meet him next morning at the Gun Tavern, in Pimlico, on Monday, when he was to be immediately set to work. On Monday morning he met Mr. Thompson at the place named, and received from him a letter directed to Mr. Smith, of the Three Nuns, Aldgate, with orders to return as soon as possible, and meet his master at Elliot's Brewery, in Pimlico. The last time he saw the Three Nuns, but no Mr. Smith was known there, and he left the letter with the waiter. As soon as he got to Elliott's Brewery he met Thompson coming out of the yard, who gave him a cheque for £6760 9s. 10d., on Messrs. Elliott, Barnett, and Co., of Bond-street, telling him to get the cheque cashed in large notes and sixty sovereigns, and to return to the yard to Ship, Charing-cross, and there wait with it until he came. The lad went to the banking-house, and in presenting the cheque, which purported to be drawn by Messrs. Elliot and Co., in favour of Mr. Thompson, he was told where he brought it from; and in obedience to the directions he had received, he replied to them, he mentioned that he was to take the notes and gold there and there wait for his master. After a short delay the cheque was paid, and the lad went away with the money, and proceeded at the Ship two hours, he became uneasy, and he went back to the brewery to know whether Mr. Thompson was still there. He was informed by one of the men in the yard that Mr. Thompson was not known there. The lad then returned to the Ship, and soon afterwards a police constable, and a person from the banking-house, came in, and asked him what he had done with the money. He said he had the sum still in his possession, his employer having not yet made his appearance. He was taken into custody, and the entire amount delivered up. The lad related his story, and his statement obtained credit. In corroboration of a portion of it, the person to whom he had spoken about Mr. Thompson in Messrs. Elliott's yard came forward, and said he recollected that such an inquiry had been made about the time named. A clerk from Messrs Elliott's said the cheque exhibited a double forgery, for the first was the imitation of a handwriting, and the signature was an imitation of his employer's. Mr. Marten, one of the banking firm, produced the cheque, which it appeared, had, in the first instance, created some doubt, but was changed into gold on the usual inquiry, after the lad had gone away with the money. As the lad had mentioned where he was to take the cash, an officer was instantly despatched there, in time to regain possession of it. Inspector Pearce and the officer who had's friends at Croydon, and he was satisfied of their respectability, and that the lad was an innocent instrument by which the fraud was attempted to be perpetrated. From the lad's statement, and from the corroborative circumstances, it was clear that he had been made a dupe, and had been solicited by this Thompson, because his country appearance would stand a better chance of disarming suspicion. Mr. Maltby was quite satisfied of the lad's innocence, and he should only require him to enter into bail, because his future appearance might be essential to attain the ends of justice. The lad was remanded to procure the attendance of his father, whose bail it was understood would be accepted.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—*Mr. John Grover*, of Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, surveyor, who has been in custody some days, charged with having defrauded Mr. J. Grant, of 66, Lower Belgrave-place, of a large sum of money, was again brought up. Several other charges of a like nature were preferred against the author of the magistrate, Mr. Burrell said he should not entertain any new charges; he was unwilling to prejudice the other case, in which he had considered it his duty to send the prisoner before a jury. He consented to take bail for £200 for the prisoner's appearance at the Central Criminal Court, but there being no sureties in attendance, he was locked up.

THAMES OFFICE.—*William Jackson*, a notorious thief, was charged with breaking into the brig Rapid, lying of Hanover-hole Tier, Rotherhithe, and stealing the wearing apparel of two seamen. Some of the stolen property was found in the prisoner's possession. He was committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.—*Ellen Herbert*, a woman about sixty years of age and completely deaf, residing at West-end, Hampstead, was charged at Marylebone with attempting to drown herself. Her husband had been supported for seven months' imprisonment for stealing. Prisoner had no means of supporting her family, and, under the circumstances, resolved on self-destruction. The police were directed to make the case known to the officers of Hampstead parish.

LAMBETH-STREET A GANG OF INGENIOUS PLUNDERERS. *Mary Proctor*, *Jane Proctor*, *Sarah Proctor*, *John Melson*, *John Purday*, *Thomas Payne*, were brought before Mr. Norton for further examination, on a charge of defrauding various persons out of property amounting in the aggregate to above £300. A great many more are less than thirteen cases involving the whole of the prisoners, and in all those that have been examined the case was similar. On finding out by advertisement or otherwise, where property of a particular description was to be disposed of, one of the party, in the dress and character of a groom, called upon the owner, and, after some pre-arranged, formed its owner it was such as his master was in want of. He also informed the person he waited upon that his master was a wine or woollen merchant, and a person of considerable property, and that he had no doubt he would give more for the articles for sale than the price fixed upon by themselves. By this means the parties were thrown off their guard, and the confederate, after making the purchase, and sending the property out of the way, generally managed to give a bill payable at seven days after date for the amount, to within a pound or ten shillings. This latter amount was generally paid in cash, and a receipt required as part payment, and out of this the person who acted as the groom or servant managed to get a per centage or present for himself. The most distressing part of the system is, that the prisoners have directed and confined their plunder to poor and needy persons, so that their practices have driven several of their dupes to absolute beggary. The prisoners were again remanded.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—REMARKABLE CASE OF FORGERY.—A good deal of interest was excited on Tuesday morning in consequence of an attempt to obtain a large sum of exchequer, value £89 2s. 2d., the property of Saul Yates, in his dwelling-house. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Justice Patteson summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, under the impression that he had been merely an instrument in the hands of some other parties. The prosecutor begged to join in the recommendation last week for a situation. He received an answer to this advertisement; and the writer, who signed himself "W. Thompson," arranged an interview with him for Thursday last, at Woodhouse's Coffee-house, King-street, Westminster, to settle the appointment, and after some conversation with this Mr. Thompson, who said he was a merchant, and that his offices were in Philpot-lane, an engagement was eventually entered into, the advertiser being told that his primary duty would be to collect money from the customers. An appointment was made with him to meet him next morning at the Gun Tavern, in Pimlico, on Monday, when he was to be immediately set to work. On Monday morning he met Mr. Thompson at the place named, and received from him a letter directed to Mr. Smith, of the Three Nuns, Aldgate, with orders to return as soon as possible, and meet his master at Elliot's Brewery, in Pimlico. The last time he saw the Three Nuns, but no Mr. Smith was known there, and he left the letter with the waiter. As soon as he got to Elliott's Brewery he met Thompson coming out of the yard, who gave him a cheque for £6760 9s. 10d., on Messrs. Elliott, Barnett, and Co., of Bond-street, telling him to get the cheque cashed in large notes and sixty sovereigns, and to return to the yard to Ship, Charing-cross, and there wait with it until he came. The lad went to the banking-house, and in presenting the cheque, which purported to be drawn by Messrs. Elliot and Co., in favour of Mr. Thompson, he was told where he brought it from; and in obedience to the directions he had received, he replied to them, he mentioned that he was to take the notes and gold there and there wait for his master. After a short delay the cheque was paid, and the lad went away with the money, and proceeded at the Ship two hours, he became uneasy, and he went back to the brewery to know whether Mr. Thompson was still there. He was informed by one of the men in the yard that Mr. Thompson was not known there. The lad then returned to the Ship, and soon afterwards a police constable, and a person from the banking-house, came in, and asked him what he had done with the money. He said he had the sum still in his possession, his employer having not yet made his appearance. He was taken into custody, and the entire amount delivered up. The lad related his story, and his statement obtained credit. In corroboration of a portion of it, the person to whom he had spoken about Mr. Thompson in Messrs. Elliott's yard came forward, and said he recollected that such an inquiry had been made about the time named. A clerk from Messrs Elliott's said the cheque exhibited a double forgery, for the first was the imitation of a handwriting, and the signature was an imitation of his employer's. Mr. Marten, one of the banking firm, produced the cheque, which it appeared, had, in the first instance, created some doubt, but was changed into gold on the usual inquiry, after the lad had gone away with the money. As the lad had mentioned where he was to take the cash, an officer was instantly despatched there, in time to regain possession of it. Inspector Pearce and the officer who had's friends at Croydon, and he was satisfied of their respectability, and that the lad was an innocent instrument by which the fraud was attempted to be perpetrated. From the lad's statement, and from the corroborative circumstances, it was clear that he had been made a dupe, and had been solicited by this Thompson, because his country appearance would stand a better chance of disarming suspicion. Mr. Maltby was quite satisfied of the lad's innocence, and he should only require him to enter into bail, because his future appearance might be essential to attain the ends of justice. The lad was remanded to procure the attendance of his father, whose bail it was understood would be accepted.

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AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

CARTHAGENA.

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During the past week intelligence has been received from Spain, stating the inhabitants of Carthagena to have already taken an active part in the insurrection; so that the place has become of interest akin to that of Alicant, engraved in our paper of last week. We subjoin the heads of the intelligence:—The *Corréponsal* announces that the bombardment of Alicant commenced on the 17th. The blockading force assembled before Carthagena consisted of 6000 National Guards and 4000 soldiers of the line. The Consuls of England and France in that city repaired to Murcia on the 17th, and left again for Carthagena on the 18th. It was believed that they had come to offer terms of submission on the part of the insurgents. The Junta of Carthagena published a *bando* on the 18th, declaring the town and province in a state of siege, and ordering all the inhabitants who did not belong to the militia to surrender their arms. An attempt had been made by the English and French Consuls to bring about an accommodation between the Junta of Carthagena and the Government, but the insurgents would not listen to any terms. The Queen's troops, to the number of 4000, were posted about half a league from Carthagena.

The *Bulletin* of the 19th, publishes a *bando* of the Junta, dated the 18th, declaring the approach of the besieging forces from Madrid and Carthagena in a "state of war," with the formation of a permanent council for the investigation of offences; ordering the surrender of arms from all who do not pertain to the militia, the illumination of houses on the alarm of an attack, &c.

General Roncali has threatened to march upon Carthagena at the head of his entire force. The *Corréponsal* mentions that General Concha had obtained possession of the Castle of San Julian, one of the outworks of Carthagena.

Our view of Carthagena is from Mr. Allan's "Tour." It has a spacious natural harbour, the entrance being between lofty rocky hills protected by several batteries. The town, exactly facing the sea, is built at the foot of a sandstone eminence, on which stands an old castle. The town hall and hospital are conspicuous objects, and built on a fortified quay, commanding the port. The arsenal is to the left of the town. The houses have an air of bygone magnificence and solidity, but are rapidly falling to ruins, as are likewise the arsenal and dockyard.

In the annexed column we give a portrait of Queen Maria Christina, whose return from Paris to Spain is now an event of considerable interest. The ex-Queen reached Perpignan on the 26th ult. The day before she was waited upon, at Narbonne, by Baron de Meer, who, after a long conversation with her Majesty, immediately returned to Barcelona.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 27th ult., state that the Minister of Justice had left on that day for Valencia, at the request of the Queen, to receive Maria Christina. He was the bearer of an autograph letter from the young Queen to her august mother, and was accompanied by Messrs. Fernando Alvarez and Domingo Moreno, two officers of his ministry, and M. Salvador Bermudez de Castro, Secretary of the Council of Ministers.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—

"PERPIGNAN, March 2

"Queen Christina was well received at Girona; all the houses were decorated with flags. Her Majesty was to have left to-day for Mataco."

CAMPEACHY.

CAMPEACHY.

By intelligence just received from the United States, we perceive that the Mexican steam-ship Montezuma left Vera Cruz on the 26th of Feb. for Campeachy, having on board the Yucatan Commissioners. It is now positively stated that all the difficulties between the revolted province and the Central Government have been amicably settled.

During the last twelve months, Campeachy has been a place of considerable interest. It lies on that portion of the Gulf of Mexico which is sometimes called the Bay of Campeachy, but more appropriately the Bay of Vera Cruz. The town contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a fort; the streets are narrow, but the houses are somewhat tasteful, and some of the public buildings are ornamented and painted. The convent is a huge mass of stone and mortar; the walls of which bear the marks of the balls from the cannon of the besiegers of 1840, when the government troops fired upon the town. The cannonading was continued three days, but without doing much execution. The city, however, capitulated for want of ammunition and supplies.

Among the stipulations of privilege accorded to Yucatan in the recent adjustment of her difficulties with Mexico, which resulted in reuniting her to the body of the Mexican republic, was that of ordering her internal government as may suit her own well-being and interests, but without prejudice to those of the other departments; and of nominating to the governor of the department, persons for her own civil officers, among whom the governor shall choose.

Yucatan submits to the authority of the republic in ecclesiastical matters. She is exempt from federal imposts and contributions.

She is privileged to regulate her own duties on foreign goods, conformably to existing treaties of the nation; but cannot import nor export foreign goods from or to the other departments, except under the same prohibition of duties and forfeitures as by law established. She may use no banner but the national, and shall maintain the armed vessels necessary for defence and preventive service, whose commanders shall be commissioned by the Mexican President on the recommendation of the governor of the department.

Yucatan is to send her deputies to the General Congress to form the Senate; shall vote in the manner fixed by the constitution; concurring also in the choice of the officers of the Government.

CHRISTINA, EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry are still detained at Paris, as the recovery of their daughter Lady Alexander Vane, from the effects of severe scarlet fever, is very slow and protracted. We hear the rest of the family are in good health.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS BEAUCHAMP.—Her Ladyship died on Saturday morning, at her mansion in St James's-square, at an advanced age. She was relict of William Lygon, first Earl Beauchamp, and only daughter of James Denn, Esq., and by that Noble Earl, who died 21st October, 1816, her Ladyship had issue nine children, including the late and present Earl Beauchamp the Hon. Major-General Henry B. Lygon, the Hon. Major-General Edw. P. Lygon, the Countess of Longford, and Lady Louisa Lygon.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of transacting the usual annual business, and electing six pensioners upon the funds, Mr. Richard Taylor in the chair. The report stated that the prospects of the society were encouraging, for, although a diminution had taken place in the amount of the annual subscriptions, they had been more than counterbalanced by an increase of life subscriptions, by which the society had fully met all demands, and also added £300 to its funded stock. The total receipts of the year were £1352 9s., and the disbursements £1185 6s. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £168 2s 5d.

SONS OF THE CLERGY.—There will be no grand performance this year in the body of St. Paul's Cathedral, as has been the custom for a century past. Objections having been made to the erection of scaffolding, which interrupted the daily service, the Archbishop of Canterbury, acting under the advice of the Bishop of London, has decided that the festival is to be confined to the performance of one of the old services, with some increase of the choir.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE.—We are happy to hear that the Noble Earl continues to improve in health. His Lordship has, within the last week, regained strength, and hopes are fully entertained of his ultimate recovery, although it will probably be some weeks before he can be pronounced convalescent.

PROJECTED ALLIANCES.—Miss Worsley Holmes, who is understood to be affianced to Lord Alexander George Russell, of the Rifle Brigade, ninth surviving son of the late and brother to the present Duke of Bedford, is sister to the Hon. Mrs. A'Court Holmes, of Westover House, Isle of Wight, and daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Howard Worsley Holmes. A matrimonial alliance is on the *tapis* between the Duke de Glucksberg, *chargé d'affaires* at Madrid, and Mdlle. Lefori.

CAPTAIN CARNEGIE, M.P. FOR STAFFORD.—The Hon. Captain Carnegie has been prevented from returning to England and taking his place in the House of Commons by a serious attack of Syrian fever. The Gallant Captain had arrived at Malta on his way home, in order to be present at the opening of Parliament. The last account states him to be convalescent, but unable to take a sea voyage.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS WALKER DRUMMOND, BART.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Sir Francis Walker Drummond, of Hawthornden, Bart., which took place at his house of Midfield, on Thursday evening last. He had been long labouring under disease of the heart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Captain James Walker Drummond, of the Grenadier Guards.

DEATH OF MR. SERGEANT BOMPAS.—Mr. Sergeant Bompas died on Thursday, after a short illness, at his house in Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 53. He was for many years a leading counsel on the Western Circuit, having been called to the bar in November, 1815, and was made a sergeant in 1827. He was considered an able lawyer in criminal matters, common law, and in questions affecting real property. Mr. Sergeant Bompas was much respected in the profession, and possessed for years a very good practice.

LIBERATION OF BEAN.—This individual, who, it will be remembered, was taken into custody for attempting to annoy her Majesty by presenting a pistol at her Majesty's carriage, as she was taking an airing in St. James's Park, and for which he was tried at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Millbank Penitentiary, was liberated on Saturday last, the term for which he was incarcerated having expired.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

The most extensive and destructive conflagration with which Manchester has been visited for some years broke out shortly after 6 o'clock in George-street, in that town, on the morning of Saturday last. It appears that about the hour mentioned, smoke and some flame were discovered by some joiners and other persons in the ending and mending room in the basement story of Mr. W. Bryan's warehouse, No. 9, George-street. The alarm was quickly spread; and, before much time had elapsed, Mr. Rose, superintendent of the fire police, all the eight Manchester engines, and one of the Salford engines, were on the spot.

When Mr. Rose arrived, the flames were rushing out of the windows of the warehouse of Messrs. Nelson, Knowles, and Co.; and they had also extended to the back of a pile of buildings in Pine-street. Four of the engines were got into working order within ten minutes of their arrival; but, although there were crowds assembled, the terrific appearance of the flames by this time deterred men from volunteering to work the engines; and Mr. Rose found it necessary to send to the police-office for the soldiers to take this duty.

RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

There was a fresh breeze (west by south), which carried the flames towards York-street, and the whole of the great pile or block of buildings in which the fire originated was speedily enveloped in flames. The rapidity of the conflagration was the result of the construction of these warehouses, which were built only a few years ago. All the outer walls, and, indeed, most of the walls of the various floors, were lined inside with wood; every warehouse had its well-hole, and the whole were too much connected in the attic stories and roofs; so that when the fire reached the top of one warehouse, to which it speedily ascended by the well-hole, having made its way to the timber of the roof, it was carried by the breeze, like wild-fire, along the whole range.

At eleven o'clock all danger to the surrounding property was at an end. The flames were then quite subdued; and the workmen were engaged in pulling down such portions of the walls as, from their warped state, threatened to fall. At the lowest computation, including both the buildings and the stocks which have been consumed, there cannot be a less amount of property destroyed than to the extent of £100,000.

The block of buildings thus destroyed, is bounded on the northern end by York-street, on the western side by George-street, on the eastern side by Pine-street, and on the southern side by Chain-street and St. James's-churchyard. This block of warehouses was about sixty yards (twenty-four windows) in length, by forty yards (thirteen windows) in width, and was of uniform height, comprising seven stories above the ground of the basement story.

We have abridged these details of the catastrophe from the *Liverpool Albion*. The annexed sketch shows the ruins, as they appeared on the morning after the fire.

THE ARMOURY OF THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

On Saturday, the thirteenth annual meeting of this interesting and flourishing institution took place in the Armoury of their establishment, Scotland-yard. There was a large number of officers of both arms of the service present, amongst whom we noticed Majors Lambert and Evans, Colonels Alcock, Stanhope, and Gascoigne, Commissary General Heirson, Sir Frederick Nicholson, Sir Benjamin Smith, Major Clarke, &c. Captain Smith, R.N., in the absence of Captain Lord Prudhoe, took the chair, and, at his request, Mr. Turner read the report of the council, by which it appeared that the funded property of the institution amounted to £6700 Three per Cent. Consols. The number of members reported at last year's meeting was 4142, and that since then there had been an accession of 155 new members. The total number now was only 4095, in consequence of 137 deaths, and 75 withdrawals. The number of visitors last year was 28,000. The annual subscriptions amounted to £1400, while, adding to it £210, the interest of the funded capital, made the annual income £1601. The estimated expenditure for the current year was £1235 4s. The council had expended last year £237 in books, and especially referred to a donation of Chinese arms and implements, from Commander Hall, late of the Nemesis. The report having been put from the chair, was unanimously adopted. The gallant chairman then congratulated the meeting on the success of the institution; and, in conclusion, mentioned that the ensuing course of lectures would commence next month.

The United Service Institution was formed about twelve years since, and consists of a naval and military library and museum, as a central depository for objects of professional art, science, and natural history; and for books and documents, the delivery of lectures, &c. The museum and library are continually enriched by donations from distinguished members of the services; and a report of these presentations is published quarterly. The establishment is supported by annual subscriptions of 10s., and the public are admitted to the museum gratuitously, by tickets obtainable of any member. The principal apartments of the Institution are as follow:—

The Entrance Hall is chiefly hung with Chinese trophies, presented principally by Sir Edward Belcher and Captain W. H. Hall, of the Nemesis. Amongst them are two of the pendents of yellow silk with the Imperial Dragon; also chain-shot formed of two hollow hemispheres of iron, fitted together with a chain, which is not the case with the chain-shot used in our service.

On the left is the Library, containing a very valuable collection of naval and military works, and books of general information; and the apartment is ornamented with a bust of King William IV., by Chantrey.

On the right is the Model-room: in the centre is a very beautiful model of H.M.S. Cornwallis, built of teak-wood in India, by the son of Jemsetjee, the Indian shipwright. This model was constructed simultaneously with the ship, corresponding timbers being laid in each. Here also are a model of the entrenched camp, with Prince Maximilian's Towers, so graphically described in Kohl's "Austria;" and an ancient gun, from the wreck of the Mary Rose.

On the first floor is *The Armoury*, represented in our engraving; its arrangement is very tasteful. It is very deficient in plate armour; but the glittering points of bayonets and spears of every clime and age produce a pleasing effect; and the whole is ornamented by two elegant stars formed of arrows. Between the windows is a chronological series of fire-arms, from the time of James II. to George and William IV. Here, too, are a sulphur cast of a French shield of the time of Francis I.; a steel cross-bow, of the time of Henry VIII.; a group of ancient swords, three of them two-handed, one with a saw-edge. These, however, are but a few of the interesting specimens to be seen in the Armoury.

Upon the same floor is the *Natural History Room*, containing a valuable collection of minerals, presented by Capt. W. H. Smyth, and the Royal Staff Corps, together with a polar bear and wolf, shot by Sir George Back; and the skeleton of Marengo, the favourite horse which Napoleon rode at the Battle of Waterloo.

The upper story contains miscellaneous articles of ethnological interest; and a few antique specimens, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian.

Altogether, this institution presents one of the most rational and amusing exhibitions of the metropolis; and the courtesy of the Society in permitting its inspection gratuitously, is a valuable boon to the intellectual public.

NOTTINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

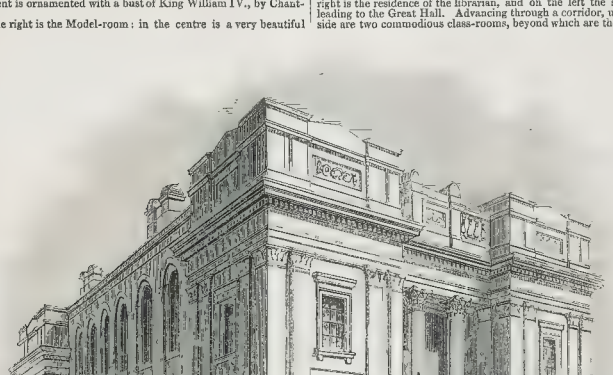
This handsome structure, of truly classic design, is now nearly completed for the accommodation of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, at Nottingham. The architect is Mr. Robert Jalland, of the Middle Pavement.

The engraving shows the principal front and side elevations, in handsome Grecian style. The capitals of the columns are Corinthian, from the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli; and the pilaster caps, with the panels and terminals of the attic, are of enriched design. The external dimensions of the edifice are 124 feet long, and 61 feet extreme width.

By reference to the plan, we find the accommodation for the Institute to be very complete. Entering beneath the portico, upon the right is the residence of the librarian, and on the left the stair-case leading to the Great Hall. Advancing through a corridor, upon each side are two commodious class-rooms, beyond which are the Library 12 by 26 feet, and the Natural History Gallery, 50 by 19 feet 6 inches, with the apartment of the curator, and at each angle a staircase.

The one-pair is almost entirely occupied by a noble Hall, 80 by 45 feet, and 30 feet high, with an orchestra and platform. Under the orchestra is an upper gallery for natural history, 30 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet high: also, a committee-room, apparatus-room, music library, &c.

The entire edifice is alike highly creditable to the taste of the architect, and the intellectual enterprise of Nottingham.



THE NOTTINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SILVER CUP.

This elegant cup has been presented to the gallant officer, by whose timely aid several valuable lives were saved from the wreck of the Elberfeld steam-ship, detailed in our paper of last week. The cup bears the following inscription:—

CUP PRESENTED TO THE CAPTAIN OF "THE CHARLOTTE."

"Presented to Captain Richard Muys, of the smack Charlotte, as a tribute for his humanity in preserving the lives of Capt. R. Stranack, and Mr. William Bush, civil engineer, and part of the crew of the German iron-steamer Elberfeld, which was lost on the evening of Thursday, the 22nd of February, 1844, in the North Sea, about thirty miles eastward of the North Foreland Lighthouse, upon her passage to the port of London, and for his urbanity and benevolence evinced on so trying an occasion."

CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This elegant little arm-chair is manufactured of English oak grown in Norfolk; beautifully veined, and highly polished by friction. The frame-work is elaborately carved; on the upper part of the back are a lion's head, coronets, the rose and the thistle, and entwined oak branches. The front legs rest on lion's paws, each grasping a ball. The cushion is of needle-work, and displays, on a buff ground, the royal arms, richly emblazoned, inclosed in the Garter and motto, surrounded with a highly-wrought wreath of oak-leaves and acorns. A beautiful wreath of flowers embellishes the edge of the cushion, finished above with blue and silver gimp. On the back is the Prince of Wales's plume and motto, surmounted with an ornamental shell and scroll; beneath are roses and lilies.

CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES

This elaborate piece of workmanship is the produce of the factory of Mr. Carse, upholsterer, of Lynn, under whose direction and superintendence it was manufactured for Mrs Paul, widow of the late Dr. Paul, whose needle-work adorns this unique and elegant chair, which is, altogether, a splendid specimen of English skill and labour. It has been presented to her Majesty the Queen, and has been "most graciously accepted."

THAMES TUNNEL.—The annual general assembly of proprietors of the Thames Tunnel, was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern. Mr. B. Hawes presided. The chairman stated that the number of persons that had visited the tunnel since the opening was upwards of two millions. The total receipts for the nine months amounted to £8129, and the expenditure to £4951. One item of reduction was in the amount paid to the directors. Some time ago £1000 a year was voted to them; that sum the directors reduced to £500, and last year they curtailed it to £350; the ensuing year it would be £200, and if there should be the slightest objection to that amount, the directors would be ready to do as they had formerly done for a period of ten years, to employ themselves in the service of the proprietors without any emolument. Mr. Lancashire inquired whether there was any prospect of a dividend (Laughter). The Chairman said this very much depended upon whether the government continued to require the whole of the interest of the money they had advanced upon the undertaking. Perhaps government, under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, might be induced to consider the situation of the proprietors.—Mr Lancashire: I should be very glad if they would take it off our hands.—The Chairman: I assure you we should be very glad to dispose of it. The report having been adopted, a statement of accounts was read and approved of. Resolutions expressing the proprietors' acknowledgments of the great talents and zeal of Sir Isambert Brunel, Mr. Page, the resident engineer, and Mr. Charher, the clerk of the company, were then unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March 10th.—Third Sunday in Lent.
Monday, 11th.—Benjamin West died, 1820
Tuesday, 12th.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.
Wednesday, 13th.—Dr. Priestley born, 1733.
Thursday, 14th.—Admiral Byng shot, 1747.
Friday, 15th.—Julius Cæsar assassinated, B. C. 44.
Saturday, 16th.—Gustavus III. assassinated, 1792.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 16.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 31	6 51	7 29	7 55	8 35	9 23	10 10	10 55	11 38	0 0	0 18	1 41

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The name of the ingenious mechanic of Edinburgh who has invented the new mode of propelling a vessel without the aid of paddles is Mr. Ruthven, typefounder, who had the iron vessel and engines made by himself and workmen at his own premises, near the Canongate.

"T. J.," *Ely*; "T. S.," *Bermsey.*—*Our circulation in France is so great that it would be impossible to send the papers by post without folding; still, we wish newsmen were more careful in this particular.*

"W. R."—*Harding's Short-hand, Improved. The Queen Dowager is now residing at Witley Court, Worcestershire.*

"H. H."—*The Circassian women are unrivalled for their fairness of complexion, but we cannot add that they surpass the women of England in beauty.*

"A Constant Reader," *Gray's-inn-road.*—*Any number of our journal may be sent, postage free, whatever be the date, to any part of the United Kingdom; but papers must be posted within a week from the date, to the Colonies*

"B. G. P.," *Blackheath.*—*The return chess match, it is stated, will be played in Paris. In future, our chess department will be more complete than lately.*

"L. W.," *Vine Cottage, Queen-street, Kew's-road Chelsea, wishes to obtain the address of Mr. Reynolds, who some time since furnished us with a contribution.*

"L. L. L." *recommends for imitation in this country the Continental practice of compelling the driver of every public cabriolet to furnish each fare with a ticket of the number of his vehicle.*

"J. S. M.," *Liverpool, is somewhat too severe.*

"Leeds."—*A correspondent at Guernsey wishes to see in our journal a view of the interior of the New Church of Leeds; will either of our subscribers favour us with a sketch of the same?*

"P. I. L." *We should think the magistrate's decision to be correct.*

"A Constant Reader," *Liverpool. The Regulations of the Army and Navy do not take cognizance of an officer's refusal to fight a duel.*

"G. D.," *Fakenham Norfolk.*—*There were three supplements charged in the volume of our journal for 1843; there were also three gratuitous supplements.*

"A Subscriber,"—*A first-rate engraver will attend and sketch the subjects suggested. Thanks*

"E. M." *The expression of the Attorney-General for Ireland is characteristically accurate; the eyes are half closed*

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—*We do not reply to questions to decide wagers.*

"A F.," *Cheltenham. We must decline.*

"J. B. C." *Mr. O'Connell is M.P. for Cork County. The ex-Prime Minister receives a retiring pension of £2000 per annum, provided he has held office two years. The Grand Race Stand at Epsom will contain 4000 persons.*

"Civis's" *suggestions shall not be lost sight of.*

"Zetetes"—*A person cannot legally practise as a surgeon without a diploma; and the fact of his qualification may be ascertained of the College of Surgeons.*

"A Subscriber" *should order the work of the publisher.*

"J. G." *can procure any or all of the back numbers of the* Illustrated London News, *which are now reprinted.*

"Lamph."—*The chess move must be retracted.*

"From "—*No.*

"A Subscriber," *Dover. The chess will be resumed.*

"Z." *Birmingham.*—*Lord Brougham was born in Edinburgh; his lordship's town address is Grafton-street, Mayfair.*

"Col. C."—*When the Gillespie monument is completed, we may probably enforce it.*

"H. B. S." *Southampton.*—*Mr. Thomas, Finch lane, Cornhill.*

"Justice."—*We are glad to hear that only one tradesman in Coleford is adverse to the earlier closing of shops, and trust that he will relax.*

"Ignoramus," *Grantham, should consult the Punishment by Death Act.*

"T. W."—*We do not remember*

"S. W." *Liverpool. The sketch of the gate at Scarborough arrived too late.*

"J. T. W." *should consult a solicitor. His communication was "not paid."*

"A Subscriber since 1843."—*Hyde Park, at a survey taken in 1726, was in extent 394 acres, 3 roods, and 38 poles. Regent's Park consists of about 450 acres*

Ineligible.—*The Marriage Anniversary, by J. B. B.; Lines on Absent, by M. R.; Lines, by R. R. M.; Song, by S. G. P., Temple; The Emigrant's Adieu, by J. A. E; The Twins, by Rosalie; To a Lady Abroad, by Theodore; Elegy, by E. W. J.*

"W. F. B."—*Perhaps.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1844.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the week are not uninteresting, though there has been neither a party struggle nor a party debate, and though the House itself has risen on two nights at a comparatively early hour. Whether the motion of Mr. Williams, of Coventry—for not entering upon any public business after midnight—had any effect or not, is uncertain, but tacitly the House seems to acknowledge the reasonableness of the proposal, though, in the case of the publication of its debates, it will not give a common practice the sanction of an order. Except on the occasions of those party debates of which the result is to be a division testing the strength of factions and the relative numbers of the "ins" and the "outs," the main business of the House generally closes at a little after twelve o'clock. But it should be understood that this is a contingency, and is in a great measure due to the consistency of Mr. Brotherton, whose look directed at the clock when the House is in committee, is the certain prelude to a motion that "the Chairman do report progress." But if no Mr. Brotherton were in the House, we fear that measures of much importance would pass their "stages" with no discussion, or so little as to be valueless. Even as it is, there is too much midnight legislation, with too many of the casualties and consequences to be expected at such hours. Mr. Williams, in introducing his motion, did not overstate the case at all:—

> He had often seen bills of the utmost importance forced on the consideration of the House at one and two o'clock, and sometimes later, in defiance of every remonstrance against them; and he had also seen millions of the public money voted away at the same unreasonable hour, without any consideration for the interests of the country. At the unreasonable hours of one and two o'clock in the morning he had seen gentlemen come down to the house to vote on questions affecting the liberty, the property, and the lives of the people. They came from their balls, from the theatres, the opera, and from their parties, and voted on questions upon which they had no knowledge whatever.

It is now a piece of historical curiosity, that as late as 1702, the House used to meet as early as mid-day, and in 1714, there was a standing order against proceeding with any order of the day, after what we should now consider a very early hour indeed. Last session, indeed, the House assembled at twelve o'clock in the day, according to ancient usage; but the hour of rising was regulated by modern fashion and habits. After an unbroken sitting of fourteen or fifteen hours, Mr. Williams says he has seen business proceeded with when every member of the Government present was fast asleep, and scarcely any one awake but the Speaker and Mr. Brotherton! It is a question of practice rather than principle, and though the motions made almost every year, for introducing a change in the present system, have not succeeded, yet neither have they been without their effect. An application to postpone a measure that is driven by previous business on the paper to a late hour, made on the ground that it cannot then be properly discussed, is very rarely refused by those who have charge of the bill. This lessens the evil; but only some positive regulation can altogether remove it.

There is a proposal on foot to lay an additional tax on coals coming into the port of London, for the purpose of providing funds for embellishing and improving the City. We have no objection to the improvements, but several to the tax, and we have no hesitation in expressing those objections, because, in the first place, we believe the City is rich enough to raise the money in a mode that will be less severely felt by the poorer classes. In our climate fuel is an absolute necessary; to increase its price is to render it more difficult to procure to thousands, and the consequence is a great increase in the amount of human suffering. The port of London is so large, and the quantity of coals landed in it so immense, that it has always been a favourite article of taxation by the financiers of the City. St. Paul's, we believe, was built in great part from a coal tax—New London Bridge was constructed by a fund raised on the same great necessary of life. The City tax upon it is already 10d. per ton, in addition to all other expences. The proposal to increase it is exciting great dissatisfaction. Those places who draw their supply of coal from the Metropolis, though at a considerable distance from it, complain loudly of the injustice of making them pay a tax for beautifying a city, which hundreds of their inhabitants never see. A public meeting has been held at Hertford on the subject, and, from the statements made, it is evident that any further advance in the price of coals in London will compel whole districts to procure their supplies through other channels, to the great injury of the trade of the Metropolis. This point is worth the attention of the Corporation.

It cannot be denied that improvement has much to effect in the good old city, and embellishment much more; but if it is all to be paid for out of the one article of coals, what price will they be raised to before the narrow streets become wide, the crooked places straight, and piles of brick changed to mansions of marble? Why, a fire will be among the most expensive of luxuries, and the "blazing hearth" be, to hundreds, numbered with the things that were. We hope that some other means may be found for raising the money necessary for indispensable improvements, and if there is such a difficulty in providing the funds, no others ought at present to be attempted. There will certainly be considerable opposition in Parliament to the proposal of an additional tax on a great necessary of life.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report that an important financial measure has been adopted by the Government—that of reducing the interest payable on the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities. It is a step that has been taken by former Governments with respect to other kinds of stock, and, from rumours that have been for some time in circulation, had been anticipated.

Spain, ever since the fall of Espartero, seems to have been under the influence of a "charm of powerful trouble;" almost every party has obtained a momentary ascendancy, only to be met by plots and *pronunciamentos* against it; these, again, repressed by shootings, massacres, and bombardments; among the confusion of all which, the only thing to be clearly seen is the ruin of the country and the suffering of the people. Another element of discord has just been added to those already existing; —Queen Christina has crossed the frontier of Spain, and stands again on the soil of which her daughter Isabella is the sovereign. Her star, which waned before that of Espartero, seems to be again in the ascendant. Preparations are making in Madrid to give her a triumphant reception on her arrival at the capital. Several of the principal public functionaries have left Madrid to meet her, and accompany her back; her queenly daughter has issued a proclamation in honour of her return; and, to crown all, has appointed her mother to be Colonel of the Regiment of Chasseurs of the Queen Dowager! She will, of course, be the centre of all the intrigues of the Court and its factions. She will command the services of the army, for she is rich; thus supported, and gifted as she is, with a strong though ill-regulated mind, the idea of such a child as Isabella exercising any authority will be ridiculous. Christina is now the real Sovereign of Spain. If she can remove the present blood-stained anarchy by which Spain is cursed, to anything like order—if she can make her power paramount to that of the several chiefs who have struggled for the ascendancy—if she can, in fact, form a strong Government, her return may be a fortunate event for the country. But the Carlists, whose hopes rise in proportion to the continuance of disorder, will not, we fear, allow her to consolidate her authority without a struggle. It is lucky for Spain, that "Young England" so completely failed in its recent attempt to draw an expression of approval of Don Carlos from the House of Commons.

Aquatics at Eton College.—The captain, Mr. Codrington, has just selected his crew for his eight-oared boat for the approaching season, which consists of the following Etonians:—Mr. Codrington (captain), and Messrs. Errington, Lurrell, Speake, Slade, Babington, Dixon, and Woodridge. Lord Cecil has been selected by the captain as coxswain.

REDUCTION OF THE THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENTS.

The plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to reduce the Three-and-a-Half per Cents to 3½ until the 10th of October, 1854, and to 3 per cent to the 10th of October, 1874 (without any addition to the Debt), being a period of twenty years, during which the interest would not be reduced below 3 per cent

During his speech last night he stated that three plans were open to him, but that they were all similar to the existing debt

If the Three-and-a-Halfs were reduced to Three per Cents, it would add 10 millions, and if reduced to Two-and a-Half per Cents, it would add upwards of 50 millions to the debt. He, therefore, preferred a more gradual and a more equitable plan, which would not relieve the present generation too much at the expense of their successors.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon. The royal party took their departure for town by a special train, and on arriving at the Paddington terminus immediately entered three of the royal carriages and four, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The royal standard was immediately displayed from the marble arch.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Suite, and the Household attended divine service in the private Chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by Prince Albert, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Wellington and Buccleuch, Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Hadding on, Sir E. Knatchbull, and the Earl of Jersey. A new sheriff was appointed for the county of Rutland. Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord Wharncliffe and Sir R. Peel.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Prince rode out on horseback attended by Sir E. Bowater. The Princess Royal was taken an airing in the Royal Gardens.

On Wednesday, and during the week, her Majesty and her Royal Consort observed the same routine.

The Bishop of Chichester, Admiral Wollaston, and Mr. E. Gibbons, have been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, within the last week.

The Duke of Rutland, who has been indisposed at the residence of Sir Frederick Trench, at the Ordnance Office, in Pall-mall, is somewhat better. Dr. Fergusson and Mr. Liston continue to daily attendance on the duke.

Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, sister to the Earl of Munster, is to be united to Comte Boudé, a Swedish nobleman, of large fortune and very ancient family.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The following is the list of the first subscribers for the coming season:—

The Queen.
The Queen Dowager.
The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

Dukes and Duchesses—Their Graces the Duke of Wellington, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Duke of Devonshire, Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

Marquesses and Marchionesses—Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Anesorn, Marquisness of Wallesley, Marchioness of Westmeath, Tavistock, Titchfield, Huntley, Douro, Kildare, Clanricarde, Worcester.

Earls Liverpool, Pembroke, Falmouth, Sandwich, Bruce, Chesterfield, Shelburne, Charleville, Belfast.

Countesses—Kenmare, Powis, Glengall, Cardigan.

Lords—Compton, Alvanley, Sandys, Templemore, Curzon, W. Beresford, Gardner, A. Fitzclarence, Foley, Paget, Macdonald.

Viscounts Lowther, Templeton, Castlereagh.

Baron De Lagcis.

Baronesses—Brunow, De Rothsch.ld.

Count De Neuilles.

Ladies—Fremantle, W. Abdy, Charles Kent, Charles Shakerley, J. Guise, E. Codrington, C. Marshall, H. Webb, Offley Vakeman, E. Willmot, C. Simpsby, H. Willoughby, T. Hare, J. Harrington, A. K. Macdonald, W. W. Vynne, E. Errington.

Ladies—Fairoy Somerset, Brougham, Sondes, Bowyer, Smythe, Shuckburgh, Dnorben, Tynbeston, Lotus Otway, Burtins, Jodrell, K. Cavendish, Kemeys, Norman, Wm Paulet.

Generals—Upton, D'Oyley, Meade.

Mistresses—Burgess, Wauchope, Hon. Tollemache, Sandford, Wilson, Fitzgibbon, Hodson, S. Platt, Hamilton, Fremantle, Denison, Asshetton Smith, Paul, Hayter, Watson, Lshington, Massey, Sontag, Tunno, Powell, Hon. Yorke, Roberts, Page, Fitzgerald, Fitzhugh, Pulteney, Browarigg, Gerard Dyer, Hofford, Swing, Colonel Fitch, Woodhouse, Marjoribanks, Walters, Ley.

Misses—Gyles, Kyme, Gee.

Colonels—Grant, Dixon, Knox, Wigram.

Majors—Buckley, Croft, Bere, Fremantle, Dickson, Yorke.

Captains—Fitzroy, Glyne, Pole, Hon. Macdonald, Meynell.

Esquires—C. Standish, M.P.; J. Cavan, J. Attwood, Matheson, M.P.; W Wigram, G. R. Baldwin, M.P.; E. Attwood, Oliveira, Guy Champion, J. Hobson, Hon. J. Cinchester, H. Vniebois, H. Barnes, M.P.; N. W. Senior, R. W. Williams Tudor, Pearce, Lockett, Langham, Bentley, Cox, F. Parkins, Packe, M'Leun, Johns, A. Campbell, Mesnon, Linde, C. Dawkins, Verney, T. L. Ward, Dawkins, A. Grant, Cunningham, J. Ixtledale, H. Littledale, O. Morgan, R. Eden, Mundy, W. Clayton, C. R. Tunno, H. Musgrove, Hon. ——— Gardiner, Gurney, C. Cox, H. Cox, T. Baring, Walter Ewer, S. Lushington, Hamon, Parkinson, Vyner, Colcott, Hon. ——— Grant, Nicoll, Macklew, C. Martyn, Carne, Hon. J. Lindsay, I. Franks, Trelawney, Blackburne, Dent, Fenwick, Hon. R. Curzon, B. Leger, Fitzgerald, P. Wells, H. Whitmore, Marson, Mart-n, Bethune Lee, Rothman, Beaver, Archer Burton, Beazley, T. Hodgson, Hugh Wood, R. Twiss V. Morris, J. H. Smith, Knapp, Baxter, R.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders in this bank, took place at their premises, in Lothbury, on Wednesday, when the report presented by the directors, exhibited a most prosperous state of business during the past year. A dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, besides which the unappropriated profits amounted to nearly £ [illegible].

LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday last the usual half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the station, near Londonbridge. Wm A. Wilkinson, Esq., presided. The report stated, that the traffic between London and Croydon had increased, on a stationary state, as might be expected from the circumstances under which it had been conducted. The report added, that it was the intention of the directors very materially to reduce the fares to the Brighton Railway line. After some reference to the transactions of the company with those of the South Western, Brighton, &c., the report stated that the directors have felt it their duty to promote by every means in their power the formation of a Railway Company, with a view to enable the inhabiting them to return to their native homes, by allowing them funds for that purpose. From the report, it appeared that, during the past year the operations of the committee had extended very considerably, the total sum received being £3948 10s. The number of pensioners on the funds during the year had been 53, which is the day's election of 15 made 70. The number receiving casual relief is now 284. It further appeared that 132 persons had been passed to their homes. Amongst the items of resources were the sum of £1340, received at the annual dinner, £103 from Her Majesty, £30 from the Emperor of Austria, who has signified his intention of becoming an annual subscriber. After the usual routine of business connected with the election of pensioners, thanks were passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last, considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Old Bond-street, by the outbreak of a fire upon the extensive premises in the occupation of Mr. Charles Dinnsford, chemist and druggist, No. 172 in that street. The fire originated in the laboratory, where workmen were employed in conducting the process of distillation. Whilst thus engaged, the contents of the extracting vessel boiled over accidentally, and, from the extremely inflammable nature of the fluid, the fire spread among the laboratory with the rapidity of lightning, consuming in its progress every ignitable article with which it came in contact. Fortunately, the fire, which broke out in the basement story, was confined there by the adroit and persevering efforts of the inmates.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday, about four o'clock, a melancholy loss of life took place on the branch line of railroad which is being formed from the Bricklayer's Arms, in the Kent-road, to join the Croydon and Brighton Railway, at the back of the St. Helens Gardens at Rotherhithe. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the men were using a beam, when it was very act of doing it, and the beam had been nearly placed in its allotted situation, it touched another they had got up before, and down it fell. Matthew Whetlar, a child, was unfortunately, and he was crushed into the ground by the fall. The dead body was burned two feet in the earth. Another child, Stephen Edward Ward, was so severely injured that he is not expected to recover.

THE STRAKY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, which Mr. Cross's energies and ability have raised to so high a rank among the Metropolitan places of amusement, was disposed of last week for a very large sum; Mr. Tyler, who was at one time connected with the Garden, in an official capacity, having become the extensible proprietor. The entire collection of animals was included in the sale, with the exception of the four Giraffes, which are to be sent again on their travels together with those picturesque and remarkable humans, their keepers. The retirement of the Messrs Warwick, the late managers, is one of the private charges under the new regime.

CHEATS OF HORSE DEALERS.—There is no species of fraud in which the metropolis abounds no plausible kind of robbery, whether practised by magsmen, duffers, or ring-droppers—which exists so notoriously, or is more frequently practised, even under the very eye of authority which almost obliged to wink at it—as the cheats which are daily perpetrated at the livery-stables and horse-bazaars of London. It makes one almost indignant to be obliged to repeat over and over again, in almost the identical same terms, the thousand-and-one knavish and fraudulent schemes which the London swell-mob and thieves of less courage resort to for the purpose of entrapping the unwary—it would appear as if persons with their senses perfect to be victimised with their eyes open, as to show how philosophical they are, and that they take a delight in encouraging talent so distinguished. A few days ago—and we regret to say that this is not the most recent case of gullibility that has occurred—an advertisement appeared in the *Times*, announcing a celebrated horse, by Emilius, for sale. Two young (green) gentlemen applied at the address given, and found a fellow in the garb of a groom, who professed to be the servant of the same name, the thousand-and-one rogue: he told the usual tale that his master was out of spirits for the loss of his wife, and after describing the qualities of the horse, which were, of course, first-rate, and for being a great favourite with his deceased mistress, he would sell them their only object in disposing of him was to get him a good master, who would treat him kindly and take care of him. He could not, however, think of parting with him without having a nominal value, and he consented to accept twenty-five sovereigns. He concluded by calling the horse "Charley," with all the coaxing airs of a hard-hearted, and the faithful and docile animal followed him about the yard like a good fellow. This was enough to win the affections of the two young gentlemen, and at this critical period a *gentleman*, calling himself Kelly, presented himself in the yard, and was referred to by the groom as the friend of his master who was deputed to receive the money. This individual affected to be rather annoyed at being obliged to relinquish some rather pressing engagement which he had on hand in order to attend to his friend's interests, and observed that he did not care that the horse sold for eight-pence—all he had to do was to get the value of the money. The money was paid, and the horse delivered, and it is hardly necessary to add that the nominal price mentioned by Mr Kelly was about the real value of the animal. "Charley" has been since sold for a few pounds, but by passing into clever hands, may live to be made the subject of many a similar narrative, and when he does—" may we be there to see."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—VISIT OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell having been invited to visit Birmingham, to witness a grand demonstration in favour of Ireland, arrived in that town by the eleven o'clock train from London on Wednesday last, and immediately afterwards had an address presented to him by the Reformers of that locality, to which he returned a suitable reply. The public meeting was appointed to take place in the Town Hall at one o'clock, at which hour every part of the building was crowded. The body of the hall was filled by working men, and in the side gallery the reserved seats were occupied by the more respectable inhabitants, amongst whom were a large number of ladies. The organ gallery, the front of which formed the rostrum, was also filled by the parties who had been most active in getting up the demonstration. At one o'clock Mr. O Connell made his appearance in the hall, and was received with very loud cheers, which were kept up and repeated again and again, for several minutes. When order was somewhat restored, Mr. Edmonds, one of the peace, was called on to preside, during the temporary absence of the Mayor, and opened the proceedings. He concluded by reading two letters—one from Mr. Muntz and the other from Mr. Scholefield, the members for Birmingham. Mr. Muntz stated that he could only attend the meeting at personal sacrifice, which the occasion did not justify him in making. Mr. Scholefield expressed his regret at his inability to attend, but at the same time was fully prepared to vote for Resolutions in favour of "complete suffrage," &c., were then moved and seconded by Mr Magan, solicitor; the Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, Roman Catholic priest, of Birmingham; Mr. Salt, one of the active members of the "Complete Suffrage Union;" Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Allbright, all of which were adopted. The chairman then introduced Mr. O'Connell, who was received with cheering and waving of hats, &c. The honourable and learned gentleman said he came to Birmingham for two reasons—first, to express his gratitude for the sympathy that himself and his country had received from the people of England since the late prosecution; secondly, to endeavour to conciliate the people of both countries, and to animate them in one great object, to put down class legislation by giving to the sacred principle of democracy full sway and entire power. In doing this, he wished to remove an error into which a large portion of the people of England had fallen—namely, that he wanted to effect a separation between England and Ireland. But first of all he wished to show them how the union was obtained, and then we should be able to judge whether the act was a fair bargain, or whether it was obtained by legal and honest means. Mr. O'Connell here gave a history of the circumstances preceding the union, &c. The Act of Union, he contended, had destroyed the commerce and manufactures of Ireland, and had reduced the people to misery and starvation. The Reform Bill he remunded the men of Birmingham, was only a mockery unless they obtained the extension of the franchise they had better at once set an example to the country by establishing a slave class and a master class, for the only distinction between the freeman and the slave is that the latter had no vote. He spoke of the laws for his government, and that others regulated this as well as the amount of taxes he should pay, and the rate of remuneration he should receive for his labour. The oppression of Ireland was the reason why they obtained the prosecution had been conducted, he characterised as one of the foulest attempts ever perpetrated to put down popular liberty; and if the people of England did not mark their sense of the outrage done to the cause of truth and justice, they might rely upon upon it that the violation of the law which had been committed in his case would be made a precedent in theirs. Mr. Sharman Crawford, who accompanied Mr. O'Connell from London, next addressed the meeting, and at the close of the hon. member's speech a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Connell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—INCENDIARISM.—A young man named J. Kidd, aged 28, a brushmaker, on tramp from Sheffield, has been committed to Lincoln Castle for trial at the approaching assizes, charged, on his own confession, with having set fire to a barley stack at Binbrook, the property of Robert Johnson, Esq., on the 16th of December, in company with two others, in revenge for having been refused relief by the servants when they were begging.

OLDHAM.—HATTERS' TURN-OUT.—On Monday most of the turn-out hat ruffers in Oldham and its vicinity resumed their employment, an advance of 3d. per dozen having, it is understood, been agreed upon.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday in the Conciliation-hall. The chair was taken by Captain Seaver, of Heath-hall. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read by the secretary, Mr. Ray, Mr. John O'Connell addressed the meeting on the subject of Mr. Duncombe's motion in the House of Commons, with regard to the Government reporters in Ireland, and took an opportunity of contradicting a statement imputed to Sir James Graham, that it was unsafe to make public the name of the reporter at present employed in Ireland for the Government. He said this was a most unworthy attempt to throw odium on the Repealers. Every one there knew the gentleman and his name. (Cries of "He's welcome here.") That gentleman, in the most fair and honourable manner, had apprised them of the nature of his duties. He came not in the character of a spy or an informer, but, openly and manfully, to discharge honourable duties; and he hoped them as high and as honourable a position as any gentleman in that hall. (Loud cheers.) Mr Hodge (the Government reporter, who sat at the front of the gallery, near the chair) said he felt it to be his duty to state that he had invariably experienced the greatest kindness, attention, and courtesy in that Association; and from every one connected with it he had met every possible facility in the discharge of his duties. (Cheers.) Mr. Smith O'Brien read an address transmitted by Mr. Henry Grattan to the electors of the county of Meath, which was referred to the committee. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. J. O'Connell announced that the repeal rent for the week was £495 4s. 9d.—Adjourned.

LAW ORANGES.—It is stated, in circles nearly to be well-formed on the subject, that Sir E. Sugden will shortly leave Ireland to take upon himself the high office of Lord Chancellor of England. Lord Lyndhurst would be better pleased, they say, to have *another successor*; but the state of his health will not allow him to hold on any longer: and the arrangement he desired cannot take place. Nothing has transpired as to Sir Edward's probable successor in Ireland. The native bar will be outrageous if another Englishman is sent over; but native or alien, it will not be easy to find a man in either country better disposed than Sir Edward to do justice without fear, favour, or respect of persons.

DREADFUL STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—CAPPOQUIN, March 2.—Yesterday this part of the country was visited with the most terrible hail storm ever witnessed. I have taken up some of the hailstones, and I assure you they were larger than the largest marble I ever played with. We had also the most terrible thunder and lightning, and, melancholy to relate, a woman had her son struck killed; the boy, fourteen years old, was sitting by the fire, and the woman was in the garden. There were also two children severely injured. This occurred in the parish of Saevegore, between Cappoquin and Clonmel.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—At half-past eleven on Sunday morning, as the wind was blowing very fresh from the southward, with the tide running up, a couple of youths, named Williams and Gregory, who were sailing a light skiff, got adrift from the yard of Messrs. Scott & Stephen Davies, of Somerset wharf, the boat immediately capsized, and both lads were precipitated into the stream. The lad Williams, however, succeeded in regaining his hold of the drifting skiff, and was saved; but the youth Gregory was washed away, and his body has not yet been found. Both youths were the sons of respectable parents in High-street, Southwark.

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE MISS. SOUTHWARK.—On Monday an inquiry was opened before Mr. W. Payne, City coroner, in the board-room of St. George's workhouse, touching the death of Elizabeth Doobs, who died on Saturday last. The deceased was a remarkably fine young woman, apparently about 35. The head and face were dreadfully bruised, and behind the right ear there was a contused scalp wound, about one inch in length. No other external injuries were observable. The deceased lodged with the house of a man named Carroll. On Saturday night she was intoxicated. She and Carroll's mother-in-law, and quarrelled. Other lodgers, overheard, heard scuffling below, and a cry of "murder." Deceased left the room, returned to one above, became sick, and died in a few minutes. There can be no doubt that the violence complained of was the cause of death. The inquiry was adjourned, to afford time for the apprehension of Carroll.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARY FIRE AT MESSRS. GRISSELL AND PETO'S.—On Saturday morning the workmen and clerks connected with the extensive premises of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, situate on the Thames-street, York-road, Lambeth, were alarmed by a discovery which left no doubt that a most diabolical attempt had been made to fire the premises. The attempt is supposed to have taken place some time in the course of Friday night, as when the men left off, at half-past five o'clock, to all appearance the premises were safe. The spot fixed on by the incendiary was in a corner of the yard adjoining the workshed, which is 60 feet long by 50 in width, containing several thousand pounds' worth of property. Against this portion of the premises there was regularly built up, consisting of shavings, chips, and pieces of wood, and which, no doubt, would have formed some combustible missile. From some unexplained cause the fire only extended partially through the layer that was placed upon it, time the flame arising from it cheered the outside of the shed to a height of six feet, and about two feet in width, and, with this exception, did no further injury. A reward of £200 has been offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery of the offender, but up to the present time no clue has been obtained.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon as the carriage of G. Palmer, Esq., M.P. for Essex, drawn by a pair of beautiful horses, was proceeding at a moderate pace through the City-road, the irons that support the coachman's seat gave way, and threw the coachman and a stout elderly man, between sixty and seventy years of age (late butler to Mr. Palmer), to the ground. The coachman rolled off the horses, and the carriage wheels passed over him, fortunately not seriously injuring him as far as could be ascertained, but the poor old man clung to the driving box, coming in contact with the horses, which set off at full speed and dragged him between the carriage and a lamp post. The concussion was so great that the near horse's harness snapped like a thread, which released him, and he galloped away at a terrific pace, but was stopped near the Angel. Mr. May, Secretary of the National Animal Friend Society, was the first to cross the road, and promptly directed the efforts of the quickly assembled throng, by cutting away the harness of the off horse, and releasing the poor old man, who was completely entangled in the harness of the fallen horse. His thigh was dreadfully crushed, and his leg and arm broken, besides internal injuries. The sufferer was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on a stretcher. There was no person in the carriage.

ATHLONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—On Monday the General Committee of Elections met in committee-room, to select six members to try the merits of the petition presented in this case, complaining of the election of Mr. Collett as member for the above borough. The following were the members selected:—Mr. W. Beckett, Mr. W. O. Stanley, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Currie, Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Ward. The chairman's panel was next called over, and the committee proceeded over the committee, and on Wednesday proceeded to consider the merits of the question. The counsel for the petitioner, Major Beresford, Mr. Cox, Mr. Morris; for the sitting member, Mr. Austin and Mr. Sergeant Wrangham. The committee re-assembled on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock; Mr. Farington, chairman. After two witnesses had been examined in support of the petition, Mr. Sergeant Wrangham would admit that he learned nothing which he thought it worth while to proceed further. Unless there was different evidence, the petitioner's evidence could not be established. Mr. Talbot was well aware of the difficulties he had to contend with; the witnesses had given a most correct description of what took place to day to that which they related on former occasions; and as the other evidence which he had to call would probably be of the same description, except Father Kilroe's, as he did not wish to give him trouble, he would at once state he consented to his learned friend's suggestion, withdrew the petit on, and retired from the contest. He would, therefore, not trouble the committee further.—Mr. Sergeant Wrangham said, after the evidence of the two witnesses it was only justice to all parties that the proceedings should be closed, and his learned friend had exercised a sound discretion in retiring. The committee had only to declare Mr. Collett duly elected. The room was cleared, On the readmission of strangers, the Chairman said, the committee had adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, that John Collett, Esq., was duly elected a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the Borough of Athlone." The committee then adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL HALL.—We have received by the Queen's messenger, who arrived on Thursday morning, a letter from St. Petersburg, dated February 20, containing the following account of the sudden death of Admiral Hall. The writer states—"We had a very melancholy circumstance on Sunday before last during divine service at the English church. Admiral Hall, the much-esteemed friend of the Emperor, fell suddenly down in a fit, and expired, at the age of 60. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the British service, and was afterwards made rear Admiral in the Russian navy. The Emperor, in honour of a faithful servant, will attend his funeral."

AQUATICS.—The ensuing season promises to be one of the best, for some years, from the arrangements that are in progress, particularly as relate to the Thames at Putney. The particulars of the proceedings as to the amount of prizes have not been as yet made known. Lord Castlereagh has been appointed president of the Committee of Management. The first meeting for the year of the St. George's Boat Club was held at Messrs. Searle's Rooms, Lambeth, on Tuesday last. Several boats are at present being prepared for the season by Messrs. Searle.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN BRIDGES TO THE PUBLIC.—A communication has been received by the Secretary to the Anti-Bridge Toll Company, from Sir J. Graham, stating that the Earl of Lincoln, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, has consented to grant an interview to the members of the Company to hear their statements on the subject of the opening of Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall Bridges.

SOCIALISM IN LONDON.—The Socialists have at length been compelled to give up the premises, occupied by them in the Blackfriars Road, known as the Rotunda, through want of funds.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON VICE-ADMIRAL SIR T. BAKER K.C.B.—On Thursday a commission of lunacy was opened before Mr. Commissioner Barlow, and a special jury, at the Sheriffs' Office. Bed-lion-square, relative to the state of mind of Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Red, and of the Shrubbery, Walmer, Kent. The gallant admiral, it appeared, is 71 years of age, and entered the royal navy when only eight years of age, and during that period has distinguished himself in many naval engagements, particularly in Sir Richard Strachan's victory over the French fleet, off Ferrol, in 1805; and, in the same year, when captain of the Phœnix frigate, after a desperate fight of three hours, he defeated and captured *Le Didon*, a French frigate of superior force. He subsequently brought his prize and prisoners to Portsmouth. For his services, he has been promoted to his present rank, with a good service pension of £500 per annum, in addition to his half-pay of £329 5s. 6d. From the evidence, it appeared that his mind was first impaired in 1841, from which he recovered, but the malady returned in May, 1843. His chief delusions are that persons are combined against him, by enchantment and electricity; that ulcers in his legs have been caused through his keepers having fired brimstone and white lead at him through key-holes, crevices, &c.; and to cure the ulcers, he applied snuff. He also imagined that a bronze statue at Hull had been charged with combustibles to injure him; that he possessed the power, by means of circles and screws to enlarge the cabin of any ship, to widen and improve the harbour of Hull, to steer ships, regulate the speed of steam-carriages, move houses and other objects, and also, by a panoramic action, to bring the Palace of Stockholm to Hyde-park, &c. His apparatus for performing these consisted of a few tin boxes and toys, and the moving-power compression. In other respects his mind appeared sound, his conversation intelligent, and his manners polite and agreeable, which was apparent in his introduction to the jury, to whom he made a long speech, interspersed with many shrewd remarks, in which, however, the existence of the delusion was so apparent as to induce the jury, after a short investigation of upwards of eight hours, to return a verdict, dating the unsoundness of mind from the 13th September, 1843.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Thursday.—(Before Lord Abinger and Mr. Justice Williams.)—On Thursday, *William M'Gregor*, 35, and *Peter Lambert*, 32, seamen, were indicted for feloniously attempting to make a revolt on board a ship called the Heather, upon the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine conducted the prosecution. The prisoners had no counsel. Mr. Clarkson stated the facts of the case as they afterwards appeared in evidence. After several witnesses had been examined, one of the jury requested Lord Abinger to ask the prisoners why they were undefended by counsel, and whether it was from want of money. Lord Abinger said he did not think such a question could be properly put to the prisoners. The prisoners had a right to avail themselves of the bar would undertake the defence he would pay him for it. None of the counsel present expressed any intention of interfering, and the trial proceeded. The case for the prosecution having closed, the prisoner M'Gregor made a long statement, commented addressed the jury, in which he detailed various grievances, he alleged himself to have suffered on board the vessel. He said that the mates did not understand their duty, and many of the crew were landsmen bricklayers and butchers—who were by no means fit for the duties they had to perform. He declared he had no intention of depriving the captain of his authority on board the vessel, and said that the handcuffs they were trying to put on him were much too small, and hurt his arms; and the second mate was trampling upon his neck at the time, and, with an oath, said he would choke him. While he was in this position he observed the captain take deliberate aim at Griggs, and shoot him, and he fell dead instantly. After this he consented to go to his duty on condition that he should be put on shore at the first English port, or handed over to the protection of a British man-of-war. He went on to say, that after Griggs was shot, the captain proposed to have him sewed up in a piece of old sacking, but he told him he might find him a coffin; and prisoner then got a hammock, and twelve shot were put into it to sink the body. The crew after this talked about whether it was proper for the murderer of the deceased to read prayers over him. The captain, he said, turned round three times, and then read prayers over the body. After this he asked the crew whether they did not think that he was justified in shooting the man, and none of them made any answer. The captain then sent for him to the cabin, and asked him whether he did not think he was justified in killing the man, and he replied that he should not give an opinion, as it would take a better man than him to decide the question. Lambert said he had nothing to add to what had been stated by his fellow prisoner. The learned judge summed up, the jury left the court about half-past one o'clock, and they were absent until past eight o'clock when they return d into court, and the foreman pronounced a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner M'Gregor, and acquitted the other prisoner. The jury coupled with their verdict the following statement:—That the jury are of a decided opinion, and strongly recommend, that the slightest punishment that the Court can pass ought to be inflicted, considering that there was much real cause for discontent and complaint, which complaint was not only manifested by the prisoners, but by all the crew, excepting the officers. The jury consider the captain and owners of the vessel highly reprehensible for not having provided sufficiently for the wants and comfort of the men.

THE LATE MURDER AT DEPTFORD.—(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)—On Friday, *James Dickinson*, aged 26, was placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of her son, George John Dickinson, aged three years, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, on the 10th of January last, by inflicting a wound on the head of the deceased, from the effects of which he died. The prisoner was also indicted on the coroner's inquisition for the murder of her child. On the prisoner being placed in the dock, she presented a most wretched appearance, and was evidently to be suppressed. She was labouring under most dreadful agony of mind and body, and her wretched state caused great consternation and joy in a crowded court. Mr. Justice Patteson directed that the prisoner should be removed from the dock, which was immediately done.—Mr. Doane shortly recapitulated the facts of the case, and then called a number of witnesses, but as the proceedings before the coroner's jury need only be published, it is unnecessary to proceed, it is not necessary to go into the distressing facts again. Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury for the prisoner. There could not be a doubt but the unfortunate woman at the bar, at the time she committed the awful act, for which she was placed in the dock, was in an unsound state of mind, and not able to govern her own actions, consequently not a responsible agent. He thought that the jury would have no hesitation in coming to the state of mind of the prisoner by evidence which could not be doubted. Some of her family had been afflicted with insanity, and one of her relations died in a lunatic asylum. Several witnesses were then called, who proved in the most singularly satisfactory manner of mind to which the prisoner was at times subject. Her sister stated, before her marriage, on one occasion she was in bed for three days and nights without any food, and during that time refused all kind of food. On another occasion she sat up dressed in the kitchen for three nights. She had left church during the time of service, without any apparent reason, and often complained of her head. Other acts, tending to show a disordered mind, were deposed to by different witnesses.—Mr. Justice Patteson summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty of the murder, being at the time in a state of insanity."

The unhappy woman was then arraigned for the murder of her younger child, and the jury returned a like verdict upon it.

OLD COURT, FRIDAY.—ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—*Ufford Bevis, James Bevis* (brothers), and *Joe Murray*, were charged with burglariously entering the house of Mr. Neville, shoemaker, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, on the morning of the 7th February, and with inflicting several wounds on the person of the prosecutor, with intent to murder him.—Mr. Watkins appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wylde for the prisoner Murray.—It appeared from the evidence of the several witnesses, that on the morning in question, between six and seven o'clock, the prosecutor heard a noise in the shop, and on coming down he found three men, one of whom struck him a violent blow on the arm, and a second on the head. A struggle ensued, and the whole got away, but their hats were left behind. They were subsequently apprehended by Kennedy, a policeof the G division of police. No property was actually removed, but several pairs of boots and shoes were removed from the window for that purpose. The house was entered by means of sickets of the window. The prosecutor was then injured that it was not until three weeks afterwards that he was sufficiently recovered to attend at the police-court. The jury found Murray and Alfred Bevis guilty, and acquitted the other prisoner. There was another robbery against the three prisoners, and James Bevis was again acquitted. It was then made known to the learned judge that Murray had been transported for seven years. Murray was sentenced to be transported for life, and the other prisoner for ten years.

HOW-STREET.—ROBBERY BY A MILITARY SERJEANT.—A Serjeant, named *Kennedy*, in the 90th Regiment of Foot, was yesterday (Friday brought before Mr. Jardine, at the police-court, charged with stealing a case of mathematical instruments, value £3 10s, and a valuable telescope belonging to her Majesty's Government, and a snuff-box belonging to Staff Serjeant Keevil, of the same regiment, from the Observation Room, in the St. Martin's Barracks. It appears that the serjeants have access to this room, and about six weeks ago the articles were missed, but it could not be discovered who had taken them. Suspicion at last fell on the prisoner, and, on inquiry, it was found that he had taken the property to a woman, named Ann Woodhouse, living at No. 1, Aunt-street, Westminster, who had pledged it. The snuff-box was found in her possession, and she appeared in court and gave evidence against the serjeant. Mr. Jardine remanded him till a future day, in order to find the property concealed, and refused to take bail.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer Forth, Captain Chapman, arrived at Southampton yesterday (Friday) morning, about half-past twelve. As she did not, how ver, come up to her usual moorings, there was not sufficient time to land the mails for the mor. train; she was half an hour too late. We have received a file of Jamaica papers down to Feb. 8, but they contain little of either commercial or political interest. The dates of Barbadoes are from Feb. 7; Antigua, Jan. 7; Nassau, Jan. 12; Bermuda, Jan. 21. The Forth brings home fourteen passengers, invalids from the army and navy, a large quantity of specie, both on merchants' account and for the payment of Mexican dividends, viz., about 1,200,000 dollars, 41 serons of cochineal, 10 bales of gum copal, and a quantity of gold dust and old silver. At Vera Cruz was the Pique frigate; the Rose attending on the British Consul. The Albatross was standing into Vera Cruz when the Forth left. At Tampico was an American corvette. The Tenios brought the mails to Bermuda for the Forth. The Dee was at Havanna, going to the Gulf. From Mexico we learn that the tariff has been increased. At Havanna there was great rejoicing for three or four days, in consequence of the Queen of Spain having become of age. The Captain-General was exercising his troops, and getting his fortifications prepared.

KNIGHTS OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF THE SWAN.

THE ORDER OF THE SWAN.

The august sovereign, whose portrait embellishes our front page, has issued a royal ordinance, bearing date last Christmas Eve, for the revival of the ancient religious order of merit, entitled "the Order of the Swan." His Majesty proposes to be himself the first Grand Master of the revived order—an order, he tells us, "founded four hundred years ago by his ancestor, the Arch-Chamberlain and Elector Frederick II., and never formally abolished."

In the construction of the new community, the principal characteristic is its profession of embracing "persons of both sexes, without distinction of rank or religious confession;" and its object is declared to be "the proof of Christian truth by deeds," or, as it is expressed in another part of the royal ordinance, "the proof of Christianity, not by dissents about creeds and forms, but in its spirit and its truth by life and deeds." Attendance upon the sick, the penitent, and the criminal—the alleviation, in short, of human suffering, moral or physical—are afterwards pointed to as the works particularly likely to furnish the means and material for the accomplishment of this end.

The Order of the Swan was exclusively peaceful in character: it bound the professor of its vows to no bloody deeds or superstitious pilgrimages; but, in its spirit, laws, and observances, was essentially beneficent, charitable, and religious. Very little of the history of the order is known. The badge was a *swan*, enamelled white on a green ground, adorned with flowers, and it was suspended from the neck by a triple gold chain. The robes of the order were generally similar to those of its contemporaries—loose, simple flowing, and nearly allied to the undress costume of the priesthood.

Our cut represents a group of the ancient knights, derived from authors in "Sanderus," "Flandria Illustrata," and Hugh Clark's "History of the Orders of Knighthood."

The statutes of the order are not yet published; but it is known that the new order is to be identical in spirit with the old one, and that women will be eligible for members. It will, in fact, be an order of mercy, founded on the better feelings of human nature.

"We notice this project," says the *Times*, "simply as forming one more effort, in addition to others of the same nature already made by the King of Prussia, to meet the peculiar exigency which distinguishes the present condition and formation of European society from those which obtained in times antecedent to the Protestant Reformation, by what appears to be an attempt to combine, without a sacrifice of principle, whatever of truth or good may be discoverable amidst the jarring and discordant mass of error which presents itself to be dealt with."

CHESS.

Game played by Correspondence between the Potteries and Enfield Clubs commenced through the medium of the Illustrated London News, March 2, 1844, and concluded March 2, 1844.

White (Potteries).	Black (Enfield).	White (Potteries).	Black (Enfield).
1. K P two	K P one	34. R to Q	R from K3 takes P
2. Q P two	Q B P one	35. P takes P disc ch	K to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q 3d	Q Kt P two	36. R to Q 8th ch	K takes R
4. Q R P one	B to Q Kt 2d	37. P takes R	K to Q 3d
5. K Kt to B 3rd	K K P one	38. K to K 2d	K to Q 4th
6. Castles	Q K P one	39. R to Q 4th ch	K to Q B 3rd
7. Q R P one	K R P two	40. K to his 3rd	R to K 2d ch
8. B to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	41. K to B 2d	R to B 2d ch
9. Q to her 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	42. R to K B 4th	R to Q R 2d
10. Kt to K 5th	Q P two	43. K Kt P one	R to Q 4th
11. K Kt takes Kt P	P takes Kt	44. K to Kt 3d	K to his 2d
12. K P takes P	Kt takes P	45. K Kt P one	K to his sq
13. B takes P ch	K to Q 2nd	46. K Kt P one	K to K Kt 2d
14. B to K 6th	B to his 3rd	47. R to K B 6th	Q R P one
15. K B P two	K to Q B	48. K to R 4th	R to K 2d
16. Q to K 2nd	B takes B	49. R to B 2d	B to K 5th
17. K B P takes B	Q to K Kt 4th	50. R to B 6th	B to his K 7th
18. B to B 7th	At to his 8th	51. R to B 4th	R to Q Kt 2d
19. Q to her 2d	At to K R 6th ch	52. K to K 5th	B to K 4th
20. K to corner	R to its 4	53. K to K 6th ch	R to his 2d
21. R to K B 3rd	Q takes Q	54. R takes P	R takes P
22. Kt takes Q	Kt to his 6th	55. K takes R	R to K 7th
23. R to K 8th	Kt to Q 2nd	56. K to B 5th	R to K Kt 7th
24. Kt to K 6th	Kt takes Kt	57. K to B 4th	R takes K B P
25. R takes Kt	K to B 2d	58. K to Kt 3d	R to Q 7th
26. K to Kt	R to K B	59. K takes P	R to Q 2nd
27. Q K to K B	Kt to K B 3rd	60. Q B P one	K to R 3d
28. P takes Kt	R takes R	61. K to Kt 3d	R to K 7th
29. P takes P	K to Q 2d	62. K to B 4d	R to K R 7th
30. R to his 4th	K B P one	63. K to his 3d	R to Q 8th
31. R to K 4th	K R P one	64. K to Q 3d	R to K B 7th
32. K Kt P one	Q B P one	65. K to Q B 4th	R to K B 8th ch
33. R from K 4 to K B 4th	B to K Kt 7th	66. K to Kt 3d, and Black surrendered.	

The Royal Buck-hounds.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable nature of the weather and the flooded state of the country, her Majesty's staghounds met on Monday morning at Walk-end, Chobham. The field was the thinnest ever assembled, not more than a dozen horsemen being present besides the huntsmen and whippers-in. Upon the stag, Rory O'More, being turned out, close to the place of meeting, he went away to Shrub's-hill into Col. Challoner's plantations, doubling back to Broomhill Butt, and crossing the Bagshot road towards Old Windsor Common, going by the church, through the nursery ground, to Black-nest, on towards the Belvedere Tower, where he doubled back again to Shrub's-hill, crossing by Broomhill Hut, and nearly back to Walk-end. Rory then made for Pottnail, nearly to Fox-hill, leaving the hill to the right, and then away for Thorpe, by the church, down to the Thames, where he took water, and swam to the Middlesex side, landing at the village of Laleham, the hounds being taken round over Chertsey Bridge. The hounds upon again being laid on, took across the Great Western road on to Stanwell. At this point, the rain coming down in torrents, the scent lying as badly as it well could, with all the low lands under water, the pack was called off, and Rory O'More left in the vicinity of Sir John Gibbon's park at Stanwell, the run, up to this period, having lasted upwards of two hours, at tremendous speed, with the exception of the slight respite when the stag crossed the Thames. The country, from the late continued rains, was extremely heavy, and the horses regularly beat.

LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLE CHACE.

We detailed this great event, "the Derby of steeple chaces," in our paper of last week, and then intimated our intention of illustrating the spirited scene. We are now enabled to do so, from a sketch by a very competent Liverpool artist, who has not failed in characteristic accuracy.

Amongst the company present were the Earl and Countess of Sefton, Lord de Tabley, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, Lord and Lady Craven, Lady C. Townley, Lord Curzon, Lords Macdonald, Maidstone, and Cosmo Russell; Sir G. Houston; Hons. C. Stanley, Fitzroy, F. Craven, and Captain Stanley; Sirs W. M. Stanley, R. Brooke, H. Brownrigg, and F. Bathurst; Messrs. Payne, Errington, J. Stanley, Milbanke, F. A. Milbanke, Bagge, D. Graham, J. Bell, J. White, Marc Heywood, Blackburn, &c. The Waterloo and most of the principal hotels were full

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLE CHACE.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—CAPTURE OF GWALIOR,—SIX THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Indian Mail of the 1st of February announces two victories which have been fought at Gwalior, viz., Maharajpoor and Punniar; our loss has been severe: 141 killed, and 866 wounded. Nine officers have been killed or died of their wounds, viz., Major-General Churchill, Col. Sanders, Major Crommelin, Captains Stewart, Magrath, and Cobban; Lieutenants Newton and Leathe; and Ensign Bray. The loss of the enemy is estimated at between 3000 and 4000 killed and wounded, with the loss of 56 pieces of artillery. The army under the Commander-in-Chief was about 14,000 strong, of which 3000 was cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery. The force opposed to this—15,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and 100 guns. The wing under General Grey, including the Sippree Contingent, 7000 strong, including 1800 cavalry, and 28 guns; the Mahrattas mustered about 12,000, with from 20 to 30 guns. The fort was immediately surrendered, and the chiefs came in and made submission.

Gwalior, the fort taken by our troops, is, from its strength, called the Gibraltar of the East. It covers the top of a hill nearly two miles long, but narrow; the sides are very precipitous, and the highest part, which is at the north end, is 340 feet above the surrounding plain. The rampart conforms to the brow of the hill all round; and the area within is full of buildings, reservoirs of water, walls, and cultivated land. At the foot of the mountain, on the east side, is the town, which is large and well built. It is 68 miles south by east of Agra. The British took it by a nocturnal escalade in 1780.

This description will account for the severe loss described in the despatch.

It is not our intention to occupy the country, but we insist upon the maintenance of a subsidiary force, consisting of seven regiments of infantry, with three cavalry regiments, with horse and foot artillery. These to be taken charge of by Company's officers solely and under our own control. The army retires to within its own territories immediately. Lord Ellenborough was to start for Calcutta on the 23d January. His Lordship was in the heat of the action at Maharajpoor on the 29th. The troops recover but slowly from their late sickness. The Punjaub remains in the same state as formerly.

Our last dates from China are up to the 28th of December. Business at Chusan and Canton is generally dull. Captain Brooke proceeds by steamer to England, as the bearer of the supplementary treaty and despatches from Sir Henry Pottinger. The port of Shanghae was officially opened on the 17th of November, by Captain Balfour, the appointed Consul.

Colonel Butterworth, Governor of the Straits of Malacca, arrived at Penang on the 21st of November.

We regret to state that some cases of plague are reported in Alexandria.

India throughout is tranquil.

The following are the details of this important event.

GWALIOR.—VICTORIES OF MAHARAJPOOR AND PUNNIAR.

The disturbances which have so long been maturing in Gwalior, have at length come to a crisis, and, in a manner, as creditable to our Government as to our brave and valorous troops.

GWALIOR.

The confederates of the now incarcerated Khageewallah, having, since his surrender, been supreme in the Court, every means have been used by them to weed the Maharanee from the confidence which she has begun to place in our professions. Having come to the determination of visiting the Governor-General in the camp, at Dholepore, and having gone a part of the way, she was advised, from the reports circulated by the Vakeels, then in our camp, on no account to visit it, as our professions of friendship were counterfeit, seeing that a large portion of the army were on their way to the capital, and had already crossed the river. This intelligence, combined with that brought by others, tending to the same effect, overturned all the resolutions which she had lately come to. Her first step on returning to Court, was to assemble all the chiefs and officers, and the resolution was come to of opposing the further advance of our troops. With this view, Colonels Baptiste and Jacob, were directed to oppose the advance of the right wing of our army, while Colonel Secunder was deputed to oppose our left. The first appearance of hostility was shown on the part of the enemy, by firing on the baggage party of Colonel Sleeman, and again on a reconnoitring party under Colonel Gardner. This, of course, decided the course to be pursued, and General Sir J. Thackwell, with the troops under his command, was directed to make an immediate attack on the enemy's left flank, supported by those under Major General Valiant. The enemy's centre was ordered to be attacked by the troops under the command of Major-General Dennis, supported by those under Brigadier Wright. To the left of this, with the view of threatening the right flank of the enemy, was the 4th brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Scott. The whole of this force, numbering 3000 cavalry, 12,000 infantry, artillery and sappers, with forty pieces of artillery, ten of which were howitzers and heavy guns, was about a mile in front of Maharajpoor, by eight o'clock on the morning of the 29th of December. It was found that the enemy had taken possession of the village the previous evening; some little alterations was requisite from the original disposition of the force, and General Lattler's column was directed to advance from the village, while General Valiant took it in reverse. These being supported by General Dennis's column, with the two light field-batteries. When these columns arrived in front of the village of Jourah, the enemy opened their fire from Maharajpoor, where several regiments, with twenty-eight guns, had taken up their position. The brigade having deployed into line, was ordered to advance on Maharajpoor, from which issued a galling fire. Her Majesty's 39th, supported by the 86th Native Infantry, under General Littler, then advanced on the fort with the view of taking it in front, and having made a charge, cheering as they went, pushed forward, bearing down every obstacle. So severe was this struggle, that the enemy's artillerymen stood fighting at their guns until cut down in great numbers. Within the village, where numbers of the enemy had taken refuge, a severe hand-to-hand encounter occurred, when the enemy, throwing down their matchlocks, resorted to the sword. Gen. Valiant, having at the time pressed upon, in order to take it in reverse, had to pass over six hundred yards of ground. In doing this he was assailed with rounds of grape and shot, and having stormed the battery he entered the village, carrying everything before him. Twenty-eight guns were here taken, and so desperately was this position defended that very few of the enemy escaped. Having finished this work at Maharajpoor, her Majesty's 39th, with the 86th Native Infantry, pushed forward towards the next position—Chonde. This was taken likewise, after a short but severe conflict. Here one of the enemy's tumbrils blew up, wounding Major Brag. A small work, mounting four guns on the left of this position, was

HILL FORTS.

assailed by the 39th Grenadiers, under Captain Campbell, supported by a wing of the 86th Native Infantry. This was taken possession of and the guns captured. The action lasted about three hours, and no less than fifty-six pieces of artillery, with nearly the whole of their baggage and camp equipage, fell into our hands. The Governor-General, with Lady Gough and daughter, and several other ladies, were on the field—his lordship at times in the heat of action, distributing money and oranges among the wounded.

The following is an abstract of the casualties sustained by the right wing of our army at the attack on Maharajpoor, :—

Staff 2 officers and 16 horses killed, 2 officers and 3 rank and file wounded.

Artillery Division—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, 3 grooms, and 27 horses killed; 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file, 9 grooms, 1 ordnance driver, and 12 horses wounded; 1 groom and 7 horses missing.

Cavalry Division—1 European and 1 native officer, 1 trumpeter, 9 troopers, and 79 horses killed; 5 European and 4 native officers, 5 sergeants 3 trumpeters, 37 troopers, and 48 horses wounded; 1 trooper, 3 grooms, and 10 horses missing.

2d Infantry Division—1 European and 1 native officer, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 15 European and 7 native officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 364 rank and file, and 2 horses wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

3d Infantry Division—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, and 3 horses killed; 12 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 199 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

7th Company of Sappers and Miners—2 rank and file wounded.

Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment—1 rank and file killed, and 1 rank and file wounded.

Escort to Governor-General's Agent—1 groom and 1 horse killed, and 1 horse wounded.

Total killed—6 European and 2 native officers, 4 sergeants, 4 trumpeters and drummers, 86 rank and file, 4 grooms, and 117 horses. Wounded—34 European and 11 native officers, 59 sergeants, 8 trumpeters and drummers, 562 rank and file, 9 grooms, 1 ordnance driver, and 63 horses. Missing—3 rank and file, 4 grooms, and 17 horses.

Killed—European officers, 6; native officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, drummers rank and file, 94; grooms, 4. Total, 106.

Wounded—European officers, 34; native officers, 11; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 679; syces and ordnance drivers, 10.—Total, 694.

Missing—Rank and file, 3; syces, 4: total, 7.

Grand total of all ranks killed, wounded, and missing, 797.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Head Quarters' Staff—Major-General Churchill, C.B., Quartermaster-General, Queen's troops; and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Sanders, C.B., Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Artillery Division—4th Company, 4th Battalion—First Lieutenant Leathe.

Cavalry Division—1st Light Cavalry—Major G. R. Crommelin, C.B.

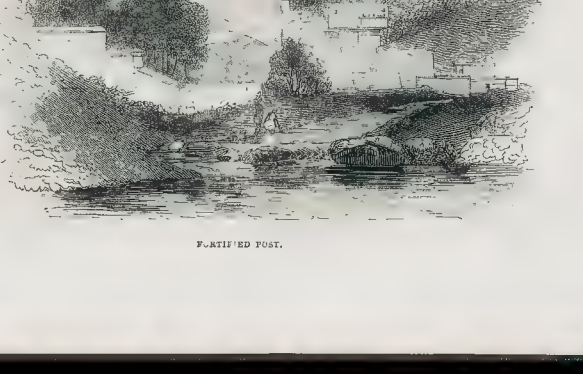
2nd Infantry Division—16th Grenadiers—Lieutenant Newton.

3d Infantry Division.—Her Majesty's 39th Foot.—Ensign T. D. Bray.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Head Quarters' Staff.—Captain G. Frend, arm amputated; and Captain Somerset, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, severely.

Cavalry Division.—4th Light Cavalry: Cornet S. M. St. John, severely.—16th



FORTIFIED POST.

Light Cavalry: Captain Mollish, slightly; Cornet R. G. Simeon, slightly; and Cornet J. Shaw, severely, leg amputated.—4th Irregular Cavalry: Lieutenant and Adjutant O. Cavanagh, leg amputated.

2d Infantry Division.—Brigade Staff, 2d Brigade: Major-General Valiant, K.H., severe contusion on left breast.—H.M.'s 40th Foot: Major Stopford and Captain Coddington, dangerously; Lieutenant Eagar, slightly; Lieutenant Thomas severely; Lieutenant Huey, severely; Lieutenant Dawson, slightly; Ensign O'Brien, slightly; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Nelson, severely.—2d Native Infantry (Grenadiers): Captain Maclean, Lieutenant Mainwaring and Ensign Gilbert, all slightly.—16th Grenadiers: Lieutenant-Colonel Melaise C.B., slightly; Brevet-Captain Balderston, and Lieutenant Graydon, both severely.

3rd Infantry Division.—Divisional Staff: Major-General Littler, contusion; and Captain H. M. Graves, severely.—Her Majesty's 39th Foot: Major E. W. Bray, very severely; Captain R. N. Tinley, Lieutenant and Adjutant Munro, severely; Lieutenant J. S. Atkinson, Lieutenant H. Gray, and Ensign T. Scarmon, all severely; Lieutenant H. G. Colville, very severely; Captain D. Campbell, and Ensign S. G. Newport, both slightly; and Lieutenant R. H. Currie, very slightly.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY BY THE RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY OF GWALIOR, ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1843.

Camp Choundah, 1st Jan., 1844.

Two 12 and one 18-pounder brass howitzers; one 4, four 6, six 42, three 5, fourteen 6, four 6½, two 6¼, three 7, two 8, and one 8½ pr. brass guns.—Destroyed, two 12 pr. iron howitzers; three 3, three 9½, three 6, and two 12 pr. iron guns —Total 35.

Several tumbrils of ammunition have been destroyed. In one of them cash to the amount of 3,141 Gwalior rupees was discovered, which will be paid into the military chest.

The left wing of our army, under the command of General Grey, were equally successful at Punniar, which lies about twelve miles from Gwalior. He had been directed to march direct on Punniar, for the purpose of hemming in the enemy, in conjunction with the right wing of our force. This, however, was frustrated, the enemy having sub-divided their force so as to meet both divisions of ours, and a portion having taken up a position at some miles distance from our right, completely screened by lofty hills, near the village of Mangor, a short distance from Punniar, where they began firing on our baggage. Brigadier Harriott, with a troop of Horse Artillery under Captain Bruce, took up a position beyond the baggage, where they returned the enemy's fire, but unable, from the impassable nature of the ground to bring them to close quarters, they returned to the rear under a heavy cannonade. The enemy, however, having changed their position to one four miles on the east of General Grey's camp, it was resolved immediately to attack them. This was done by her Majesty's 3d Buffs, with a company of Sappers and Miners, followed shortly afterwards by five companies of the 39th Native Infantry, some delay occasioned, it getting dark before the remaining force, amounting to 2000, could be brought up. The Buffs and Sappers then attacked the enemy's centre, opposed to a galling fire; they drove the Mahrattas from post to post, and captured a standard with eleven guns. Brigadier Anderson, with the 2d brigade, arrived only in time to finish the action. Having formed on the west of the hill, they attacked and routed the enemy, capturing the remainder of their guns.

Return of Casualties in the Left Wing of the Army of Gwalior, under the Command of Major-General J. Grey, C.B., in action near Punniar, December 29, 1843.

Camp, Punniar, December 29, 1843.

Staff—1 officer wounded.

1st and 3d Troops, 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—1 rank and file and 1 horse killed

1st Company Sappers and Miners—3 rank and file wounded.

2d Light Cavalry—1 trooper and 2 horses killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

5th Irregular Cavalry—4 horses killed; 1 trooper and 3 horses wounded.

Her Majesty's 3d Buffs—1 officer, 4 sergeants, 7 rank and file, and 1 horse killed, 3 officers, 2 sergeants, and 56 rank and file wounded.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—1 officer, and 8 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 36 rank and file wounded.

39th Native Infantry—1 sergeant and 12 rank and file killed; 2 European and 3 native officers, 5 sergeants and 39 rank and file wounded.

50th Native Infantry—3 rank and file wounded.

61st Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

68th Native Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

Sappers Contingent, 2 sergeants, and 24 rank and file wounded.

Total Killed—2 officers, 5 sergeants, 28 rank and file, and 8 horses. Wounded —7 European and 3 native officers, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 139 rank and file, and 3 horses.

Grand Total Casualties—217 men and 11 horses.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Captain Stewart, her Majesty's 3rd Buffs.

Captain Colman, her Majesty's 50th Foot.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Brigadier Valiet, 61st Native Infantry, severely.

Acting Brigadier Anderson, her Majesty's 50th Foot, severely.

Brevet Major Earle, 39th Native Infantry, severely.

Captain Magrath, her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, severely.

Brevet Captain Fullerton, 39th Native Infantry, severely.

Lieutenant Dorehill, her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, right side of chest by a jinjali ball.

Ensign Swetenham, her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, severely.

THE PUNJAUB.—This quarter still continues to progress in civil turmoil. Heera Sing, along with others, are implicated in abstracting considerable sums from the Lahore treasury, while some of the principal chiefs are withdrawing to the hills with the amount of their winnings in the game. Heera feels himself at the present in no pleasant position, in apprehensive of some sudden attack from us, he is adopting every means for meeting it, and this, with the numerous broils that are taking place among the chiefs, and the great discontent among the soldiery, it would not surprise us to see us set off for the hills soon. Our success in Gwalior has caused the chiefs here considerable vexation. Calculating on the reverse issue, it appears they had meditated an attack on our Scinde possessions. Sheer Mahomed is stated to be still near Candahar, and he is craving assistance from Heera Sing, but has not as yet received any answer to his requests. Goolab Sing has only withdrawn a portion of his twelve thousand to Jumboo; the rest are pocketed on the road between Lahore and the former place Hemadar Khoosyal Sing is said to have been implicated in the abduction of the young Maharajah, in concert with Jowahir Sing. He has twelve mile distance of consequence of this. Lena Sing is said to have been reconciled to the Prime Minister.

SCINDE.—The troops are recovering from their recent sickness, but very slowly. The 86th, on its way to Kurrachee, had about 500 sick, the 78th there had only about 80. The regiments at Sukkur had much improved; in Hyderabad they were otherwise. The 5th Native Infantry has been ordered to relieve the 4th Native Infantry at Shikarpoor, an attack from the Beloochees being apprehended. Sir C. Napier was about to start on an expedition somewhere about Sukkur, and proposes taking with him her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, the 86th, the 25th Native Infantry, with horse artillery and a detachment of the 2nd Cavalry. He is expected to start for Hyderabad early this month. The entire force of Bombay troops in Scinde on the 13th of January was 9870, of which 3990 were unfit for duty from sickness; the Scinde Horse, with the Bengal troops, to between 4000 and 5000.

The above intelligence was brought by the Great Liverpool steamer, which arrived at Malta, from Alexandria, on the 29th ult., bringing the overland India Mail, dispatched from Bombay by the Cleopatra steamer on the 1st inst., which reached Suez on the 20th February.

THE LATEST DATES ARE

Alexandria	Feb. 24.	China—	
Calcutta	Jan. 21.	Macao	Dec. 28.
Ceylon	Jan. 21.	Chusan	Dec. 15.
Delhi	Jan. 21.	Hong Kong	Dec. 23
Lahore	Jan. 13.	Nankin	
Madras	Jan. 25.	Scinde	Jan. 27.
Manilla	Nov. 28.	Singapore	Jan. 5
Malacca			

The London mail of December the 6th reached Bombay per Atalanta steamer, the 11th of January, Madras the 17th, and Ceylon and Calcutta about the 19th. The Hindostan reached Madras on the 20th, and would reach Calcutta about the 23d of January.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

EXPLANATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S POLICY.

The following extracts from the proclamation issued by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India will best explain the course of policy adopted by the noble lord:—

December 30, 1843.

On the decease of the late Maharaja Jhunkojee Rao Scindia, the British Government promptly acknowledged as his successor the Maharaja Jyajee Rao Scindia, who was nearest in blood to the late Maharaja, and whose adoption by the Maharanee, his highness's widow, was approved by the chiefs.

This declaration appeared to give general satisfaction. Nevertheless, after a short time the Mama Saheb was violently compelled to quit the Gwalior state in despite of the remonstrances of the British Resident.

The Dada Khasgee Wala assumed to the confidence of the Maharanee without possessing generally that of the chiefs, and by his influence various acts were committed insulting and injurious to the British Government.

The British Resident could not remain a spectator of transactions of which he vainly disapproved. On the expulsion of the Mama Saheb he was instructed to withdraw from Gwalior.

When it became known to the Resident that the Dada had withheld from the knowledge of the Maharanee and of the Durbar, a letter addressed to the Maharanee, conveying the sentiments of the British Government, the Resident peremptorily insisted upon the delivery of the Dada, as a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the customary relations with the Gwalior state. That act, on the part of the Dada, could not be regarded otherwise than as a virtual usurpation of the sovereign authority in the Gwalior state, which the British Government is bound to maintain in the house of Scindia.

The want of cordial co-operation on the part of the officers of the Gwalior state in the maintenance of order upon the frontier had long been a subject of just remonstrance, and various orders had been issued by the late Maharaja in accordance with the representations of the British Resident. These orders had but too often remained without due execution; but in consideration of the long illness of his highness, and of the consequent weakness of his administrations, the British Government had not pressed for satisfaction with all the rigour which the importance of the subject would have warranted. It knew the good disposition of the late Maharaja, and was willing to attribute his failure to effect what was right to the want of the power rather than of will.

But the recent occurrences at Gwalior, and the changed spirit in which the Administration has been conducted, no longer permit the continuance of this forbearance. The British Government must now peremptorily insist upon the adoption of measures for the establishment of order upon the frontier, and for the future security of its subjects.

The deplorable events which have last occurred at Gwalior, the hostile conflicts in the camp of the Maharaja at Indpore, and the practical suspension of all government of his Highness's territories, now impose upon the British Government the duty of intervention, not solely for the security of British interests, but for the execution, according to its true spirit and intentions, of the solemn engagement of a treaty.

By the treaty of Boorhanpoor, contracted with the Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, the British Government engaged to maintain a force to be at all times ready on the requisition of the Maharaja, to protect the person of the Maharaja, his heirs, and successors, to overawe and chastise rebels or exciters of disturbance in his Highness's territories, and to reduce to obedience all offenders against his Highness's authority.

The tender age and the helpless state of the present Maharaja, rendered it impossible for him to address to the British Government such formal requisitions for aid as circumstances would justify him in demanding, and compel him to demand, under the provisions of the treaty of Boorhanpoor; but it would be inconsistent with the good faith, and injurious to the good name, of the British Government, were it to permit this inability to demand aid, which only gives the Maharaja new claims upon its protection, to deprive his Highness of that friendly support in its utmost need which it was the intention of Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia to ensure for ever by that treaty to himself, his heirs, and successors.

The Governor-General will, therefore, direct the immediate advance of forces amply sufficient to effect all the just purposes of the British Government—to obtain guarantees for the future security of its own subjects on the common frontier of the two states—to protect the person of the Maharaja, to quell disturbances within his Highness's territories, and to chastise all who shall remain in disobedience.

CAMP HINGONA, 27th Dec., 1843.

The British armies have entered the dominions of Scindia as the friends and allies of Maharaja, whose person and whose rights the British Government is bound by treaty to protect.

The British Government desires only to establish the just authority of the Maharaja over all his subjects, and to place upon firmer and permanent foundations that friendship between the two states which, for the mutual benefit of both, existed so long, and which, but the British Government, but the evil disposed advisers of the Maharanee, have now interrupted.

The British Government has no wish to dispossess those who oppose its armies, and are enemies to the Maharaja and disturbers of peace.

The chiefs will receive aid and treat as friends all peaceful cultivators and traders; they will pay for all supplies brought to the camp, give compensation for all injury that may be done to property, and protect, as far as they can, but such as act hostilely.

A strong government having been established at Gwalior, capable of maintaining the Maharaja's authority over all, and willing, as well as able, to preserve tranquillity on the common frontier, the British armies will return to their territory.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India,

I. CURRIE, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

True Copies—

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to the Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Gwalior Residency, Jan. 4, 1844.

The Governor-General of India deeply laments the severe loss in killed and wounded which has been sustained in these operations; but it has been sustained in the execution of a great and necessary service, and the victories of Maharpoor and Punniar, while they have shed new glory upon the British army, have restored the authority of the Maharaja, and have given new security to the British empire in India.

The Governor-General cordially congratulates his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the success of his able combinations, by which two victories were obtained on the same day, and the two wings of the army, proceeding from distant points, have been now united under the walls of Gwalior.

To his Excellency, and to Major-General Grey, and to all the general and other officers, and to all the soldiers of the army, the Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of all the people of India, offers his most grateful acknowledgments of the distinguished service they have performed; nor can he withhold the tribute of his admiration just y due to the devoted courage manifested by all ranks in actions so arduous, who yielded their numerous and well served artillery only with their lives.

The Governor-General's especial thanks are due to her Majesty's 39th and 40th Regiments, to the 2nd and 16th Regiments of Native Infantry, and to the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, which took with the bayonet the batteries in front of Maharajpore.

Her Majesty's 56th Regiment had the peculiar fortune of adding to the honour of having won at Plassey the first great battle which laid the foundation of the British empire in India, the farther honour of thus nobly contributing to this, as it may be hoped, the last and crowning victory by which that empire has been secured.

Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and the 2nd and 16th Regiments of Native Grenadiers, serving under the personal command of the Governor-General, gualified as soldiers, and well supported the character of the ever-victorious army of Gwalior.

To corps of Major-General Grey, suddenly attacked at Punniar, after a long march, carried the several strong positions of the enemy with a resolution no advantage of ground could enable him to withstand; and her Majesty's 3rd Buffs and 39th Regiment added new lustre to the reputation they gained in the Punjaub wars.

Everywhere, at Maharajpoor and at Punniar, the British and the native troops emulating each other, and united by the same spirit of devotion to their sovereign, proved that an army so composed, and united by the bonds of mutual esteem and confidence, must ever remain invincible in Asia.

The Government of India will, as a mark of its grateful sense of their distinguished merit, present to every General and other officer, and to every soldier engaged in the battles of Maharajpoor and Punniar an Indian star of honour, made out of the guns taken at these battles; and all officers and soldiers in the service of the Government of India will be permitted to wear the star with their uniforms.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to furnish the Governor-General with nominal rolls of all the officers and soldiers engaged in the two battles respectively, in order that the star presented to each may be inscribed with the name of the battle in which he was engaged.

A triumphal medal, commemorative of the campaign of Gwalior, will be erected at Calcutta, and inscribed with the names of all who fell in the two battles.

The Governor-General directs that the words, "Maharajpoor" and "Punniar" shall be borne upon the colours or standards and appointments of the several regiments, troops, and companies, named below as respectively engaged in those battles.

A royal salute and *feu-de-joie* will be fired at all the stations of the army, on the receipt of this order.

(Signed as before.)

The fall of Major General Churchill and several other officers is thus alluded to in the despatch of Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander in Chief:—

"Several acts of individual heroism occurred on the day; none exceeded that of Major General Churchill, C.B., Quartermaster-General of her Majesty's forces in India, and Captain Somerset of the Grenadier Guards, your lordship's Military Secretary, whom you kindly allowed to act on my staff, and whom I sent with Brigadier Cureton's brigade to communicate to me the movements of that corps. The two gallant officers nobly fell, having received several wounds in personal reconnoitring. Major-General Churchill her Majesty's service will experience a great loss: he died during the night, after amputation of the leg; but I am glad to add there is every hope that Captain Somerset will do well, though severely wounded.

I regret to say that our loss has been very severe, infinitely beyond what I calculated on; indeed I find not do justice to the gallantry of my opponents. Their force however so greatly exceeded ours, particularly in artillery, the position of their guns was so commanding, they were so well served, and determinedly defended, both by their gunners and their infantry, and the peculiar difficulties of the country giving the defending force so great advantages that it could not be otherwise.

In the return of killed I have greatly to deplore the loss of lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, C.B., of the Engineers, than whom this army, with its numerous list of devoted soldiers, could not boast a more enthusiastic officer.

It is also my painful duty to record my deep regret at the loss of a most valuable officer, Major Cromwellin, C.B., of the 1st Light Cavalry, who died of wounds received when nobly leading his corps in support of the 5th Brigade of Infantry.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

The present month's crop is not distinguished by any very seasonable vigour, although some of the continuations promise neverending luxuriance.

TAIT opens with a brief, but pithy article, on "the Session." With the exception of "Australian Sketches," of Mrs. Gore's "Blanks and Prizes," and some spirited poetry, the remainder of the number is exclusively reviews of new books, of sterling worth, as usual. The notice of Miss Bremer's "Strife and Peace" is especially attractive.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE is strongest in the poetical department; its prose drolleries are not uniformly successful; one of the papers, too, is but a feeble imitation of the masterpiece of Dickens. Here and there, in the other pieces, we find some traits of humour; but the magazine altogether wants a "feature," beyond its poetical contributions. The "Echo," explanatory of the delay of the number, is a very amusing piece of *mondetein*. Here is some droll advice:—

"If you want to grow a good crop of Hair, and more stummuck. And you ought to wear flannin, and take tonicks. Do you ever drink Hasses Pail? It's as good as cammomile tea. But above all, there's one thing I'd recommend to you, Steal Wine. It's here a sense to sun invalids."

THE NEW MONTHLY commences bravely with a legend by Ingoldsby, entitled "the Lord of Thoulouse;" a very sparkling affair, in quaint humour, equalling either of the celebrated legends. A paper entitled, "the Censorship of the English Drama," relates the circumstances under which the performance of a play, entitled "Richelieu in Love," has been prohibited by the licenser: the play is described as "a fine piece of true comedy writing." Mrs. Trollope's paper, "The Butt," is concluded: it is life-like and bustling throughout. Of "Enquire Within" (the confessions of a key-hole), we can scarcely say as much: the author is usually felicitous in the practical titles of his papers, but he rarely carries out their promise; still it is hard to shine in such a subject. "The Converse

In the third act he distinguished himself still more, but we have seen more enthusiastic receptions for inferior *artistes*. He was *encored*, but apologized by proxy for his unwillingness to repeat. At the fall of the curtain he was loudly called for, and made his acknowledgments in a most graceful manner.

We have not much to applaud in the getting up of the piece: the scenery is very *mediocre*, and the costumes, decorations, &c., of that kind which it would take more trouble to rummage out than cost to originate. The house was most crowded.

COVENT GARDEN.

Since our last the Promenade Concerts at this tastefully decorated *salon* have ceased, and where but lately the hall was resounding with the echoes of the greatest compositions of the first masters "now silence sits, all desolate and dark." "Where is the song sudden that Mac Murrough cannot find it?" the "scent of the roses will hang round the vase in which they twice once been distilled;" but music, when she departs, leaves nothing behind but a recreant memory that she could not stay for ever, and that like all sweet things she is born to die. All those who love to hear undivided and combined genius and talent, mingled in one splendid orchestra, must confess that they have been much indebted to the taste, judgment, and industry of M. Jullien. He has brought forward some of the greatest compositions in existence, and has taken care to have had them performed by the first artistes in the world. Altogether a greater assemblage of talent was never before convened, and we long for the time when M. Jullien will again commence a repetition of his delightful Promenade Concerts.

HAYMARKET.

An adaptation from "La Fille du Regiment," which, with Donizetti's music, was so popular at the Opera Comique, in Paris, was produced at this house on Wednesday night, and was triumphantly successful. It is the production of Mr. Buckstone, and is called "Josephine; or, the Fortune of War." The music, for Donizetti's sake, ought to have been omitted altogether, there being but two airs and a couple of choruses retained, which, in their English version, could not very well have justice done to them. The acting of Mrs. Fitzwilliam in the part of *Josephine*, "the *vivandiere* of the Twenty-first Regiment" (a girl who had been found when a child upon a battle-field, and subsequently reared as the protegé of the whole corps), was unutterable. Buckstone, too, was admirable, as also J. Bland, in the character of a rough but honest old sergeant. Altogether, we have seldom seen a more lively or effective piece.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mons. Achard is certainly a most versatile and able *artiste*—we regret that his engagement terminates this week. After his most excellent performance of *Guillaume Mongeron*, in the *petite-piece* of "Truman," he appeared on Monday last, in another, entitled "Trile-Talocheur; ou, La Tirelire," in which he earned the warmest approvals in a part admirably suited to his powers.

ADELPHI.

A new piece by the indefatigable Mr. Edward Stirling, entitled "Ulrica; or, The Prisoner of State," was produced at this house on Monday last, and was highly successful. The incidents are the old favourite melo-dramatics a little *kalenteseoped* into new forms. Mrs Yates's acting, as *Ulrica*, was in her usual style of energetic feeling and power. The production was announced for repetition amidst universal plaudits.

BAL MASQUE AT COVENT GARDEN.

On Monday evening, this long-announced entertainment was given with great *éclat*. The theatre was fitted up by Mr. F. Gye; and it is but justice to say that whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the propriety of the occasion, there was but one note of commendation as to the arrangements provided for it. The vast pit was entirely floored, level with the stage, and the whole was covered with a brilliant carpet. The distance from the entrance by the pit central door, to the extremity of the stage, appeared quite marvellous. From the ceiling of the auditory, around the great lustre, were suspended superb or-molu lamps; the fronts of the boxes were festooned with flowers, and in the centre front of each box was suspended a most splendid and emblazoned banner from the property-room. Thus, the appearance of the auditory was gay and festal in the extreme; and each circle of boxes and the two galleries were filled with company, who seemed to enjoy the scene as much as the actors in it. The stage was fitted up as a vast tent, with pink striped drapery; and at the back was placed the orchestra, containing nearly 100 performers, with M. Jullien at their head. On each side were ranged mirth as of blooming plants: this portion was brilliantly lighted, and the effect of the whole floated in mid-air, the fascinating words "Vive la Danse," in what appeared to be brilliantly burnished steel; then over this welcome command was suspended a star of the same glittering material; and both devices being kept in tremulous motion, by playing in the flood of light, had a most fairy-like splendour. In a large recess behind the orchestra were served the refreshments. We must not, however, omit to notice the pleasing effect of white drapery columns entwined with flowers—a truly classical decoration. We, who have witnessed nearly all the entertainments of this kind during the last 20 years, do not hesitate to affirm that no masked ball ever took place in England but the scene of Monday night been equalled. The musical arrangements were also of a very superior kind. Each change of dance was denoted by the waving of a coloured flag, inscribed, "Waltz," "Quadrille," &c.; and order was well preserved among the dancers by masters of the ceremonies, in court dresses, wands, &c.; until, towards midnight, the immense area became filled with company. The entertainment was, in plain English, a masquerade: the display of character dresses was occasionally superb, and rarely ill-appointed. Supper was served to such as were provided with tickets, soon after one o'clock, in the saloon of the theatre; and the entertainment was protracted until the streets in the neighbourhood began to re-assume their busy hum. M. Jullien has in this, as in every other instance, proved himself an admirable Heidegger, or master of the revels; though we fancy we hear a wag at our elbow say—

Oh! such a scene of uproar and drollery,
Nothing like the drollery of true wit—
But a soft oozing nesting of tom-foolery,
Where a body could'nt either stand or sit.

A clear idea of the gay scene at its meridian may be gathered by reference to our engraving of the Masked Ball at PARIS, in No. 44 of our journal.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

The proprietor of the English Opera House has at length found a lessee, whose long experience in theatrical affairs is likely to do some good towards the regeneration of the drama at this ill-fated establishment. Little Keeley, supported by gentlemen who are willing to advance money in the speculation, has taken the theatre for a given period; and as the company he proposes to engage will consist of many of the best actors in the legitimate school, there is no doubt that success may be depended upon. The house will be opened on Easter Monday.

Madame Thilon (formerly Miss Hunt), the celebrated *cantatrice* at the Opera Comique, Paris, is engaged at the Princess's Theatre, and will shortly make her first appearance in an English version of Auber's opera of "Les Diamans de la Couronne." The great composer will himself wield the baton on the occasion.

The new entertainment to be produced at the Princess's on Easter Monday will be from the pen of Mr. Albert Smith, who is now occupied in constructing an extravaganza upon the principle of the "Yellow Dwarf," the "Magic Mirror," &c.—pieces which have gained considerable popularity at the same theatre.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE ADMIRERS OF SHAKSPEARE. The engagement of Mr. Charles Kean at Drury-lane Theatre, will, it is reported, terminate on Monday next.

The new musical drama of "Josephine; or, the Fortune of War," is a new version of the same piece which was produced at Drury-lane last season under the title of "The Daughter of the Regiment," Mrs. Stirling playing the character which is now assigned to Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

The new piece to be produced at the Strand Theatre on Monday next, under the title of the "Soldier's Orphan; or the Fortune of War," is not an adaptation of Donizetti's opera, "La Fille du Regiment," but an original domestic drama, by Mr. George Bennett, the performer.

It is rumoured that Mr. Macready will, upon his return from America, become the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre.

The comedy of "Taming of the Shrew," is about to be revived at the Haymarket, the manager being desirous of producing the play in its original form, and not in the modern shape of a three-act drama, which is scarcely to be recognised as "from the text of Shakspeare." The policy of selecting this piece for representation is somewhat questionable; but after the decided manner in which the poet has been treated of late, it will be interesting to observe what the actors are capable of doing (even in one of the least popular plays) with the language and characters involved in the original work.

A new mythological burlesta, founded upon the story of "Dido and Eneas," is about to be brought forward at the Strand Theatre. The piece is an original one.

The new drama produced on Thursday night at the Haymarket, under the intelligible title of "Der Neust Teufel," is an adaptation by Mr Albert Sebbes, the publisher and proprietor of the "Bijou" Almanack. The Chamberlain having with more than usual scrupulosity, objected to the English interpretation of "Teufel," it was found necessary, in order to carry out the intention of the writer, to preserve the title in its original German.

The Italian Opera will be opened this (Saturday) evening, with Donizetti's opera of "Adelia," (in which Madame Persiani will appear), and a new ballet, by Perrot, founded on Victor Hugo's story of "Esmeralda." Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi will play the heroine; supported by Mdlle. Adelaide Fessi, M. Perrot, and M. St. Leon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We are enabled confidently to state that Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Bart., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, will succeed Rear-Admiral Thomas, as Commander in Chief in the Pacific. It is said the gallant admiral will hoist his flag in a line-of-battle ship, and not a frigate, and that it will be either the Albion or Rodney.

THE EXPERIMENTAL 12-GUN BRIGS.—The five experimental 12-gun brigs now building for a trial of their increasing or decreasing rig rapidly, will all be launched in the course of next month, or early in May. They are to be armed alike with ten 32-pounder guns, and two 18-pounders, and to have similar masts, yards, and sails, and each a complement of 130 men. The following is the correct statement of the names of the vessels, the parties by whom they have been severally designed, and the places where they are being built:—The Flying Fish, designed by the Surveyor of the Navy, Captain Sir W. Symonds, building at Pembroke. The Daring designed by Mr. White, ship-builder, at Cowes, built at Portsmouth. The Mutine, designed by Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright at Chatham Dockyard, building at Chatham. The Espoir, designed by Messrs. Read, Chatfield, and Creuze, the committee of naval architects at Chatham, building at Chatham. The Osprey, designed by Mr. Blake, master-shipwright at Portsmouth Dockyard, building at Portsmouth.

The detachments from the depot in the Isle of Wight embarked on board the Resistance, at Portsmouth, on Monday. The Echo steam-tug, from the dockyard, was sent with two flat boats in tow to Cowes, and although the weather was excessively wet and wind blowing strong the troops were put on board without any difficulty, and in a short space of time; they consisted of 200 rank and file, as follows:—Royal Artillery Brigade, Captain Boyle and Lieutenant the Hon. P. Berrington, and 80 rank and file, for Halifax. The 71st Regiment Reserved Battalion, Captain Speer, Ensign Hackett 150 rank and file; 33d Regiment, Lieutenant G. Philipps, and 70 rank and file for Quebec. The Resistance sailed on Tuesday for Cork, where she will take in other detachments for Nova Scotia and Quebec. She will first proceed from Cork to Halifax, by which time the ice in the St. Lawrence will be gone, when she will proceed to Quebec.

The Prince George transport, Lieutenant Ward, agent, with troops for Bermuda; the Columbo, East Indiaman, and the Montreal, American packet, all sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday morning.

The Victoria and Albert, Queen's yacht, had her masts and funnel taken out under the sheers on Saturday, and was brought into one of the shed-docks on Tuesday morning, from which the Magicienne was removed to make room for her.

The Styx steam-vessel, Captain Vidal, having had her repairs completed, went out of the mouth at Woolwich on Tuesday morning, and after the accident to the engineer, proceeded down the river, in company with the Rattler, on an experimental trip.

The Lucifer, 2, steam surveying vessel, Commander Frazer, sailed on Tuesday from Woolwich for the coast of Ireland, to relieve the Comet, part of whose officers are transferred to the Lucifer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.—The City of Cardiff steamer was completed on Wednesday morning, on a dangerous shoal a few miles off Mumbles Haven, on the coast of Lincolnshire, and the manner in which the crew escaped is truly miraculous. Soon after she had started from Honfleur, the wind commenced blowing very roughly, heavy falls of snow now and then falling. She still, however, made progress, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, and at an early hour on the above morning the Skerries light at the entrance to Wainfleet harbour was descried. Just as she had made a point of Dogbank Sand, a dangerous shoal off that part of the coast, the snow began to thicken so much as to render it impossible to see more than a few yards ahead, consequently it was with some difficulty her course could be noticed. At that moment the greatest alarm prevailed amongst the crew, as the vessel was about to be carried on to the shoal. Notwithstanding the wind and snow still kept increasing, the crew manfully attended to the helm and other duties. Their exertions, however, were fruitless, for in a very short period she was driven with great force on to the body of the sands. The captain, anticipating that she might not be so seriously damaged as to prevent her being got off, directed some of the crew to use every effort to lighten her, while others were engaged in sounding the pumps and hoisting signals of distress. These endeavours had the desired effect so far as getting her off the shoal; but on her being once more afloat it was soon discovered that she had several feet of water in the hold, which clearly indicated that her keel had been carried away or bottom stove in. All hands instantly went to work at the pumps in the hope of saving her by running on shore. Ere many minutes had elapsed, however, the water got beyond their command, and was fast extinguishing the fires; and it appeared very evident to the crew that if they did not immediately retreat into the ship's boat, and shove off they would inevitably perish with the ill fated steamer, as she was then fast sinking. They accordingly did so, and had not gained more than two hundred yards from her before they perceived her gradually disappear. The crew then exerted every nerve in pulling towards the land, and were exposed to much danger; in fact, it was considered a miracle that the boats could have weathered the storm. After buffeting about for several hours, the life boat, under the command of Samuel Moody, of Saegress, proceeded to their assistance, and conveyed them safely into the harbour, although in a state of deplorable exhaustion. At Wainfleet they were treated most kindly by the inhabitants, and food and clothing were supplied them by Mr. J. Smith, the secretary of the Shipwrecked Seamen's and Fishermen's Benevolent Society, who also provided them with money to return to their homes at Hull. It is almost needless to state that the City of Carlisle is totally lost, together with the cargo. The damage done to the ship in getting off the coast during the late gales has been immense, more particularly off the eastern and northern, and it is roughly estimated that upwards of forty vessels must have been wrecked.

VESSELS LOADING IN LIVERPOOL.—We find, by the Custom-house list, that no fewer than 249 ships, most of them of large tonnage, are loading for foreign ports and our own possessions and colonies abroad. The ports for which they are destined comprise almost every accessible port or place of trade throughout the known world. Of coasting vessels loading the number is also greater than usual at any one time, being about 160. With the newest and largest and small, loading or discharging, the docks, spacious as they are, are filled to repletion. This affords a gratifying indication of a revival of trade.

Miss Simpson, of Bradley, lately deceased, was, it is said, possessed of a very large amount of personal property (estimated by some at £200,000), which falls to the families of Miss Simpson's sisters—the present Lady Ravensworth and the late Lady Paul.

The South Western Railway are now having wires laid down for an electric telegraph, on Bains's principle, one wire of which is in the Thames at Nine Elms, and the other in a river, about five or six miles off, the earth between completing the galvanic circuit. If this succeeds it is intended by the Admiralty to carry the telegraph on to Portsmouth.

The King of Holland, during a recent visit to St. Hubert, went to hunt in an adjoining forest. The party soon found two wolves, a male and female; the former escaped, but the latter advanced towards the King, who, when she was at the distance of 60 paces, fired and wounded her, and was a second shot killed the animal. This wolf, which is of extraordinary size, was forwarded to the Palace of Laeken, whence the Queen ordered it to be sent to Brussels to be stuffed.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles relates that on the 28th ult., as it was coming on to blow hard, an English vessel wished to change her berth, and got better shelter by mooring nearer to the Quai aux Huiles. In attempting this she struck against a French ship, and after some words, the English sailors went on the deck of the French vessel, and so ill-treated her captain and the only two men who were on board with him, pulling down their flag that they were obliged to call for assistance. The captain of the port was obliged to interfere, with some of his men, to put an end to the fray.

THE CASE OF SUPPOSED TRANCE AT DARTFORD.—On Wednesday last, as on the previous days, several professional gentlemen, and others, visited the Oxford Arms, to view the body of young Mr. Pearce, or to make inquiries. The permission, however, has this week been very limited, in consequence of some persons having represented themselves as Mr. Bransby Cooper and Mr. Callaway, which, however, proves to have been a gross imposition. A London surgeon viewed the body on Saturday, and gave a certificate to the parents, it is understood, to the effect that decomposition had taken place. Mrs. Pearce, however, would not give up hope, and perseveringly, up to the present time, has applied warm water to the body. On Monday, a party from London arrived in a private carriage, with the intent to make a *post-mortem* examination, but were peremptorily refused. It is intended that a *post-mortem* examination shall be made when decomposition is beyond all doubt.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE BLIND GIRL, TO HER MOTHER.

Mother, they say the stars are bright,
And the broad flowers are blue;
I dream of them by day and night,
And think them all like you.

I cannot touch the distant skies—
The stars never speak to me—
Yet your sweet looks are
And bend with those of thee.

I know not why, but oft I dream
Of the far land of bliss
And when I hear thy voice, I deem
That Heaven is like to this.

When my sad heart is thine is pressed,
My follies all forgiven,
Sweet p easure warms my beating breast,
And this I say, is Heaven

O, Mother, will the God above
Forgive my faults like thee?
Will he for me our sins care and love
On a b und thing like me?

Dear Mother, leave me not alone;
Be with me when I die.
Lead thy blind daughter to the throne,
And stay in yonder sky

SARAH MELODIST.

EXALTED FEELING.

"Don't think of me," as the man said who was on the point of being flung over the gallery into the pit, "but recollect those beneath me."

A TRUE'S RESPECTABILITY.

In conversation we often wound the feelings of others without intending it. Mr. Davidson, talking with a Tung on the subject of a clever robbery, tells that "the lively, nay, ultra professional joy which illuminated his countenance tempted me to exclaim, rather unguardedly, "Perhaps you were employed in that little affair yourself, or it may have been exercised by some of your agents?" His manner immediately changed from "lively to severe," and with a look that might have frozen a much less innocent querist, he exclaimed, with a sneer, "No, Sir! murder, and not robbery, is my profession."

THE BIBLE.

The Bible is the most entertaining and instructive book in the world; and, even independently of its divine origin, and the importance of its moral truths, it is an invaluable treasure; and, as such, has always been esteemed by persons of true taste and correct judgment, on account of its interesting and important historical facts; its incomparably faithful and touching sketches of human character; the combined simplicity and sublimity of its eloquence; and the unmistake majesty, beauty, splendour, and correctness of its poetical imagery. Unlike the works of man, these beauties lose not their charm by familiarity; nor is there any danger of exhausting them by research. It is a fathomless mine; thousands in every age are intellectually and spiritually enriched by it; yet without one of its sacred stores being diminished; and succeeding ages will still find it full.—ESTHER HEWLETT.

VISIONS OF THE PAST.

Oh! mine own heart, where are they!
Visions of thine earlier hour—
When thy young heart's colours were
Like those on the morning flower.
Where's the trusting confidence
Of affection deep and true?
And the spirit, sunshine like,
Which o'er all their gladness threw?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.

L. E. L.

FALSE ESTIMATE OF CHARACTER.

Great characters are sometimes much-evous to mankind. It was thus that the high conception that had been formed of the character of Aristotle enabled him to retain mankind two thousand years in ignorance.

A COQUETTE.

She may be compared to tinder spread to catch sparks, but it is seldom she succeeds in lighting a match.

DUTY OF OLD AGE

A material part of the duty of the aged consists in studying to be useful to the race who succeeds them. To them it belongs to impart to the young the fruit of their long experience, and to warn them of the various dangers of life; by wise counsel to temper their precipitate ardour; and by precept and example to lure them to love piety as a virtue. Aged wisdom, when joined to acknowledged virtue, exerts an authority over the human mind greater than that which arises from power and station. It can check the most froward, abash the most profligate, and strike with awe the most giddy and unthinking.—DR. BLAIR.

THE USE OF PHILOSOPHY.

When Bernard Tasso remonstrated with his son on his indiscreet preference of philosophy to jurisprudence, and angrily demanded "What has philosophy done for you?" the son coolly replied, "It has taught me to bear with meekness the reproofs of a father."

A HINT TO WIVES.

When a woman seeks to guide her husband, it should not be like one who breaks a horse to his own purpose, using bit and spur, now checking, now goading his career; but like the mariner, who raises the ship, directs it by a single touch, while none can see the power that rules its motion.—MRS. S. C. HALL

THE FLOWER OF THE DESERT.

Why art thou thus in thy beauty cast,
O lonely loneliest flower?
Where the sun-ray hath never past,
From human hearth or bower.

I pity thee, for thy heart of love,
Thy gooning heart!
That fain would breathe out, with each wind to rove
In vain lost thing.

I pity thee for thy wasted bloom,
For thy glory's fleeting hour;
For the desert place, thy living tomb,
O lonely, loneliest flower.

MRS. HEMANS.

A NIGHT AT SEA.

Imagine us all creeping into our dormitories; not that we are sleepy, but the violent pitching of the ship makes it difficult, if not impossible, for any mere landsman to sit or stand. Indeed, it would not have been easy to sleep in spite of the concert that prevailed. First a beam in one corner seemed taken in labour, then another began groaning; plank after plank caimed in with its peculiar creak—every bulkhead seemed to fret with an ache in it—sometimes the floor complained of a strain—next the ceiling cried out with a pain in its joints—and then came a general wheezing sound, as if the whole vessel was in the last stage of a collapse. Add to these, the wild howling of the wind through the rigging, till the demon of the storm seemed to be playing coronachs over us on an Eolian harp, the clatter of the hail, the constant rushes of water round and over head, and at every uncommon pitch, a chorus of female shrieks from the next cabin aboard.

THE BELLES OF ST. OMER.

At the commencement of the season the head milliner receives an importation of caps, bonnets, *cauer ne*, and other articles *de la dernier mode*, from Paris. A day is appointed for their exposure, and that day may have a fair chance, the awful hour of six in the morning is appointed for the beginning of the show. The loadstone of fashion *has* power. French and English ladies rush from their beds to the scene of action, and the earliest riser is rewarded with the first choice of the most beautiful things in the world, while the laggard has the chance of the ugliest as a reward for her lateness.

THE FIRST INQUISITOR.

The inquisition was established in 1478, in Castile, by the united authority of Ferdinand and Isabella. Juan de Torquemadas, a Dominican, the confessor of Isabella, whom he induced before her marriage to take an oath, that if she ever ascended the throne, she would employ all her power in persecuting heretics and infidels, was the first Grand Inquisitor. In the space of fourte n years he summoned before his Holy Tribunal 200,000 persons, and condemned 6000 to the flames.—SISMONDI.

LINES TO THE SEA GULL.

Where dost thou rest,
Amid of the stormy race and driving mist,
Sporting where mighty rocks in vain resist,
Where is thy nest?

Hast thou a home
In the tall cliffs, where, watching o'er the
The sport yearns to its wild mastery,
And there dost roam?

Far, far away
Far from the strains of man had her dull
die,
To warm the warrior bulk's as in strife,
Dara farming t.

Have gazed on many a mournful sight of
death,
Of brave man struggling with the feeble
breath
Of parting sighs!

Thou fearless bird,
Storms are thine element, and 'mid the gale,
Through the dark sea my sweet poems, thou
does soar,
Joy unceasingly,

Yet, yet, oh bird,
In wildest glee!
The pathless ocean is thine own domain,
Free, free as air, over the desert plain,
I envy thee!

Correspondent

Great and romantic events never operate so fully, or at least so inspiringly, upon the generation when witnessed them, as upon those which succeed, when fancy aids her colouring to truth.

LONGEVITY.

The oldest man in France, and perhaps in Europe, M. Noel de Guersonnerre, living at Montmartre, near Paris, completed his 116th year on the 29th ult., and is in the enjoyment of the most perfect health. A few days ago, another centenarian, whose age was is not less remarkable, died at Charolles, in the department of Saone and Loire. M. V. M. Ducrerle, who had accomplished his 144th year, was car ied off on the 12th of February last, by an attack of apoplexy. He was a correspon ing member of the Academies of Cluions-sur-Marne, Caen, and Macon, and has left a great number of manuscripts, and about 200 chronicles on the former province of Charolais. His eldest son, M. Jean Ducrerle, who has just entered his 87th year, has not a single gray hair, and enjoys the most robust health.

SKATING.

The following is a list of the days of amusement of the Skating Club, since its first establishment in 1830: 1830-31, 17 days of skating; 1831-32, 4; 1832-33, 9; 1833-34, none; 1834-35, 3; 1835-36, 12; 1836-37, 7; 1837-38, 45; 1838-39, 3; 1839-40, 9; 1840-41, 42; 1841-42, 23; 1842-43, 3, and 1843-44, none.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLIX.

RICHARD OASTLER.

Mr. Oastler is in all respects a remarkable man; and therefore entitled to as place in our gallery of national portraits. He is remarkable for his talents—for his habits—his physognomy—the expression of his countenance—his principles, and firm adherence to them—his perseverance—his energy—his courage—his moral and political position—for his vigorous oratory—and especially for the extraordinary controul which he exercises over the minds of great assemblages of working men, the secret of which is, his long-tried honesty, and his disposition and ability to promote the real interests of the poor and the oppressed. His motto is, "the Altar, the Throne, and the Cottage." In no instance of an active life has he been known to deviate from it.

MR. OASTLER.

Richard Oastler was born in St. Peter's-square, Leeds, on the 20th of December, 1789. He was the son of Robert Oastler—the youngest of eight children. His grandfather lived and died upon the paternal estate, at Moorhouse, Kirkby Wiske, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. His forefathers, and the forefathers of the present Earl of Harewood, were substantial yeomen, occupying neighbouring farms, and connected by business, friendship, and congenial disposition, for many generations.

In early life Robert Oastler formed an intimacy with the celebrated John Wesley, while under the fostering care of his uncle, John Oastler, at Thirsk; and this intimacy afterwards ripened into such close friendship that Robert Oastler's house was Wesley's home whenever the latter visited the town or neighbourhood of Thirsk in the prosecution of his missionary labours. In process of time Robert Oastler removed with his family to Leeds; and it is worthy of remark that the venerable Wesley, on the last visit he paid to that part of Yorkshire, and very shortly before his death, took the little Richard up in his arms, and solemnly and affectionately blessed him.

Mr. Oastler's father for many years followed the business of a cloth merchant, in Leeds, and most actively exerted himself in the cause of charity and local improvement. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Scott, of Hutchcroft, a member of an ancient and honourable family, and a woman of great but unostentatious piety.

At eight years of age, Richard, the subject of this sketch, was sent for education to Fulneck, near Leeds, the celebrated Moravian establishment; where, until he was sixteen, his mind was stored with useful knowledge; but more particularly was he taught the importance of religion, and the inestimable value of the Christian duties and virtues.

At seventeen, Mr. Oastler entertained a strong desire to be allowed to prepare himself for the bar, but his father's wishes were in the direction of the trade. Subsequently a kind of compromise took place: he was articled to Mr. Charles Watson, an eminent architect, then of Wakefield, afterwards of York; but this profession, after following it for two years, he was obliged to relinquish on account of weak sight. He then turned to business as a commission agent; in 1816 he married Miss Mary Tatham, a member of a highly respected Nottingham family. In 1819 he found the commercial vicissitudes which followed the change from war to peace press so heavily on him, in common with hundreds of others, that he was constrained to wind up his affairs, but he did so with an integrity of mind and purpose which gained him universal respect, and many proffers of assistance, which latter, however, he thankfully yet positively declined.

In July, in the year last mentioned, Mr. Oastler's father died, then holding the situation of steward to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., the owner of large estates in the West Riding. The vacant post, without solicitation, was offered to the son, who at once accepted it, and removed from Leeds to Fixby Hall.

From the time that Mr. Oastler gave his attention to politics to the present hour, he has been a zealous Church and King Tory, free, however, from the slightest taint of intolerance or uncharitableness; and so early as 1807 he actively engaged in the support of Wilberforce and Lascelles, and warmly advocated negro amelioration and the suppression of the slave-trade.

Mr. Oastler holds that the state should provide for the proper celebration of public worship, and give the means of Christian education to the mass of the people. But he is severe in his estimate of clerical duty. He tolerates no yielding in this respect to power, worldliness, or expediency. He was, therefore, strongly opposed to "Catholic Emancipation," for religious reasons as well as on political grounds. His notions of what he expects from the Church may be gathered from two of his works, "Vicarial Tithes," and "A Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury." These spirited productions arose both in the form of a memorable struggle between the parish of Halifax and its vicar respecting small tithes; in which contest the parish prevailed, and by the issue of which Mr. Thornhill's Yorkshire estates were benefited to the amount of from £15,000 to £18,000. Mr. Oastler's efforts on this occasion cost him six months' illness, and an expenditure of many hundreds of pounds, out of his private resources. In the district in which he lived, he was, notwithstanding the part he took in the Halifax struggle, a general peace-maker and arbitrator.

Mr. Oastler's philanthropy did not begin abroad and end before it arrived at home. In 1829, his attention was first attracted to the report of the Factory System, and the sufferings of the poor factory children. He began by calling public attent on to the subject in the local newspapers. At first his statements were received by the public generally as "exaggerations," "impossibilities;" and by the great body of the mill-owners with that bitterness of hostility which invaded interests too often prompts. Mr. J. Wood, of Bradford, however, stepped forward to his assistance, though himself an extensive mill-owner, and afforded the powerful aid of his practical knowledge and his purse. Oastler had rushed into the truly holy war single-handed, and alike courageously and ably maintained the fight; but backed, first by Mr. Wood, and afterwards by the talented Michael Thomas Sadler (whom he had known from boyhood), the "factory agitation," as it was called, spread rapidly over the woollen and cotton districts; committees were constituted, and meetings were held, to whom Mr. Oastler and Mr. Sadler addressed spirit-stirring speeches, and Mr. Sadler soon had the honour of piloting the question into the House of Commons, where he succeeded in obtaining a parliamentary inquiry, and afterwards brought forward (founded upon the evidence an report) the Ten Hour Bill. The Whig Ministers then in power, literally found themselves compelled, as it were, by public opinion, to take the matter up; and, though Sadler lived not to see it, a Factory Protection Bill was passed: vastly short, indeed, of the requirements of the case; yet this enactment, imperfect as it is, besides doing much good at home, has served as the model of laws for factory regulation in France, Germany, and the United States of America. That act, which gave rise to the ameliorations in other branches of labour obtained by Lord Ashley, is now about to undergo improvement.

It cannot be a matter of surprise that Mr. Oastler declared himself a strenuous opponent of the New Poor Law the moment that its character and objects became known. In one of his earliest letters on this subject, he predicted all that has since taken place. In 1834, he said: "Never was there such a libel on England shmen as the Poor Law—this Malthusian act—which is framed on the presumption that '*the labourers of England are idle, and will not work*;' and that they deserve to be pined to death, or vanished from their native soil."

His movement against the New Poor Law, however, made him an enemy in a quarter where he had hitherto found a fast friend—Mr. Thornhill. That gentleman had encouraged Mr. Oastler in his factory agitation, but looked with far other feelings upon the Poor Law agitation. Mr. Thornhill, at first, satisfied himself with expressing his disapprobation in advice; from advice he advanced to command; and Mr. Oastler's prompt, but respectfully-worded, reply was, that he could give up his situation, but not his principles and sense of public duty. Some time elapsed. At length (May 29, 1838), Mr. Thornhill, having been insulted (as he supposed) by a handbill which some enemy or injudicious friend to Mr. Oastler had put out at Huddersfield, containing personal allusions to the honourable gentleman, he sent the zealous steward a formal dismissal.

Mr. Oastler received the intimation with regret, but not with surprise. He prepared for quitting Fixby, where he had resided, as his father's successor, upwards of eighteen years. The day of departure was a memorable one; he was escorted by at least twenty thousand persons, who accompanied him into Huddersfield, and there he took leave of his friends in a long and heartmelting speech, but in which, though delivered under circumstances of great irritation, and not a little wrong, there was not one word derogatory to Mr. Thornhill's character or motives.

Circumstances, nevertheless, led to a more decided rupture. For sixteen years out of the eighteen of service, Mr. Oastler had received a salary of no more than £300 per annum, though he had to keep up in some degree the hospitality of the ancient hall, and was subjected to frequent personal expense which did not form allowable items of stewardship account. The consequence was that Mr. Oastler made himself Mr. Thornhill's debtor (with the latter's entire consent) to the amount of about £2000, for which sum a note of hand was given in order to bring the account to a settlement. This was in 1836. The salary was then increased to £500, for the manifest reason that it was insufficient, but the accumulation was not cancelled. In two years, however, Mr. Oastler paid off upwards of £700 of the obligation, and would soon have liquidated the entire debt.

Mr. Oastler repaired to London, and lived in comparative retirement. Mr. Thornhill brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas. In that court a sort of accommodation took place. The learned leader of the plaintiff's case disclaimed all intention on the part of his client of imputing dishonesty, and the defendant at once acquiesced in a verdict for the balance, giving up at the same time various documents which had been retained for his own safety. He then turned his attention to the means of discharging the debt, and was making arrangements for that purpose, when, towards the close of 1839, he was arrested, and consigned to the Fleet Prison.

This was the origin of the *Fleet Papers*, which, for more than two years, consisted of a weekly epistle, on public matters, inscribed to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., and when the prisoners in the Fleet were removed under the new act, to the Queen's Prison, the weekly letter was addressed to Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary of State, and sometimes, under the feeling that wrong had been inflicted, the strain was rather that of the harsh trumpet than the "soft pleadings" of the lute.

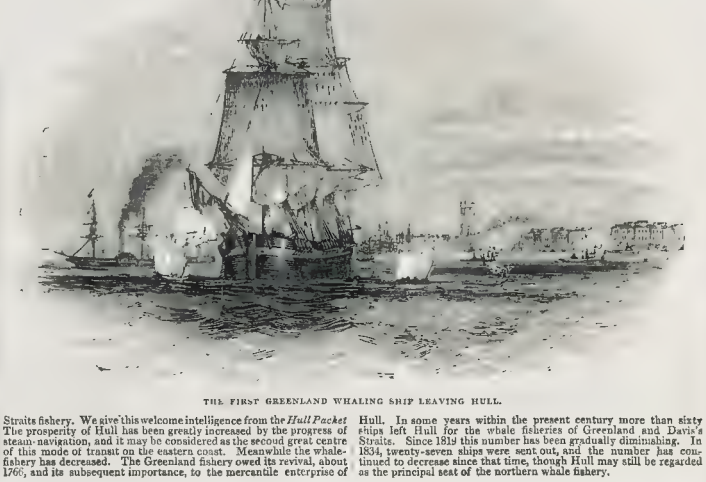
At last, after an imprisonment of three years and a quarter, sustained with unflinching fortitude, Mr. Oastler's health began to manifest visible decline. His Yorkshire friends came to a determination that one so valuable in all the relations of life, should not wear out existence in a prison. They held a meeting, and set a subscription on foot. Mr. Ferrand, M.P. for Knaresborough, long bound to Mr. Oastler by ties of friendship and community of political feeling, kindly undertook to attend meetings wherever requested to do so; he was present at from thirty to forty meetings, and advocated the cause with equal vigour and ability. The effort of these, and the exertions of other friends, was the realization of about £2500 at the close of the last year. In January, in the present year, the Central Committee came to a resolution to take steps for Mr. Oastler's immediate liberation. On applying to Mr. Thornhill's professional adviser, they found that a charge of about £900 for interest and law costs had been added to the amount recovered by the verdict in the Common Pleas. But their zeal was not to be overcome by a surmountable obstacle. An arrangement for the advance of the requisite sum was made with Messrs. Beckett and Co., the Leeds bankers, and twelve gentlemen, including Lord Feversham, John Walter, Esq., late member for Nottingham, and W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P., gave a guarantee for £1000; so that on Monday the 12th of February, 1844, Mr. Thornhill had paid to him the utmost farthing of his demand, principal, interest, costs, Sheriff's expences, &c., and the prison doors flew open. The Committee went to the Queen's Prison in a body, and brought forth Mr. Oastler with gratification and pride, though with no unseemly exultation. Mr. Rashleigh, M.P. for Cornwall, sent his carriage: Mr. Oastler was conveyed to the London Committee Room, at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street; Lord Feversham, chairman of that Committee, presided; and a vote of congratulation and confidence having been moved, seconded, and adopted by acclamation, Mr. Oastler addressed his deliverers in a speech, the appropriateness of which was felt by every one present, for "in all that goodly company" there was not a tearless eye. As one of the daily journals observed, in reporting what had taken place, "men, not given to the melting mood, wept like women, and the speaker himself was so overcome by emotion, that, though he retained the faculty of utterance, his voice was altogether changed."

On the Monday following, February 20th, Mr. Oastler made his re-appearance in public life by a public entry into the town of Huddersfield, amid at least 40,000 spectators. The ceremonial was admirably conducted.

The subscription committees are still in operation, both in town and country. The object is, not only to cover the sum advanced and guaranteed, but, if possible, to provide a life-annuity for Mr. and Mrs. Oastler. We wish success to the effort.

Mr. Oastler is a voluminous writer, as well as a copious speaker. Besides the *Fleet Papers* (now in the 4th vol., 8vo.), and innumerable letters in various public journals, some of them partaking of the character of treatises, he is the author of "Letters to the Duke of Wellington," "Facts and Plain Words," "The Right of the Poor to Liberty and Life," &c. He is no metaphysician—no better call flourisher—but for a statement of facts, an array of bold, impressive truths, an appeal to the warm and genuine feelings of unsophisticated nature, and a broadside upon the strong holds of selfishness or hypocrisy, he is rarely equalled. Mr. Oastler, however, has come out of prison deeply impressed with the nullity and impropriety of mixing up with public discussion anything like personal vituperation, and, henceforth, though inflexible in his adherence to his principles, he is resolved not to enter upon personal quarrels of any kind in connexion with political proceedings.

Mr. Oastler's public labours have brought him in close fellowship with men of rank and talent, and with most of those he is on terms of familiar friendship. Twice has he contested the borough of Huddersfield; the first time with Mr. Ellis, jun., when he lost by 50 only; the second time with the late Mr. Blackburne, barrister-at-law, when he was in the still smaller minority of 21. It has been said in some of the journals that he did this under the patronage of Mr. Thornhill. The fact is otherwise. In coming forward he obeyed the call of the Conservative and independent electors. The Ramsden family possess the entire soil on which the town stands, with a very slight exception, and it was in spite of that overwhelming influence that he so nearly succeeded; no other man could have come within 150. It is generally supposed that many months will not elapse ere Richard Oastler take a seat in the House of Commons for one of the boroughs where the success of an election mainly depends upon the working-classes.



THE FIRST GREENLAND WHALING SHIP LEAVING HULL.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. X.

MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE

Is a young Conservative member, of that section of the party which goes by the name of "Young England." He is the eldest son of Sir Thomas Cochrane, R.N., and cousin of the Earl of Dundonald. Family circumstances frequently determine the part that men take in public life.

Bearing the name of Cochrane, the young member for Bridport has had his attention turned more particularly to the state of Greece, of which country he knows a good deal from personal observation. It is in connection with Greece that his name is best known in the world of politics, he having on more than one occasion, in the face of considerable difficulties, brought the affairs of that country before the Legislature.

MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE, M.P.

He is an ardent friend of the cause of constitutional liberty of Greece, and the advocate of measures that might promote her internal prosperity. At the grand banquet given by the Greeks resident in London, to celebrate the peaceful revolution at Athens, by which a constitutional government was appointed, Mr. Cochrane was an honoured guest, and made a speech to the assembly marked with a generous enthusiasm, and a manly love of independence that was highly creditable to him. He was accompanied on that occasion by Dr. Bowring; and on seeing these two, so widely severed from each other on most questions, so well agreeing on this, we thought it spoke well for the zeal of each of them in the cause of a fallen nation, that they could throw all minor differences aside.

Mr. Cochrane is new to public life; he was first returned for the borough of Bridport, in 1841, when Mr. Warburton accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He is tall, with light hair, and a somewhat florid complexion. He is a good speaker; one of the best, we should say, of the "Young England" school, but he does not often obtrude himself on the attention of the House. He has published the results of his observations in Greece, in a work on the "Morea."

THE GREENLAND AND DAVIS STRAITS WHALE FISHERIES.

The engraving is a gratifying indication of a revival of the spirit formerly evinced at Hull, in regard to the whale fishery. The vessels to sail from the port this spring will more than double the number of last year; and the circumstance is hailed with feelings of delight by all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the place. The brig Forth, Captain Toogood, the first ship of the season, sailed on Thursday week, for Greenland, and her departure was witnessed by a large multitude of persons, who heartily cheered her as she cleared the harbour. The following are preparing for immediate departure—The Twelove, Captain Parker, for Davis's Straits; the Abram, Captain Humphreys, for Davis's Straits; the Hebe, Captain Wells, for Greenland; the Sarah and Elizabeth, Captain Willis, for Davis's Straits; the Jane, Captain Brown, for Greenland; the Prince of Wales, Captain Coaldray, for Davis's Straits; the Anne, Captain Dean, for Greenland; and the Constantia, Captain Gravell, also for Greenland. We hear, too, on good authority, that Captain Thomas Lee has gone to Scotland to purchase another ship for the Davis's Straits fishery. We give this welcome intelligence from the *Hull Packet*. The prosperity of Hull has been greatly increased by the progress of steam-navigation, and it may be considered as the second great centre of this mode of transit on the eastern coast. Meanwhile the whale-fishery has decreased. The Greenland fishery owed its revival, about 1766, and its subsequent importance, to the mercantile enterprise of Hull. In some years within the present century more than sixty ships left Hull for the whale fisheries of Greenland and Davis's Straits. Since 1819 this number has been gradually diminishing. In 1834, twenty-seven ships were sent out, and the number has continued to decrease since that time, though Hull may still be regarded as the principal seat of the northern whale fishery.

SCENE FROM "THE MARRIAGE OF REASON," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The new drama, entitled as above, is one more of the million of things that find their way here across the Channel, at best but sorry affairs when they set out, and very much the worse through the seasickness, and being "done into English." The present is a very flimsy piece, indeed. The plot can be briefly told. A young gentleman falls in love with his foster-sister, a girl of mean extraction. His father, an old French general, to prevent the foolish match, sends his son to make the *grand tour*, and influences the girl to marry a kind of old Corporal Trim, who has been his companion in arms. The fair one is in great grief at first, but gradually becomes reconciled to her old lame spouse, and at last thinks him the best fellow in the world. This is really the only incident in the piece. The acting of Webster and Celeste was excellent, particularly in the scene chosen for our illustration, where *Suzette* reveals her love to *Bertrand*. We should not omit to mention that the matrimonial drolleries of Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Humby, as *Monsieur* and *Madame Pinchon*, considerably relieved the piece; but the whole affair is not destined to a long life, and, moreover, never should have been born.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

IZAAK WALTON'S HOUSE, STAFFORD.

In this humble homestead, at a short distance from Stafford, was born Izaak Walton, "the Father of Angling," on Aug. 9, 1593. At

IZAAK WALTON'S HOUSE, STAFFORD.

old Izaak's decease, the property was left to his son, on condition that he married before he arrived at the age of 41; and, if he were not then married, the house was to be given to the Corporation of Stafford. Singularly enough, the son did not marry within the given time, and consequently, the property was transferred to the Corporation.

NEW MUSIC.

Seven Songs (selected by permission from the Poetical Works of W. H. Heatham, Esq.,) composed by Percival Phillips. Phillips, Wakefield.

There is a good general design of effect about these compositions but "a plentiful lack" of skill in the arrangement. No. I. (a solo) abounds in erroneous and redundant harmonies upon passing notes; witness the first and fourth bars of the introductory symphony, and the 2nd of the voice part where the melody commits some strange octaves with the bass. Similar faults occur further on. No. II. is a duet, not altogether *selon regle* in its treatment. No. III. is a solo, abounding in the afore-mentioned errors of careless, but forbidden consecution of octaves and fifths. No. IV. is a composition for three voices: the author must entertain a peculiar notion of effect, if he think that a shake upon B, D, F (the dominant chord of the key), simultaneously executed, can be relished by "ears polite." No. V. is for a single voice, and is extremely simple and effective, although we should wish to see it harmonized somewhat differently. No. VI. is for three voices, and would be a rather graceful movement, if ———! No. VII. is another trio—but here, again, we have prohibited progressions familiarly treated, as if they were ornaments, instead of disfigurements, to music. The composer may, probably, be offended at these remarks: but ours is a task of severity; and, as Sir Matthew Hale said, "if the fact be evident, severity is justice!" The author of these seven songs (?) has, undoubtedly, a vein for composition, but a little more study of the rules of counterpoint would not prove unprofitable to him.

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance."

Come Here's a Health to Thee and Thine. Song. The Poetry by Thomas Doubleday, Esq.; the Music composed by W. Jackson. (Masham). Novello, Dean-street.

There is considerable merit and ingenuity of construction in this song. It is worth a score of the trash-ballads of the day. We, however, object to the harmony of the second bars, in the second staves of pages two and six, more particularly as there is no necessity for the erroneous progression: careless consecution of fifths must offend every delicate ear. The introduction of the air "Auld Lang Syne" as the concluding symphony to the second verse, is ingenious and effective, although perhaps it injures the individuality of the whole.

Weippert's New Quadrilles, entitled the Collegians, composed expressly for "The Bachelor's Ball." Camoridge, 1844. (Weippert, Soho-square).

A very spirited and elegant set of quadrilles, and likely to be as *universally* popular as they were at the *University* Ball. The arrangement throughout is generally free from the vulgar errors we have so often to notice in this class of composition, and in fact might eminently useful to junior students of the pianoforte as a *delassement* from severer study.

Hamilton's Universal Tune-Book, a Collection of the Melodies of all Nations, adapted for the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, &c. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Hamilton, Glasgow.

This collection has been got up somewhat after the manner of "The Dancing Master," a work published in the 17th century, but is more comprehensive in its design, as it includes, amongst strictly national tunes, numerous airs from popular operas, &c., of all countries. Although it is professed that the melodies are arranged for violin, flute, clarionet, &c., many of them go below the compass of the ordinary flute; and it would have been advisable to have named which of the three clarionets most in use, viz., the A, B flat, and C, should be selected. Of course there is a predominance of Scotch and Scotch-claimed tunes, but the collection altogether is an amusing one, and will add to the amateur's stock of acquaintance with melody, if not to the musician's learning.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

Sir George Smart.—Concerts, musical soirées, and musical festivals throughout the kingdom, will find the loss of this orchestral disciplinarian's retirement from public life, it being his intention in future to devote himself solely to tuition. Phrenologically speaking, no man appeared to possess, in a stronger degree, the organs of method than Sir George, and the consequence was, that wherever he presided all went with precision and justice to the respective authors. Although he never signalised himself by any great effort of original composition, none had a keener appetite to appreciate the merits of others; and it will be long ere we see one who will bring to the task of conductorship, so much punctuality, judgment, and zeal, as he whose relinquishment of it now bequeaths a legacy of regret to all who love to hear good music done justice to in the cathedral, the concert room, the theatre, or private saloon.

National Music Lecturers.—There are so many of these delightful, and deservedly popular entertainments now before the public, that it is difficult "where to choose:" Hebrew melodies, Scotch melodies, Irish melodies, English melodies, all, in their several pretensions, equally advocated, and as ably illustrated by the different demonstrators. We have already expressed our scepticism of the genuineness of the Hebrew melodies; as to the others we have long been familiar with them, and have read the opinions of our forefathers respecting them; but, certainly,

However echoed in the lonely glens
To minstrel harp in other days,

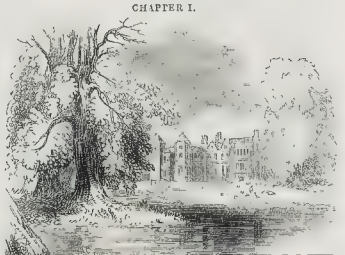
they never were made so generally popular as at present by Messrs. Phillips, Hornastle, Templeton, and Wilson. Each has a peculiar felicity in his own way, and affords a most interesting evening's entertainment; proving that however artistical foreign *construction* may be, our own island-melodies are the sweetest and most natural in the world. If Plato were alive now, he would not complain of airs wandering about in search of matrimony "to immortal verse;" for never, in any land, were such lyrical beauties wedded to tuneful partners as those presented by Moore, Burns, and a host of other worthies we could mention in the present day. These various lectures are well calculated to restore us a true sense of melody in its most genuine sense and feeling, and show that

There is a charm in simple, home-bred sounds
That all the foreign, learned art confounds.

THE
MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

By MISS PARDOE.

CHAPTER I.



THE centre column of the last page of the *Times* newspaper bore, one day towards the close of the year 1843, the advertisement which follows:—

MR. R. R. SAUNDERS has received instructions from the assignees to submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, on the 22nd of November next, at Twelve for One precisely, all that extensive and beautiful property known as

LIME GROVE,

in the county of Sussex; comprising 734 acres of arable and meadow land, in high cultivation; together with an extensive and noble

MANSION,

situated in the midst of a well-wooded and picturesque park, enclosed within a ring-fence, and well stocked with deer.

A FINE LAKE,

amply supplied with fish, and alike with water-fowl, terminates, with a magnificent effect, the far-spreading lawn and gardens by which the mansion is surrounded on three of its sides; while a dense wood of

CENTENARY OAKS,

fringing, amphitheatrically, the rising ground in its rear, screens it from the northern blasts. The residence itself is of that mixed style of architecture so peculiarly English, and which so effectually blends

ELEGANCE AND COMFORT.

The dependences are all in the first order of taste and finish; the furniture modern and magnificent; the pictures rare and undoubted; the wines choice, and of celebrated vintage; the musical instruments by eminent makers; the plate splendid and massive; the equipages unique; and the whole well worthy the attention of a nobleman or gentleman

OF THE FIRST FASHION;

while the Library, consisting of

EIGHT THOUSAND VOLUMES,

is much less remarkable for its extent than for the immense erudition displayed in its selection. Many valuable

OBJECTS OF VERTU

and

ARTICLES OF ROCOCO,

scattered over the magnificent reception rooms, will likewise be submitted to the approval and

FINE TASTE OF THE PUBLIC,

during the period of sale. Also (unless previously disposed of by private contract), that

FAR-FAMED BIJOU

known as the

LIME FARM,

reminding the visitor, by its beautiful and Arcadian arrangements, and exquisite *tenue*, of the celebrated model farms of

THE EARL OF LEICESTER,

and of that illustrious foreigner,

THE PRINCE ESTERHAZY;

both of which distinguished personages have, at different periods, visited the Lime Farm, and expressed their unbounded admiration of this

TERRESTRIAL PARADISE.

The whole of the land is in an admirable state of cultivation, under an efficient and zealous steward, whose services may be secured by the

WEALTHY AND FORTUNATE

individual who purchases the Estate. The profuse variety of

SUPERIOR FARMING IMPLEMENTS

is likely to produce

EXTRAORDINARY COMPETITION;

as well as the large stock of

FANCY CATTLE,

which cannot be surpassed throughout the kingdom, save by the collection of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

It would be impossible, within the bounds of an advertisement, to enter into a detail of the

INNUMERABLE ADVANTAGES

presented to the

RICH AND NOBLE

by the present extraordinary opportunity; which has never been equalled since the transfer of

FONTHILL ABBEY,

but every information may be gained, and carte drawn may be procured, during the previous month, at the residence of Mr. R. R. Saunders, and at the Auction Mart, with cards to view the Estate.

Many an eye, alike idle and speculative, wandered over the eloquent elabora

tion of the foregoing advertisement, and many a silent wish was, perhaps, formed—by one party that he could afford to purchase such a place; and by the other that, should he be tempted to meddle with the matter, he might make a good thing of it. How few, as it met their gaze, dropped a tear upon the fate of those who had just been suddenly and hopelessly cast out from thus, their earthly Eden; and sent forth into the midst of a cold, calling, selfish world, to make new and strange fellowship with misfortune.

Heaven is merciful! There was one of the unhappy group against whom the flaming sword of ruin had been raised, the sweat of whose brow was not to be wrung out by the labours and care of poverty—whose trial was over—whose debt of anguish and of love was paid!

Lone Grove was one of those noble and thoroughly English places which could gain little, even by the flowery diction of an ambitious auctioneer. Unlimited wealth and refined taste had lavished alike upon the house and grounds all the beauty and profusion which, when combined, they can always command in this country; and Mr Freeling, the proprietor of the property, was an admirable specimen of that important and fine body of men—the merchants of England. He had inherited Lone Grove from his father; and with it a business of great extent and respectability. One of those gigantic concerns, in fact, which, gathering gold from the four quarters of the earth, and making the sea itself tributary to the unabating spirit of enterprise, swallows in succession the ventures of the magnificent days of the merchant-princes of Italy. The elder Mr. Freeling had not, originally, intended to place its present possessor at the head of the house, for he had another son, whose tastes and habits were as entirely similar to a commercial and speculative career, that he at once decided on giving to Arthur—the Mr Freeling of our tale—a collegiate education, in order that he might qualify himself either for the church or the bar, as he should hereafter decide; leaving the elder brother to follow in his father's footsteps, and to inherit at once the honour able position and money-making anxieties to which the whole of his own life had been dedicated

The tastes of Arthur Freeling were retiring, studious, and refined; and he consequently dwelled unhesitatingly upon his future career; but before entering into any orders, he requested and obtained permission from his indulgent parent to pass a couple of years upon the continent, in order to enable him, not only to perfect himself in a knowledge of modern languages, but also to give him an opportunity of contrasting the magnificent scenery of the Rhine with the Rhenish and Roman churches, with the simple, pure, and holy rites of that to which he had resolved to dedicate all his best energies, both of mind and body.

Such were the dispositions of Arthur Freeling, at the age of three and twenty. left his paternal house, and traversed observantly a great portion of France and Germany, ere he passed into Italy. But here a change was wrought in his destiny, so entire and so utterly unexpected, that for a time he was indulgent almost bewildered, and quite incapable of acting with promptitude and decision

While travelling through Austria, he had made the acquaintance of a widow lady and her daughter, which had soon ripened into friendship for the mother, and affection for the child. Madame de Bethune was still young and handsome; so young and so handsome as to seem rather the elder sister than the mother of her daughter; but although hers had been a *mariage de convenance*, and that the Comte de Bethune had been five and twenty years her senior, she had never for a moment contemplated the idea of a second union; but had concentrated her affections entirely to the health and education of her beautiful Eugenie. Had Freeling been England as full of prejudice as many of his countrymen, this fair and gentle creature at once have shaved all the ungracious reasons of jealous bigotry. But was so simple, and so pure-hearted; so full of love for all around her, and so utterly forgetful of self, that her beauty, dazzling as it was, never failed after a time to be forgotten in her exceeding charms of mind and heart. No wonder then that the young Englishman was thrall-ed and enchanted by so sweet a vision, or that, when he discovered the happy lot that she professed his own faith, imbibed and blessed by the lips of her adopted mother, some time after he had seen a minister of the Reformed Church, he should yield up his whole heart without a struggle, to the passion which possessed it.

It was not, however, until Madame de Bethune had received the most undoubted proofs of his respectability, and had satisfied herself, by close and anxious scrutiny, of his personal worth, that she permitted the acquaintance to open into intimacy; or, the young traveller to linger for many an hour in their social sun, tendering to her beloved child all those little offices of courtesy and kindness, which, from their constant recurrence, grow into a want, felt by the heart before the reason is awakened to their importance. So in the case of Madame de Bethune had nothing to apprehend from the result of her indulgence, for Arthur was as frank and honest as tried to herself: and he no sooner became conscious that he loved Eugenie, than he was in the habit of making it known at once declared his affection to her mother; and explained to her his position, his prospects, and his hopes

His honesty of purpose was appreciated; and the Countess smiling consented that she should not fear to trust the happiness of her beloved child in his hands; but she nevertheless, reminded him of his own youth, and the fact that she whom he sought had only just attained her sixteenth year, and could not fail to impress upon him the absolute necessity of his father's approval; and his personal pledge, in the event of the non-interference of his family, that he would not ask to make Eugenie his wife for the next two years. The good mother of Freeling at once indorsed his acquiescence; without which, Madame de Bethune distinctly forbade all communication with her daughter during the four and twenty long months of probation; and, this point being arranged, and the lovers thereby somewhat astonished, permission of old Mr. Freeling to his son to prosecute his suit having been duly received, and letters of compliment exchanged between the respective parents, the happy pair once more betook themselves to their child under the protection of Arthur during their sojourn in Italy, where she treated that Superbe might breathe her breath, as well as perfect her taste for all that is bright and beautiful alike in nature and in art.

Thus, then, with hearts overflowing with gratitude and affection, did this calm party reach Rome; and they were in the full enjoyment of all its refined and enobling delights; contrasting the smiling present with the majestic past, and deriving new and bright subjects for reflection from the intellectual treasures which Arthur poured forth, as he gazed upon each spot of ground upon which they trod, and to every glorious remain upon which they looked—

"A local habitation, and a name;"

and the student, in his turn, listening with amazed delight to the graceful and gracious fancies of his promised bride, lending as they did the light of their own loveliness to the object by which they were elicited, as the tendrils of the wild vine and the ivy, drape into symmetry and into softness the stern outline of the ruin to which they cling,—even thus, young, happy, loving, and beloved, were they wearing away the bright days of their life's spring, without a thought, or care, or sorrow; when a letter reached Arthur, so tremulously written, that although he at once recognised the well-known characters of his father, the young man instantly felt that it was a messenger of ill! Nor did he deceive himself. He had no longer a brother; and he was peremptorily summoned home to relieve the bitter solitude of his bereaved parent.

That this change in his worldly prospects—for, Mr. Freeling, even amid his grief, had intimated to his son that he meant to make a partner of him—altered the thoughts of the church, and assume the sailing of a merchant—that this change, which must inevitably render him a much more wealthy man, could for an instant prove otherwise than agreeable to Madame de Bethune or her daughter had never occurred either to his father or himself; and it was consequently with an astonishment as great as his alarm, that he remarked the deep flush which mantled over the brow and bosom of the latter, as in trembling accents she spoke of the melancholy letter. Even shock as he was to the very soul, by the hapless fate of his only brother, who had been carried off by an illness of only two days duration, he could not mistake the expression of Madame de Bethune's countenance. Regret, sorrow, and perplexity, were alike legible upon her mobile features; and the unfortunate young man, who had expected ready and easier sympathy from the mother of his affianced wife, found no consolation save in an explanation of the cold and constrained manner of the usually warm-hearted Frenchwoman

"My dear Arthur," she said kindly, and as she extended her hand to him a tear swelled in her dark eye, "I am grieved to give you pain; but what shall I say to you? As Arthur Freeling, the barrister, I was content to overlook your want of rank, in order to ensure the happiness of my Eugenie. But now there were memories of my dear father—of my own happy childhood—of the blessing which follows so holy a vocation. But, *ma commere*, you must forgive me, my dear friend. The Bethunes have ever been proud of their virtue. Now that my *Eugenie* is my only child; in short, I do not think that I can, that I ought——"

"For pity's sake no more, my second mother," exclaimed the agonised young man. "Believe me when I tell you that none of your country, who have never visited England, can form no proper estimate of the position of an English merchant. You are aware—for I have never sought to conceal it from you—that I have always hitherto congratulated myself upon the prospect of a frugal and studious life. I have never had a taste for excitement or display; and while my unhappy brother lived, my poor father readily acquiesced in my desire to withdraw altogether from the turmoil and trials inseparable from his own occupation; but do not for a moment doubt my sincerity when I assure you, my kind friend, that the sacrifice, in a worldly point of view, was, in my case, a great one. I have now but one request to make, which is this, before you render me miserable for ever, and deprive my suffering father of his sole remaining son, you will consent to pass over to England for a few months; and as the cause of that time, should your determination continue unaltered, I pledge myself to submit to your decree for, dearly as I love your daughter, I could never stoop to receive even *her* hand, if it were grudgingly and reluctantly yielded to me, either by herself or her mother."

"That is but reasonable, my dear Arthur, and I consent to your terms," said the Countess; but the proud, cold look that she now addressed him as "her dear son." Let none, however rashly and ignorantly blame the stern, lest Madame de Bethune. As a Frenchwoman she knew nothing of commerce, save as it is understood by her own nation, viewed as a liberal occupation in a monarchy; and, as it was a subject which had never hitherto occupied her thoughts, there is slight cause for astonishment in her first words; and, above all, French womanly pride was such a portion of her original nature, that even born English Rather was there infinite merit due to her for the frank and ready generosity with which she met the rational and reasonable proposition of the young and anxious suitor. Her pledge given, Arthur Freeling at once journeyed to obey the summons of his father, and to proceed without delay to England. The parting of the affianced lovers was terrible; and the rather that for the first time since their betrothment, a cold and gnawing doubt of the future had come between them which all the warmth and sincerity of their mutual affection did but render the more bitter. Eugenie, bewildered and quite unable to enter into the scruples of her mother, even while she did not for an instant venture to oppose them, seemed to have merged all feeling in the one pang of parting from her promised husband; while Arthur, on his side, could not suppress the doubts, and fears, and misgivings, which, despite his better reason, pressed like evil spirits across his brain in shadow. Bethune should repent her misgivings, and offer his departure. Eugenie to visit England; if some new and unlooked-for obstacle should offer himself to her daughter; if—but, in short, it were tedious to recapitulate the spectres which Arthur conjured up as he travelled with all the speed that money and command could give him. To his credit be it remarked, however, that never once was the possible bad faith of Eugenie the *bête noire* of his many musings. Arthur would as soon have doubted the existence of his God; but with all his reverence the Countess he could not conceal from himself that, under the circumstances, she might, in bed, be induced to waver; and thus trail the banner of his best hopes in the dust. She was a woman of the world, too, and partly partial to the customs of Madame de Bethune. There are conventionalisms in France, which sometimes operate as something like a bar to that intimate union of the domestic affections, which is the chief charm of the English character. The high-toned calmness and unostentatious magnificence of the elder Mr. Freeling; the noble and liberal character of his establishment; the rank and importance of the friends by whom he was surrounded, the estimation in which he was held; all spoke, trumpet-tongued, alike to her understanding and to her heart; and she had not been a month on English soil ere she had learnt to look back with a smile upon the ignorance which had induced her original prejudi

Suffice it that the lovers were married; and that Arthur, happy in the possession of the woman whom he adored, struggled manfully to overcome his antipathy to the career of a merchant, which, indeed, was merely one of long years' standing. Eugenie, to whom the fortune and position were alike indifferent, to less his name of Arthur Freeling than his marriage, everything had combined to make him not only a happy, but also a wealthy man.

The delight of Madame de Bethune at the prosperity and devoted affection of her children made her quite indifferent to that return to her *belle France*, which, at the period of their union, she had considered as inevitable; and, on the birth of a grandson, the first-born of the Freelings, she almost resolved that she declared the very idea of separation from the *cher ange* to be torture; and accordingly consented to take possession of a Gothic "cottage of gentility," whose acres and gardens touched upon the outskirts of Lone Grove. She was but, however, half a long to enjoy her new home; for a neglected cold, having settled upon her chest, carried her off, after a few weeks of painful suffering, to the deep and sincere regret of Arthur and his wife

Still, for long years all went well with them. They were rich in love and happiness; they had won respect and esteem from all who knew them; "two, a set of friends" surrounded their hospitable board; and the name of Arthur Freeling was "good" in the City, where rich men congregate. But this world's prosperity had not power to overcome the natural taste of the active merchant. He loved the arts with as much enthusiasm as ever; and now that he possessed the means of indulging the predilection, he filled his house with rare and beautiful objects of ancient and modern skill; and although he occasionally stole away from his professional duties to wander again and again with his fair wife, upon the classic soil of Italy, and the glowing shores of Greece, he did not suffer the triumphs of art-quest pursuit to lead him to the chains of their merit. Many a struggling artist had cause, during his midnight labours, to bless his name of Arthur Freeling. Many an esquire he pelled be relieved: many a sinking heart did he unsham. If encouragement, words of warm sympathy, could not soothe, even in the midst of a bold, bleak, ungenial world; his destiny, like the lamp suspended in a sepulchre, irradiated all within its influence, and appeared to shine on, undimmed by the unsympathising darkness around.

But this was not to last. A century ago every man a position, who entered into any phase of commerce, whether extended or humble, was clearly defined, and its result could be calculated with tolerable accuracy. Now, however, in the case of a foreign trade, the draper vends among his cottons and linens the gewgaws of the imitative jewel er, and the ervatic tuneos of the milliner; and in like manner the head of a mercantile house, whose business was that of banking, there is planned at in a brief table like ours. This mania for combination, so fortunately for Freeling, possessed a fascination which his enthusiastic temperament could not withstand. There was a certain amount to the excitement derived from his judgment induced by the several speculations which he was persuaded to join; and as a first run of luck intoxicates the gamester, and impels him to increase his stake, and to double his chances of gain, so did the success of the first few adventures of another member of society, suffer himself, by a few turns of prosperous fortune in undertakings wholly unconnected with his ostensible profession, to become dazzled and deluded by the glare of wealth which seemed to surround him

Sir George Smart is about to retire from public life after a most honourable career of half a century, and will confine himself chiefly to music.

We learn, from Stockholm, that a silver mine, which is expected to be very productive, has been discovered near the town of Lindsberg.

A private letter, dated the 22d ult., from Berlin, contains the information that the King of Prussia had, for three days previous to the courier's departure from the Prussian capital, been suffering from the measles, of which it will be recollected his august consort, the Queen, was attacked, but all the symptoms were of the mildest form.

On Tuesday the directors of the railways terminating at London Bridge, caused to be posted at Greenwich, New Cross, and more distant stations upon the several lines a table, alphabetically arranged, of the coach and cab fares to 370 different parts of the metropolis.

On Tuesday Ralph Thompson, an engineer belonging to Woolwich Dockyard, was employed, by order of her Majesty's steam-frigate Sirius while engaged in repairing the floats of the paddle-wheel, the wheel was accidentally set in motion, and he was so crushed that he then almost immediately.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen have given orders for 20 more children to be admitted into the school belonging to Emmanuel Hospital. The aged inmates are to have their pensions increased to £24 a year, to be paid monthly instead of quarterly; and 10 more pensioners are to be placed on the foundation.

On Monday evening, the Brighton Theatre opened to fifteen persons in the pit, two in the boxes, and two in the gallery! There was no performance, and the money was returned to the audience!!!

From Alexandria we hear that the Pacha is about to rout one more of the monsters of the desert—by boring for water between Cairo and Suez, which he expects to find, somewhere in the depth of 1000 feet. For this purpose is awaiting an apparatus, ordered from England, calculated for boring to the depth of 1800 feet.

Mr. Samuel Lover, the painter, poet, and musician, has been for some time engaged in preparing an Irish entertainment similar to those which Mr. Wilson has rendered so popular for Scotland. We believe he will make his first appearance in the character of a lecturer and songster on the 20th of the present month.

The Caledonian steamer started from Liverpool on Tuesday morning, with the mails for Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States. She was an excellent order. Upwards of thirty cabin passengers took berths by her, besides a party of fifteen of the Royal Sappers and Miners from Woolwich, who were accommodated with steerage passage by order of the government.

Meyerbeer's opera, the "Huguenots," which has been performed for many years at the theatre at Wurzburg, has just been interdicted, upon a representation of the clerical authorities of that city.

The union workhouse in Whitechapel has, until within the last few days, been the residence of probably one of the *greatest* paupers in her Majesty's dominions. This huge inmate of the poor-house, whose name was James Target, died on Sunday last, in the 70th year of his age. He stood six feet nine inches in height, and weighed upwards of twenty stone.

The first meeting for the season of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club took place on Tuesday, at their house in Dean-street. T. H. Hall, Esq., in the chair. A great number of the professional members of the club were present, and the performances were of the highest order

We are glad to find that Mr. Charles Kean has so much recovered from his late severe indisposition as to enable him to appear on Monday next as a steward at the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund Festival.

Workmen have commenced operations by order of the Board of Works at the close of last week on the Old White Horse public house, at the corner of Stafford-row, and the house is now razed to the ground, the materials sold by private contract. The improvements in this part of Pimlico are expected to be proceeded with rapidly.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Although we had about an average supply of English wheat on sale, to-day, the demand for it was steady, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday. There was a moderate retail trade for foreign wheat, at fully previous rates The barley trade was in a depressed state, at barely stationary prices, with a good supply offering. Malt was a mere drug, and in fact quarter lower The oat trade was dull, at barely late rates. All other grain as on Monday

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat 3180; barley, 410; oats, 4240 quarters. Irish: oats, 14,270; barley, 190 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1,340 quarters. Flour, 2,060 sacks. Malt, 1,290 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s to 60s; ditto white, 56s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s to 58s; ditto white, 56s to 64s; rye, 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 28s to 29s, malting ditto, 30s to 32s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s, Kingston and Ware, 62s to 65s; Chevalier, 63s; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 20s to 23s; Youghal and Cork ditto, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; thick beans, 30s to 32s; ditto, old 34s to 36s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, — to 40s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s; per 28 sacks. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 52s; ditto barley, 24s to 26s; ditto oats, 16s to 18s; feed barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 15s; ditto feed, 11s to 13s; beans, 24s to 28s, peas, 32s to 36s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel

Tea and Coffee.—For linseed we have witnessed we have a steady inquiry at full rates. All other kinds of seeds exceedingly little in demand

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 54s; Baltic crushing, 29s to 37. Mediterranean and Odessa, 28s to 30s, hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Rapeseed, 34s to 35s per cwt.; Brown mustard seed, 10s to 16s; white ditto, 12s to 18s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 6l to 6l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4l 5s to 4l 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 60s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9½d, of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 2d; barley, 33s 9d; oats, 20s 6d; rye 36s 5d; beans 35s 1d; peas, 36s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty —Wheat, 52s 8d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 19s 4d; rye, 35s 8d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 35s 11d

Butter.—Best Cork, 86s; ditto Limerick, 78s; rye, 76s; best ditto, 76s 6d; peas, 76s 6d

Tea.—Several vessels have arrived with bulk cargoes yet the stock of tea in London is only 34,000 packages against 57,856 packages at the same time in 1843. A sale of about 2500 packages has been held this week. The attendance of the trade was large, while the biddings were brisk, and the whole of the teas offered were sold at full rates. Low twankays were 6d, new congous 1d per lb. dearer. By private contract a large business is doing, and prices are generally on the advance.

Sugar.—In Mark Lane, only a moderate business is doing, yet prices are steadily supported Mauritius and Bengal sugars are in active request at full rates.

Coffee.—Most kinds of coffee are in fair request, and the sales to the quotations in mainsaised.

Provisions.—If ah butter is, on the whole, dull in sale, but foreign is more inquired for, and small parcels of fine Freeland are selling at 102s to 104s per cwt. The market for bacon is more active, at very full rates. In other kinds of provisions, we have no alteration to notice

Spirits.—For rum, the demand is active. Leewards, proof, at 2s 1d to 2s 2d; and Jamaica 2s 2d to 2s 3d, per gallon. Calcutta rum is steady, at 1s 10d to 1s 11d. Brandy, of 18-22 vintage, 5s 1d to 5s 3d, per gallon.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in steady request, at full rates. In other kinds of oil, no alteration can be noticed.

Tallow.—Although we have to report the transaction of rather more business in this article, the general remain unaltered. P.Y.C. on the spot, 48s 6d, town tallow, 44s, net cash For the last three months little is done

Hops.—The supply of new hops is very small, while the demand is steady, at fully last rates.—Weald of Kent pockets, 40s to 56s 6d; Mid Kent do., 56s 12s to 60s 12s; East Kent do., 60s 12s to 70s 12s; Choice do., 75s to 84s 12s, Sussex do., 56s to 58s 12s Farnham do., 90s to 95s 12s; Mid Kent bags, 52s to 56s 12s

Wool.—About 2300 bales of wool have been imported since our last. Prices are large business is doing, at very full rates.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies continue large, the demand is very steady, at prices ranging from 60s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield.—Upwards of 300 stocks having been received by steamers from Scotland, the supply of beasts on sale to-day's market was rather extensive, and of good average quality, yet the demand was steady, at fully Monday's quotations. From Holland 10 beasts were on offer. The numbers of sheep were scanty, while the sale for them was active, at very full rates. A good business was doing, on previous terms. Figs moved off slowly, at late quotations. Milch cows were held at from £15 to £19 5s each, including their small calf. *Per Rail.*—To-day's supply:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 28s, pigs, 20s to 40s each.

Beasts, 751; cows, 168, sheep, 2414; calves, 169; pigs, 306

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had but a moderate supply of meat on sale to-day, while the demand was steady, on full terms. Beef, by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d, ditto small do., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d, small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d.

HOUT. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The news from India is of much importance to our manufacturers, and must materially increase the activity in the manufacturing districts, to which we have so frequently had the satisfaction to direct the attention of our readers. At no former period have the preparations for shipments of large shipments to the Colonies, and to foreign nations generally, been so extensive as they are at the present moment, and the very favourable nature of the intelligence now received from our Eastern Empire must add considerably to the value of the shipments previously intended to be made to that quarter.

To our North American possessions similar remarks are, in a particular degree, applicable, for no small portion of the consumption of British goods, by the citizens of the United States, must continue to be smuggled across the Canadian borders, so long as almost prohibitory import duties are continued by the transatlantic republic.

To the different kingdoms in Europe, and to the new states in America also, the increase of spring shipments is very large, and on the money market there is a visible prospects of our foreign exchanges being, during the week, had very important effects

On the Royal Exchange, this week, the amount of bills drawn on foreign nations, even already, in part payment of the cargoes of Eastern Ships now in, has again very considerably exceeded the demand for foreign remittances—a circumstance the more we dwell, as occurring at a time when very small purchases of foreign grain and of foreign articles, produce have been made, and continue to be made, for shipment to this country, so soon as the season permits, and the rates of the foreign exchanges continue, consequently, gradually to improve, are the most favourable that the present position of the precious metals into the United is absolutely necessary. A combination of favourable circumstances is thus making to the already enormous amount of unemployed money, and the pressure in the English Stock Exchange is increasing from this cause. The Chancellor of the Exchequer as many months ago we ventured to state he would be compelled to do has placed before the House of Commons his plan for the reduction of somewhere about 200 millions of stock now bearing an interest of 3l per cent., to one paying a less annual amount, and his success will be attended by a saving of somewhere about one million yearly in the interest now payable on the National Debt.

In the London, since our last publication, a material advance has occurred, and the opinion entertained by many, who ought to be well informed on the subject of finance, is gaining ground, that our Three per Cents., both Consolidated and Reduced, must eventually reach par. The Three per Cent. Consols are this week five per cent. higher than they were last week, and a proportionable advance has occurred in all the descriptions of our public funds, with the exception of the now denoted Three and-a-Half per Cents

In the share market likewise, the money pressure has again had favourable result The business transactions in all of them has been extensive, and for various descriptions of these higher quotations have been obtained. York and North Midland, Eastern Counties, Ashton, and Manchester and Birmingham are from 4l to 4l 2 each dearer. In those of Manchester and Leeds, also investments have again been made at improving rates It is in the shares however, of several of the lines that agreements have been entered into at present, and which they cannot be obtained unless purchasers submit to the payment of a premium From London to Carlisle and from the latter place to Glasgow—from Leeds, by Normanton, and from it once to Edinburgh—lines are in contemplation, which must connect eventually, the South with the North of Great Britain, and the one from Rochester to Holyhead opens a speedy road to Ireland. The attention of capitalists is therefore, more or less, to all of these undertakings; and should they gain the good opinion of the public, pecuniary means in abundance will not be wanted for their completion.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the usual weekly amount of transactions on the increase and higher prices continue to be obtained for the Bonds of those nations, kingdoms, and communities on which the last yearly dividends are now required paid. In some of these securities, likewise, on which there is a prospect of some dividend being paid, investments of money have been again made. Colombian Bonds without the authority of Venezuela, are fully 2 per cent. dearer than they were last week, and, on the whole, neither the money nor the commercial markets can be in a more sound or more flourishing condition than we find them when our present number goes to press.

BRITISH FUNDS.—Union Bank of London, 11¾; London Joint Stock Bank, 13¼; Three per Cent Reduced, shut; India Stock, shut, 272 for the opening, Three-and-a-Half per Cent., New, 102¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cent., Reduced, shut, 103, with dividend; Three per Cent Consols, 98¾; Five per Cents, 125 to 130; India Bonds, 2l; Exchequer Bills, 69 to 71, premium, Long Annuities, 12 9-16, Three per Cent. Consols for the Settlement, 98 1-2, South Sea Stock, 112¾

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Spanish Active Bonds, 25¼; Spanish Three, 33¾, Austrian Bonds, 118; Neapolitan, 104; Russian, 117; Belgian, 104 to 105; Dutch Two and-a-Half Threes, 57 to 58¾, Greek Bonds, ex. the Coupons, 13 to 14; Dutch 5s per Cents, 86¾; Dutch Fives, 101 to 102; Portuguese, 45 to 48; Peruvian 31¼; Buenos Ayres, 37½ to 38; Venezuela, 40; Colombian, 13¾, ex. Venezuela; Chilian, 105; Mexican, 31 to 32; Mexican, 34¼.

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 58 to 61; Birmingham and Gloucester, 77 to 78; Bristol and Exeter, 70 to 72; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Ditto New, 12¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80 to 81; Edinburgh and Berwick, 8 to 9 pm; Great North of England, 89 to 95; Great Western, 106¾ to 116; Hull and Selby, 89 to 90; Brighton, 45¾ to 44; London and Blackwall, 6¾; Greenwich, 4¾ to 5; London and Birmingham Stock, 214 to 216; South Western 78 to 80; Liverpool and Croydon Trunk, 18¾ to 17; Manchester and Leeds, 112 to 114; Manchester and Birmingham, 104; Midland Counties, 78 to 79; North Midland, 90 to 92; Newcastle and Darlington 52 pm.; Northern and Eastern, 57 to 58; Paris and Rouen, 23¼ to 23½; Paris and Orleans, 20¾ to 21; South Eastern and Dover, 8¾; York and North Midland 102 to 104; Sheffield and Rotherham, 93 to 6; Lancaster and Carlisle, 5 pm.; Chester and Holyhead, 1¾ to 2 pm., Yarmouth and Norwich, 22 to 24; Scarborough Branch, 2¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—BRIGHT HAYGATE, Fleet-street, auctioneer. W. L. WOOD, Bishopsgate-street Within, export ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.—N. BLAKE, Edgware-road, Paddington. C. M. MOTTRAM, Dean-street, Chesnside, warehouseman. W. CHEESMAN, J. HODSON, and W. O. HEWMAN, Brighton, chinamen. W. H. HAWKES, Brighton, common brewer. E. TUCK, Haywarket silversmith. J. HUGGINS, York-terrace, Hyde street, Portland town, gentleman. J. TARVER, Daventry, Northamptonshire, confounder. C. J. RIDDEY, Little Green-street, Somerstown, coach-painter. J. COUGHMAN Edward square, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, carpenter J. JOSEPH, Peter's-hill, Paul's-wharf, City, clerk to a hooker-per. H. TAYLOR, Bilston, Staffordshire worsted-spinner. J. CRUMP, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—P. SINCLAIR, Edinburgh, accountant.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

WAR-OFFICE.—1st Regiment of Foot Guards. A. M. Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke, dead, 19th. Captain W. Dundas to be Paymaster, vice W. Wheate

1st West India Regiment. Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General S. G. H. B. Way

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Lieut. E. S. Clermont to be Lieutenant, vice Gwyn

HOSPITAL STAFF.—J. W. Mostyn to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hone

BANKRUPTCY.—H. EDWARDS, coal merchant, St. Ann's [illegible]

[illegible] Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons G. FOORD, seed merchant, Lenham

[illegible] MONTEFIORE and L. BARROW, merchants, London

[illegible] Manchester J. DOLLAND, [illegible]

T. ARDEN [illegible] Regent-street H. DAWES [illegible]

[illegible] MONTEFIORE and [illegible] Regent-street T. PAYNE [illegible]

Letters, Bruntsfield T. WILKINSON [illegible]

BIRTHS.

At the Provost's lodge, Eton College, the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, of a son.—At 14, Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, of a son.—The lady of Frederick Mackenzie, Esq., of Seaforth, at Camberwell, Mrs. William Gibbs, of a son.—At Aldborough-hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Basil T. Woodd, Esq., of a daughter.—At No. 3, Regent-square, the lady of Thomas Tormore-square, the wife of E. H. Fitzherbert, Esq., of a daughter. Mrs. Hodgkinson of Hickling terrace, of a son.—At Jarkhly, Worcester, the lady of the Rev. Henry Bayley, of a son.—At Seulgrave sur-Mere, the lady of G. G. Udny, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.—At Carn, Madame Henri de Ste. Croix, of a daughter.—Mrs. Jones Howard Pullagar, of Lewes, Sussex, of a son.—At the Vicarage house Ashburton Devon, the wife of the Rev. W. Marsh, of a son.—At Clifton, the lady of William Chrystie, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Holt, Workington, Cumberland, the lady of Alan Lowther, Esq., of a son.—At Queen-street, May fair, the lady of Harry Thornton, Esq., of a son.—At Sedgley-park, Staffordshire, the lady of Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, of twin daughters, stillborn.—At Woburn-place, the wife of John Warner, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.—At Chester-place, the lady of Thomas Webster, Esq., of a son.—At Stoke Newington, Mrs. W. J. Sadler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Lieutenant Frederick Hamilton, R.N., to Elizabeth Bunyon, of Bedford.—At Rowness Church Windermere, William B. Possesby, Esq., eldest son of the late Captain Possesby, R.N., of Spring-field, Cumberland, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Captain John Skelton, late Royal Artillery.—At Uxeby Church Wiltshire Sevun Walcot, eldest son of Hugh Wallace, Esq., of Dowpatrick, to Catherine Mary, daughter of William Beachcroft, Esq., of Bromham-house, Wiltshire.—At Ware, Herts, Sir Patrick Keith Holsden Ampthill, Esq., second son of the late Rev. E. H. Ampthill, of Newhall, Worcestershire, to Mary Georgiana, *4 ent* daughter of George Edward Mein, Esq., of Ware.—At St. Pancras New Church, Dr. Holt, of Enfield, Middlesex, to Harriet, widow of the late Thomas Pengelly, Esq., of Enfield.

DEATHS.

At 4, Manor-place, Edinburgh, Miss Charlotte Ogilvy, daughter of the late Sir John Og ilvy, of Inverquharity, Baronet.—At his residence, Guernsey, in the island of Guernsey, Thomas Pruelle, Esq.—At the Crescent, Bedford, Thomas Gurney, Esq.—At Venice, Lady of Wigl t, Georgina Elizabeth, the beloved daughter of James Weir Hogg, of the Commercial-road, Lambeth, and of Seething Wells, Kingston, Surrey —At Prescott, near Dublin, Jemima, the patient and beloved wife of Richard Bewley, aged 39.—At Bexley, aged 18, Richard Steele, Esq., of Hunter street, London.—At the Vicarage, Puddington Bechelaine, Honly, the wife of Rev J Beerstone.—At Park-row, Knightsbridge W. Oviatt, Esq., of Church-road, Stratford, Middlesex.—At Bath, Lieutenant Colonel Ely, aged 58.—At Mile end, Wolsan Simons, Esq., late of the Sun Insurance, in the 79th year of his age.—At her residence, 26 St. James's-square, the Dowager Countess of Beaufort.—At Ashe house in New Broad-street, aged 81, George Kninch, Esq., of Kaw, Kincardineshire, North Britain.—At Ann, the wife of the late Thomas Butterworth, Esq., aged 80.—At Hampstead, 6, Langton place, Yassal-road, Brixton aged 67, Mary, relict of the late William Beresford, Esq., formerly of Calcutta. James Sidebotham, Esq solicitor, of 109, Hatton garden,—At the Grange, Bromley, Middlesex, Mary Ann, the wife of Alexander Graham Smith.—At Lamb Hill, Handsworth, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, Rowland Hibbard, Esq., M.A., late of University College, Oxon, aged 67. On his passage from Bahia to Lisbon, Joaquim Jose Duarte Silva Esq —At Paris, Major Henry Jackson Close, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, in the 51st year of his age.—At Sarlborough Hall, Derbyshire, in his 2nd year, the Rev C. H. Rennie Rodes.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Bowlby, widow of the late T. B. Prentice, Esq.—At Stubbington Lodge, near Portsmouth aged 82 William Grant, Esq., banker of Portsmouth, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Hants.—At Ruthin, John Roberts, Esq., solicitor.—At Croydon, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Overton, brewer, in her 47th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Tuesday evening

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, March 11, and during the week, Engagements are established with CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. the only authentic version by permission of Charles Dickens, Esq. Messrs. O. Smith, Wright, Lyon, Maynard, Forman, S. Smith, Miss Woolgar, Mrs F. Matthews, Miss Cheppell, Mrs. H. Lee, Lady Church Crowd Wells, as Grandad Pea, Mr. Alexander Graham Smith, called ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA MARRIED AND SETTLED. Antony, Mr. Wright; Cleopatra, Miss Woolgar. A New Melo Drama, in two acts, founded on the work OF THE PRISONER OF STATE. Principal characters Messrs. Lyon, O. Smith, Maynard, Forman, Worlands, Miss Hamilton, Mesdames Yates, D Lee, and Chaplin To conclude with DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE. Principal characters Mr. Wright, Forman, Mrs. Frehl, Miss Emma Stanley.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s., Gallery, 1s. Second Price at 9. Doors open at half-past 7. Commence at 7 o'clock

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Great Success of the Revival of ROBINSON CRUSOE, as originally produced in 1817.—First Appearance of the QUADRUPEDS, and Thirty-seventh Night of the PROPLIGATE MONDAY And During the Week, the performances will commence with THE PROPLIGATE, Mr. Paul Bedford; royal characters by Messrs. T. Webster, Rogers, Green, Benton, Turnour, Scott, Thornton, and G. W. G. Harris, Mesdames Bromley, Brougham, and Wilkinson. To conclude with ROBINSON CRUSOE. Principal characters, Messrs. Leigh Murray, Bedford, Bland, Salter, and Dorothea Maud Le Bart The whole to conclude with the Farce of the Boarding House. Box Doors open at half-past 6, Pit at 7, to commence at half-past 7. Boxes to remain on, 5s.; to continue night, 3s. Tickets and programmes to be had at all the principal Music Shops, and at the Music Hall, Store-street. To commence on Easter Monday.

CHINESE COLLECTION IN PART OF LANTERNS EXPECTED.—This novel Exhibition, which has given such unbounded satisfaction to the lovers of effect and of foreign amusement, is now increased to a most extensive collection of the extraordinary success he repeated on Tuesday, March 5 [illegible] and Saturday, March 16. On each occasion this Grand [illegible] Chinese Ceremony will be opened by the introduction of Chinese Music and a grand Aria

"The scene was very beautiful, the effect in displaying that of the Pal [illegible] the Genius the 'Asylum Fighis.' The Chinese Music was more decidedly superior [illegible] manufacture we have lately heard"—Morning Chronicle. "At the [illegible] public have an opportunity of witnessing a 'Night in Chinese [illegible] Lanterns, with a complete number of variegated patterns, which produce [illegible] and give a splendour to the scene that could not be equalled by [illegible] within the Celestial Empire itself."—Morning Post.

In consequence of the increased [illegible] experienced in obtaining tickets, the admission to the Feast of Lanterns will, in future, be by payment at the doors. Admission, One Shilling each person. For the public convenience, the number of visitors admitted will be limited. Each evening's entertainment will commence at 7, and terminate at 10 o'clock.

THE REVOLUTION of 1668. — King William III. King James II., the splendid military costumes of the period; the Marquis Wellesley dressed in his own clothes; General Repsterre; the coronation robes, and various relics of the late Duke of Sussex; the Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, from the magnificent coronation robes of George IV., cost £5,000; the Robes of Napoleon and Josephine; the Carriage taken at Waterloo; the Camp Bed on which he died; the Cloak of Marengo.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman square.—Admittance, 1s.; second room, 6d.; open from 11 till dark and from 7 to 10. Concert at 8 o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Artificial Lights in America and Modern Discoveries fully explained by Mr RYAN at Two o'clock daily, illustrated by the LAMP of the ANCIENTS. FIRST IMPROVEMENT by ARGAND, the DUDE, the DRUMMOND, the ROCHE'S the PELLETAN the CAMPHINE LIGHTS, New FRENCH LAMPS, &c. &c. The First Course by Professor Bachhoffner, Ph. D M.A. is at a Quarter-past Twelve o'clock. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock and at Eight in the Evenings. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER, and DIVING BELL. Among the recent Deposits is the HEAD of a MUMMY from THEBES, very remarkable. Admission One Shilling. Schools, Half price.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for MARCH, was published on the 4th inst., and may be had of any Bookseller.—E. G. FITZET, 1, Adam-street Adelphi

RUFF'S GUIDE to the TURF for 1844, will be published on Tuesday next. In addition to the Nominations, Forfeits, and Declarations, Winning Horses, Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger Lots; Laws of Racing, enlarged Lists of the Stamina Lengths of Courses, &c. &c., it will contain a catalogue raisonné of the Foreign Horses, showing their lowest riding weight, Places of debut, and the names and order of precedence of their masters. The whole will be alphabetically arranged, and contain[illegible] Be W. RUFF, Turf Repository to the Sale of London property, and Bell's Life.—Published by R. ACKERMANN, Regent-street, London, and may be had of all respectable booksellers in town and country

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY AND THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.—The 61st Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated on Saturday, March 16th, 1844, at the Freemasons's Tavern, Great Queen-street.

PRESIDENT—LORD VISCOUNT MORPETH.

Duke of Leinster,	Lord Rossmore,
Marquis of Downshire,	Lord Viscount Palmerston,
Earl of Aboyne,	Marquess of Lansdowne,
	Earl of Clanwilliam

Trustees, 20s. each, to be had of Messrs. Thomas Ashridge, Esq., Treasurer, No 12, St. Paul's churchyard, at the Bar of the Tavern; and at the Schools in Stamford-street, Blackfriars.

The Children as usual dine this day at the Schools at one o'clock

EDWARD HASTINGS, Secretary.

Dinner on Table at Six o'clock precisely

ORANGE and LEMON TREES, from 8s. to 25s. DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, 3s. per dozen.—R. HALL begs to advise those who are desirous of procuring the above Orange and Lemon Trees, which are this year remarkably fine, as his Foreign Warehouse, 93, South Audley street, Grosvenor-square—facing the Chapel.

NO LIGHT WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TALLOW CANDLE COMPANY, Established November, 1841, at 32, Ludgate hill, are now selling their Set of Agents, and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have realized considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twelve months, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street.

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ART UNION of LONDON, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.—Established 1837.—The Lists for the current year will Positively CLOSE on SATURDAY, 30th inst. Every Subscriber will receive a Line Engraving, by Mr. F. GOODALL, from the Picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., THE CASTLE OF INCHIA, and, in addition to this, a series of Twenty-two Designs, in outline, made for the Society by Mr. H. C. SELOUS, and engraved Mr HENRY MOSES illustrative of the Poems of Scottish Life. The Outlines are now finished, and may be seen at the Office They will be delivered immediately after the distribution of the Engraving First—A portion of the ground is unconsecrated, for COCK, ESQ. Honorary Secretaries.

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MARCH 1st, 1844.

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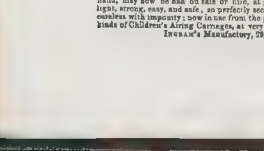

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12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	12 Dessert ditto	26	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	2	2 Gravy Spoons	12	7	6
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	2	1 Soup Ladle	12	7	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	7	8	4 Sauce ditto	12	8	0
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

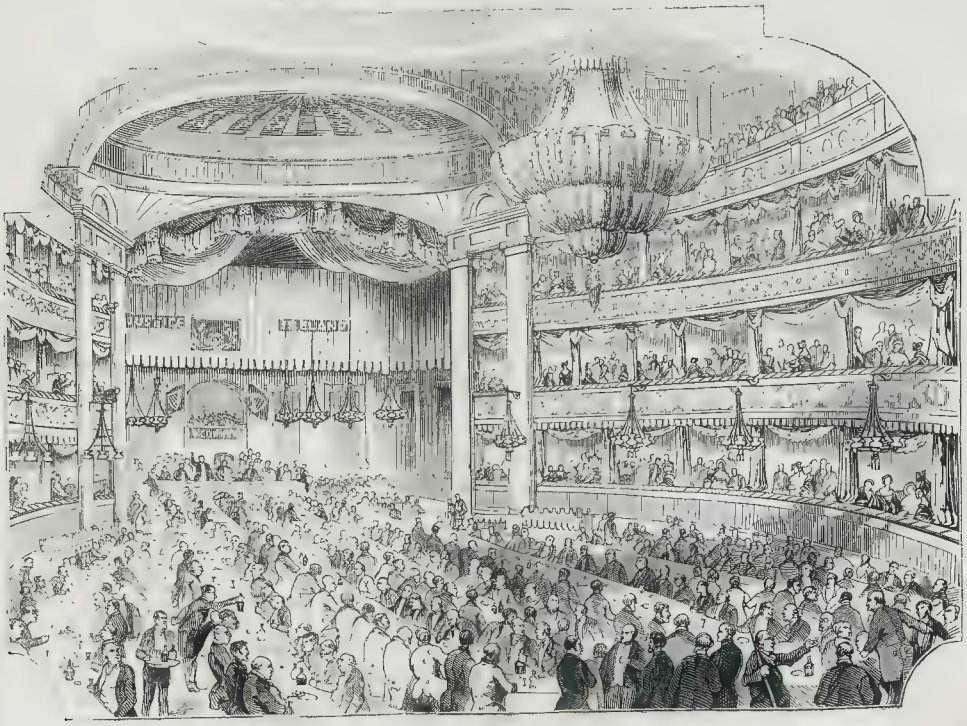
No. 98, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844. [Sixpence.

LABOUR AND RELAXATION.

SOME of our readers may know, and many more probably do not know, that to-morrow is marked in the calendar as the festival of St. Patrick. It is to-day celebrated by a dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, in which conviviality and social feeling will subserve the cause of charity and benevolence. The recurrence of these days, which may be called the white days of the year, the bright spots in the dull monotony of existence, always seems to suggest two reflections; one is a regret that they are so few, and the other a still deeper regret that their celebration is confined to so limited a circle. Take the present instance as a case in point. The charitable object of the day receives the patronage of the Queen Dowager, a noble lord takes the chair, dukes and lords are among the vice-presidents, the stewards are honourables and M.P.'s, and gentlemen will no doubt be the guests at the festive-board. Certain it is that the day, though a festival, will not be a holiday in the usual sense of the word, that its celebration will not be general, and that like the many others that pass unmarked in the course of the year, it will bring no relaxation to those who stand most in need of it—the working classes. Never was a name given that was so well borne out by the condition of the class it describes; "working" indeed beyond their years, beyond their strength, beyond endurance, "working" to a degree that saps the health, breaks the constitution, and, giving little time to recover from physical exhaustion, leaves, too often, none at all for the cultivation of the mind. Intervals of relaxation from labour would give time for both; but intervals there are none, and the consequences are disease and ignorance in the living, and short-lived generations going to a comparatively early grave. But, say the political economists, England manufactures for the world! and by this "we have our wealth."

We are not going to follow in the wake of Lord J. Manners, and ask for holidays, to be by law established. Like many other things, this is one which the law by itself could not effect. A stern compulsion is over us; above the craving for rest and amusement is felt the necessity of living; and to live, or rather to exist, is to millions a ceaseless struggle, terminating only with life itself. The necessity is submitted to, as we see; but not without indications of uneasiness under it; we trace the endeavours to shake off the burden in the efforts making in many directions to obtain a little relaxation from labour—some small portion of the day for other purposes than the drudgery of business, a small portion of the hours to interpose between the active labours of the day and the "death of each day's life"—the poet's beautiful description of the hours of sleep. The classes confined to close shops and counting-houses, meet, combine, petition, agitate—we might almost say "conspire"—to obtain some limitation of their hours, and some measure of their toil. Lower in the social scale we find the workers in dusty factories forcing themselves on the attention of the Legislature, which is at this moment divided in opinion as to the policy or possibility of imposing restrictions on the hours of labour, and whether the daily space of toil shall be ten hours or twelve. These are divided efforts made by different classes, but at least one member of the Legislature has expressed his desire that there should be some fixed intervals of relaxation for all alike, in what he calls "national holidays." The proposal is praiseworthy for the spirit that prompts it, the plea is amiably made, and his arguments are not without some force and more skill; but the plan has the one great defect of being totally impracticable.

In considering all social questions as they apply to the present time, it is perfectly useless to hold up the example of the past. Our forefathers did as their age and time permitted them, and we can only do the same; it was not their superior wisdom that made it easier to them to live, than we find it now; the competition of trade with trade, and man with man, is fiercer and keener; in the days that allowed of "National Holidays," Great Britain had not twenty-nine millions of inhabitants, and eight



THE GRAND BANQUET, TO MR. O'CONNELL IN COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ON TUESDAY LAST.—See next page.

hundred millions of debt. All have, in some shape, to work to support the one, and to pay the interest of the other, which enters into the cost of every comfort, and of some of the necessaries of life, making it, *pro tanto*, more difficult to every class of the community. It is this universal necessity of increased labour that makes the difficulty of legislating on the subject. The advocates of non-interference say that if hours of labour are limited, wages must be reduced; and that such a law would leave the operative in a worse condition than it found him. The advocates of restriction—the supporters of ten and twelve hours' bills—say that all this grinding and unceasing toil does but little good. They point, as one fact among many, to the glutted warehouses of the manufacturers, filled with unsold goods, and say the result of this wasted labour is but over production; that periods of unnatural activity are succeeded by periods of stagnation, during which the manufacturing workmen are reduced to destitution. Why not distribute the work more equally? they ask; the present system is all one way or all the other. It is stated that millions of yards of goods were sent to China last year, over and above the largest quantity the Chinese can possibly require for the next twelve months. The consequence will probably be a reaction of trade, stoppage of speculation and orders, and suspension of work in the factories. The objections are good as far as they go. But over speculation arises from the competition of capital against capital, as over work is caused by the competition of labour against labour, one is as unavoidable as the other.

And between these contending elements is "the life of life" to be ground out of human existence, as the grain is crushed between the upper and nether millstones? Surely, there must be some principle in existence which can give some alleviation. or the future prospects of mankind are dark and cheerless indeed Such a principle does exist, but it is neither commercial nor political; the development of commerce has done much to bring us to our present state; our political institutions are unable to give a remedy for it. The principle that alone can bring its "saving health to all nations" is the principle of RELIGION. The same spirit that now hallows the Sabbath, and forbids its being made a day of toil—that has preserved it from the desecration of worldly labour, while almost all other festivals and holidays have been merged into the common mass of days, whose mornings wake man to his toil, and whose nights consign him to a bed of wearisomeness—the same spirit, by a wide and deep extension of it, can alone rescue other days from the necessity that compels man to do violence to his nature. That spirit too must be universal, or its operation will be ineffectual. The Sabbath is revered and respected by Christians of all denominations. The days consecrated only by churches and councils have been disregarded from dislike or contradiction, by those who were opposed to them. It would be the same with any legislative enactment: the spirit of party would creep in, and incite men to neglect it, or defy it; and the breaking the injunction by one, or by a few, would almost necessitate its being broken by all. In our last state became worse than our first, by the amount of ill feeling and enmity that would be created. If education and a better training can reach men a better distribution of their efforts, and if Religion, by which education must be accompanied, can bring them to a common observance of certain days, there may be some limit placed to human toil. But it must be done by a change in the body of society itself. Laws will be powerless to effect it; indeed, an advanced state of civilization seems to demand this degree of exertion as its condition. There is a breath of nations, as of individuals, in which they seem to have more liberty, more leisure, and more heart to enjoy both. The pastoral age, with its pipes and shepherds, had no steam engines or power-looms. The increase of wealth and power seems to deprive a people at large of their cheerfulness. What we have gained we must keep, and, having advanced so far, it requires much effort not to retrograde. In this continual state of effort we exist: all classes feel it, all classes complain of it, none can be released from it. Legislators attempt to meet the giant evil, but it is too powerful for the law, and Mr. Oastler is nearly as far from curing it as Lord J. Manners. Nevertheless, the efforts of both excite discussion, and to this we must at present be content to trust much, hoping that the time may yet come when "Labour" will not be without its "relaxation."

THE O'CONNELL BANQUET.

Without at all attempting to enter into the controversy which for several weeks past has engaged the attention of our contemporaries, as to whether the once noble temple of the drama is desecrated by being made the arena of political discussion, we may venture to assert that never, in our recollection, was Covent-Garden Theatre the scene of so much brilliancy, enthusiasm, and devotedness, as on Tuesday evening last, during the reception of Mr. O'Connell at a banquet provided for him by his political friends and admirers. That there were many persons present upon that occasion who entertain totally different views from Mr. O'Connell on very essential points of political and religious doctrines, we have good reason for knowing; but there was something so elective in the burst of genuine feeling and enthusiasm with which his appearance was hailed, that even they were carried away by the irresistible force of popular applause, and, however perhaps the touches of the pencil of the graver with which we endeavour to depict the scene may be, or however vivid the description it, given by the various prose historians who have since recorded the event in the columns of the morning journals, still all must fail in conveying anything like an adequate idea of the real magnificence and thrilling effect of the scene.

The arrangements for the festival were excellent. The whole of the pit was boarded over so as to be on a level with the stage, and the tables for the large mass of the guests ran logitudinally from the front of the dress circle up towards the dais, at which sat Mr. Duncombe, the chairman, Mr. O'Connell, and the most distinguished persons at the board. Beneath the centre cross bench, occupied by members of Parliament and those who might be said to be peculiarly privileged to take an important part in the proceedings of the evening; what at the decorations were few and simple as possible, consisting but of the national emblems of Ireland, and, in variegated lamps, the three words—"Ireland," "O'Connell," "Justice," the nation, the man, and the professed, if not the real, object of all his struggles.

The dress circle, which, with the other circles and private boxes, was exclusively devoted to the fair sex, presented a dazzling array of beauty, made animated by the most lively enthusiasm. Ranks of ladies from the north and most distant regions of the roof, faces beamed forth from every chink and opening, and thousands of voices sent forth their shouts of exultation, not in the dying cadence of Monsieur Jullien's Irish echoes, but rapidly succeeding each other with increased fervour and intensity.

The great *salle* was illuminated by thirty elegant ormulu chandeliers, in addition to the great chandelier suspended from the centre of the theatre, and the smaller candelabras suspended over each box in the dress circle. The stage was adorned by mirrors at the centre and the sides, which produced a most picturesque and pleasing effect.

The dinner, which was a cold one, was provided by Mr. Rouse, of the White Conduit Tavern, who is entitled to great praise for the excellence, the variety, and the profusion of the viands supplied on the occasion. The wines, too, were of excellent quality.

The whole area of the stage was decorated with pale blue and pink drapery, arranged in the form of a tent, with a profusion of festoons, which, being reflected from large mirrors at either side, produced an extremely brilliant effect. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. G. Stansbury, and among the vocal performers were Messrs. Young, Lloyd, Barnby, Hul, Martin, Stansbury, Shoubridge, Walker, Smith, T. Cooke, Gordon, Coward, Horne, J. O. Atkins, P. Bedford, &c. &c.

At half-past five the band entered the orchestra and commenced playing, and continued performing a series of popular airs until six o'clock, when a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of Mr. O'Connell [illegible] Duncombe, [illegible] Mr. O'Connell [illegible] Mr. O'Connell [illegible] was received with the most rapturous enthusiasm. [illegible] Mr. O'Connell [illegible] Mr. O'Connell [illegible] Mr. O'Connell

winter, have again appeared on the mountains and borders of Modena, and that a battalion of infantry has been sent off in great haste to Massa-Carrara. All the political prisoners of Ancona have been transferred to Rome, where they will be tried. This measure was adopted in consequence of the assassination of the Criminal Judge, and the difficulty of finding a successor.

The Bey of Tunis has given the fullest satisfaction to the Neapolitan Consul. Seven of the principal offenders were to receive each 300 blows with the cane, and the remainder in long imprisonment and hard labour. The dispute with Sardinia remains still in a very unsatisfactory state; indeed it may be considered as having taken a very serious turn. The Porte, in a note to the Government of Sardinia, declares that the conduct of Genoa, and the measures adopted, have alarmed force being sent against the Bey. The Sardinians, in their reply, in the first place deny the right of the Porte to interfere, and that should that right be established, the Bey has acted immediately to entitle him to the just claims of the Sardinian Government to be satisfied. The last accounts from Sardinia are as certain that an imposing naval force was on the point of sailing for Tunis.

Italy has lost one of its most celebrated architects in the person of the Chevalier Luigi Canonica, who lately died, aged 82 years. This gentleman built the amphitheatre at the Gate Vercellena, and the theatre Carcano. He has left a fortune of upwards of £40,000.

GERMANY.

An extraordinary Diet of the States of Saxe Coburg and Gotha has been convened, to receive the written promise of the reigning duke—that he will maintain and support the constitution of the duchy.

The King of Wirtemberg continues much oppressed with a distressing cough and fever: by the last accounts, dated Stutgard, the 7th, his Majesty was something better, but far from being well.

Baron Bopp, the Minister of Finance to the Duke of Darmstadt, died on the 6th, aged 74. The baron was highly respected, and much frequented English society.

Letters from the Banks of the Danube state, that an immense number of political arrests had taken place in Servia; and that the greater part of the prisoners are priests, and agents of the Government.

Several parts of Germany have suffered considerably from the late inundation. A greater quantity of snow has fallen this winter in the neighbourhood of Kiel, than for thirty years past. All the roads are blocked up. Several villages in Lauenburg are literally under water, which has reached the first story of the houses. In the Tyrol, but principally near to Inspruck, the peasants cannot quit their houses, and a want of provisions is seriously felt. The quantity of snow which has fallen on the Jura is so great, that the first running of the new mail from Geneva to Paris has been postponed.

Letters from Gor ta of the 3rd state, that the physician of the Duke D'Augustenburg had lost all hopes of his recovery. On the afternoon of the 31st the royal patient was attacked with severe vomiting, which continued without interruption until the next day.

FRANCE.

Nothing of importance in the Chamber of Peers. The Chamber of Deputies decided that the second election of M. C. Lafitte should be annulled, on the ground that the suspension of imprisoning with the electors, which the Chamber had decreed it necessary to reprehend on the former occasion, still subsisted. The committee on the secret service money held, yesterday, a sitting, at which M. Guizot was present. One of the members having remarked that he trusted that application had been made to Lord Aberdeen for the recal of Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul at Tahiti, M. Guizot replied, that in the present state of negotiations he could give no positive information, *but that he had not the least doubt the British Government would recall Mr. Pritchard.*

Viger was appointed reporter to the Committee. The discussion in the Chamber will commence on Monday next. It appears to be positive that Admiral Dupetit-Thouars is recalled, and that he will be replaced by Admiral Hamelin, who will hoist his flag on board the Didon.

The following letter, which has been written by the Minister of Justice to the Archbishop of Paris, has created a great sensation, particularly as the Archbishop is known to be a great partisan of his Majesty

"Monseigneur,—You have addressed to the King a memorial connected between you and four of your suffragans, who, as such, as yourself, have affixed their signatures to it. In this memorial, examining the question of liberty of instruction, according to your view of it, you have attempted to cast blame on the establishments for public instruction founded by the state, and on all the persons engaged in public education; and you have directed offensive insinuations against one of the Ministers. A journal has just given to this memorial a striking publicity. I have no doubt that this last fact occurred without your concurrence: but I must not the less declare to you that the King's Government disapproves even of the paper which you have signed, as well because it offends against propriety, as because it is opposed to the true spirit of the law of the 18th Germinal, year 10. This law interdicts, in fact, all deliberations in an unauthorised assembly of bishops. It would be strange if such a proceeding could be eluded by means of a correspondence establishing a concert between the parties, and effecting deliberation without the necessity of holding a meeting. I hope that you will not have persisted in the course of the principles laid down in the organic articles of the Concordat for you to abstain for the future from attacking them."

The letter is dated the 8th of March.

The Republicans and Radicals continue most actively at work in getting up a subscription for presenting Admiral Dupetit-Thouars with a sword of honour. The sum already received amounts to 3267 francs. About 265 pounds of the Protestant School, who subscribed to the fund, have been punished with a forthnight's confinement to the school.

The garrison of Paris, at present moment, consists of fourteen regiments of infantry and cavalry, and 4500 municipal guards and veterans; in the suburbs there are seventeen regiments; making an effective force of 30,000 men.

The marriage of Mars, Versailles, and Courbilly, will take place during the months of April and May.

I have just learned that the murderers of Mr. Ward have been taken to the depot of the prefecture.

A new and curious experiment is about to be made in aérostation. A balloon made of sheets of copper is about to ascend at Versailles. It is supposed that, should it be pierced by the balls of guns, which are about 265 paces from the Hotel-Dieu School, who subscribed to the fund, have been punished with a forthnight's confinement to the school.

The following extract from the *Boulogne Guardian* of the 7th, is well worthy the attention of every Englishman who visits the continent. I remember once remonstrating with the Commissary of Police for charging me three francs, and threatened to report him to the Prefect of Police; his answer was, "I am not under the orders of the Prefect, but the Mayor of Boulogne; do as you please, but you shall not have your passport unless you pay three francs," and I paid it. The following is the article:—"An English gentleman has been tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Boulogne for having instructed Messrs. Hengeret and Lusset the Commissaries of Police at the Passport office on the Port, in the execution of their duty; four witnesses were heard, who proved that the defendant, on the night set forth in the indictment, insulted the plaintiffs, both by making use of improper language towards them. The defendant, when called upon to state what he had to say in his defence, said, that on the night in question he landed at Boulogne and Folkestone, that on presenting himself at the Custom-house he was asked for his passport; that having been informed at the Secretary of State's office, where he had obtained it, that no one had a right to dispense him of it, he had refused to have it exchanged for another; that from hence arose the altercation with which he was charged, which had given rise to it, and for which he was *marched off to prison.* M. Marteau made a forcible and energetic defence on behalf of the defendant, and requested them of the imprisonment he client had already endured, and prayed that the defendant be not subjected to any further confinement. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 500 francs (£20), and costs. The case excited considerable interest amongst the English residents. The British Consul was in attendance during the whole trial."

The following are the number of passengers and the amount of the receipts of the Paris railways during the month of February last

	Passengers.	Receipts
Saint Germain	48,444	40,731 francs.
Versailles (Right Bank). . . .	52,249	59,049 francs.
Versailles (Left Bank . . .	41,001	41,441 francs.
Orleans and Corbeil ...	67,117	365,681 francs.
Lisle	34,211	330,469 francs.

Captain Hamilton Moray has been appointed Governor of the island of Bourbon.

The *Commerce* says that the judicial authorities at Marseilles, in the late affair between the Romulus and Laurentine, have declared the English to have been in the wrong, and caused a warrant to arrest one of the sailors of the Romulus, on a charge of tearing and insulting the flag of the Laurentine.

It is expected that the monument of Goethe will be erected at Frankfort, his native place, in the month of July next.

We have nothing fresh in the musical world. The ballet of "Lady Henriette" draws well at the Grand Opera. Last night Mario took his benefit at the Italian Opera. "Le Puritani" was well given: the house was crowded. Thalberg is expected in Paris at the end of March. An English family has just arrived in Paris; it is composed of Mr. John Distin and his four sons. These artists intend giving a series of concerts; they perform the most difficult pieces on five bugles

The musical festival, given by the Rhenish Bavarian Musical Society, will take place at Deux Ponts, on the 30th of July, and 1st of August. On the first day will be exec ted, Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Paulus," and on the second day, one of Beethoven's symphonies, a work from Marschner and Mendelssohn, "The Night of Walpurgis;" Benedict has met with great success at Berlin, in the character of Romeo. Schmith's Oratorio, "Moses," continues a great favourite in the Prussian capital. A new ballet has been brought out in Brunswick, called "Lurley," a Rhenish Legend: it is interspersed with trios, solos, and duets.

On the 11th instant, Clara Novello (born in London), was married in Vienna, to Count del Giglucci, a noble Venitian, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and the necessary of immense landed property. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Vienna, in the presence of most of the court and other high officers. The Countess, after appearing as *Anna*, in "Don Juan," quits the stage for ever.

A new opera called "The Robbers," the libretto from Schiller, has been brought out at Ofen, in Hungary. At Prague, Nicolo's "Cinderella" has been most enthusiastically received. A Russian composer, Paul Pauwitz, has written a most delightful opera, "Bramant," for the Riga theatre.

On removing some old furniture in the palace at Stockholm there has been discovered two love songs, composed by the great King Gustavus Adolphus, in 1615

Two young artists, of whom report speaks most highly, will make their début the end of this month in Madrid, in Rossini's opera, "Moses;" they are Signori Barba and the Signora Chimena.

Lucili Grahn is dancing with great success at the Scala. The report of the death of Madame Rosse-Caccia is contradicted.

TURKEY.

Our private letter from Constantinople of the 21st ult. states that the Porte appeared little inclined to give the written pledge required by the English and French Ambassadors, "that the punishment of death should not again be inflicted upon the subjects of the Sultan who embraced Mahometanism, might subsequently recant its tenets. The Turkish Ministers regarded the demand as an interference with their national independence and their religious laws, and were determined not to yield the point, and abide the consequences of their refusal. The last accounts from Albania intimated that a general insurrection would shortly take place in that province.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—This splendid vessel arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening from Boston and Halifax, having made a rapid passage, considering the time of the year. She left the former port on the 21st, and Halifax on the 3rd inst., entering the Mersey at twenty minutes to six o'clock, thus making the passage in ten days from the latter port. She brings sixteen days later news from America, a very short passage, and about forty passengers.

She brings intelligence of a very frightful calamity, by the explosion of the newly-invented gun of the Princeton, of which so much has been said of late. By the bursting of one of the great guns of this vessel, the Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of the Navy, Governor Gilmer, Com. Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy, Vigil Maxey, Esq., and Mr. Gardiner, of Southampton, New York, were instantly killed, and six sailors are reported badly wounded.

The following is the account, as given in the latest papers:—"It seems that on the morning of the 28th ult. the President was about an excursion, having several hundred guests on board. The ship proceeded down the river below Mount Vernon, and on its return, when in about 20 minutes run of Alexandria, the large gun on the bow was fired, it being the second or third time it had been discharged with ball, and the usual service charge, and, exploding at the breech, spread death and destruction on the deck. Besides the victims that are named in the list, and several of the crew, belonging to the ship, several were killed or mortally wounded, and several others are missing. The breech of the gun was severed, and carried away the bulwark of the ship opposite to it. It was like iron fragments, it is supposed, which struck down so many on board, and who could not have been behind the gun. Colonel Benton and Captain Stockton were slightly injured. Colonel Benton's injury arose not from any fragment of the gun, but merely from the concussion. He was at the butt end of the gun, taking its range when it fired. He was not sensible of its stunning effect until he had called for aid to the bleeding sailors. He was stunned for a time, but was recalled to walk after reaching the shore, and has given a distinct account of the dreadful scene. Captain Stockton was burnt by the powder, but not seriously injured. The accident took place about sunset. A steam-boat from Alexandria, which was passing, was sent back to town, and returned with several surgeons. The Princeton yet lies at anchor at the place where the frightful accident occurred, with the bodies on board. Most of the guests have arrived in the city. The President of the United States, who was on board at the time of the explosion, escaped unhurt. One of the President's servants, a coloured man, has since died. Captain Stockton having, on successive days, extended invitations to call his ship to the Executive and Committee of Congress, and then to both houses, invited the ladies of the city to an entertainment on this, which was meant as the gala day of his beautiful ship. It opened brightly, but has closed in the most dreadful gloom with our community. The only circumstance calculated to relieve the all-pervading distress is, that of the multitude of ladies who were on board the ship, not one was injured. We understand that Mrs. Gilmer was upon deck when her husband fell. It was the third discharge of the gun (and fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer) that burst it. The daughter of Mr. Upsher, several of the family of Com. Kennon, and the daughters of Mr. Gardiner, were on board the steamer. A journal has just been given to the numerous striking publicity. I have no doubt that this last fact occurred without your concurrence: but I must not the less declare to you that the King's Government disapproves even of the paper which you have signed, as well because it offends against propriety, as because it is opposed to the true spirit of the law of the 18th Germinal, year 10. This law interdicts, in fact, all deliberations in an unauthorised assembly of bishops. It would be strange if such a proceeding could be eluded by means of a correspondence establishing a concert between the parties, and effecting deliberation without the necessity of holding a meeting. I hope that you will not have persisted in the course of the principles laid down in the organic articles of the Concordat for you to abstain for the future from attacking them."

The letter is dated the 8th of March.

The Republicans and Radicals continue most actively at work in getting up a subscription for presenting Admiral Dupetit-Thouars with a sword of honour. The sum already received amounts to 3267 francs. About 265 pounds of the Protestant School, who subscribed to the fund, have been punished with a forthnight's confinement to the school.

The garrison of Paris, at present moment, consists of fourteen regiments of infantry and cavalry, and 4500 municipal guards and veterans; in the suburbs there are seventeen regiments; making an effective force of 30,000 men.

The marriage of Mars, Versailles, and Courbilly, will take place during the months of April and May.

I have just learned that the murderers of Mr. Ward have been taken to the depot of the prefecture.

A new and curious experiment is about to be made in aérostation. A balloon made of sheets of copper is about to ascend at Versailles. It is supposed that, should it be pierced by the balls of guns, which are about 265 paces from the Hotel-Dieu School, who subscribed to the fund, have been punished with a forthnight's confinement to the school.

The following extract from the *Boulogne Guardian* of the 7th, is well worthy the attention of every Englishman who visits the continent. I remember once remonstrating with the Commissary of Police for charging me three francs, and threatened to report him to the Prefect of Police; his answer was, "I am not under the orders of the Prefect, but the Mayor of Boulogne; do as you please, but you shall not have your passport unless you pay three francs," and I paid it. The following is the article:—"An English gentleman has been tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Boulogne for having instructed Messrs. Hengeret and Lusset the Commissaries of Police at the Passport office on the Port, in the execution of their duty; four witnesses were heard, who proved that the defendant, on the night set forth in the indictment, insulted the plaintiffs, both by making use of improper language towards them. The defendant, when called upon to state what he had to say in his defence, said, that on the night in question he landed at Boulogne and Folkestone, that on presenting himself at the Custom-house he was asked for his passport; that having been informed at the Secretary of State's office, where he had obtained it, that no one had a right to dispense him of it, he had refused to have it exchanged for another; that from hence arose the altercation with which he was charged, which had given rise to it, and for which he was *marched off to prison.* M. Marteau made a forcible and energetic defence on behalf of the defendant, and requested them of the imprisonment he client had already endured, and prayed that the defendant be not subjected to any further confinement. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 500 francs (£20), and costs. The case excited considerable interest amongst the English residents. The British Consul was in attendance during the whole trial."

The following are the number of passengers and the amount of the receipts of the Paris railways during the month of February last

	Passengers.	Receipts
Saint Germain	48,444	40,731 francs.
Versailles (Right Bank). . . .	52,249	59,049 francs.
Versailles (Left Bank . . .	41,001	41,441 francs.
Orleans and Corbeil ...	67,117	365,681 francs.
Lisle	34,211	330,469 francs.

Captain Hamilton Moray has been appointed Governor of the island of Bourbon.

The *Commerce* says that the judicial authorities at Marseilles, in the late affair between the Romulus and Laurentine, have declared the English to have been in the wrong, and caused a warrant to arrest one of the sailors of the Romulus, on a charge of tearing and insulting the flag of the Laurentine.

It is expected that the monument of Goethe will be erected at Frankfort, his native place, in the month of July next.

We have nothing fresh in the musical world. The ballet of "Lady Henriette" draws well at the Grand Opera. Last night Mario took his benefit at the Italian Opera. "Le Puritani" was well given: the house was crowded. Thalberg is expected in Paris at the end of March. An English family has just arrived in Paris; it is composed of Mr. John Distin and his four sons. These artists intend giving a series of concerts; they perform the most difficult pieces on five bugles

The musical festival, given by the Rhenish Bavarian Musical Society, will take place at Deux Ponts, on the 30th of July, and 1st of August. On the first day will be exec ted, Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Paulus," and on the second day, one of Beethoven's symphonies, a work from Marschner and Mendelssohn, "The Night of Walpurgis;" Benedict has met with great success at Berlin, in the character of Romeo. Schmith's Oratorio, "Moses," continues a great favourite in the Prussian capital. A new ballet has been brought out in Brunswick, called "Lurley," a Rhenish Legend: it is interspersed with trios, solos, and duets.

On the 11th instant, Clara Novello (born in London), was married in Vienna, to Count del Giglucci, a noble Venitian, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and the necessary of immense landed property. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Vienna, in the presence of most of the court and other high officers. The Countess, after appearing as *Anna*, in "Don Juan," quits the stage for ever.

A new opera called "The Robbers," the libretto from Schiller, has been

IRELAND.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association held at Conciliation Hall, on Monday, the following letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Secretary, Mr. Ray, was read by Mr. John O'Connell.

"London, March 9, 1844.

"My dear Ray—Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the reception I received at Birmingham. It would be impossible for any person who was not present to form an adequate idea of it. This delights me. It consolidates the combination of all genuine Reformers in both countries. We have everybody with us on English ground except the minions of the Government, on the one hand, and the dishonest portion of the Chartists on the other; for, I do assure you, that there are some honest men amongst the Chartists; not many to be sure, but still some. These artists mistook my object when on presenting myself at the Reform Club in Birmingham I declined to be introduced to the Chartists. Though not numerous, they are active, and continue, wherever they can, to tyrannize over public meetings. But they could not do so in

THE MAGNETIC AND METEOROLOGICAL ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

a degree in the summer, and about 2 minutes less in the winter; but there are some days on which the whole are may not be more than 3 minutes, and on others it may be more than a degree.

THE HORIZONTAL FORCE MAGNET.

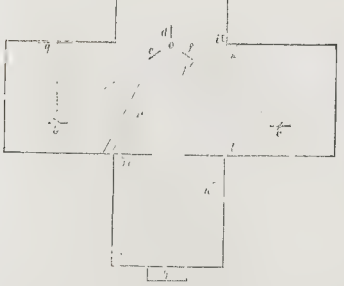
Next is a view of the Horizontal Force Magnet, viewed from a position S.W. of it. *a*, the Magnet. *b*, the Mirror carried by the Magnet, with the screws for adjustment. *c*, the Torsion-circle. *d*, the system of five pairs of small pulleys. *e*, *e*, two halves of a skein of silk, which, rising from the upper pair of pulleys, to another pair of pulleys, 7 feet 9 inches above them, *f*, then over the pulleys at *g*; and so down and over a single large pulley, not shown in the drawing, whose axis is attached to a string that passes down to the windlass, the handle of which is represented at *h*. *i*, a copper bar encircling the whole Magnet.

The magnet is of the same dimensions as the Declination Magnet. It is supported by a broad tripod stand, resting on the ground, and not touching the floor. The stand rises 11 feet 3 inches above the floor, carrying at the top the pulleys for the suspension of the Magnet, represented at *f* and *g*. The Magnet vibrates in a double rectangular box, similar to that in which the Declination Magnet vibrates. Part of the south side of the box is of plate glass.

At the distance of 6 feet 3 inches due S. of the magnet is fixed to the wall of the east arm, a scale of numbers, these numbers are seen with a fixed telescope directed to the mirror which the magnet carries. The telescope is fixed to a wooden tripod stand, whose feet pass through the floor without touching it, and are firmly connected with piles driven into the ground. Its position is shown (at *c*) in the ground plan; and it is such that an observer, sitting in a chair at *o*, can, by turning his head, look into the telescope of any one of the three magnets. This magnet is placed very nearly transverse to the magnetic meridian, and held there by the directive power of the two halves of the suspending skein, *e e*. The magnet is constantly endeavouring to move to the magnetic meridian, or parallel to the Declination Magnet, and as the magnetic power increases or diminishes, the two threads of the suspending skein become more or less twisted; and different numbers of the scale are seen in the observing telescope, from which the variations of the force are determined. It is found that at about noon the magnetic force is least, as the magnet is the least drawn towards the N. It then moves toward the N. till about 9 P.M.; it remains nearly stationary till 11 P.M.; it moves again towards N., is checked in its motion again at about 4 A.M., and arrives at 6 A.M. with its marked end at the extreme N. position.

THE VERTICAL FORCE MAGNET.

The next cut represents the South View of the Vertical Force Magnet. *a*, the Magnet. *b*, the Mirror carried by the Magnet, with the screws for adjust



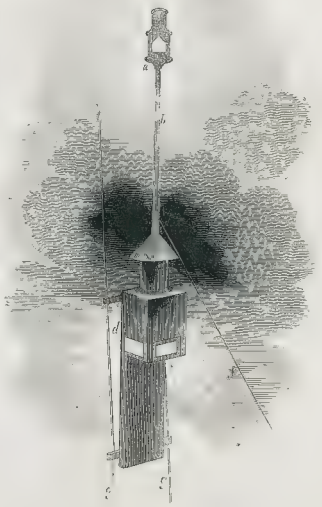
GROUND-PLAN OF OBSERVATORY.

ment. *c*, one of the two steel Knife-edges; similar to the Knife-edge of a balance or pendulum. *d*, one of the two Agate planes, on which the Knife-edges rest. *e*, *e*, screws by which the elevation of the centre of gravity and the inclination of the magnet in its position of rest, can be altered. *f*, a brass frame on which the instrument is placed.

This magnet is of the same dimensions as the other two magnets. It is supported upon a block, connected with a tripod stand, which passes through the floor and rests on the ground. Its position, by referring to the ground plan, will be seen to be, as nearly as possible, symmetrical with that of the Horizontal Force Magnet in the opposite arm. The whole is inclosed in a similar double-box to those in which the other magnets vibrate, resting on the block of wood above mentioned. In this box, the magnet vibrates freely up and down. A part of the south side of the box is of plate-glass. A tripod stand (symmetrical in form and position with that for carrying the telescope of the Horizontal Force Magnet) carries a telescope, which, being directed towards the mirror, the observer sees in the telescope the numbers on the scale, which is vertical and fixed to the stand carrying the telescope, and whose position is indicated in the ground plan at A. As the magnet inclines more or less to the horizon, the numbers on the scale, as seen through the telescope, increase or diminish, from which the variations of the vertical force are determined. It is found that at two o'clock in the morning the marked end of this magnet is less drawn towards the horizon, and at four P.M. it is more drawn down than at any other time in the day.

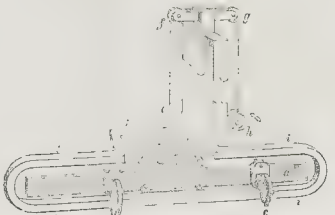
ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

The adjoining cut represents the apparatus at the top of the Electrical Pole. *a*, the lantern at the top; the lamp is always burning. *b*, the copper tube on



THE ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND APPARATUS.

which the lantern slides. *c*, the dotted lines represent a cone of glass, on which the copper tube carrying the umbrella A above, is fixed, to protect the glass from rain, &c. *d*, a wooden apparatus enclosing the lower part of the cone of glass; the lower part of the glass is hollowed out, and lined with copper, immediately under which is placed a lamp, represented in the drawing at *e*, which is constantly kept burning for the purpose of heating the copper,

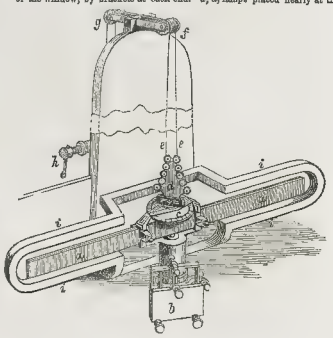


THE DECLINATION MAGNET.

and thus keeping the glass dry. *f*, the wire communicating with the electrical instruments in the ante-room. *g*, *g*, iron rods upon which the whole apparatus slides up and down.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

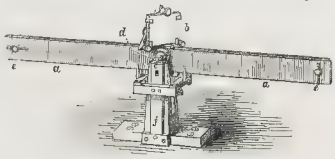
The Electrical Apparatus, as it appears in the window of the ante-room, is represented in the next cut. *a*, the hook, representing the connexion of the conducting wire with the apparatus. *b*, an umbrella to cover the opening in the upper part of the window, through which an upright rod passes, carrying the apparatus below. *c*, *c*, a double cone of glass supported by the upper part of the window, by brackets at each end. *d*, *d*, lamps placed nearly at the



THE HORIZONTAL FORCE MAGNET.

end of each cone of glass, for the purpose of keeping the glass dry. *e*, a collar encircling the glass, and by means of the vertical rod *f* supporting the hollow copper tube *g*, carrying the several electrical rods, which can be moved upward and downwards; by this means can be brought into connexion with the electrical instruments immediately underneath, and can be fixed by screws in any position. *h*, a Bohnenburger's single-leaf pendent-gold-leaf Electroscope, and a pair of Zamboni's dry electric piles. This instrument is extremely sensible to slight changes of electrical excitation, and it indicates, in a marked manner, not only the presence, but the kind, of electricity. *i*, a Galvanometer, for exhibiting currents of electricity in the atmosphere. *k*, an instrument to measure the lengths of the electrical sparks. *l*, another dry-pile apparatus, similar to *h*, but less sensitive. *m*, *m*, Straw Electrometers, much used in observing electrical changes in the atmosphere. They are furnished with graduated arcs, to estimate the amount of the electric force.

In order to collect the Electricity, a lamp is constantly kept burning in the



THE VERTICAL FORCE MAGNET.

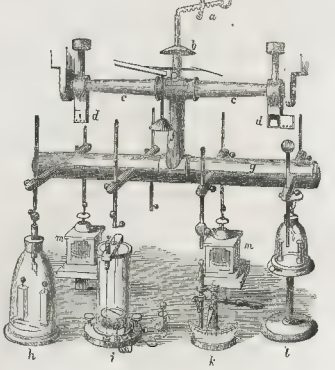
lantern *a*. The glass cone below it being kept dry is a non-conductor; therefore, the only way that the electricity can escape is down the wire *f*, and so to the several instruments *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*, *m* and *m*. As this apparatus has not been long in use, it would be premature to say much about the results; but, however, it seems certain that on the first appearance of fog, rain, snow, hail, or sleet, the electricity is generally negative, and often highly so, but it afterwards undergoes frequent transitions to positive and then again negative.

Electric sparks are frequently obtained. The colour of the spark is blue, and frequently violet and purple.

Our space will not allow us to detail the many other instruments in daily use at this active observatory. The following are some of the results which are constantly deduced:—the mean position on every day, in every month, in quarterly periods, and for the year; also at every even hour, in every month, in quarterly periods, and for the year; of the following instruments:—

Those of the three magnets which we have described

From the observations of the Barometer, its mean height.



THE ELECTRIC BELL, AND APPARATUS.

From the observations of the Dry Thermometer, the mean temperature.

From the observations of the Dry and Wet Thermometer, are deduced:

The temperature of the Dew Point.

The elastic force of Vapour in the Atmosphere.

The weight of a cubic foot of Air.

The weight of the Moisture in a cubic foot of Air.

The degree of moisture in the air—when completely saturated, being considered as unity.

From the Anemometer, &c., the direction and strength of the wind.

From the observations of the clouds, their mean state.

From the observations of the rain collected, its quantity, and many other results.

The business of the Observatory, it will be seen, embraces Magnetism, Electricity, and Meteorology, in their fullest senses.

There were only three assistants attached to this Observatory till 1842; this number was increased to four in 1843. With this number the observations can be kept up; but they are barely sufficient for computing the mass of calculation which the observations require.

Greenwich, March, 1844. JAMES GLAISHER.

QUEEN CHRISTINA'S PROGRESS IN SPAIN.

THE ARRIVAL AT BARCELONA.

PROGRESS OF QUEEN CHRISTINA, IN SPAIN.

On the 4th instant, Queen Christina entered Barcelona; and the whole place was a scene of veritable triumph. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere: the city was brilliantly illuminated. Our engraving represents the moment of the royal entry.

The second engraving is another scene in the triumphal progress—Hannibal's Bridge, on the Madrid road, about fifteen miles from Barcelona: this fine structure is said to have been built by the Carthaginian general.

CROSSING HANNIBAL'S BRIDGE.

Chatham.—Military Prisons.—The Committee on Military Prisons, composed of Major General the Earl of Cathcart, president; Colonel Grant, Grenadier Guards; Colonel Godwin, Royal Engineers; and Major Jebb, of the Royal Engineers, arrived at Rochester at twelve o'clock on Monday, and were received at the Bull Inn by Colonel Sir T. Wiltshire, Bart., Commandant of Chatham; Brigade Major O'Brien, Colonel Wright, Royal Engineers; and Major Smith, Barrack Master. At one o'clock they proceeded to the Military Lunatic Asylum at Fort Clarence, and made a minute inspection of the interior of that fortress, with a view to converting it into a prison for military offenders belonging to the different garrisons in the county of Kent. The committee afterwards visited the new cells in Chatham Barracks, which have not yet been opened for the reception of prisoners, and then left for London.

Chemmongers' Benevolent Institution.—On Wednesday the eighth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this charity was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Davies, Treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Simpson read the report, and it appeared that the subscriptions for the past year exceeded those of the previous year by £32, and the donations also exceeded those of the previous year by £182. The receipts for the past year were £1034 10s. 9d., and the funded property was £5300. The pensions to aged and decayed members of the trade amounted to £360, and £300 stock was purchased during the year. Two pensioners were elected, making in all twenty-eight recipients of the charity's bounty.

Lord Clements and the Leitrim Grand Jury.—The following curious paragraph appears in the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"The Leitrim Grand Jury have felt much annoyed at the statement in the House of Commons by Lord Clements, as to the reverse of fortune of some member of that body, whose wife was obliged to milk cows. The grand jury addressed Lord Clements, requiring an explanation, which his lordship refused. Each married member then requested his authority, but this he also refused, adding that he had his information from a Protestant clergyman. The grand jury entered into resolutions contradictory of the statement, and the Rev. A. Hyde then stated that he had communicated the information to Lord Clements respecting a gentleman so reduced as to oblige his wife to milk her own cow, but denied having stated that it was a grand juror's wife."

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XL.

ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE.

This is one of the few churches in the City of London, which were not reached by the great fire of 1666. It is situated without the ancient London wall, and at the south-west corner of Fore-street, nearly opposite the ends of Redcross-street and Whitecross-street. The church was originally built and founded about the year 1090, by Alfune, the first Master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It was destroyed by fire in 1545; and the present structure was then erected. It is of the pointed or English style of architecture, is 174 feet in length, 63 in breadth, and 32 in height. It has a large and lofty square tower, with a pinnacle at each angle, and a low *clocher* in the centre. Within the tower are thirteen bells, if we mistake not; a larger peal than in any other church of the Metropolis.

This church is more remarkable as the burial-place of several eminent men, than for any architectural beauty: here rest the remains of the pious John Fox, the author of the "Book of Martyrs;" of Speed, the historian and topographer; and of Henry Welby, the Lincolnshire hermit, who lived in Grub-street forty years without being seen. Many of the actors at the Fortune Theatre, in Whitecross-street, are also buried here: in the chancel lie the ashes of Milton, whose memorial, a bust by Bacon, was set up in the year 1790, by the patriotic Samuel Whitbread; thus, the author of "Paradise Lost," "perhaps, the greatest continuous effort of human imagination," lay here nearly a century and a quarter without a monument to denote his resting-place. Oliver Cromwell, too, was married in this church; and it contains a tablet of one Constance Whitney, represented rising from a coffin, erroneously believed to have been buried alive in a trance, and restored to life by the sexton digging up the body, to obtain possession of a ring upon one of her fingers.

Over the south-east door of the church is a figure of Time, with his scythe, &c., beautifully sculptured. Part of the ancient City wall is still remaining on the south and east sides of the church-yard; particularly one of the bastions, which is close against the back of Barbers' Hall, in Monkwell-street.

The patronage of this church was originally in private hands, but it descended to Alemund, who granted it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in whom it still continues. The church is a vicarage in the city and archdeaconry of London.

The site of this parish was anciently a fen or moor, and its houses and gardens were accounted a village without the wall of London, called *Mora*, whence the district called the *Moor* and *Moorfields*. This village increased greatly, and was constituted a prebend of St. Paul's

ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CRIPPLEGATE.

Cathedral, which it still continues under its ancient name; and the prebendary of *More without the Wall of London*, hath the ninth stall on the south side of the choir in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Colonelcy of the First West India Regiment.—The appointment to the Colonelcy of the First West India Regiment, vacant by the decease of Lieut.-General Sir G. H. B. Way, has been conferred on that distinguished officer, Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B.

Removal of Convicts.—Early on Saturday morning, a large number of convicts, under sentence of transportation, were removed from the Millbank prison, and placed on board the Blundell and the London transport ships now lying off the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich. The London (a fine vessel of 700 tons burden) takes out 250 of the lighter class of offenders, and is bound to Hobart Town. The Blundell carries 210 of the worst class, her destination being the penal settlement of Norfolk Island.

Fire on Board the John Bull Steam-ship.—On Tuesday evening, at about half-past five o'clock, a fire broke out on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship, John Bull, Captain T. B. Corbin, commander, lying off Devis a wharf, Horsleydown. The vessel, it appeared, was receiving a cargo, preparatory to sailing next morning for Hamburgh, and the crew had just completed it, when the engineer came up on deck and gave the alarm of the ship being on fire. The captain, observing that most part of the smoke issued from the main hold, gave orders for the cargo to be removed, which was immediately carried into effect; the remainder of the crew getting the hose and fire-pumps in readiness to play upon the flames. The fire was found to be in the forecastle on the starboard side under the main deck, and it was checked without occasioning any serious damage. The fire seems to have arisen from negligence on the part of some of the crew by leaving a lighted candle stuck against the bulkhead.

Fire on Board the Theresa.—Loss of Two Lives.—On Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, the Theresa brig, Nicholls, laden with coals, and lying at the east side of the basin at Mutton Cove, near the dockyard, Devonport, was discovered to be on fire by the Custom House officer, and the policeman near the spot. The latter immediately proceeded to the station-house and dockyard, and gave the alarm, while the Custom-house officer went directly on board, and stamped with his foot on the deck to awaken the crew. In the shortest possible time the town engines arrived, and Lieut. Williams, R.N., the director of the police, with a party of the dockyard force and an engine, and Colonel Clarke and a party of the 76th Regiment, with another engine, and a party of Royal Artillery, was also immediately by the wharf, but the tide being out, it was with great difficulty they obtained water, and then the town engines were, from some defects, comparatively useless. The force under Lieutenant Williams, however, used great exertions, and did much service in extinguishing the flames; but the most efficient assistance was rendered by the engine of the Caledonia, flag ship, Capt Milne, son of the gallant Port Admiral, which was promptly in attendance. To Captain Milne great credit is due, for he was at the spot during the whole of the time, and judiciously directed the engine belonging to his ship. Soon after the engines arrived the mate of the Custom-house officer, on the deck of the vessel, brought a lad named Philp, about 14 years of age, to the companion ladder, and he was seen among the smoke and flames climbing up to the hatchway, and the officer and a man named Restarick made every effort to save him; but, unfortunately, the ladder was burnt through, and giving way, the poor boy fell back into the flames, and it was not until after three subsequent attempts had been made, that they were successful in getting him out, during which the parties exposed themselves very much, and Restarick had his hand burnt severely. The state of the unfortunate youth may easily be imagined, having nothing on but his shirt; he was actually roasted, and was altogether in a frightful condition when taken away to the workhouse, where he expired in great agony about eleven o'clock the same morning. The fire having been got under, the men proceeded to ascertain the damage the vessel had sustained, when in the steerage berth they found the body of one of the apprentices, named John Davis, aged 19, and a native of Devonport, burnt almost to a cinder. It was in a sitting posture, and the charred remains of one leg separate: he was the only person on board beside Philp. The whole of the cabin was destroyed, but the hold, being crammed with coals, checked the further progress of the fire. From the statement of the poor boy Philp before his death, it appears he was on board about nine o'clock on Friday evening, and having carefully put out the light, went to bed. It is supposed that the fire originated from some act of carelessness with the candle on the part of Davis, who is said to have gone on board late, as it broke out in the part in which he slept. The unfortunate youth Philp was the son of a clerk at Newport, and having a strong bias for the sea, against the wishes of his friends he was indulged by his parent in a trip in the Theresa. The brig is the property of Mr. Thos. Billing, of Devonport, and was not insured.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 17th.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick's Day.
MONDAY, 18th.—American Stamp Act repealed.
TUESDAY, 19th.—Chevalier Le Brun born, 1739.
WEDNESDAY, 20th.—Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
THURSDAY, 21st.—St. Benedict.
FRIDAY, 22nd.—Goethe died, 1832.
SATURDAY, 23rd.—A. Weber died, 1829.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending March 23.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 1 48	A. h. m. 2 7	M. h. m. 2 28	A. h. m. 2 52	M. h. m. 3 15	A. h. m. 3 37
M. h. m. 4 0	A. h. m. 4 19	M. h. m. 4 40	A. h. m. 5 4	M. h. m. 5 27	A. h. m. 5 49

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Lover of Music*," *Halesworth*, *is informed that we cannot measure the capacity of anyone or determine whether eight or ten hours' practice per week in his case may not be more productive than the laborious studies of a Liszt or Thalberg,—namely, twelve or fourteen hours per diem for years together.*

"*A Subscriber from the 2nd December, 1843*," *is advised to wait himself as quickly as possible of being "in London a few hours for the first time in his life," and he will very soon find there are dozens of shops where mance new and old, or old for new, is published, some of which will not disgrace his "Choral Society," and which will be found "worthy of bringing with him out" of the Metropolis.*

"*An Old Friend*" *should apply at the East London Water-works*, 16, *St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.*

"*A Subscriber*," 129, *North-street, Brighton, should write to some navy-agent.*

"*E. C.*," *Walmer.—Not at present.*

"*G. N. C.*," *Hyde.—We do not undertake to return contributions.*

"*V. R.*" *The landlord of the nearest hotel or public-house is bound to receive the body of a person killed by an accident.*

"*A Very Old Subscriber.*" *We have not room.*

"*X. R.*," *Nottingham.—The "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co.*

"*A Gentleman.*" *Newport.—We must decline.*

"*W. J. C.*," *Bath.—We cordially approve of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill. His portrait has already appeared in our journal.*

"*H. B. M. S. J. R.*"—*The distance from London to Boulogne, viâ Folkestone, is about 106 miles.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The laws on duelling will not suit.*

"*T. E.*"—*Subscriptions for Mr. Cuttler are received by Messrs. Spooner and Co., 28, Gracechurch-street.*

"*A Delighted Reader.*"—*The name of the illustrious personage remains the same.*

"*A Constant Reader*" "—*The Zoolu country is on the eastern coast of Africa.*

"*A. E. L.*," *Beverley.—We have several manuscripts of the class proffered by our correspondent.*

"*B. H. R.*," *Derry.—A person writing his name upon a bank-note incurs no liability in case of the failure of the banker. For details of the Stamped Postage Paper see our present number.*

"*T. C. R.*," *Southampton.—We recommend the savings bank.*

"*G. C.*" *is thanked. The exchange, however, we must decline.*

"*C. D. S.*," *Finchley.—At 86, Fleet-street.*

"*XXXX.*"—*We have not room.*

"*T. B.*," *Weymouth, should post his paper to the East Indies singly and weekly, or they are liable to charge.*

"*J. B.*," *Lancaster.—We will consider.*

"*E. J. H.*"—*Probably next autumn.*

"*J. H. A.*"—*One for each.*

"*J. H. F.*" *Bedford-street.—Thanks, but the subject will not suit.*

New Law of Libel.—We have received a long letter, setting forth the severity practised towards persons imprisoned for libel—punishment which we scarcely think should be inflicted under any circumstances.

"*Chess. M. N. O.*," *Post-office, Yeovil, Somerset, challenges either the Pottery or Enfield Club to a game at chess.*

The King of Prussia.—Mr. J. Birch has received through the Prussian Ambassador, from the King of Prussia, the great golden Coronation Medal and 3500 for the copy of Mr. Birch's translations of both parts of Goethe's "Faust," presented by him to his Majesty.

"*Tallyho.*" *Twice a day.*

"*D. M. F.*"—*We know nothing of the Aërial Machine.*

"*Joseph.*" *Standgit will appear in London this season. The new opera of "Don Carlos" is taken from Schiller.*

"*A Regular Subscriber*," *Liverpool.—We will see.*

"*M. C. J.*" *West Brunswick, is not less liable for being an out-pensioner. We believe the largest man-of-war to be the Trafalgar, launched in 1841.*

"*Coventry*" *is thanked for his suggestions.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Taylor's Short-Hand, by Harding.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Newport.—The event is not sufficiently recent.*

"*Enquirer.*" *We don't know.*

"*A. C.*," *Falmouth.—The apprentice cannot be compelled. The indenture becomes void by bankruptcy.*

"*Nemo*," *Liverpool.—The dictionary named is a popular one.*

"*P. F.*," *Mansfield.—The charge was excessive.*

"*A. P.*," *Glasgow. Thanks, but we have not room.*

"*J. G. S.*"—*We do not decide card disputes.*

"*M. W.*" *Cambridge.—All the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. will be reduced to 3½ for ten years; after which they will be 3 per cent.*

"*Granta.*"—*We cannot insert the speech. The copyright of the "Mysteries of Udolpho" has long expired.*

"*A. B.*"—*The Census is not in print.*

"*A Donegal Subscriber.*"—*The Nooks and Corners will be continued occasionally.*

"*T. B. C.*"—*Messrs. Cox and Greenwood Charing Cross.*

"*W. G. S.*," *Duke-street.—We do not require any manuscript of the description offered.*

'*A. J. T.*," *Liverpool.—The subject is not of sufficient importance.*

'*C. S.*" *should write to the Secretary of the General Post-office.*

B. C. A."—*It depends upon the agreement with the landlord.*

Clonvillen," *Guildford.—Mr. Moore's cottage at Sloperton, is in Wiltshire. Sentia Cross.*"—*Mr. Eastlake is Secretary to the Commission for the Fine Arts, Guzdyr House.*

C," *Huntly.—We cannot undertake to decide disputes at cards.*

Puer."*Glasgow, will find an article on Young England in our second volume.*

We have not room for the following.—Translation, &c. (too long), by W. R. B.; Specie not Gold, &c. by M. S. R.; Sonnet to the Jungfrau; On Dreaming, by E. L. B.; Marshall, &c. by S. W. R.; The Grave of the Orphan Child.

THEATRICAL.—*Boston, U. S.—A new opera has just been produced at the Melodeon, at Boston, entitled the "Peri; or, the Enchanted Fountain," composed by Mr. J. G. Meeder, who married the celebrated Miss Clara Fisher. It was eminently successful.*

*** We cannot be answerable for any money paid in advance for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, unless the money is sent direct to the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844.

SOCIAL questions seem taking the place of political ones in the attention of the Legislature. The very decided preponderance which one party had over the other, makes the discussion of political, in the sense of party, questions, too much of a "foregone conclusion" to be very effective. In the last great debate on Ireland, the majority was calculated to a nicety, long before the division; and even in that controversy social evils were as much mixed up as political principles. But that contest over, for the present, the house seems to have fallen back entirely on social subjects. Lord Ashley, a lauded nobleman, endeavours to shorten the hours of toil to the manufacturing operative; Mr. Cobden, a monied manufacturer, asks for an enquiry into the effect of import duties on farm tenants and agricultural labourers; Mr. Hume has assailed the high tax on tobacco; Mr. Labouchere the duties on sugar; the corn-law itself is but part of our social and commercial system, and is only made a political question by perverting it. Law reforms, whether civil, or minal, or ecclesiastical, are but other branches of the same great system. All these may be, and some of them are, discussed on other principles than those which are brought to bear upon party questions. But the result of the discussion is pretty much according to the mode in which they are dealt with; it is not every question that comes from under the hands of the Legislature improved in its bearing on the people.

Among the subjects on which that rectifying instrument for all things that go wrong in the body politic—a bill—has been framed and brought in, is the question of the Inclosure of Common Lands. The question of inclosure has always been viewed with extreme dislike by the people, meaning by the term all except those who benefitted by the process. It has more than once been the cause of local rebellions, which anticipated the violences of "Rebecca and her Daughters." But the rich being the strongest, the poor have been continually deprived of the enjoyment of old rights and customs—the pasture for the cow, the right of turf-cutting, the assistance of the soil in providing the cotter with food and fuel, has gradually been taken from him; from the condition of a man standing erect, with something like an interest, however slight, in the land of his birth, he is reduced to the dreary level of pauperism, with no right but that of admission—in the last stage of destitution—to the union workhouse. For all these Inclosure Acts there was a thin pretence of an anxiety to benefit the poor themselves by giving them additional employment. They get it—for a time—for hedges cannot be raised and planted, nor fields drained and ploughed without labour. But after the first period of activity, the labour returns no more, or only at long intervals, and the fields and inclosures remain shut to the peasant—the property of another—in which he cannot set his foot without the fear of the law of trespass before his eyes. This increased employment to the labourers, so much talked of, it should be remembered, can only be given where the inclosed lands remain in tillage. But this is a mere contingency; in most cases the chances are that after the first few crops, which exhaust the vigour of the land, very rarely of superior quality, the soil returns to its old state of wildness, and becomes what it was before—heath or down; but the right of the poor man to graze a cow or keep a pig upon it never revives. It remains private property, even though almost useless to the possessor; doing certain injury to one class, and good to no one. We have seen cases of this kind in the south of England which amply bear out our assertion. They were inclosures made during the continuance of war prices: a few corn crops were obtained—an immediate profit was probably made; but the poor of the locality to all after generations have been and will be impoverished. In other cases, the inclosures are intended for plantations; in this case, the land gives no employment to labourers after the first outlay. Here the plea of increased employment is again little more than a blind and subterfuge.

The evil of all these encroachments on recognised rights is, that those who suffer from them have no voice in the matter: and that those who benefit by the change are the framers and disposers of the law that effects it. All inclosure bills have been brought in by landlords, and passed by a house of landowners. But this separate dealing with each case as it arose having been found tedious—and withal expensive—the present bill is a general measure, preventing the necessity of applying to Parliament at all as before. In the description of the bill there is not even a pretence of any benefit to the poor; it is proposed simply to save expence to the landowners; the object of the Act is thus stated by the *Chronicle*:—

With the view of relieving landowners from the heavy expense of procuring local Acts of Parliament in each case for enclosing, or otherwise dealing with THEIR lands—which cannot be calculated at less than from £400 to £500, even under favourable circumstances—Lord WORSLEY proposes to substitute, in lieu of Committees of the two Houses, an unpaid Commission, to which is to be entrusted "the responsibility of deciding whether the" intended "enclosure ought to be proceeded with."

Will any peasants, labourers, small tenants, or cotters be allowed a seat in the Commission, even though it is to be "unpaid?" We imagine not. Thus, the parties most benefitted are made the judges in their own case, to the doing a manifest injustice, and the perversion of the principle of the law of the land, which regards the soil "on which a nation resides as the property of the community." The bill has passed its second reading, but not without considerable opposition, unfortunately stronger in arguments than in numerical force. Mr. Sharman Crawford opposed it on the old principles of the constitution, as formed by our Saxon ancestors; Colonel Sibthorp, because it would injure the poor both in condition, health, and recreation; Mr. Hume, on similar grounds. Some Members assented to its principle, but would not pledge themselves to support its details; while Sir R. Peel himself thinks that in the vicinity of towns too rigid an inclosure of land is detrimental to the health and morals of the people. Holding such an opinion, we wonder he had not opposed more strongly the principle of a measure that seems to give indiscriminate power of inflicting wrong, and extraordinary facilities to usurpation.

THE most interesting event of the week, out of the House, but immediately affecting the parties within it, has been the banquet given to Mr. O'Connell, at Covent-Garden Theatre, which we have illustrated and alluded to elsewhere. The most important discussion in the House has been that caused by Mr. Cobden's motion for a select committee to enquire into the effect of import duties on the condition of the tenant-farmers and labourers. The *Times*, that on this point may be quoted as a witness certainly not prejudiced in Mr. Cobden's favour, says that he stated his case "with great temper and moderation," and regrets that the Conservative party should by neglect have allowed the question of the condition of the agricultural class to fall into his hands at all. The motion was rejected by a majority of 91—the exact number, it will be recollected, of the majority Sir R. Peel obtained in the elections of 1841. The recent divisions on the more important questions between the great parties, show that the Conservative members are firmly held together, with no signs of discord in the camp. Their majority on the Irish debate was 98; they have mustered only a few less in numbers against Mr. Cobden and his wish to benefit the farm labourers. Very many of the facts he used with such effect, were singularly enough derived from the Reports of the Committees of Enquiry, formerly appointed by the party that now refuse one.

WHILE the Emperor of Russia is banishing the Jews from his frontiers, breaking up societies and families, destroying property, and breaking the hearts and hopes of thousands of this ancient and persecuted people, the Emperor of Austria is doing honour to an individual of the same faith and nation, but in all other respects how different from the many sufferers by the barbarous despotism of the Russian Autocrat. The following appears among the foreign news of the week:—

VIENNA, Feb. 29.—The Emperor, by letters patent of the 15th inst., countersigned by all the Ministers, and sealed with the grand seal, has granted to Baron Salomon Rothschild, the head of the firm of Rothschild, in our capital, and to his male and legitimate heirs, the right of purchasing and holding real property of every description in the provinces of Moravia and Silesia. He thus acquires a right which is denied to all the Israelites throughout the Austrian monarchy. The title of honorary burgess of Vienna, conferred upon him last year by our municipality, secures to him a similar privilege in our capital.

Such is the effect of the "money-power," the talisman that softens the hearts of Emperors, and opens the eyes of Kings, enabling them to see in one individual of a race, "a man whom the King delighteth to honour," while thousands of the same blood they crush to the earth by an ukase or a decree. The common herd are swept from their territories as if they polluted the soil; they are driven forth with as little ceremony, and much less care, than if they were so many head of cattle. But the possessor of gold—the charm, the spell, without which even an Emperor, were he ten times a Bourbon, would be despised—cannot be injured. There is a circle round him that not even the ukase of a despot can cross, or perchance the dazzle and glitter of the court, or the appointments of some half-dozen crack regiments, would vanish like frost-work in the sun. Compare the position of a Rothschild, one of the real "Lords of Europe," with that of a poor Jew of Lithuania—can any two human conditions be wider asunder? It is unavoidable; we may modify the old adage, and say, "money is power;" and having so much of both, holding such sway, not over the hearts but the necessities of Kings, and being able to do so much to serve or thwart the projects of Ministers of State, could not a Rothschild interpose with at least some effect between the imperious despot and his poor fellow Jew driven at the lance's point through the snows of Russia, from a home where he at least existed, to a place where it is a matter of chance if he will be able to exist at all?

AN appeal "To the Benevolent," which appears in our advertising columns this week, is one which eminently merits the attention of the humane.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens on Saturday forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert, and partook of a *déjeuné* with her Majesty and his Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out afterwards on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Dr. Little Courtenay officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens during the morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent again visited her Majesty, and afterwards dined with her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Precisely the same routine was observed at the Palace on Tuesday.

On Wednesday the Queen held her first levee for the season, at St. James's Palace. It was fully attended, the presentations being unusually numerous. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace in state carriages, escorted by a squadron of Life Guards, and were received at the garden entrance of St. James's Palace by the Lord Chamberlain (Earl Delaware), and the Lord Steward (the Earl of Liverpool), who conducted them to the royal closet. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the cabinet ministers and officers of state, then proceeded to the throne room, when the foreign ambassadors and ministers were presented. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington wore their uniforms as field marshals. Among the earlier arrivals were the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Jersey, Marquis of Salisbury, the American, Saxon, French, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers, with their respective suites; Viscount Canning, the Duke of Leeds, Sir Robert Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies, &c. The Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs Musgrove and Moon, were presented by Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary. The guard of honour was furnished by the Grenadier Guards. Several gentlemen were disappointed in their presentation to the Queen, in consequence of not having borne in mind that the Court was in mourning for the demise of Prince Albert's father. The difficulty was easily obviated by the officers of the army and navy, the household, deputy-lieutenants, &c., by placing crape round the left arm; but not so with those who were dressed in claret-coloured coats, with steel buttons, white silk stockings, &c.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—Wednesday being the first occasion upon which the state apartments have been thrown open since they have been newly embellished and furnished, their improved appearance was a subject of general remark at the levee held by the Queen. The usual business connected with the manufacture. The draperies in the Throne Room and the Queen's Closet, are composed of crimson and gold tissue-de-verre, relieved by crimson velvet, which it was allowed might be changed on occasions with the appointments of the throne, for a tissue of the foreign loom. The walls are hung with crimson brocade. The hangings of the throne are of crimson silk velvet, emblazoned with gold. Her Majesty's seat is formed of the same materials, edged with deep mallon fringe of a costly description. The window curtains are elastely embroidered. The two large drawing-rooms are finished in a style of corresponding magnificence. The valuable paintings which cover the walls of the apartments have also been cleaned. The effect of these renovations is extremely good, and elicited general approbation.

Confident hopes are entertained in the highest quarters of a visit to this country of the Emperor of Russia. In the feeling of gratification we are sure that all our countrymen will cordially join. Many persons in the political circles have been inclined to suppose a certain ulterior design of conciliation with France, as well as amity to our gracious Sovereign, on the visit of an Imperial Majesty; and have thought that this auspicious visit would coincide with that of the King of the French to England; but we consider those conjectures as utterly unfounded. We have only further to state that the visit of the Emperor is expected to take place in the month of May.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

INDIGENT BLIND SOCIETY, SOUTHWARK.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held on Thursday last, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The usual business connected with the statement of receipts and expenditure having been gone through, the proceedings terminated.

IRON AND METAL FOUNDERS' INSTITUTION.—The first anniversary meeting was held at the London Tavern on Thursday last, when the chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. for Westmoreland county. The proceedings having commenced, the chairman made some introductory remarks, after which the secretary read the report, which congratulated the members on the success that had attended the operations of the committee during the first year. It appeared that the receipts were £822 8s. 1; deducting the small amount of expenses, a balance of £784 14s. 10d. remained with the treasurer. The report having been received and adopted in the usual manner, the officers, &c., were appointed for the ensuing year, after which a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Alderman Thompson for presiding. The meeting then separated.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members of this institution, was held on Thursday last, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The chair was occupied by Cosmo Orme, Esq., who having opened the proceedings, the report was read by the secretary, which commenced by detailing the statement of receipts and disbursements, from which it appeared that the total receipts had been, including a balance from the former account of

£108 14s. 3d., £1424 ... d., there being, deducting the expenditure ... of £108 7s. 3d., with the treasurer. It appears that the sum of £12 17 8s. is invested with the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt. The amount of unreserved being £483 16s. 11d. It further appears, that ... the year 20 persons had been relieved by the fund according ... The total number of members is now 416, viz.—His members, 266, annual subscribers 132, honorary members 48. The report refers to the proceedings of a former meeting, at which an erection of an asylum for decayed members was suggested, and stated that the expense of such an institution could easily be realised, from the large amount of subscriptions for the purpose ... received and adopted. A discussion then took place with reference to an alteration of one of the rules. After which the meeting separated.

Royal Masonic Institution.—On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, was held at the Freemasons' Hall. The chair was filled by Benjamin Cabbell, Esq., M.P., and about 200 gentlemen sat down to a very splendid repast. Although there was not a member of either Lords or Commons present, the subscriptions amounted to above £400, including £25 from a Mr. Rewards, a resident in China.

The Literary Fund.—The annual general meeting of the members of this corporation was held on Wednesday at the society's chambers, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., in the chair. There was a full attendance of members. The report stated that the sum distributed in relief to distressed author- their widows, and children, during the past year, was £1145, making a total sum of £23,705, annually applied to the same benevolent purposes since the foundation of the society. The Marquis of Lansdowne was re-elected president. The Marquis of Northampton, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Sir R. H. Inglis, &c., were re-elected vice-presidents.

New Post-office Arrangements.—The arrangements for communication between Ireland and England, so far as they have transpired, are as follow:—The mails from the interior of Ireland are to arrive in Dublin on and after the 15th of April, at 6 A.M. Letters brought by them for England will be dispatched from Kingstown for Liverpool at half-past 9 A.M. the same morning, and such letters as shall be for London will be delivered there on the following morning about 8 o'clock.

Meeting of Country Bankers.—A numerous meeting of country bankers was held on Thursday at twelve o'clock, at Herbert's (late Brown's) Hotel, Palace-yard. The reporters were respectfully informed, that as the meeting was a preliminary one, it was not desirable that the proceedings should be published; they were obliged to the press for its attention, but on this occasion reporters would not be admitted. We understand that Mr. Plumptre, M.P., presided as chairman of the meeting.

The Namur Mortar.—The stupendous and splendid trophy, taken at the siege of Namur by the army under Sir R. Goodricke, in the reign of William and Mary, and which was exhibited in the Armoury at the Tower previous to the fire, when the carriage was destroyed, has recently been landed at the Tower from Woolwich, where it had been sent to be refitted. It is now placed opposite the Ordnance-office; and from its immense size, being 18-inch bore, excites much interest and attraction.

Address to Mr. O'Connell at Covent Garden Theatre.—A meeting to address Mr. O'Connell was held on Thursday evening last, at the above-named establishment, which was crowded in every part, although the tickets of admission were charged for according to the regulations of the committee. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by several friends, entered the meeting amidst the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. William John O'Connell who took the chair, stated at some length the objects of the meeting, which he said had been called for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr O'Connell, expressive of disapprobation at the conduct pursued by the Government during the late state trials. The chairman then read a complimentary address, which was presented to Mr. O'Connell, who acknowledged the compliment in a few words. The Irish gentleman said, that previous to coming to England, he had resolved upon attending a meeting of the Repealers of London for the purpose of expressing his thanks to them on the part of the members of the Loyal National Repeal Association, for the assistance they had afforded that body. He congratulated the people of Ireland on the fact of the popular voice of England being now raised in their favour. He was sure that the people of Ireland would not be ungrateful, and he hoped that the interests of the oppressed people of both countries would be reciprocally cultivated. After a very lengthened address, Mr. O'Connell concluded amidst the loudest demonstrations of respect and applause.—The meeting was then addressed by other gentlemen, whose observations were not of much importance. The proceedings then terminated.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of London intends commencing his course of confirmations for the present year at Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Wednesday, April 24, and not on May 8, as previously intended.

The Bishop of Hereford has consented to preach at the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which will be held at St. Paul's on May 3.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Reginald Hobhouse to the rectory of St. Ive, Cornwall.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Iliff has been presented to the incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Liverpool.

Ordination.—On Sunday, the 31st inst., the Lord Bishop of Carlisle held an ordination, in the parish church of Dalston, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, viz.:—*Priests.*—George Mercer Tandy, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; Joseph Bland, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin; *Deacon.*—Jackson Gilbanks, Student of Civil Law, of St. John's College Cambridge.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Lincoln.

(Before Chief Justice Tindal and a Common Jury.)

(Clarke v. Tatam.)

Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitehurst were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Humphrey for the defendant. The Litigant parties in the case stand in the relation of uncle and nephew to each other the former having been a captain in the 11th Regiment of Foot, but retired and living now as a property at Moulton, in the county; the latter being what is termed a gentleman farmer. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant had been engaged in certain law proceedings respecting a right of road, which ended in the defendant having to pay the costs. It was suspected that had aggravated him; for on the Sunday next after the costs had been paid, he followed Captain and Mrs. Clarke, and their son, from church, and, overtaking them, saluted them with a shower of shabby, slanderous epithets on the uncle, and telling the plaintiff he was a——lying scoundrel, that he had got his——lying affidavit, and he would publish it to all the world. The defendant was also very abusive to Mrs Clarke. This kind of assault was repeated on Sunday in December last, when Mrs Clarke was obliged to take refuge from Tatam's violence of language in the house of a neighbouring gentleman and magistrate, before whom, subsequently, the depositions of the parties were taken. Mr. Humphrey, for Tatam, contended that if when the parties had gone before the magistrate, the defendant had been bound over to keep the peace, that would have been all that would have been required—Mr. Judge said, in his opinion, the assault was entirely unprovoked, and required not large, but temperate and substantial damages, such as would have the effect of keeping the defendant in check. The jury, to the surprise of many, gave the plaintiff 1s., whereupon the Chief Justice immediately said he should certify for costs, and, in his opinion, the assault was as premeditated as it was unprovoked.

POLICE.

Worship-street.—On Wednesday, *James Burton* and *Henry Edwards* were brought up for final examination before Mr. Broughton, charged with having been engaged in the manufacture of spurious money. In consequence of the police having received information that a gang of coiners had established themselves in a house situated in Green's-court, St. Luke's, between Golden and Hall, of the G division, they proceeded thither in company with constables Redmond and Cole on the afternoon of Wednesday se'nnight, in order to effect their capture. Finding the street door open, they proceeded upstairs to a room, the door of which was fastened, but, on knocking, it was immediately opened by a man, who, on looking into the room they observed the two prisoners, who were actively engaged in their nefarious occupation. They were both seated in front of a strong fire, on which a pipkin was placed, containing molten metal, and the prisoner Burton was in the act of pouring some of it from a large spoon into a plaster of Paris mould, which was held by the other prisoner. On observing the officers the prisoner Edmeads immediately thrust the heated mould into his mouth, and began destroying it with his teeth, but Sergeant Brennan, who had in the meantime advanced to the transom, instantly seized him by the throat, and forced him to disgorge the fragments, which he made a desperate attempt to swallow. On searching the room they discovered a quantity of files, scissors, and other instruments used in the fabrication of counterfeit coin, together with three perfect moulds, and some half-crown pieces which had evidently been recently cast. The whole of the apparatus and other materials were secured, and the prisoners were taken to the station-house. Sergeant Brennan stated that the prisoner Burton had been convicted of highway robbery, and had been since repeatedly in custody for counterfeiting. Mr. Powell, jun., who attended on the part of the police-office, also proved that Edmeads had been convicted of uttering spurious coin, for which he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The prisoners, who declined saying anything, were committed for trial.

Guildhall.—*Elizabeth Earnshaw* and *Emma Wells* were placed at the bar for the purpose of being finally examined on various charges of shoplifting. Mr. Alderman Challis remarked, that the best course to adopt would be to take the depositions in all the cases which were perfect, and bind the witnesses over to prosecute, which, being done, Mr. Clarkson said that as the prisoners had now been one month in custody, and during that time the officers had done all in their power to ascertain whether the money in the two savings banks, standing in the names of the prisoners, was the produce of any robbery, and they not being able to trace it to such a source, he now applied to have the books given up to enable the prisoners to obtain such assistance as was necessary to their defence. Upon the principle of humanity it ought not to be withheld. Mr. Alderman Challis said, that a vast quantity of valuable property had been found, and although not traced, yet he was sure they could be traced without a great deal more forward and even if; besides, further evidence might be obtained, which would show the money might be the result of other robberies. Mr Clarkson: If not, you will let them have it?—Mr Alderman Challis: Certainly. Another of the prisoners asked to say something he would have, otherwise he should fully commit them for trial on the several charges: but they would be brought up on Monday, the 10th of April, and, should nothing transpire, they would then be sent to Newgate. The prisoners were then fully committed.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fire in Fleet-street.—On Monday morning, shortly ... a fire occurred in the front cellar of Anderton's Hotel, 164, ... cellarman, in taking down a candle, for the purpose of decanting some wine, accidentally let fall a spark among the straw, which immediately ignited, and spread considerably before it was extinguished. Mr. Braidwood reports the damage done as follows:—"Burnt and damaged, two casks of wine, wood partitions, and joists of ground-floor in the front cellar severely scorched."

Awful Death.—On Wednesday last, an inquisition was taken before G. Thompson, Esq., coroner, within the precincts of Appleby gaol, touching the death of Edward Rolph, aged 18, *killed on the tread-wheel* the previous day. Rowland was one of the four youths committed since January last, for poaching on the Earl of Lonsdale's property, near Shap, and the circumstances attending his melancholy death will be found in the following evidence:—Thomas Thwaites, governor of the gaol, said:—On the 8th of January last deceased was committed to my custody, for night-poaching, for three months' hard labour, and to find sureties to keep the peace for twelve months afterwards. The hard labour consists of tread-wheel labour, and occasionally grinding malt with the hand-mill. Yesterday, about one o'clock, the deceased, with three other prisoners, was at work on the tread-wheel, and all went on correct till about five minutes to two o'clock, when the turnkey called to me and said that Rolph was killed on the wheel. I went immediately, and found deceased at a kneeling position on his right knee, and his head near the wheel; he appeared to me to be dead. The tread-wheel is divided into six compartments, by boards, which prevent the prisoners from seeing one another; deceased was in the fifth division, and the sixth was empty. The wheel consists of twenty-four steps; it revolves round twice a minute, and at each revolution a particular step strikes a bell with a wire. When deceased was taking his rest, he had nothing whatever to do in the wheel-house, but had gone there, and I am of opinion that he had fallen down, intending, by inserting his arm, to strike the bell, and so during, was drawn under the wheel. While prisoners are upon the wheel I consider it necessary that some one should be present; but there is no one present at such times either. I had not before been in attendance at the Insolvent Debtors Court, and had only just returned. At the time I received the alarm, I was making an entry of the discharge of an insolvent debtor.—Robert Watson said:—I am turnkey, and it is my duty to see that the prisoners perform their work at the tread-wheel. Yesterday, deceased, and three others were on the wheel; three of them were on, and one off, in rotation, at five minutes' rest. About half-past one o'clock in the afternoon I was in the passage of the prison, when I heard a noise, as if from the tread-wheel. I went immediately, and Joseph Graham, prisoner of the fourth division, said, "Ned has got his head fast between the wheel and the bell." I had been to open the door, and was returning when I heard the noise. I might be absent about a minute or a minute and a half, but was within ten or twelve yards of the wheel when the accident happened.—F. M. Dawsonne:—I am a surgeon at Appleby, and was called in to attend deceased. He was dead when I arrived. I have examined his skull, and found it extensively fractured; the upper part of the right arm bone is also fractured. Death was produced from the fracture of the skull and compression of the brain. The injuries which deceased received were such as to produce instant death.—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Daring Robbery at the Bank.—On Thursday last the following robbery was committed in the drawing-office of the Bank of England:—A gentleman from King William-street was in the act of paying money to one of the receiving clerks, having previously placed his pocket-book on the counter, while he engaged some daring thief contrived to pursoin the pocket-book, which contained a Bank of England note for £20, one for £10, one for £5, and £7 17s. 6d. in gold and silver, being in all £42 17s. 6d., with the whole of which he got clear off.

Fire.—On Wednesday morning at three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the cotton manufactory, situate in Duke's-row, Commercial-road, the property of Mr. Oliver, grocer, Cricklewood-green. Great alarm was apprehended for the extensive premises and stabling of Mr. Chancellor, the Black Jok-master, which run at the back of the manufactory; the whole of the valuable stock of horses, carriages, coaches, and hearses were removed, the engines from the Royal Oak-yard, corner of Christopher-street, Hatton-garden, and the carriages, &c. from streets adjoining. There was a plentiful supply of water, and engines from all the stations were on the spot, and the fire was got under by four o'clock, being confined to the factory where it commenced.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held two inquests on the bodies of male persons found dead in the Regent's Canal, on Wednesday last. The first was held at the Duchess of York, Kingsland-road, and was on the body of John Smith, aged 35, a gardener, of Westland-street, Hackney-road, who was last seen alive on the night of the 12th ult., in Ballard-street, St. Luke's, and his body was found on Saturday last dead, and moving perpendicularly in the water at the above canal, near the Kingsland road. The second inquest was held at the George the Fourth, Bishop Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green, on the body of a man, name unknown, aged about 40, and whose dress showed that he had been by trade a cooper. The body was found on Sunday morning last in the Regent's Canal, near Twig Folly. Verdicts in each case—"Found Dead."

Forged Bank-Notes.—On Friday last, an individual, who appeared to be a foreigner, entered the shop of M. Leyer, a money-changer, carrying on business at Panoramas, Paris, and asked him, in a very strong southern accent, to change a Bank of England £100 note. M. Leyer took it, and was preparing to count the amount in gold, when, having closely examined it, he perceived it to be forged. "Sir," exclaimed the changer, quitting his counter, "you shall only leave this on an order of the Commissary of Police." He then secured the person of the individual, and sent for the Commissary of the quarter, who acted on the basis. The prisoner gave in his name and address, and the commissary, having repaired to his domicile, found in it and seized all the materials necessary for the manufacture of forged bank-notes.

Dreadful Accident.—On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred to a man, named George Taylor, in the employ of Messrs. Saunderson and Co., soapmanufacturers, Vauxhall-road. It appears that Taylor, whilst engaged in the process of soapmaking, had climbed over a large copper, which was filled with boiling liquor, to open a window for the purpose of letting out the steam, when he missed his footing, and his feet and legs became immersed in the liquid. The poor fellow was conveyed into the premises of his employer, and medical aid having been called in, his feet and legs to the knee-joint were found to be in a most dreadful state, the skin adhering to the stockings as they were being taken off. He is in a most deplorable state of suffering.

Accident on the Dover Railway.—On Wednesday morning a serious accident happened on the Dover Railway to one of the steam-ferry apparatus, named Stewart. He was proceeding, as usual, with the up-train from Dover, and, while passing under a station bridge near Maidstone, he rose, and his head came in contact with the top of the archway. The iron of the bridge was projected at the rate of above 20 miles an hour. His skull was fractured, and it is thought that it will not terminate fatally.

Dr. Wolff's Mission to Bokhara.—Captain Grover has received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 19th of January, on which day he was to leave Tabriz for Teheran. He reached Tabriz on the 13th of January, without any accident, and in perfect health. The snow was frequently up to the horse's neck, and at night he was glad to find shelter in a stable. The Turkish consul-general, he was at Bokhara twelve months ago, and saw Samet Khan, in whose house Colonel Stoddart formerly lodged. Mr. Bonham and myself examined him, and at that time he knew him, though he was much changed. He was only Samet Khan, that when once a person is imprisoned in the Ark (Castle) one does not know whether they are dead or alive! All these reports are so far favourable, as they unanimously contradict the account of Saleh Mahomed, on which we have founded such great interest. Captain Grover has sent off the journal to Government at home.

The Albion, 90 guns, arrived at Lisbon from Cork on Monday, and will remain at this station. The steam-frigate Penelope sailed next day for the coast of Africa.

Death of a Gallant Sailor.—We have to record the death of another gallant officer of the Royal Navy, Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, C.B., which took place at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 4th inst., in the 67th year of his age. Capt. Coghlan was well known to the whole British Navy as one of its bravest members, whose gallant exploits will ever be held in remembrance with all brother officers.

Rescue.—March 9.—The Jenny, of Faversham, is supposed to have foundered on the 26th ult., off this port; crew supposed to be drowned. The Hopewell, from Sunderland to Dublin, was driven on the rocks near here this morning, and is now on the beach with loss of rudder; crew saved.

Gatehouse, March 9.—The Greyhound has foundered near the Isles of Fleet; crew saved. It is blowing a heavy gale at S. S. W.

Extensive Fire at Westminster.—On Thursday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Hawkins, tradesman and grocer, situate No. 84, Stratton-ground, Westminster. The building was three stories high, and closely bounded on each side. Flames issuing through the sparture in the shop window caused the discovery to be made by some of the neighbours, who, after raising the necessary alarm, aroused the inmates of the contiguous premises. By the exertions of the engine-men the fire was confined to the house in which it commenced, but it was entirely consumed.

POSTSCRIPT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, presided on Thursday at a meeting of the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

It has now been named as the ... on which his Royal Highness ... Albert will proceed to Portsmouth, and ... ark in the Black Eagle steam vessel, for the isle of ... as of the residence contemplated for her Majesty during the season for sea bathing.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a grand dinner at Apsley House, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the noble directors of the Ancient Concerts, his Grace being director for the evening. The noble and gallant Duke will entertain a select circle, as usual, at Strathfieldsaye, during the approaching Easter recess.

The *Herald* says "upon authority," that there is no foundation for the rumours that have been lately circulated of the intended retirement of the Lord Chancellor, and of the appointment of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as his lordship's successor.

The late Duke of Sussex's Library.—By the will of the late Duke of Sussex it was directed that if the Government did not purchase his library within one year after his royal highness's decease, it was to be sold by public auction. The Duke of Buccleuch is now in treaty for the purchase of this rare collection of books, which consists of upwards of 45,000 volumes, the whole of which have been catalogued by Mr. Petigrew, the duke's librarian, and the list transmitted to his Majesty. We have not heard the value placed upon them by his royal highness's executor. Even at the low average of half a crown a volume they would realise a large sum.

The Earl of Devon departed on Thursday for Dublin, intending from thence to go to Dundalk, where the noble and learned earl, and the commissioners appointed to inquire into the tenure of land in that country, resume the active duties of the commission. From Dundalk they go to Newry, and subsequently to Armagh and Belfast, to prosecute their local investigations.

Oxford, March 14.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts.—Rev. William Thomas, University; Rev. George Appleby Caxson, Magdalene Hall; Rev. Henry Wickers, Exeter; Rev. George Francis Turner, Trinity; Rev. Samuel Edward Maberley, Christ Church; Rev. John Griffiths, Christ Church; James Wickens, Christ Church. Bachelors of Arts.—Edward Stokes, Student of Christ Church; Edward William Newsome, Balliol. It has been determined to propose to Convocation that petitions be presented to both houses of Parliament, praying that the present sees of Bangor and St. Asaph may not be united, as provided for by the act of 6 and 7 William IV., chap. 77.

Mr. Murchison, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, gave his third *soirée* of the season, at his residence in Belgrave square, on Wednesday evening, which was attended by above 300 noblemen and gentlemen, besides a great many ladies of distinction. Among the interesting objects inviting attention was the prow of a Roman galley, the property of Sir Howard Douglas, fished up from the bottom of the sea near the promontory where the battle of Actium was fought.

Defeat of the Barnsley Junction Railway.—In the House of Commons committee on Thursday ... Barnsley Junction Railway Bill, was thrown out on the Standing Orders. This will be a severe blow to the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company, the chairman of which had boasted that the Barnsley Junction would enable the Manchester and Sheffield Company to secure the traffic from the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and to make the Sheffield line the true Manchester and Leeds. Of course in proportion to the defeat on the part of the Manchester and Sheffield, is the triumph to the Manchester and Leeds. It is said that the Sheffield Company are not likely to be successful with their Chesterfield branch, in opposition to the North Midland.

On Thursday a deputation of watermen presented a petition to the Lord ..., praying his lordship to exercise his prerogative in securing to them the ... navigation of the arch on the north side of London-bridge, as well as free access to their landing-place at the foot of the flight of steps in front of Fishmonger's Hall. The Lord Mayor received the deputation with his usual courtesy, and kindly appointed Tuesday next to meet and view the premises complained of on their profession.

The Disputed Territory in America.—Fourteen non-commissioned officers of the R ... Sappers and Miners left Woolwich, on Thursday, for London, and proceeded by railway to Liverpool, where they are to embark on board the Resistance troop-ship, and sail immediately afterwards for Quebec. The object of sending this small party to America is for the purpose of assisting in the survey of the disputed territory in North America. The Government has provided them with plain clothing suitable to the climate and the labour upon which they will be employed. On their arrival the boundary surveying force will consist of several engineer officers, a Captain Sergeant, and twenty non-commissioned officers of the Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Estcourt.

Visit of the Ojibeway Indians to the Thames Tunnel.—These interesting personages, yesterday, paid a visit to the Thames Tunnel, accompanied by Mr. Catlin, who acted as interpreter. On their first descent into the Tunnel no expression of surprise or admiration escaped them. On their ascending the Rotherhithe shaft, however, and looking upon the river, the nature and ... manifested their astonishment in strangely wild sounds ... The shield was then visited, but they appeared not to understand the purport of it. They returned through the Tunnel, at their own request, and were much more inquisitive about its construction than before. It was explained to them that, in 1814, a fair was held on the Thames ... On Monday, the 25th instant, the anniversary of the opening of the Tunnel, a grand Fancy Fair would be held under the river, when they signified their intention of being present. The arrangements have been directed by Mr. Gravatt.

Marlborough-street.—Yesterday *Elizabeth Williams*, a good-looking young woman, very respectably dressed, was charged with obtaining goods ... false pretences of various descriptions at the west-end of the town. It appeared that the prisoner, three years ago quitted the service of a lady of fortune, named Wombwell, residing at No. 17, George-street, Hanover-square, where she had lived for several months as upper housemaid. Nothing further was heard of her ... lately, when the discovery was made that for several months past she ... Wombell's name of different tradesmen in ... street, Bond-street, and the neighbourhood, to a very large amount. On Thursday evening she was accidentally met in the street by one of her victims, and given into custody. She was fully committed on two separate charges, viz., for obtaining an Mrs. Wombell's name, of Mr. Lancaster, of No. 179 Regent-street, hosier, three pair of stockings, of the value of 35s., and of Messrs. Lewin and Attenby, of Regent-street, silk-mercers, a quantity of velvet. She will be indicted on several other similar charges.

Melancholy and ... Information reached town this morning by a passenger on the Glen car of a ... anecholy and fatal accident having occurred on the river near Turbert yesterday, by which the captain of one of her Majesty's war steamers, and two of his men, met a watery grave. The report goes to say, that during the gale, which blew very hard, the pleasure-boat belonging to the Knight of Glin, with only one man on board, broke from its moorings; and, that the captain, seeing the man's life in danger, immediately put out a small boat with a heavy canvas to his rescue, accompanied by two of his men; that just as they neared the pleasure-boat in which the captain and his men were, when unhappily the three perished. *Limerick Reporter* of Tuesday.

Melancholy Loss of Life at the New Passage Ferry.—On Thursday night, between two and three o'clock, the New Passage ferry-boat left the Gloucestershire shore of the Severn, with one or more passengers, and a crew of four boatmen, named Whitchurch, master, Davis, Jones, and Watkins. When about half a mile across the boat was upset by a heavy squall from ... accompanied by a snow storm, and immediately foundered with all hands. The accident was observed by the custom-house officers on duty at the Old Passage Ferry, and a steam-boat was immediately despatched to the assistance of the crew and passengers; but on reaching the spot no trace of either crew or boat could be found. None of the bodies have yet been picked up, nor does it appear certain that the precise number of persons on board the boat at the time of the accident can be ascertained. The father of Whitchurch was lost at the Old Passage Ferry by a similar accident about five years ago, and it is greatly to be deplored that he now ... unprovided for. His perfect knowledge of this very ... him a most valuable public servant.

A Literary Servant.—George Maddox, who was convicted at York March Assizes, 1831, for the robbery of the Doncaster Betting-room, is living at a place called Austen's Ferry, eleven miles from Hobart-town, and is married to a native of that colony, worth £500 a year, having got it by marriage, when only two years in the country, for finding the mail bags. He runs his carriage and a pair of horses.

FOREIGN.

The Brazils.—The Peterel packet, Lieutenant Creser, from the Brazils, arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the ... ult. Passengers and bringing two packets, about £700 each, for Freight. ... Peterel brought despatches from Monte Video to the 15th of January, and ... on board the packet as she was coming out. We can learn no ... of their contents, but it was generally supposed that Rosas had declared ... when only two years in the country, for finding the mail bags. He runs his carriage and a pair of horses.

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Marseilles, March 7.—*The Gazette du Midi* of this day has the following:—"We have received a consular report of Spain, by virtue of an order of the Emperor of Morocco, is but too true. This news, which we announced some days ago, upon the authority of a letter from Gibraltar, has been confirmed by the last journals received from Madrid. It is even asserted that a declaration of war will ensue, and that a division of 12,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry are to be sent to Africa, under the command of General Prim. Orders have been forwarded for the formation, at Valencia, of the Spanish brigades. May not the state of the country, and its financial penury, oppose an obstacle to this project? ... remains to be seen. Still, the first impulses of the Government has been good and generous. The results have been too numerous and have become of too ... to be ... Spain to her African neighbours, and compel them to respect the rights of nations.

FINE ARTS.—THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A LADY IN WAITING, OF THE TIME OF LOUIS XV. PAINTED BY LANCE.

"A Lady in Waiting," time of Louis XV. G. Lance.—The design, drawing, and general finish of this picture are most admirable; but we could wish that the artist painted the cheek of his fair Hebe as well and as truly as he has

The rich rotundity of Bacchus' food.

His grapes, nevertheless, are sour grapes; for we cannot, with all our desire to eat them, be permitted to reach them; and it is but a sorry compliment to the principal object in the picture to say that, if we could, we would rather taste them than her "vermillion lips," although the motto which she seems to be exultingly exclaiming—

Auxerre est le boisson des Rois,

might probably be sweeter from her lips than if uttered by anybody else. The face is too *hardly*, or *flatly*, coloured, but the outline and the expression are well drawn and portrayed; moreover, the costume is beautifully detailed. Altogether the *connoisseur* in modern art cannot fail to be pleased.

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

In our paper of last week we announced that the above mansion, the seat of Lady Isabella Blachford, had been taken for her Majesty with an option to purchase the property if approved of. The Royal Household are expected to arrive at Osborne House in May; but considerable additions must be made to the building, to accommodate a very large establishment.

Osborne is beautifully situated in the neighbourhood of East Cowes, one of the best points in "the Island." The mansion is placed in a fine park, well stocked with noble timber, and adjoining eastward the grounds of Norris Castle, the residence of her present Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, in the summer of 1831. The views from Osborne are extensive, and of varied beauty, though certainly not equal to the prospect from Norris Castle, which latter commands the Southampton water, and the roadstead of Cowes; while Osborne takes a more easterly range, including Portsmouth, Spithead, &c., being shut out by the high grounds of Norris, from the views to the westward. Very little of the mansion is seen from the high road: but in sailing along the coast, the house appears to be a handsome square edifice, seated at the head of an ample lawn, which slopes gently to a valley open to the sea-beach. The whole park, strictly private, extends down to the sea, with good landing places. The mansion was in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq. during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament. There is a copse adjoining called Money Copse, where the proprietor, it is said, during the wars, buried all his money, plate, &c., and upon searching for it again it could not be found; it is the general belief, from tradition, that the property still remains secreted. The mansion has on the ground floor a drawing-room, dining-room, and library, with two ante-rooms and halls. The first and second floors contain sixteen bed and dressing-rooms; very inadequate accommodation for a royal suite. When her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent occupied Norris Castle, Osborne and another house or two were taken for Sir John Conroy, and other branches of the establishment. Since that period the fields known as Snambles Farm, comprising about a hundred and sixty acres, now called East Cowes Park Estate, have been converted into beautiful rides, groves, &c., —and on the estate there are now ten new spacious villas nearly finished.

Osborne Park and wood, with gardens, &c., contain 346 acres, the whole of which is freehold. The farm adjoining is copyhold, and contains 424 acres.

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE INTENDED RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY.

NEWSPAPER REPORTING.—Towards the conclusion of the O'Connell banquet a great number of copies of the *Sun* newspaper, containing nearly seven columns of the proceedings of the meeting, including the whole of the speech of Mr. O'Connell, which was reported and printed within twenty minutes of the close of its delivery, were distributed throughout the meeting gratuitously. The desire to obtain the papers was intense, and various sums of money were offered for them which were refused. In the course of his speech, on proposing the toast of "The Press," Mr. Hindley alluded to this unexampled instance of the rapidity of the press in conveying intelligence, and observed, that it might be taken as a specimen of what the press could accomplish when occasion called for unusual exertions.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—ADEN, February 4.—The Oriental Company's steamer Bentinck arrived here on the 29th ult., at midnight, having made the passage from Suez in only five days six and a half hours (1340 miles), the quickest ever yet done in the Red Sea. The East India Company's steamer Berenice (with the mails), which left Suez six hours before the Bentinck, did not arrive here until the 31st ult., at 10 P.M., having been seven days and eleven hours making the passage. The Victoria, East India Company's steamer, was in waiting to take on the mails to Bombay, and started with them and the passengers on the 1st inst., at 8 A.M. The Bentinck, however, although having to coal here, left this for Calcutta, &c., eight hours before the arrival of the Berenice, and eighteen hours before the mails per Victoria started.

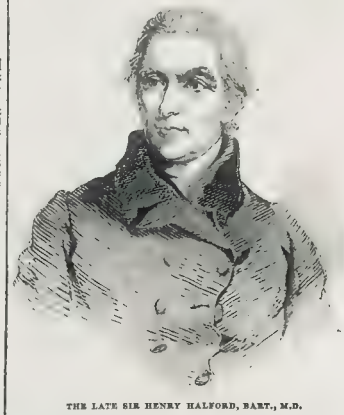
THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the Corporation of London, for improving the approaches to London Bridge, held on Wednesday, the deputation appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements, on the question of obtaining further space at the east end of the new Royal Exchange, made their report. The application was supported by a memorial from the merchants, bankers, brokers, and traders of the City. The memorial was signed by all the first names of the City. In opposition to further improvements in this quarter, Magdalen College appeared by their steward, Mr. Blagrove, and Mr. Sheriff Moon, their tenant. After having heard evidence from all these parties, the commissioner, it appeared, determined that a more extended space at the east end of the New Royal Exchange would greatly conduce to the effect of the building and the convenience of those who are to frequent it, but that, looking to the numerous and important claims upon any funds which might be provided by the Legislature for improvements in the metropolis, they could not feel justified in recommending to her Majesty or to Parliament that any advance of money from public sources or from local taxation should be made for this purpose. This determination appears to have produced but one feeling in the City, which is that of universal regret, that an opportunity has thus been lost which cannot occur again.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANTS CATWELL AND VANSITTART, R.N.—On Wednesday, the 18th Dec. as the men of her Majesty's ship Agincourt were exercising aloft, one of them, unfortunately, lost his hold, and fell from the main-yard-arm, and striking against the rigging, bounded, with frightful force, from the spare-topsail-yard, and fell insensible into the sea. Lieutenant Catwell and Vansittart instantly dashed overboard after him; the former officer was, however, from his position, unable to make way against the tide and reach the sinking man; Mr. Vansittart was nearer to him, and with almost superhuman exertions (being burdened with the whole of his uniform), saved the poor fellow's life, supporting him a considerable time until a boat could be lowered.

THE PACKETS.—A statement has appeared in some West of England journals, that the packets are to be removed from Southampton to Plymouth. The place of rendezvous is named, and even the time of removal is stated to be in July next. We are enabled to say, in contradiction to the above, that, although the packets are not unalterably fixed at Southampton, they will not be removed to Plymouth this year, nor is it at all probable the question of their removal to Plymouth will be entertained until the railway from that place to Exeter is far advanced.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., M.D.

On Saturday last, this distinguished physician expired at his house in Curzon-street. The deceased baronet was the second son of Dr. James Vaughan, of Leicester, by Miss Smalley, second daughter of Alderman John Smalley, of that



THE LATE SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART., M.D.

town, and maternal grand-daughter of Sir R. Halford, Bart., and cousin of the last baronet of that family. He was born on the 2d of October, 1766, and received his early education at Rugby School, and at Christchurch, Oxford. He afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh, and commenced practice, in conjunction with his father, at Leicester. In 1792 or 1793, he settled in London, and rose with wonderfully rapid steps to the very first practice. After the death of Dr. Baillie, in 1823, he was left absolutely without a rival. In 1830 he was elected President of the College of Physicians, and remained in that office until his death, having been re-elected every year for nearly a quarter of a century.

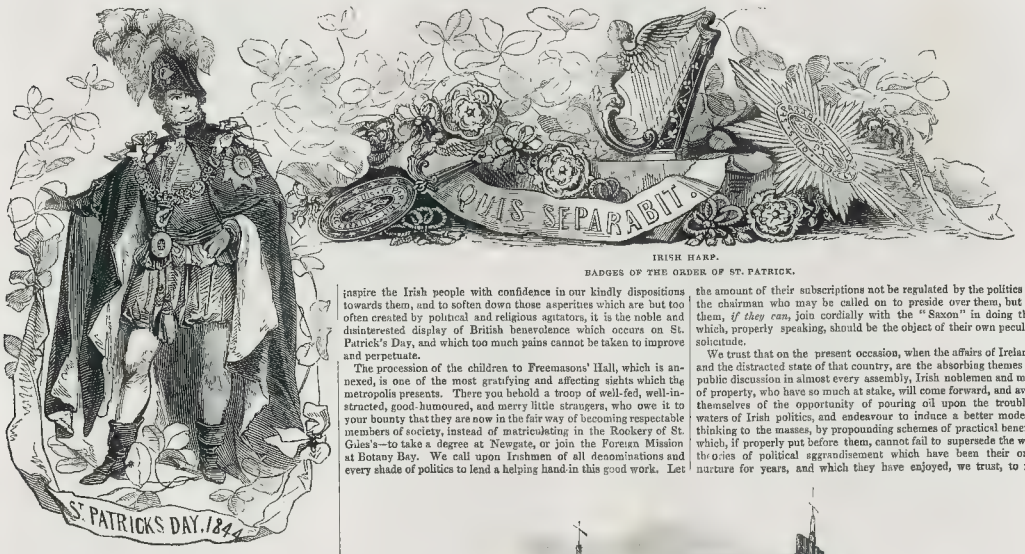
Sir Henry Halford was Physician to four successive Sovereigns, three of whom he attended in their last illnesses, as well as many other branches of the Royal Family, for he was held in the highest regard by every member of the family of George III. So great was his celebrity, that it occurred to him, in the course of his practice, to be consulted by several Sovereigns of other states, as well as by a great many foreigners of the very first distinction. At one period, he is said to have realised £30,000 per annum by his practice.

Sir Henry Halford married March 31, 1793, the Hon. Elizabeth Barbara St. John, second daughter of John, eleventh Lord St. John, who died June 17, 1823. On the death of Sir Charles Halford, Baronet, his cousin, he inherited the estates of that baronet, and assumed the name of Halford, in lieu of his patronymic Vaughan.

As a physician Sir Henry Halford was a favourite with all classes, and enjoyed in a remarkable degree the confidence of his patients. In consultation he was much regarded by his professional brethren on account of the quickness of his perception, the soundness of his judgement, and the readiness and abundance of his resources. In society he was prized, for to strong natural sagacity and good sense he added the charm of a highly classical taste, and considerable literary attainments. In temper and disposition he was remarkably sociable and kind-hearted.

Sir Henry Halford was the author of some *literatures*, or pamphlets, which display an intimate knowledge of the classics, and the learned spirit of research; such are Sir Henry's Harveian Oration; and papers on the Poisons of the Ancients, Deaths of Eminent Persons, &c. Several years since, too, Sir Henry published an account of the opening of the coffin of King Charles I., at Windsor, which excited considerable attention at the time.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.



IRISH HARP.

BADGES OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.

We last year assisted in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, by laying before our readers a full, true, and graphic account of the birth, parentage, and education of Ireland's illustrious saint, together with a series of engravings illustrative of the manner in which this rest occasion is observed at the Castle of Dublin on the morning of every 17th of March, as well as the more quiet and homely way in which it is taken into account, in the evening, by the sons of the shamrock resident in London, at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. To-day we have prescribed for ourselves a similar duty, and here present a few sketches, which cannot fail to increase the interest which every honest Englishman takes in the welfare and prosperity of Ireland. Subjoined will be found a view of the Schools belonging to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, in Stamford-street, in which upwards of 500 children, belonging to the poorer classes of Irish resident in the British metropolis, are clothed, educated, and maintained. This institution—which is certainly not the least important in its objects of the many temples of charity which do credit to London—is mainly indebted for its support to the appeal made on its behalf at the anniversary dinner of the Society, the sixty-first of which takes place this day, at Freemasons' Hall. The chair is taken, we observe, by that excellent and distinguished young nobleman, Lord Morpeth, who leaves the bed side of a sick father, now, happily, convalescent, to advocate the claims of a charity connected with a nation and a people whom he loves, and by whom in return he is almost idolized. Last year the office of chairman was filled by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, being the first time he had ever appeared in public in that capacity, and his *début* was most successful. We observed, however, upon that occasion the list of those present did not contain the names of many persons connected by the strongest ties with the Sister Country—many who affect to take a deep interest in the welfare of Ireland—who are loud enough when occasion suits them on the subject of education—and whose example of liberality, if properly made, as on an occasion of this kind, could not possibly fail to have a beneficial effect on the funds of the institution. To our mind, if there be one thing better calculated than another to inspire the Irish people with confidence in our kindly dispositions towards them, and to soften down those asperities which are but too often created by political and religious agitators, it is the noble and disinterested display of British benevolence which occurs on St. Patrick's Day, and which too much pains cannot be taken to improve and perpetuate.

The procession of the children to Freemasons' Hall, which is annexed, is one of the most gratifying and affecting sights which the metropolis presents. There you behold a troop of well-fed, well-instructed, good-humoured, and merry little strangers, who owe it to your bounty that they are now in the fair way of becoming respectable members of society, instead of matriculating in the Rookery of St. Giles's—to take a degree at Newgate, or join the Foreign Mission at Botany Bay. We call upon Irishmen of all denominations and every shade of politics to lend a helping hand in this good work. Let the amount of their subscriptions not be regulated by the politics of the chairman who may be called on to preside over them, but let them, *if they can*, join cordially with the "Saxon" in doing that which, properly speaking, should be the object of their own peculiar solicitude.

We trust that on the present occasion, when the affairs of Ireland, and the distracted state of that country, are the absorbing themes of public discussion in almost every assembly, Irish noblemen and men of property, who have so much at stake, will come forward, and avail themselves of the opportunity of pouring oil upon the troubled waters of Irish politics, and endeavour to induce a better mode of thinking to the masses, by propounding schemes of practical benefit, which, if properly put before them, cannot fail to supersede the wild theories of political aggrandisement which have been their only nurture for years, and which they have enjoyed, we trust, to re-

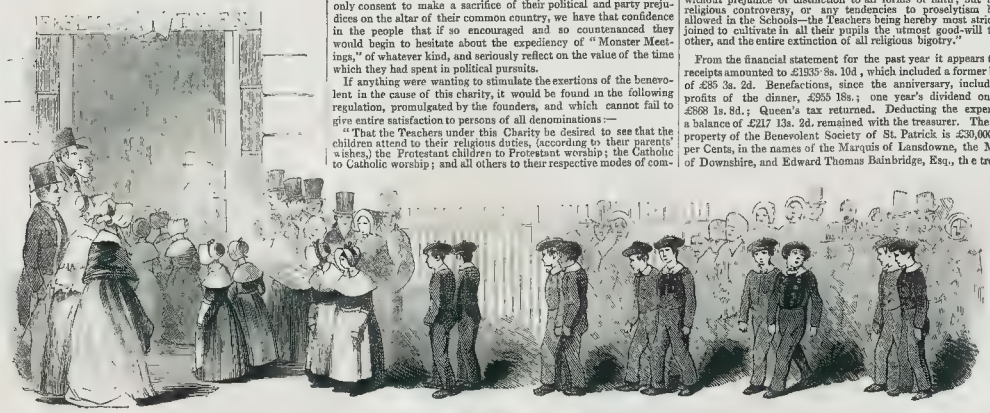
SCHOOLS OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

pletion. If Irish gentlemen in the upper walks of life would only consent to make a sacrifice of their political and party prejudices on the altar of their common country, we have that confidence in the people that if so encouraged and so countenanced they would begin to hesitate about the expediency of "Monster Meetings," of whatever kind, and seriously reflect on the value of the time which they had spent in political pursuits.

If anything were wanting to stimulate the exertions of the benevolent in the cause of this charity, it would be found in the following regulation, promulgated by the founders, and which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to persons of all denominations:—

"That the Teachers under this Charity be desired to see that the children attend to their religious duties, (according to their parents' wishes,) the Protestant children to Protestant worship; the Catholic to Catholic worship; and all others to their respective modes of communion—the principles and protection of this Institution extending without prejudice or distinction to all forms of faith; but that no religious controversy, or any tendencies to proselytism be ever allowed in the Schools—the Teachers being hereby most strictly enjoined to cultivate in all their pupils the utmost good-will to each other, and the entire extinction of all religious bigotry."

From the financial statement for the past year it appears that the receipts amounted to £1935 8s. 10d, which included a former balance of £85 3s. 2d. Benefactions, since the anniversary, including the profits of the dinner, £955 18s.; one year's dividend on stock, £868 1s. 8d.; Queen's tax returned. Deducting the expenditure, a balance of £217 13s. 2d. remained with the treasurer. The funded property of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick is £30,000 Three per Cents, in the names of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Downshire, and Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., the treasurer.



PROCESSION OF THE ST PATRICK'S CHILDREN TO FREEMASONS' TAVERN.

NOVEL IMPOSITION.

The above cut-let is meant to represent a novel feast, not less ingenious than daring in its character, which was successfully played off at the residence of Mr James Whiskin, a county magistrate, No 10, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, on Wednesday last. A boy in the employ of Mr. Hewer, butcher, of Newgate-market, having in charge a prime haunch of forest venison for Mr. Whiskin's was followed by one of those numerous class of beings who "live by their wits," who witnessed the delivery of the tempting joint. The butcher's boy had scarcely turned upon his heel when the cook was again summoned to the door and the impostor, with breathless anxiety, declared he had been sent by Mr. Hewer to overtake the lad, as he had brought the wrong joint. The cook expressed her belief that it was very fine meat, upon which the man protested that Mr. Hewer would not offend Mr. Whiskin under any circumstances by supplying him with a joint of such second-rate quality. The cook then, unsuspectingly, inquired what the man had to take it back in, upon which the latter, with the most perfect nonchalance, replied, that in his haste to overtake the boy he had forgotten his tray, and that he would thank the cook to lend him a cloth which should be returned with the joint which had to follow. The cloth was supplied, and, it is needless to add, that neither man, cloth, nor mutton, has been heard of since.

LITERATURE.

THE PROHIBITED COMEDY.—RICHELIEU IN LOVE, OR THE YOUTH OF CHARLES I. An historical comedy, in five acts, as accepted at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, and prohibited by authority of the Lord Chamberlain, with a Preface explanatory. Henry Colburn. Why this comedy was unlicensed by the Chamberlain will be pretty evident to any one who will dip into its pages,—passing, we may say, although it is not deficient in merit, but, on the contrary, abounds with passages of a quaint, idiomatic nature, which exhibit the writer to be an original and daring thinker. The besetting sin of it is, an indulgence in licentious freedom of language, and occasionally of situation too: they are wittily expressed and contrived; but the wit of this author, to use his own words, "is an unbroken colt, that runs away with his rider, and throws him off in a ditch or a quicksett hedge." There is great fidelity in the portraits of the reckless Buckingham and Prince Charles—indeed every one of the dramatis personæ is graphically drawn; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing the play to be a work of genius, although it is here and there disfigured by a tendency to coarseness. The explanatory preface is ably written —evincing consummate skill as a logician, a scholar, and one possessed of "*mens conscia recti*," at least, as poetically regards the creation of an original work. It is written in the same spirit of gall as that of Colman's to his "Iron Chest," but has a nobler object, and is withal more elegant, pointed, and classical. We hope this author, whose name at present *stat in umbra*, will not be disheartened by the Chamberlain's blight, but will speedily blossom forth again.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The first of the series of these concerts was given on Wednesday evening under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The following was the selection:—

PART I.

Dead March (Samson)	Handel.
Chorus, "Requiem Æternam" (Requiem)	Mozart.
Trio, "Benedictus" (from service in F)	Cherubini.
Motet and Chorus, "Ecce quemadmodo"	Hasbenli, 1570.
Recit., "My prayers are heard" (Deborah)	Handel.
Air, "Tears such as tender" (Deborah)	Handel.
Chorus, "Cum Sancto" (from service in E flat)	Graun.
Air, "Lord remember David" (Redemption)	Handel.
Recit., "Heed not these black illusions" (Jephthah)	Handel.
Air, "The smiling cave"	Handel.
Quartet, "Gaudent in cœlis"	Wallisser, 1610.
Recit., "Ma, che insolito" (La Resurrezione)	Handel.
Aria, "O voi dell' Erebo" (La Resurrezione)	Handel.
Air, "Let the bright Seraphim" (Samson)	Handel.
Chorus, "Hallelujah" (Messiah)	Handel.

PART II.

Overture (Occasional)	Handel
Recit., "Che Vedi" (Briseide)	Naumann.
Aria, "Ah! se perdo" (Briseide)	Naumann.
Chorus, "Be not afraid" (Die Kirn bei der Krippe)	Türck.
Terzetto, "Mi lasci, o madre"	Winter.
Selection from service in B flat, "Credo"	Hummel.
Quintetto, "Senso, o Dee"	Mozart.
Recit., "Divine Andate" (Bonduca)	Purcell.
Duet, "To arms" (Bonduca)	Purcell.
Glee, "When winds breathe soft"	Webb.
Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb" (Messiah)	Handel.

There is still a lingering of affectation about this society which is anything but generally amiable. Not long ago they would have been horrified if by chance their printer used a C instead of a T in the middle of the word ancient, and now they would not use the word "mass" for the world, but, forsooth! it must be "service." Then, again, every work from which a selection was made was mentioned in the programme, with the exception of Winter's "Il Ratto di Proserpina" and Mozart's "Così fan tutte." This is being over nice. The performance was most admirable, but there was no great novelty raked up "from the dust of the schools." Handel was the prevailing dish of the treat; but as is a kind of *perdrix* that we will not object to have *toujours*. The compositions of Naumann, Hæhnell, and Türck possess no very startling beauties, and seemed weak efforts by the side of the Giant of Song. Of the singers we must speak with unqualified praise. Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Bennett, Phillipps, &c., sang most admirably. One of the sweetest *morceaux* of the evening was Winter's terzetto, "Mi lasci, o madre," which was charmingly sung by Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, and Mr Bennett.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington was present, and was saluted with "See the Conquering Hero comes."

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS OF THE VIRGINNY BANJOIST; a Collection of Celebrated Negro Melodies (?) Written and sung by D. D. Emmit. D'Almaine and Co., Soho-square.

There is considerable humour in the lithographed illustrations of this publication, particularly in the last one, which exhibits, what we suppose we must call "The Nigger's Study." The idea of placing busts of Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, &c., around the room, certainly not with "*compressis labris*," but in "*ore rotundo*" form, is rather amusing. Is the music of "The Old Spanish Gentleman" an original negro melody? *Ah vrai*, we have a sufficient number of bad English poets at home, without seeking succour from the far west to still more deteriorate our language. Mr. Rice and Mr. Emmit, and, *in grease cause*, may be very good *sentidiseurs*, but we cannot help deploring that such a work as the present, a collection of nonsensical, worthless rubbish, should have attracted the serious attention of one of our most respectable musical establishments. Our English slang songs, low as they are, often exhibit some flashes of wit; these *things* show "a plentiful lack of it." But—

"Indocta quid enim saperet, &c."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

BRAHAM IN SCOTLAND. This first of all *reading* vocalists has just paid the Modern Athens a visit with his two sons, and has had a most enthusiastic reception from the Greeks, after an absence of fifteen years from their metropolis (we had nearly written Acropolis.)

MORE LECTURES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATIONAL MUSIC.—Mr. Lover, the more than Da Vinci of his day, (for he is not only a good painter, but he writes the words of songs, composes or adapts music to them, or them to music, *c'est egal*, but moreover sings them with "due emphasis and discretion.") Mr. Lover, we repeat, lest our readers should forget our nominative, has announced a series of lectures on the Music, Poetry, and Traditions of his country, which cannot fail to be attractive in the highest degree. We need not say that Mr. L. is an Irishman, accomplished as a poet, painter, and musician, who can shun without sacrilege wear on every day as well as the 17th of March (St. Patrick's), a trefoil or shamrock in his hat with the motto "Tria juncta in uno." We wish him success in his undertaking.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Keeley is now actively engaged in making preparations for the opening of the English Opera House. Applications have been made to many of the more successful dramatists, with a view to the production of original pieces, such as have not been exhibited at this theatre for some time past. Instead of the worn-out common places of the melo-dramatic school of writing, the new manager proposes to bring forward a succession of novelties, which will combine intellectual amusement and refined attractions. Mark Lemon, the successful author of the "Ladies' Club," and "Gwynneth Vaughan," is occupied in preparing a drama, which will be produced early in the season.

Mr. Hammond will take a benefit at the Strand Theatre on Monday next. On this occasion the performances will consist of the "Burlesque of Richard the Third" and other popular entertainments; in addition to which, the audience will have an opportunity of seeing the amusing follies of a "Night with Punch."

Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews are now performing at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, in a selection of the more popular dramas produced during their engagement at the Haymarket. Mr. Webster, being the lessee of the two theatres, finds it convenient to dispose of his London company in such a manner as to admit of an occasional removal from the one house to the other; so that, after the audience have become almost tired of seeing the same performance for some two or three consecutive weeks, a change takes place which at once introduces new faces and new entertainments. Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews have been succeeded by Madame Celeste, Mrs Fitzwilliam, and Buckingham, who continue to play in a variety of pieces, which serve very well to make the theatre-going world forget that other "bright particular stars" have suddenly disappeared.

The new farce produced on Wednesday night, at the Princess's Theatre, is by Mr. Oxenford.

It appears that the engagement of Monsieur Duprez will extend to a very limited number of nights, but that the salary received by the singer is more than sufficient to remunerate him for the difficulty of qualifying he itself to perform before a London auditory. £100 per night is the sum awarded to Monsieur Duprez for his professional exertions! This is positively the last time they exhaust these things" so well, at a period when public excitement is kept alive by events which affect the condition of the nation, and not the interests of the stage! A French singer at one theatre, and a body of enthusiastic politicians at another! Scarcely, I can no longer be said, that the stage presents no variety or novelty in its allowed exhibitions.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been playing at Gloucester since the termination of their engagement at Drury-lane.

A new drama, by Mr. Bernard, author of "His Last Legs," &c., is in rehearsal at the Haymarket.

It is somewhat doubtful, we believe, whether Mr. Farren will be enabled to re-appear upon the stage during the present season. He is recovering rapidly, but his medical advisers seem to think that he will not, for some time to come, be in a condition to "study" the peculiarities of such characters as are usually assigned to him.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A petition, presented by the Earl of RADNOR from the county of Somerset, praying for a more equable and equitable arrangement of the import duties, led to some discussion, in the course of which the noble earl maintained that the expenses of those parties who had gone from Taunton to the meeting at Bridgewater were paid.—Lord PEMBROKE denied that the opinions of that meeting could be considered as a fair criterion of the feelings of the people of Somerset respecting the corn laws.—The Duke of WELLINGTON was of opinion that it would be most injudicious to interfere with the present corn laws. The Duke of RICHMOND admitted that it was all fair to have petitions from any of the parties from Taunton to Bridgewater; but he thought it was not very liberal, after they had done their worst, not to pay some expenses back again. (A laugh.)

Lord BROUGHAM, in nominating the committee on Privy Council Bill, denied that he had any object in carving out a place for himself, and said that he had already given that offered an appointment of this nature. The report was slander, invented by malice, and her handmaid falsehood; both begotten by the father of lies upon the weakness of human nature.

In reply to a question from Lord Brougham, it was stated by Lord WHARNCLIFFE that the new Houses of Lords would be ready for the reception of their lordships at the commencement of the next session of Parliament, if the House of Commons would consent to go to the expense of temporary fittings. It would not be completed with permanent fittings for a period.

In reply to a question from Lord Lilford, the Bishop of PETERBOROUGH, in reference to the case of a clergyman in his diocese, whose conduct had occasioned great scandal, and who had been under the Church Discipline Act he was deprived of all power of interference, as the immorality of the party had taken place more than four years ago, and the act limited his jurisdiction to two years. He believed, however, that for a long time past the vicar, gentleman alluded to had not officiated, the duties being performed by a curate.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In the House of Commons the report of the Committee on the Three per Cent Annuities Acts was brought up, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions.

On coming up the report of the Committee of Supply, Capt. BERNAL moved for a copy of any correspondence which might have taken place between the Secretary at War and the widow of the late Colonel Fawcett, relative to withholding her pension. The gallant officer appealed to the house that Mrs. Fawcett should not be made the first victim of the rigid application of a rule which had been very lately enforced against others.—Sir H. HARDINGE said that the near relationship of the parties left no alternative to the War Office, and in the whole of the circumstances there was nothing of a palliative character to justify the grant of a pension. He had, however, received the sanction of her Majesty to an amendment in the articles of War to the effect of subjecting all officers to the penalty of being cashiered who, being concerned with or privy to a duel, shall not take steps to stop the proceedings, or bring the parties to a dishonourable reconciliation. The amendment, however, was not to extend to officers on half-pay, for he could not consent to place a restraint on military men in private life to which other gentlemen were not subjected.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE contended that the rule should apply to officers on half-pay.—Sir C. NAPIER thought the law should extend to civilians as well as military men, and he would punish all alike for dueling. The best course would be to make a rule that all duellists in the articles of War to the effect of subjecting all officers to the penalty of being cashiered who, being concerned with or privy to a duel, shall not take steps to stop the proceedings, or bring the parties to a dishonourable reconciliation. The amendment, however, was not to extend to officers on half-pay, for he could not consent to place a restraint on military men in private life to which other gentlemen were not subjected.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE contended that the rule should apply to officers on half-pay.—Sir C. NAPIER thought the law should extend to civilians as well as military men, and he would punish all alike for dueling. The best course would be to make a rule that all duellists in the articles of War to the effect of subjecting all officers to the penalty of being cashiered who, being concerned with or privy to a duel, shall not take steps to stop the proceedings, or bring the parties to a dishonourable reconciliation. The gallant officer appealed to the house that Mrs. Fawcett should not be made the first victim of the rigid application of a rule which had been very lately enforced against others.—Sir H. HARDINGE said that the near relationship of the parties left no alternative to the War Office, and in the whole of the circumstances there was nothing of a palliative character to justify the grant of a pension. He had, however, received the sanction of her Majesty to an amendment

priators, who would go on enclosing until they had taken every spot of green from the poor. (Hear, hear.) As it was there was already little enough ground left to the poor for the enjoyment of air and exercise. He thought that the bill should not be allowed to proceed until her Majesty's Ministers had ascertained how far enclosure acts, already passed, had tended to the popular benefit. He believed that the enclosures already made had not had the effect of providing increased labour for the poor, and he did not think that the bill before the house would prove more advantageous in this respect. (Hear, hear.)—Sir ROBERT PEEL: I agree with a great many of the observations of the hon. gentleman who spoke last, but, although I do so, I come to a very different conclusion from that to which he has come. I think that it is due to the gains which the noble lord, who introduced this bill, has taken upon the subject, that the details should be submitted to the consideration of a committee of the house, and I shall, therefore, vote for the second reading. (Cheers.) First let us consider that there may be certain descriptions of land, that it would be for the general benefit should be inclosed. There is a great deal of land where there is a common right of pasture, and much good may be, I think, effected by the inclosure of portions of such land when pasture and other means of cultivation are given by those for whom the inclosure is made. But as to commons in the immediate vicinity of towns, where alone the poor inhabitants have the means of enjoying open air and recreation, I for one shall always look with great jealousy at the provisions of any bill giving summary power to inclose such grounds. (Cheers.) I do not speak merely of very large towns, but towns supposing with a population of 3000 inhabitants. I say that upon spaces near such towns should be preserved for the free access of the poorer classes (Cheers.) I think it would be unwise, and too rigid an adherence to political economy, to enclose such grounds for the products of vegetable food, instead of leaving them open for the recreation and moral as well as physical improvement of the people. The gain would not counterbalance the disadvantage, and my opinion is that where those open spaces do not interfere with any plan of general improvement, they should be preserved for the free access of the poor, whose interests in the matter ought to be protected. Suppose a common near a town, on which all the inhabitants have a right of common, circumstances arise which induce the corporation of the town to think that it would be advantageous to inclose it, and thus deprive the inhabitants, generally, of the right [illegible] I say that a summary power should be given to the corporation to do so? The soil is in the corporation, but every inhabitant has the right of turning an animal in them for pasture, and is the corporation, by its power and influence, to deprive them of their right, and the poor of the benefit of free air? I do think that the house ought to be cautious not to deal lightly with this view of the case. We have our own feelings, and why should not the poor people have theirs? I think it is of some importance that the poor people should have the feeling that they are connected with the soil, if even only to the extent of turning a goose upon a common as a right. (Cheers.) It may be said that the poor can sell their right of commonage, and perhaps get a couple of pounds for it; but how can they sell the rights of their posterity? The house should recollect that any course they adopt now upon the subject must be irrevocable, and that towns will be increasing in population. I do not mean, at the same time, that no objection to those inclosures should have a universal application. There may, no doubt, be cases where it would be for the public benefit to inclose—for instance, where there may be a means then it would be an advantage to inclose it, and to open it for a full soil for the benefit of the neighbourhood. But every precaution should be taken to guard the rights of the poor inhabitants of towns to a free access to open air and recreation. (Hear, hear.) I think the powers of exchange given by this bill are too extensive. It is a wide power to give the right of exchanging 3000 acres for the same number in another county, and I hope the noble lord will devise some other means of attaining the object of his bill than by giving so large and summary a power.—Lord WORSLEY having shortly replied, the house divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading ..	70
Against it ..	21
Majority	—47

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Masters and Servants Bill went through committee, and the report ordered to be considered on Monday next.

The Teachers of Schools (Ireland) Bill went through committee, and the report ordered to be considered on Friday next.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Several motions for returns of printed papers were then made and discussed, although there were not more than eleven persons present. The principal speakers in these discussions were Lord Worsley, on the subject of Petty Sessions, and Mr. F. Scott, with regard to New South Wales. The former motion was withdrawn, and the latter acceded to. When the house shall adjourned, there were only four members present; and as the latter motion was not reported, it certainly appeared more like a farce than the proceedings of a real legislative assembly.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

The House of Lords sat a few minutes for the presentation of petitions, but there being no business of importance before them, their lordships immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord PALMERSTON deferred till that day fortnight his motion relative to the treaties between France and England on the subject of the right of search.

In answer to a question from Mr BAILEY COCHRANE, as to what course the Government intended to pursue with regard to Greece, Sir R. PEEL said the correspondence which he would lay before the house on the subject of Petty Sessions, and Mr. F. Scott, with regard to New South Wales. The former motion was withdrawn, and the latter acceded to. When the house shall adjourned, there were only four members present; and as the latter motion was not reported, it certainly appeared more like a farce than the proceedings of a real legislative assembly.

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Mr. M. MILNES rose, according to notice, "to call the attention of the house to the present state of criminal jurisdiction over British subjects within the dominions of the Porte;" but, after some desultory discussion, during which Sir R. PEEL stated that the subject was under the consideration of the Government, the hon. gentleman withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at the usual hour.

The Earl of RIPON, in reply to Lord AUCKLAND, said he would be ready to lay upon their lordships' table all the necessary papers connected with the late operations in India.

Sir George Clerk and others from the Commons brought up the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities Bill, also the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. (1853) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£28,000,000. Bill, which were severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The bills enumerated in our Lords' report were, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, read a third time and passed.

A protracted conversation took place with regard to the exclusion of Roman Catholics from juries in Ireland, on a question put by MR. BELLEW, but the Government was not prepared with the particulars of the facts alluded to, and the matter stood over.

After some explanation from the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gladstone) on the subject of railways, the house went into committee on the Factories Bill, and clause 1 was agreed to. On clause 2 being proposed, Lord ASHLEY brought forward an amendment, to limit the duration of labour to ten hours a day, and the discussion of this question occupied the remainder of the evening.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRADFORD.—DREADFUL MILL ACCIDENT.—One of the most dreadful of the many accidents unfortunately occur in these districts happened on Saturday morning last. A few minutes past six o'clock the boiler of a steam-engine of 50 horse power was blown up or burst, and four human beings sent hence into eternity with but very little warning. The cry of "The boiler's burst," gave intelligence of the event, and numbers of woolcombers, whose habitations densely line the ground at the back of Mill-street, ran out to see. It was found that the boiler from which the power required for working a spinning mill, known as Mason's Mill, was derived, had burst; that one end of the building had been torn down by the violence of the explosion; and that several of the engine employed were either dead under the ruins, or lay dead outside. One of them—a boy, whose name is William, a piecer in the mill, twelve or fourteen years old was found dead about twenty yards from the furnace-landing, the force of the steam having carried him there. Another, named Wiman, younger brother of the first-named, was found some yards nearer the building, scalded, and with a leg broken. A third victim, a lad named Flanagan, was dreadfully scalded, and two others, both young lads, were also up similarly situated. The whole of one end of the mill is a complete ruin, from top to bottom, and a good deal of injury has been done to the machinery The boiler is completely torn from its bed, and one end forced out of the immander had flat open. The cause of the boiler bursting or blowing up is as yet a matter of speculation. Two rumours are current, each having something to justify it. The first is, that the boiler, or steam-pipes which connected the boiler with the reservoir, and supply the water, were out of order, or neglected by the engineer, and that the water had become exhausted, and the bottom of the boiler red hot, when a portion of the ground in adding it, and so generating a powerful gas known to scientific men, it overpowered the resistance of the plates, and blew up. In favour of this opinion is the fact that two service-pipes are much damaged, and the assertion is the case, and the other is not so apparently at present the most likely, is, that the power of the boiler was overtaxed. The number of hands employed in the mill was under a hundred, mostly boys and girls. There were only two in the place at the time; and the machinery had not been started.

BRIGHTON. THE PAVILION.—The following letter on Friday morning from Captain Pechell, one of the members of the borough:—"London, March 7, 1844. —Dear Sir,—My attention having been drawn to a paragraph in the *Times* newspaper, stating, 'that in consequence of a residence in the Isle of Wight having been engaged for her Majesty during her excursions in the royal yacht, a bill would be brought into Parliament to enable the Government to dispose of the Pavilion at Brighton,' I am happy to inform you that, having made the necessary inquiries, I am enabled to say there is no truth whatever in the statement as regards the royal residence in your town. I am, &c., S. R. PECHELL.—Mr. E. Bean, *High Constable, &c.*"

MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT. On Wednesday night a man was apprehended, on suspicion of stealing a piece of carpet from Mr. Collins, St. James's street, and taken to the Chief Officer's room in the Town-hall. Mr. Solomon was conversing with two or three persons in the room when the prisoner, who did not understand to be Knight, stepped round to the fire place, took up the poker, and aimed a deadly blow at the Chief Officer, which alighted on his head, and felled him to the ground, inflicting a dreadful wound six inches in length. The wound bled profusely; medical aid was immediately called in; the wound was dressed, and the sufferer conveyed to his residence in a very precarious state. His murderous assailant was immediately secured and handcuffed. The fellow had just before asked for a knife, saying that he wanted to cut his own throat. The poker was bent by the force of the blow. We have since learned that Mr. Solomon, who has left a wife and seven children behind him, died at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. The prisoner has been fully committed to take his trial for the murder.

DERBYSHIRE.—MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—Ten days ago, a person of gentlemanly appearance and conversation stopped at a small public house at Calton, near Ashbourne, being unable to proceed further on his intended journey, from illness. He was without money in his pocket, unable or unwilling to give any satisfactory account of himself. He was visited by the clergyman of the parish, to whom he confessed that he had run away from home for a trivial offence, and he gave up the direction of his parents, in order that the clergyman might enquire after with his sorrow and desire to return home. His sickness increasing, of the fear of death prevailing, he declared, after a few days, to a lady who visited him, that his former story was false, and the application of a blister to the chest disclosed the fact that the pretended boy was a young woman. She positively refuses to give any account of the cause of her disguise, declaring that she will never disgrace her family by the discovery of their name. She is probably 19 years of age, hair rather inclined to auburn, complexion pale, teeth good, smiles till her short, lady-like in manners, and very familiar with the Scriptures. The above particulars were furnished by a clergyman resident in the neighbourhood; we have been supplied with some further particulars relative to the mysterious and melancholy occurrence. Though repeatedly urged to disclose her family, connections, or residence, she persisted in her refusal, several times declaring she would rather die than tell them. She, however, mentioned the names of Mrs. and Miss Fitzherbert, Lady Acland, and several others; and short y before her death, she said the mother was living, whom she would not have

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

On Tuesday evening, Lord Monteagle, in the House of Lords, moved for certain papers relating to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth; which affords a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the economy of this peculiar establishment.

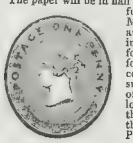
The Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, is one of the principal Roman Catholic educational establishments in Ireland, and was founded pursuant to an act of the Irish Parliament, in 1795. The object of the institution is to provide a home education for the Irish priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, who were formerly compelled to resort to the Continental colleges. It was first opened for the reception of 50 students, in October, 1795. A lay college was shortly after attached, but this was discontinued in 1817. The building now accommodates about 500 students. Of this number 280 are free students, who are selected by the bishops of the several dioceses at yearly provincial examinations, and pay eight guineas at entrance, which is their only expense. The remainder are either pensioners, who pay twenty-one guineas per annum, and four guineas entrance; or half-pensioners, who pay only half the annual sum. The establishment is supported by these payments, by private bequests, and by a Parliamentary grant of £8928 per annum. The college is governed by a president, vice-president, dean, and procurator, or bursar. There are professors of the Sacred Scriptures, of Dogmatic Theology, of Moral Theology, of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Logic, of Belles Lettres, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, English Elocution, and of the Irish and French languages. The students rise at half-past five o'clock, and retire to rest at half-past nine in the evening. The period of study is usually five years. The building consists of a plain centre, with extensive returning wings. There are fifty-four acres of land attached, which are laid out as a park for the recreation of the students

Lord Monteagle, on Tuesday evening, stated Mr. Pitt to have been the founder of Maynooth College, on the suggestion of Mr. Burke, and Lord Castlereagh one of its supporters. No public establishment has been more scrutinised in Parliament. The utmost sum voted is £23 per year, including commons, fuel, and candles. The building is incomplete, and the whole place is poverty-stricken. There are no apparatus nor philosophical instruments for scientific instruction; neither is there an adequate library, or a proper supply of books for the scholars; and last year, such was the distress of the institution, that the vacation was, of necessity, prolonged five continuous months, because it had not the means of supporting the students during that period. To these pressing circumstances Lord Monteagle having called the attention of Parliament, and the Duke of Wellington having acquiesced in their emergency, an entire reform will, doubtless, be effected in the institution.

AQUATICS.—The ensuing season promises to be one of the best, for some years, from the arrangements that are in progress, particularly as relate to the Thames Regatta. The particulars of the proceedings as to the amount of prizes have not been as yet made known. Lord Castlereagh has been appointed president of the Committee of Management. The first meeting for the year of the St. George's Boat Club was held at Messrs. Searle's Rooms, Lambeth, last week. Several boats are at present being prepared for the season by Messrs. Searle.

STAMPED POSTAGE PAPER.

Government having determined to issue writing paper stamped, for the purpose of passing free through the Post-office, we have been enabled, from our own peculiar resources, to obtain a proof stamp, a correct representation of which is annexed.



The paper will be in half sheets, each of which will bear a beautifully embossed medallion portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, under whose auspices the penny postage was originally introduced. If the half sheet be intended for a small note or letter, when the paper is folded the stamp will fall on the right hand corner of the space usually allotted for the superscription. The paper thus made free of postage, may also be used as an envelope; in which case the stamp will fold into the centre of the space so appropriated. To this arrangement the authorities of the Post-office have given their sanction.

To prevent forgery, two silken lines of different hues have been introduced. This is the invention of Mr. Dickenson.

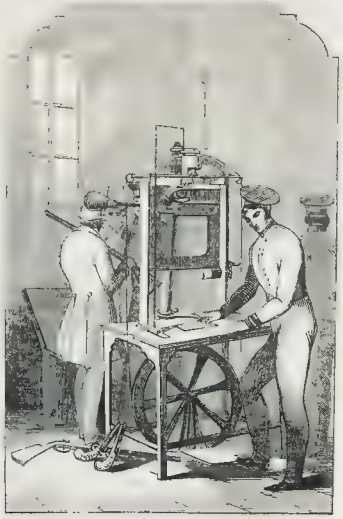
A variety of opinions have been expressed with reference to the utility of the proposed postage paper. It will be enough for us to say that the plan has been announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as merely experimental; and that it will, at least, add another facility for posting, which hitherto has not existed. So far, the proposition may be well received.

The half-sheets will be furnished to the public at the prices at which the envelopes are at present vended.

Some little additional delay will take place before the sheets can be generally sold. The causes of this are the following:—The necessity of increasing the present stock of envelopes at Somerset-house, so that the demand for them may not exceed the supply; the time which will necessarily be required to issue instructions to the several postmasters throughout the United Kingdom, for legalizing and regulating the sale; besides other minor matters of a character purely official. The issue of the paper, however, it is calculated, will take place in the course of the ensuing week.

MACHINE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ARMS, IN IRELAND.

This machine for registering arms, according to the regulation of the "Arms Act," for Ireland, is now in active operation throughout the country. It is the invention of Mr. Grubb, an engraver to the Bank of Ireland, and is of simple principle; the operator has merely to pass a point over the number to be registered on the table, which is repeated on the barrel of the gun or pistol placed above by another point; a rotatory motion being obtained by means of a wheel and band beneath the table. When the arms to be registered are found to be too hard for this motion, acid is employed, and the object equally well effected. To mark or engrave each figure takes about 90 seconds, so that a large number of arms can be marked in an exceedingly short time. The sketch represents a policeman in the act of marking; and two gentlemen, who have just applied for a gun. The machines are kept in the police barracks, and are always worked by policemen.



MACHINE FOR REGISTERING ARMS, IN IRELAND.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.

The intended new hospital, of which the engraving below represents the elevation, is about to be erected upon an eligible plot of ground, at Brompton, fronting the Fulham road. It will be a detached building, and, from its magnitude and architectural character, will add considerably to the embellishment of its locality. The style will be of the Tudor period. The exterior walls will be faced with red and blue bricks, in patterns, with Caen stone dressings. The plan of the building consists of a centre and two wings, in the form of the letter H. The wings extend equally before and behind the centre building, and will be appropriated exclusively to the in-patients' wards and offices; one wing being appropriated for the male, and the other for female patients. The centre of the building will be for the business and domestic branches of the establishment.

At the extremity of the right wing will be a chapel, built in the decorated style of English church architecture, calculated to accommodate about 400 persons. This part of the undertaking will commend itself to the sympathy and support of the Christian public: it will not only provide church accommodation for the immediate neighbourhood, but also produce a permanent increase to the funds of the charity, by annual collections and sacramental offerings. The architect is Mr. Frederick Francis, of Oxford-street, and who was selected out of above thirty competitors.

The following is a brief history of the institution of the present hospital, and the origin of the intended new building.

In September, 1842, the present hospital, which is situated at Chelsea, was opened for the reception of that numerous class of patients who are the victims of pulmonary consumption. It was the first of the kind ever established. There is scarcely a disease of any severity, which does not find ready admission into the wards of the numerous hospitals and other asylums of refuge with which the metropolis abounds; but consumption, the most frequent and destructive malady in existence, finds all those establishments closed against it. The plea on which this vast number of persons, so affected, are refused admission, is the lingering and almost certain fatality of the disease.

The following statement will show the magnitude of the evil which this institution is formed to remedy. Of the 60,000 deaths which occur every year in England and Wales from slow and lingering diseases, about 36,000 are traceable to pulmonary consumption. One-ninth, therefore, of the total mortality at all ages, and more than one-fifth of the mortality of adults is due to this cause; and as the duration of the disease, taking one case with another, is about two years, it follows that about 72,000 persons are constantly suffering from consumption, being at the rate of 4 persons in every 1000, of all ages; and 8 in every 1000 adults. Again, of the 45,000 deaths occurring every year in the metropolis, about 5,600, or one-eighth of the total mortality of the metropolis at all ages, and little less than one-fifth of the mortality of adults arises from this fatal disease, and upwards of 11,000 persons—being about 1 in 170 of the entire population of the metropolis, and more than 1 per cent. of the adults are constantly wasting away, under the attacks of this lingering malady.

Of these, about three-fourths occur in males, of whom a large proportion are working-men unable to provide for themselves and families—systematically excluded from our general hospitals, and uniting in their own persons every conceivable claim to sympathy and assistance. It may be well to add that many, very many, of these poor sufferers are the acknowledged victims of unventilated workshops—ill constructed dwellings—vitiated atmosphere—long hours of work, and the want of open places for exercise and recreation.

Since the opening of the existing hospital, up to the present month, 115 patients have been received within its wards, and relief and medicine afforded to near 1500 out-patients. But in consequence of the limited size of the building, it has been found totally inadequate to the reception of the many distressing and urgent applications for admission. The Committee have appealed to the public for assistance to enable them to build a new hospital, capable of receiving a much greater number of patients; and there can be no doubt when the claims of this important charity, and its appeal for assistance be more generally known, that it will meet with a ready response.

The new hospital when completed will present such a combination for the most esteemed methods of treating consumption, as no other institution possesses. The warming and ventilation will be on the most approved principles, with special reference to the application of temperature of various degrees, so as to approximate with that of different climates, and with means for the impregnation of the atmosphere of particular apartments with various gases, vapours, &c.

The first stone of the new building will be laid, by a distinguished personage, in the ensuing month of June.

The hospital is under the patronage of our benevolent Queen, who is an annual subscriber of £10.

It also ranks amongst its Vice-Presidents a long array of the nobility and eminent characters.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, FULHAM-ROAD.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LA ESMERALDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

At length Mr. Lumley has commenced his campaign for the season of '44, with, as far as his liberality and zeal are concerned, the same spirit which characterised the opening of last season. The opera chosen for the occasion was the same that was presented on the first night of the opera, '43, Donizetti's "Adelia," of which production, and its present treatment, we can say little more than that a new singer (Corelli), sustained the part (*Oliviero*) performed by Conti last year. His voice is melodious and cultivated, and his style is chaste, and so far effective as to procure him an encore in the aria "Me Batti il Cor." Persiani, if possible, was more delightful than ever, and Lablache, jun., gave evidence of vast and rapid improvement in the part of *Arnold*. At the termination of the opera, the National Anthem was sung with more effect than generally characterises its performance at this house. The ballet which followed (founded on a subject dramatised from the Surrey to Sadler's Wells), namely, Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," was excellently got up; Carlotta Grisi being the representative of *La Esmeralda*, the beautiful Bohemian. The monstrosities of this affair are, in a great measure, got rid of by the address of the ballet master, or composer of the ballet, M. Perrot. It is now the custom to call each scene at the opera a *tableau*, well, be it so; and there are five of them in this ballet, which are very beautiful. The first is a romantic view of old Paris, rendered still more picturesque by the occupants of the stage, a strange gipsy band, whilst

Junctaque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes
Alterno terram quatiunt pede,

at the head of whom

Cytherea choros ducit Venus,

or, in other words, charming Carlotta Grisi.

The second tableau, "La Nuit des Noces," represents the retired chamber of Esmeralda. The third tableau consists of a splendid garden scene, decorated for the celebration of the nuptials of Phœbus with Fleur-de-lys—(by the way, what extraordinary nomenclature!) the fourth, the interior of an *auberge*, nothing particular; and the fifth a moonlight scene in the Greves' happiest style, a beautiful night piece on the banks of the much-neglected Seine, which can boast of as delicious scenery along its meandering course as the more illustrated and celebrated Rhine. In this scene poetical justice is rendered to all parties, and the ballet concludes with general festivity. Carlotta Grisi fully realised the prophecies we made about her last year, when she appeared at Drury-lane; and of the new *debutante*, Mademoiselle Frasi, we can only say that she is very beautiful, very graceful, possessing in a great degree Cerito's agility, and likely, or more than that, sure to be a great favourite with the opera goers. The music by Pugni, the composer of that of "Ondine," which was so successful last season, is throughout *gracieuse et dansante*. The *ensemble* was brilliant in the extreme, and was rewarded by universal approbation. The Italian Opera is a persevering root, "an obstinate root," as old Evelyn would say, and wherever it *does* strike, becomes, as it were, indigenous to the soil. It has never been more flourishing than of late under the culture of Mr. Lumley, and we trust that he will long continue in his management, to produce natives or exotics, we don't care which, who can

"So charm the senses of both eye and ear."

Our illustration represents the fifth *tableau*, or last scene, in which the *Esmeralda* is conducted to prison, followed by *Gringoire*, who attempts to excite the populace in her defence, when the procession of *Le Roi des Fous* appears, *Quasimodo* being borne upon the shoulders of the Truands. *Esmeralda* is led forth to execution, but the sentence is delayed by the timely interposition of *Phœbus*, who declares her innocence. The affectionate manner in which his declaration of love is received excites his jealous rival *Frollo's* passion, who, in a fit of frenzy, rushes on *Esmeralda* to stab her. Luckily for her *Quasimodo* arrests his arm, seizes the dagger, and plunges it in the heart of the would-be assassin. Thus concludes what we can say truly is a most effective ballet.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We have already mentioned the general splendid effect produced by M. Duprez in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell;" let him not now be offended if we say that he must fairly divide applause with Miss Romer, who, in "all her born days" as the expectants of the 17th of this month would say, never sang so well. Her performance of the romance, "Wild, rocky desert," was most exquisite; but the duet which followed was a thing

Of which we oft may dream, but seldom find.

Duprez' singing in this duet is about the most perfect bit of *cantabile* that we ever heard, and Miss Romer acquitted herself with a praiseworthy and rivalling power of exertion, not only physical but mental, which, as an English soprano, stood its ground against "the most eminent tenor in Europe."

English Opera House.—This *let*-able house, we understand, has been taken by three parties, over whose interests the charming Mrs. Keeley is to preside as tutelary goddess or manageress. It has been an unlucky thing hitherto to have had anything to do with this establishment, but we hope matters will change and give prospect of a brighter future.

Mr. Beuler.—This gentleman's annual concert took place last Monday evening at the Crown and Anchor, when a most numerous and highly respectable audience were kept in constant good humour by the drolleries of the host, and the excellent fare he provided for their entertainment. There was some very excellent vocal music, and the imitations of popular actors by W. Leman Rede were applauded to the echo.

M. DUPREZ AND MISS ROMER, IN THE OPERA OF "GUILLAUME TELL," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

By MISS PARDOE.

CHAPTER II.

OH, that man could catch a ray from heaven when the light of mercy is shed abroad upon the earth! That he could learn to be just in his dealings, as well as magnificent in his sentiments. That he would seek to do his private duty ere he enrols his name upon the printed and widely-diffused lists of published benevolence. Doubtless, it is glorious to be enabled to point out to the astonished foreigner the goodly palaces in which public beneficence houses itself in England; and God forbid that their number should be lessened by a single unit!—but, alas! it would be a far less pleasant task to point his attention to the damp and reeking cellars, and to the windowless and squalid garrets, in which proud and uncomplaining poverty sits apart, toiling from the break of day until its close—toiling until the eye grows dim, and the pulse fails, and the heart shudders when it should beat, to earn, after all those hours of labour, and fasting, and watchfulness, and fever—for nothing fevers the starving-like over-toil—a few poor copper coins, enough to secure grudgingly another day of existence; (we will not call it life!) another loaf of bread and draught of water; and another night of straw, and hideous dreams, and day-break re-awakening to misery and famine.

No, no; we lead the stranger from hospital to asylum, and from asylum to hospital, we show him the wondrous inventions by which we teach the dumb to speak, the blind to labour, and the vicious to repent; we throw open to him the doors of our prisons, and we greedily drink in his praises of our national philanthropy, as he traverses the well-ventilated passages, and looks into the well-aired cells, with their wholesome beds, and their hot-water pipes, securing at once health and cleanliness; we guide him through the vestibules and galleries of our lunatic establishments, thronged by the maniac and the idiot; and we point with unsullied exultation to their unshackled limbs, and innocent (and often even useful) avocations—and we have every right to do this; for each and all of these are the glorious and appropriate monuments of a purer faith and a great nation: we could not dispense with one of them, and still be just to ourselves; but who would volunteer to play the *Cicerone* to the same curious observer through the vice-haunted and famine-tainted lanes and alleys of our leviathan capital? Alas! there indeed would he find food for marvel—there indeed would he learn that even in civilised England, when the moral principle is once extinguished, the honest pauper who had turned from famine to crime, may laugh himself to scorn for his first dread of sin, amid the comparative luxuries with which sentiment has tempered justice! The overworked artisan and the heart-broken needlewoman die of starvation on their straw; and the hard mercy of the parish from which they had shrunk with honest pride even to their last breath, provides them with a contract-coffin at the outlay of a shilling; and they are flung, unpitied, into a pauper-grave. The felon is feasted and flattered into a mock repentance; the ladies of the land exhort and expostulate, and weep and pray about him; they administer alike to his palate and to his conscience; they are convulsed with grief when the law claims its victim; and their *hair* been cases where the flowers which had decked his cell, have adorned him for the gallows!

A strange perversion of human feeling this, and one at which we should be inclined to smile, did not the tears of honest shame rise to rebuke the untimely and indecent mirth!

But we have been asked to write a tale, not to compose a moral essay: return we then to our subject.

We resume it in a garret. There is but one window in the dreary den, for such it may in truth be called; two of the panes have been replaced by paper in the narrow casement, which is situated midway of the sloping roof, which forms one side of the wall; and even the very paper looks old and weather worn, as though it had served its purpose through many changes of weather. The furniture consists of a worm-eaten and crazy wooden bedstead, without hangings, but rendered somewhat more decent by a woman's faded shawl stretched across between the bolster and the light; a straw mattress, covered with a coarse but clean canvass; the aforementioned bolster, a scanty blanket, and a worsted rug, composing all its equipment; whilst at the opposite corner of the floor a second mattress, similar in fashion and material, but less inviting both in texture and in colour, and less conveniently arranged, shows that the room is appropriated to a second tenant. A small deal table, a rush-bottomed chair, a wooden stool, and an empty trunk supporting some mean appliances for cleanliness, are the other objects which divert the eye from the occupants of the squalid chamber; and should the fastidious owner of a comfortable home turn with a disgusted shudder from our description, and accuse us of exaggeration in the sketch which we have made, we will only bid him go forth into the haunts of struggling and silent poverty—raise the latch of toiling penury, too proud to extend the hand of pauper supplication, and then judge us on his return.

The dwellers in this miserable home—if we may so profane a holy term which finds an echo in every honest heart—had originally occupied the best floor of the house in which they were still located. Sooth to say they had been poorly lodged even then, but the place afforded no better accommodation; and so long as they remained in their first apartments they had commanded a certain semblance of respect from the hard-handed and heart-seared mistress of the tenement. A sore and bitter struggle, multiplied sacrifices, and a wild and half-maddened energy, which hoped even when hope was over, had, for a time at least, enabled them to retain their original lodging; but the day came when not only the few remaining objects of ornament, but even some of the necessary articles of apparel possessed by the wretched partners in misfortune, had been disposed of at one-half their value—for the needy have neither the time nor the authority to compel honest restitution—and they found themselves unable longer to indulge in the luxury of even a semblance of comfort.

To one of them this was a bitter and a killing truth; and when it glared out upon her in all its naked hideousness, she clasped her wasted hands over her sunken eyes, and in the first paroxysm of its torture, in which she prayed that she might [illegible] but the impious cry expired on her lips, for, as its utterance, [illegible] companion—upon him whose very existence depended upon her strength, and which old woman, even the most delicately nurtured and the most tenderly entreated, ever fail before so holy an incentive?

Enough. Their tale of desolation was told to the callous guardian of the house; and for a while she threatened to put them forth, lest she should be a loser through their misery—but, even hardened as she was to suffering, she could not

finally withstand the agonised entreaties of the young and still beautiful creature, who reminded her that she could *work*; and who promised her that she would toil unremittingly, rather than t..t *she* should have reason to repent what—helpless worm as she was! she called her charity! The prayer prevailed at length, as we have said, and Alme Freeling and her fa.. of father took possession of the squalid garret, in which we s..ll spend one more to present them to our readers.

In the centre of the floor was placed the wooden table, and beside it the ordinary chair sat the broken and mindless merchant, turning over with strange and consequential gravity some fragments of a tattered newspaper; occasionally he would burst into a peal of unmeaning laugh.., and then glancing towards the gloomy window, close beside which his pale and wasted daughter sat rapidly plying her needle upon some coarse garments, would suddenly and abruptly check his ceaseless mirth, as though he cared not that she should hear its outbreak. Then, as a new fancy rose before him, he would spostrophise the shreds of paper and criticise them, as though they were works of art brought for his inspection; but this partial exercise of reason was ever transient; and although Alme never for a moment discontinued her employment when she heard him so engaged, still she listened eagerly, for a wild vague hope would grow up within her, which, while as she at other times felt it to be, she cared not to discourage, for it helped her to live and to struggle on. It was only when the unhappy man rejected all his usual amusements, and sat with his head buried on his hands, wailing and weeping like a child, that she abandoned her labour, and hung over him in tender and filial solitude, whispering comfort and consolation, and encouragement; and although he could not either understand or appreciate her devotion, still he was soothed and calmed by her caresses, and the soft accents of her familiar voice; and she dared not deem the time wasted which had been so employed; all she could do when, as was his custom after these paroxysms of mindless anguish, he had sobbed himself to sleep, was hurriedly to wipe away her own tears, and to redouble her efforts to expedite the work upon which she was engaged.

And what was that work?

Listen, ye daughters of luxury, and weep in your turn. She was making shirts of coarse hard texture for a third-rate clothing warehouse; and for..ls rude and exhausting labour she was paid *three halfpence each*; and even that grudgingly and reluctantly, with hints on the quality, and the tardiness with which her services might not long be needed.

"But why did she not," carps, perhaps, some stony-hearted cavilier, "turn to account the brilliant accomplishments which were b.azoned forth when she was introduced to the admiration of the reader?" Aye, truly, why did she not? Simply because she was proud and virtuous, and that when she would have made them subservient to her own and her father's necessities, her app..nsions were met by cool refusals, or, worse still, by insulting propositions. The world is a selfish and a narrow-hearted world. It can..ot, or will not, see deeply, mercifully, but it fails not to exact its *quid pro quo*, and that too an ample one. Alme could have been pillowed on down, and lapped in luxury, but she was mute to understand the price of these concessions. She could not for a moment entertain a base comfort for her father, and this was her only struggle; but here his very affliction proved her happiness, for she instantly reflected that he would be unconscious of the change; and that to him the charm of all life's enjoyments was lost for ever. Thus she did not hesitate for a moment as to her onward path, but boldly faced the misery and the toil, when alone could pilot her upon her upright way.

Four Alms! Here was indeed a bitter destiny. Her memories were all of tenderness and luxury; of a costly home, and gentle ten..ency, and all the graceful courtesies of elegant existence. She looked around her now; and no marvel that her eye shrank, and her heart sickened at the contrast. But worse than all, other privati..ns was that of sympathy, and compassionate p. and encouragement. Her father was beside her sti.l, it is true; that father whose words had once been words of wisdom; whose firm will had been a stalwart support to the needy, and whose love had made an atmosphere of joy about her. And what was he now? Alas, weak and soulless as a pulling child; without one thought, one feeling, or one sentiment in common with herself, save that once more he looked for bread for food, and then wept, half in pettishness and half in suffering, when she had none to give him.

What avails it to record that Alme was still beautiful, even in the midst of these exciting trials? Her slight form had indeed become still slighter, and its graceulness was somewhat marred by her stoop, which she had acquired from the bending position to which she was compelled for so many hours; but then her cheek, but the beautiful character of her haughty and noble features could not be defaced even by the grinding pangs of starvation; and although the perfect outline of her nose, and the fine contour of her cheek, had become sharp and pinched, and her large, dark eyes, more deeply sunk into her head, nothing could destroy their original and classic loveliness; while the bosom that flushed and faded in opulence and upon that wasted cheek, as the pulses of her heart beat quickly or occasionally, flushed from those dark and sunken eyes, gave a grandeur to the beauty that was so soon to disappear for ever as the stately ruin derives a new and wild ray majesty from the vivid splendour of the lightning flash that precedes the peal by which it is to be prostrated on the Just.

Calm, and pale and motionless—save that the regular and monotonous movement of the hand that plied the needle never ceased for a second—did Alme Freeling up on her low stool be eath the wretched window which admitted the light scantily and grudgingly, as though this free gift of Heaven to rich and poor, had learnt from the haughty to withhold it from the needy. Poor Alme! that even in its enjoyment was too much to be extended freely to poverty and harship. Her failing eyelids had disappeared for the impaired her vision, and it..fered with her occupation; and the long dark lash that shaded them from her pale forehead, upon which the clammy drops wrung out by over toil and pain, had almost ceased at intervals—so heavy the weight—to be raised.

And thus she laboured on; her long bony fingers trembling from the eagerness with which she wrought—her large eyes glaring on the scrid Linen—her bread, coming thick and fast, as it exhausted the nerves, shedding over the work drops, her whole energies, centred for the time on the vile garment upon which she worked. Sometimes she tried to pray as she toiled—how often had she exhorted the poor and the oppressed to pray for support and consolation in her days of happiness and prosperity; and now, she strove to put into action the lessons that she had taught; but her thoughts wandered away from the objects of hope, and the pr..ses of faith, to the present and pressing cares by which she was and when she would have flung her whole spirit into the high and holy aspirations through which she held communion with her Creator, she found herself involuntarily calculating the remnant of time which remained for the completion of the allotted service.

It was only in the brief intervals of her repose—so nicely calculated as to convince her, after repeated and accurate computation, that the amount of work which she might be able to complete would not afford an equivalent for the candle which she must consume to produce it—that she ventured to pray for her father. His restora..n to reason she dared not ask, for she re..arded the fate by which it must awaken, as a sale flung from her the selfishness that would have induced the prayer. Her petitions were less tinged with egotism; she forgot herself when she prayed for him her affliction, her..ation from whom the power had been received of supplication for himself—and she beseeched only that strength she said be continued to her to preserve him from utter starvation; and that he might pass away from earth unconscious how he now was, and how miserable how low he had been reduced. Not even did she venture to ask that he might be spared to her, with ugh she felt that when *he* was gone she should no longer care to pay so high a price for the wretched privilege of existence. Such a prayer would be impious to stay his hunger, and to still his cries; and she lested they been this in the hands of Heaven!

And thus she toiled on, while week succeeded week, and month passed after month; and she had m..e than once to supplicate, even with tears, for a continued supply of the dreary labour that was, slowly, but surely, sapping her heart's blood; not an hour, not a moment was there left to afford herself. The very necessity of seeking and taking home her work, although it afforded her only opportunity of breathing the air of Heaven, ever grateful to her bluntid sensations—even shifted as it was by the dreary companions of the dreary prospect and mean quarter of the city through which she hurried, was a perpetual subject of regret for it encroached upon her time, and involved the necessity of yet closer and more unsparing application; and, oh! how often, even the total loathiness from the meal of bread with which she quieted her father for the night.

And the sordid wretch for whom she toiled, and who was growing fat and sleek upon the *honest profits* of her labour, he had ceased, rendered by the slave-owner of civilised England, who saw her tottering steps become more feeble day by day, and her struggling breath escape in gasps from between her parched and fa..ed lips, and who beat down to catch her trembling, rendered pitiful by the inhumanities by the jarring sounds of a discordant instrument, tortured into dissonance by the coarse hands of one of his over-dressed daughters—naked no questions as to her malady or its cause. He was accustomed to the symptoms; and she was the nearest workwoman in his employ, if a feeling of regret at her rapidly increasing decay ever entered his mind, it was that he should lose' his best hand when she was compelled to "give in" altogether; and so time after time he stamped down to her the peace that she had earned with ostentatious noise and parsimonious measure; and the dying girl gathered up from the counter thankfully and greedily, and flew rather than walked back to her miserable garret, and her still more miserable companion, with a fresh supply of work, and the poor meal which her past toil had purchased.

Her last decent dress began to fail; she had snatched a moment occasionally to repair it, but she saw that it could not much longer be made available, even for many like hers; and it was a grievous addition to the convulsion came upon her, she smiled—smiled for the first time for months; for she had long ceased to struggle at cheerfulness in her nearly intercourse with her father. She was unequal to the effort when she found that her only garment was in a state of perfect. Yet now she smiled as she murmured to herself, "It were vain to waste more time upon it; nothing can be done to preserve it longer; but it matters not. it will last out the week!"

As she soon escaped. Let she was ere she left him this sad but welcome exclamation of Let own fate, by a mod..eal of slaughter, and as she looked up she encountered the fixed gaze of her father, who amid his vacant mirth had nevertheless his eyes from her countenance, and were was ratio..g together two pieces of slate which he had gathered up from the drain, through the open window. Alme did not remark his occupation; she had become custom-stunned, and her long ceased to shrink from the wide derelict..straints of his hopeless imbecility; but she was in stantly recalled to a sense of her own responsibility; and burning he flushed face in her spread hands, and cowering down upon her low stool, she murmured out, "God forgive me for my selfish..joy!" and burst into a violent passion of tears.

(To be concluded in our next..

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING PROSPECTS FOR 1844.

Longos quæ prospicit agros.
Fair Hope, the season, to the turtle yields—
Large stakes, rich handicaps, and sporting fields.

With Warwick Spring Meeting, which occurs on Wednesday next, the racing year may be said to commence. This affair only occupies one day, and, according to the calendar, will give us two races—a handicap, and the Trial Stakes. It won't bring out another Coronation, to all seeming; therefore we'll say no more than good luck to it. At the established days of sport the preparations are more liberal, generally, than they ever were before, while the amount of horse flesh in training affords assurance that the cavalry will keep place with the commissariat. The demonstrations consequent upon this promise show themselves in the way in which the events for early decision have been introduced into the market. These number four—namely, the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, the Chester Cup, the Derby, and the Oaks. If our thesis did not confine this notice strictly to issues on the turf, what a goodly picture we might show of the prospects of all our national sports for the ensuing season—when the poor man's winter of discontent shall no longer chain him to the treadmill of his daily toil! Then, when the genial spring—the glad and glowing summer—shall call him forth to take his equal share with the sons and daughters of wealth of the boon banquet of nature, we would lead his steps towards the silver Thames' verdant sides, will be holden for his recreation; or to many a rural rendezvous, where the manly games of his country will be exhibited for his enjoyment. Haply he has never heard of Cleopatra—yet he would fain know how Queens take their pleasure on the waters. In a few brief months, one of those pleasure excursions, got up by the directors of the South Western Railway, would enable him to reach a scene a thousand times more gorgeous and befitting than ever wasted on her whose beauty turned the tide of battle at Actium. Then might he see Victoria, "the fair-haired daughter of the isles," surrounded by her chivalry, skim over the bright waves of the Solent as never sea was navigated since Cytherea yachted in her galley of pearl. Sons of Old England! envy thou not those whom fortune has set apart, and descend the safe-mines of Poland for a sensation. Pass a summer day where the daughter of Britannia holds revel on her native element—and be content. How thou must long for this—and many another pleasant fancy—thou shalt learn by reading, each returning Saturday, our prospects of its successors, National Sports and Pastimes. Now, to our present matter in hand.

The assumption of a race won't go to Warwick—he'll stay at home till the First Spring at Newmarket; there is nothing of account in the Craven Meeting. There is nothing talked about, save the Column. Well, the Two Thousand they only lay 7 to 4 that "Buck" will lose. The Ugly Buck is more fancied than many a well-favoured sample of his species; and if he don't make some of the sweet pay for their whistle there's never a blackguard in broad cloth! The Chester Cup, however, is sure to attract the patrons of the turf. Horse coursing is not confined to circles whose members are "all honourable men." But the really curious in rascality should see in *apropos* of the Chester Cup. On that event, not only are people "thrown over," as the polite term is, in the ring, but they're kicked into the mire, trampled under foot, and laughed to scorn on the race-ground. Who will ever forget its exhibition of last year—none but those from whose memory it shall be driven by its catastrophe in 1844. Let tue reader note the betting of the past week and the present. In the former, the Prior was eagerly backed as the leading favourite; in the latter he is no longer favoured in the odds; and anxious men ask where is he?—and echo answers, "in Bob Bresslime's stable." The Duke is dragging the *Slave* along with little is done upon it in the market—but there are lotteries and sweeps, and the Derby current—but it is every club in Great Britain, from the Carlton to the Cock and Hen in Vinegar-yard. The two favourites will still be seen by our quotations to hold their own; many are expected to "swim" during the month. Orl..ndo will improve, or go to the right-about in the Craven. When Scott's real horse will come into the odds, no one, not his owner, knows yet. We are of opinion that, with the racing season, sixpenny will be the Derby—and the Oaks will be "no go" for. The Oaks being always in the shade till the day before it comes off, is no matter for speculation, here or there. No doubt the great northern stable, with the Princess and the Bee, is in great force for it, but Lever probably knows the secret of the Ugly Buck. It is an event for which the field ought always to be backed so long as this, in anticipation: on the present occasion the rule holds quite as well as ever.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon showed a slight improvement, but was still far from brisk; the termination of the *qui tam* proceedings, if followed up in the right spirit by the Select Committee now sitting in the House of Commons, will, no doubt, give an impetus to speculation that "the Corner," and give a healthful tone to their proceedings. Of the "doings" the..o, little need be said; the Chester Cup was almost a dead letter; Pagan, it is true, was quoted at an improved figure, and Appendage, under the active opposition of "Bill Scott" and a couple of Liverpoolians, fell into the back ground, but in all other respects the betting was languid and uninteresting. Not so the Derby, for which "Honest John" was backed from 10 to 9, receded a point, and appeared to be going "slick to the rear," but rallied, and finished at (taken of..) 7 to 1. Bastian, in the meantime, giving way he..a point. Several inquiries after Leander, Tramp, Grand Square, Ramsden, and Appendage, but no scoring was anything done; Orlando *in statu quo*, and *sans* backers. The King of the Gipsies, Sir Isaac, and Boots were the only outsiders in force. The Oaks was slightly touched on, but to no other result than to leave The Bee rather a worse favourite than Barricade.

2000 GUINEAS STAKES
7 to 4 against the Ugly Buck.

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Pagan	26 to 1 agst The Prior	33 to 1 agst Celeste (t)
14 to 1 —— Sir Robert	30 to 1 —— Red Deer ..t)	35 to 1 —— Vassel
17 to 1 —— Pharsch	30 to 1 —— Stella	40 to 1 —— Gen. Pelleck ..t)

DERBY

13 to 2 agst Rattan	25 to 1 agst Cockamaroo	66 to 1 agst Sister to Grey
7 to 1 —— The Ugly Buck	30 to 1 —— Lanneau Kelt	Momus colt
16 to 1 —— Orlando	35 to 1 —— Appendage	85 to 1 —— Sir Isaac
20 to 1 —— Leander	40 to 1 —— King of Gipsies(t)	100 to 1 —— Boots (t)
20 to 1 —— P'And Squire	66 to 1 —— Cannonet (t)	100 to 1 —— Akbar (t)

to 1 agst Rattan and Ugly Buck, taken to ₤600. 1000 to 35 agst Ford's lot, taken 1000 to 18 agst Lord G. Bentinck's lot.

OAKS.

11 to 1 agst Barricade (t)	16 to 1 agst Boarding School	17 to 1 agst Fanny Eden (t)
12 to 1 —— the Bee ..t)	Miss ..t)	

THURSDAY.— Nine times out of ten the Thursday at Tattersall's, as compared with Monday, is tame and unproductive; much, however, was not the case on the day of which we have now to "report progress." An average share of business was transacted on the Chester Cup, but in no respect did the odds shew any material change. Pagan's improvement was effected on the strength of the Manchester advices; he was not backed. A great number of horses were in at force for the Derby; but in most cases at the averages reported on Monday. As most in demand we may select Rattan, Orlando, (with a very small party), King of the Gipsies, Sister to Grey Momus colt, and Akbar; Campanero and Ap..rentice were at a discount, and Sir Isaac, a regular "pot" a week ago, was sent in five minutes from 1000 to 1 (Op., is there such a horse in training.) The only Oaks bet we heard was 500 to 30 against Fanny Eden.

2000 GUINEAS STAKES
7 to 4 agst The Ugly Buck.

CHESTER CUP.

8 to 1 agst Pagan	25 to 1 agst Red Deer	33 to 1 agst Rowland (t)
14 to 1 —— Sir Robert	33 to 1 —— Tanza	40 to 1 —— Everton (t)
16 to 1 —— Catcoutte	30 to 1 —— The Prior	50 to 1 —— Gen. Pelcek (t)
25 to 1 —— Freedom	30 to 1 —— Merry Andrew	

DERBY

13 to 2 agst Rattan (t)	50 to 1 agst Campanero	66 to 1 agst Lancet
7 to 1 —— The Ugly Buck	33 to 1 —— Tramp	66 to 1 —— Delightful ..t)
16 to 1 —— Orlando (t)	40 to 1 —— Appreciate	100 to 1 —— Akbar (t)
20 to 1 —— Cockamaroo	50 to 1 —— Grand Charles	100 to 1 —— Boots (t)
30 to 1 —— Running Rein (t)	66 to 1 —— Sister to Grey	100 to 1 —— Coradine (t)
100 to 1 —— King of the Gipsies(t)	Momus colt (t)	100 to1—— Johnny Broome(t)

100 to 30 agst the two favourites—taken to ₤900 ever between Akbar and Johnny Broome. 1000 even between Coradine and Akbar. 800 even between Akbar and Imaum. 1000 to 20 agst each of the following, in one bet.—Delightful colt, Mount Charles, Appentice, Bebington, King of the Gipsies, and Lancet.

We learn from Genoa that from the great activity with which the Lombardo-Venetian railroad is being carried on, there is every expectation of its being finished by the end of the next year.

Mr Bailey has just received a commission for a statue in marble of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for the Masonic hall, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

Should the negociations for the marriage between the Archduke Stephan of Austria with Princess Olga of Russia, which are at present being carried on, terminate favourably, the dowry of the Princess is to be two millions of silver roubles, and an annuity of 30,000 ducats.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE WEAVER.

Little they think, the giddy and the vain
Wandering at pleasure 'neath the shady trees,
While the light, glossy silk, or rustling grain,
Shines in the sun, or flutters in the breeze,
How the sick weaver plies the incessant loom,
Crossing in silence the reluctant thread,
Pent in the confines of one narrow room,
Where droops complainingly his cheerless head.
Ll..tle they think with what dull, sickless eye,
Nor by what nerveless, thin, and trembling hands
The devious mingling of those various dyes
Were wrought to answer Luxury's commands.
But the day cometh when the tired shall rest,—
Where weary Lazarus leans on Abraham's breast.

HON. MRS. NORTON.

THE MARE'S NEST DISCOVERED.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter containing some interesting particulars relative to the island of Madagascar, from which it would appear that the reported occupation of Diego Saurez by the British must be false. "From this letter it is evident," adds the *Débats*, "that an establishment on the coast of Madagascar would be an act of madness—first, because no European can escape the fever of the country, and after a r..sidence of some months half the French troops in the island perish, and the remainder are unfit for service; second, because the native troops remain amongst the fortifications of the mountain, whence they can descend at their leisure with an army of from 20,000 to 30,000 men to attack the European troops debilitated with fever."

AMERICAN CANDOUR.

I was amused by an idea given me by an American in office. I asked how much his situation was worth; it was nominally four hundred dollars, besides *stealings*. This was frank and honest; in England the word would have softened down into perquisites. I afterwards found that it was a common expression in the States to say a place was worth so much besides cheatage.—MARRIAT.

A GOOD CUSTOM.

It is the custom in Turkey to blacken over the front of the house of a well-known liar.

TRUE RELIGION.

A pure and true religion has nothing to fear from the greatest expansion which the understanding can receive by the exercise of the faculties of mind. The more widely science is diffused, the better will the author of all things be known, and the less will the people be "tossed to and fro by the sleight of men and the cunning craftiness whereby they lie in wait to deceive."—LORD BROUGHAM.

THE CLAIMS OF THE POOR.

"The poor have a claim founded on the law of nature, which may be thus explained:—All things were originally common; no one being able to produce a charter from Heaven, had any better title to a particular possession than his neighbour. There are reasons for mankind agreeing upon a separation of the common fund; God, for these reasons, is presumed to have ratified it. But this separation was made and consented to, upon the explanation and condition that every one should have left a sufficiency for his subsistence, or the means of procuring it." Therefore, when the partition of property is rigidly maintained against the claims of indigence and distress, it is maintained in opposition to the intention of those who made it, and of His who at the supreme proprietor of everything.—DR. PALEY.

WOMAN'S PRAYER.

She bowed her head before the throne	And priest and peer their vows preferr'd,
Of Heav'n's eternal King,	With quick and courtly care;
The sun upon her forehead shone,	But where on High was woman heard?
Like some communing thing	Lone woman's trembling prayer.
In newly-wed and in love she stood,	
Pale, lonely in her care;	Wild war was raging madly rose
But gone and among a world estranged,	The din-cries of the realm,
In faithfulness and prayer.	And thousands met their country's foes,
	With spear and crested helm.
The p..r of her father's hand	And thousands fell, and wrathful scars
Had left their father's path,	Rag'd in their mad despair.
And sad had one of his threat'ning hand	What heard the God of Battles then?
Against them in his wrath.	Meek woman's sacred prayer.
He who sees with their new-fire few	
Who sh.. were for his there;	Oh, strong is woman in the power
Who sh.. were for his there.	Of love, pure and unwith,
And woman's voice was low, and bowing dow,	And rich in her heart's sacred dower
To woman's voice of prayer.	Of strong confiding truth.
	But who may tell her spirit's might,
The king sat in his purple state,	Above what strength may dare.
Apart, dominion rod;	When in life's wrestling, and its might,
And there was darkness in his fate,	Her voice is bowed in prayer?
His dark ning heart was prob'd,	

MRS. HEMANS.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

A-propos de tatouage, it is affirmed that the King of Sweden's physicians were greatly astonished the other day, on bleeding his Majesty, to find the words "*Liberté et Egalité*" on the "*bras de Mort*" (the fleshy part below the elbow). They could not recover from their amazement. Charles John has been so long a king, that it is forgotten that he began by being a mere hero, and he is so good a king that one cannot possibly suppose that he was ever disposed to be a republican. But how strange—a king tattooed with liberty! Our whole age is exhibited in that *rapprochement*: liberty, equality, or death! Yet it is with such mottos that one reaches a throne in our days.—*Monsieur de Girardin.*

CHARADE.

To find a well-known city on the continent:—The four first letters make a habitation; the four last make a vessel: the five first make a bird; and the five last a beast.

AN IMMENSE OFFER.

One of those destructive animals, weighing upwards of 20lbs., was captured a few days since at Berch-hill, near Reading, the residence of Mr. G. C. Beauchamp. The animal, which consists of a large and fine young hen found near a ditch communicating with the river, led to the supposition that otter was located not far off, and a trap was consequently set to catch the "varmint." The next morning the otter was found drowned in the river, secured by the trap, which at had drag'ed some distance into the water.

DANGERS OF A GAMING TABLE.

Perhaps the most unhappy event that can befal a person who visits a gaming-table for the first time is, that he should retire a winner. Two gentlemen strolled one night into a Paris gaming-house; they were not gamblers, therefore were only amiuse upon gratifying an idle curiosity. One of them, after looking on some time, threw down three or four napoleons; and in less than half an hour his pockets were filled with gold. He wisely resolved to march off with his spoil, and with that intention added the number to the gold for notes. After receiving the notes there still remained three unlucky napoleons. "Let's see what can be done with these," cried their possessor. He tried and lost them. "How provoking!" exclaimed he; and he changed one of his notes—then another; and in less than ten minutes he left the room without a franc in his purse. Reflecting on the difficulty of leaving the gaming-table a winner, he never played again.

Among the decorations at the dinner given to Mr. O'Connell, were the words "Ireland and Justice," in variegated lamps, with the name of O'Connell immediately under them.!!

O'Connell had indeed been blind,
If such a emblem, placed before him,
Brought not the fact into his mind
That justice is suspended o'er him.
Amid the pleasures of the feast
Applauded and observed by all,
He must have heard one truth at least
Told by the writing on the wall.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.

In pursuance of an order of the House of Commons for an annual return of the number of persons who have visited the above institution for the last twelve months past, ending the 31st December, 1843, it would appear that the number of names entered in the visiting books of the above establishment amounts to 14,161. This entry includes such visitors only who have resorted to the Museum on public days, viz., each Saturday in every week, when it is open to the public, exclusive of private visitors, who, having provided with tickets of admission from the directors, can view the above exhibition any day throughout the week, Sunday excepted.

REMARKABLE TROUT.

The largest fish of the above description taken from the Thames for some years past, was captured by a gentleman on the Surrey side, on Friday last, whilst casting his line upon the waters at Hampton. This prodigious fish measured 2 feet 6 inches in length, and weighed 15lb. 2oz. The successful party submitted his prize to Mr. Grover, fishmonger at Charing-cross, for preservation, with the artificial fly with which it was hooked inlined in the creature's mouth, cut off the line for that purpose. The class of fly it was captured with was that denominated by anglers the "red palmer." Had the above fish been in full season, it is considered by piscatorial judges that it would have reached the enormous weight of 15lb.

CULINARY WONDER.

In a *recherché* dinner given last Saturday by some friends of Mr. O'Connell, at the Reform Club, there was a remarkable dish, prepared by M. Soyer, entitled, "Le Soufflé Monstre à la Clontarf." The height of it was 29 inches, and the width 17; it took four hours and a quarter to bake, and contained 36 eggs, with other ingredients in proportion. Fifty very small soufflés were seen clinging round that colossal mountain, and an extraordinary good likeness of the great agitator drawn on rice paper, and surrounded by wreaths of shamrock) appeared, as it were, rising from the centre. It created much humour amongst the assembled guests, and we are happy to state that the monstrous "sweet meeting" was dispersed with the most perfect order.—*Sun.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH ROYAL MARINES.—A detachment of the Woolwich division, consisting of 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 20 privates, marched at the Woolwich Dockyard on Saturday, in the hired ship London at present tak ng on board convicts for Van Diemen's Land. The Marines are al artificers or mechanics and have volunteered for service at Port Essington. A detachment of the 58th regiment will take charge of the convicts on board the London during her voyage to the penal settlements.

SENTENCES ON MILITARY CONVICTS.—7th Hussars: Private George Butterworth, of this corps, was tried by a general court-martial, on the 4th January last, at Chatham, for deserting off his post when on sentry at the troop stables, at Lagnicar, Canada, on the 24th June, 1841, and for stealing two [illegible] horses of the 7th Hussars, the property of her Majesty. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be transported for the term of 14 years. 58th Regiment: Private John Quigley, of this regiment, was tried by a general court-martial on the 5th November, 1841, for desertion, making away with necessaries, and insubordination. The Court sentenced him to be transported as a felon for the term of seven years, which her Majesty was pleased to remit in favour of the above sentence of the removed to the Penitentiary, at Millbank, previous to embarkation for New South Wales.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GEN. O'REILLY, C. B.—The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has received intelligence of the demise of Lieut.-Col. O'Reilly, her husband. We understand the gallant colonel expired on Monday, the 4th inst. at Louth, while on a visit to his brother. The late colonel entered the army in Oct. 1811, and retired upon half-pay in Jan. 1839. On the promotion which took place in Nov. 1841, on the birth of the Prince of Wales, he was raised to the brevet rank of colonel. In 1837 the deceased married the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, who survives him.

The Black Eagle, Aden ratty steam-yacht, Master-Commander S. B. Cook, acting, has leave of the Admiralty to embark his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and convey him to the Isle of Wight.

The Dover, mail steam-packet, Second Master-Commander Lyne, arrived at Woolwich, from the Downs, on Saturday, and sailed on Tuesday morning was hauled into the basin, to refit and to have new boilers. The Ariel, mail steam-packet, at Woolwich, is to proceed to Dover to supply her place.

The Lucifer steam vessel, Commander Hewlett, arrived at Devonport on Friday, from Woolwich. She has some trifling defects to be made good, when she will be paid advance wages, and sail for Ireland.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—A very limited supply of English wheat has been received here during the present week, and the show of samples to-day was consequently very small, although the attendance of millers and dealers was nearly the same as that for the above article was steady at fully Monday's quotations. For foreign wheat, free of duty, the demand was to a very full extent. Bonded grain was in much request. The barley trade was in a very dull state, the mailers being sparingly. Malt had a droopingly appearance, with an average quantity offering. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value. Arrivals—English: Wheat, 1,010; barley, 2,180 qrs. malt, 840 quarters. Foreign: [illegible]

Seeds.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 60s; [illegible] Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s to 56s; ditto white, 45s to 48s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding to distilling, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Derby, 32s to 34s; brown ditto, 30s to 32s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 65s; Chevalier, 62s; [illegible] colnshire fine oats, 2s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, 19s to 20s; Scotch ditto, 20s; Irish potatoe, 18s; beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, [illegible] white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 34s to 38s; per quarter. Town-made [illegible] Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln and Yorkshire, [illegible] to 62s; white, 60s to 65s. In Bond: Barley, [illegible] fine, 34s to 36s; fresh, 31s to 33s; beans, 28s to 29s; peas, 28s to 30s; per quarter. Flour, American, [illegible] per barrel.

The Seed Market.—White clover seed is in [illegible] In all other kinds of seeds very little business is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hempseed, 38s to 40s per quarter; coriander 18s to 20s per cwt. brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 15s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 40s to 42s per last of 10 quarters; linseed cake, English, 6l to 6l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l to 5l 10s per ton—ordinary, 5l to 6l per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 9½d.; rye bread, 6½d; household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Meat.—Market dull. Wheat, 54s to 64s; barley, 28s 6d, oats, 18s 11d; rye 33s 9d, beans 31s 9d, peas, 31s 9d.

The Sun Wheat Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 54s 6d, barley, 32s 8d oats, 19s 6d, rye 34s 7d, beans, 35s 8d; peas, 31s 6d.

Barley.—Wheat, 58s barley, 34s; oats, 21s; rye, 36s 6d, beans, 39s; peas, 35s 6d.

Sugar.—There is a most inactive falling off in the demand for most kinds of sugar, yet no variation can [illegible] At auction, on Tuesday, 10,200 packages were offered out of [illegible] of which [illegible] were bought in. [illegible] cargoes, are now at hand, upwards of 10,000 tons being now on the way.

Coffee.—The imports of foreign and colonial goods in a week have amounted to about 1500 packages. The demand may be considered steady at full quotations.

Tea.—The imports of tea are moderate, and in consequence, the demand for them is firm at prices varying from 4½ to 5½ d per lb.

Rice.—Middling to fine barley, 31s 6d, West Indian, 31s 6d, West Indian, 31s 6d, Yerr, 19s, Lamblion 18s 9d. Stewart's, 19s per ton.

Saltpetre.—Market steady for refined, but inquiring, was but scantily supplied with yesterday, a large portion of which was of middling and inferior quality, the best trade was in every 6-pressed assts. However, the primes Scots sold at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday; but for value of the inferior sorts a reduction was necessary. The fresh arrivals from Se Stait, consisted of 83 Scots. The numbers of sheep were on y moderate, and the trade valuable at the following prices:—Downs, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; long coarse wools very little was doing, at 2s to 2s 2d. Prime small calves commanded a steady, other kinds of veal a dull sale, at 3s 4d to 4s per 8lbs. Lambs, 4s 2d to 4s 8d per quarter of 8lbs. Which cows were selling heavily, at from 2l 15 to 2l 19s 0d each. Per 8lbs, to sink the offal Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d, prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime Scots, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime coarse woolled sheep 3s 6d to 4s 0d, prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves 3s 8d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d, large hogs 2s 10d to 3s 10d, small porkers, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, lambs, 4s to 4s 8d per quarter of 8lbs, coarse old sows 2s 8d,

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E. LITTLE begs to inform them that he has OPENED a Commodious Room, in Cheltenham Pump Room, Low Harrogate, with TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c., of the very best quality, and trusts from his long experience in the trade, added to his purchasing all goods for cash, and selling for the same, and on terms with any house in or out of London, to receive a share of their patronage and support.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.
"If you are in possession of better means,
Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these."—HORACE.
This FAMILY APERIENT has been particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

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ROYAL PATENT CARPETING, manufactured without the spinning or weaving.—This CARPETING having now obtained the universal approval of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Public, for its elegance, durability, and economy, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, appear the trade that their factories for the spring, in the most novel and elegant designs, are now open for their inspection, at the Company's Warehouses, No. 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside. In consequence of the increasing demand for this article, several parties have attempted to introduce to the public goods of a very spurious manufacture in imitate the Patent Carpetting, but which, on inspection, will be found to have all the disadvantages of a common drugget. The Royal Carpetting possesses the quality of being impervious to dust, therefore is far superior to any article hitherto produced for the same purposes. The Company have a large assortment of Window Curtains and Table Covers, embossed and printed, in new and elegant patterns, and in all sizes; Tablings, Waistcoatings, and numerous other goods of their manufacture. Agents have been appointed for the sale of Patent Woollen Cloth Carpetting in all the principal Kingdom.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AMERICA.—The number of testimonials of cures by PARR'S LIFE PILLS are crowding upon the Proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by assurances of high reputation.
The following Testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the Theatrical Profess on, Mr. T. D. RICE (the Original Jim Crow), a gentleman whose high character for worth and truth as a Comedian has his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This, (with thousands of similar grateful acknowledgements), can be seen at the Principal Depôt.
FROM MR. T. D. RICE, (THE ORIGINAL JIM CROW.)
Gentlemen—Having for the space of a long and arduous practice of my profession contracted a tightness across the chest, with pains in my left side of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits while in England, I had recourse to your PARR'S LIFE PILLS, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value and speedy efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country. Your obedient servant,
T. D. RICE, 20, Vesey-street.
To MESSRS. T. ROBERTS and Co., 804, Broadway, New York.

ASTHMA.
MESSRS. T. ROBERTS and Co. Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 27, 1844.
Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that in this town and neighbourhood your invaluable medicine, PARR'S LIFE PILLS are much prized for their rare virtues and great efficacy in the cure of Asthma, and consequently their sale is considerable. Mr. James Ladd, a gentleman well known here, told me of a friend of his, an elderly lady, who has been troubled with Asthma for the last six years, so much so that she was unable to walk out, or use any exercise. Being advised to use PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she has found herself considerably relieved by them, and persevering in their use she was enabled, a few weeks since, not only to go about, but to walk to church, a distance of a quarter of a mile from her residence, a thing she had not accomplished for the last six years.
Another case is that of an Engineer on one of the Eastern Railroads, who, after having tried numerous other medicines and found no relief, took a short time since to your PARR'S LIFE PILLS for the above distressing complaint, and I am happy to say, at the present writing, he is fast recovering.
I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, JOHN JOHNSONS.

☞ The words PARR'S LIFE PILLS are engraved on the Government Stamp in WHITE letters on a RED Ground, and attached to every box of the Genuine Medicine. The signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS Co." is also printed on the label, as the direction wrapped round each box. Without this mark of authenticity, they are spurious.
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GOGAND MAGOG.

Round these huge giants (both with old and young),
Much mystery hangs, and many tales are told.
Those who have read, and studiously reflected,
Can't rightly tell us why they were erected.
Some say it was for this, and some for that,
And no one reason can we thus come at.
But let the wore be what it may, we no longer
Our ratiocinations can't be stronger.
We've read them over, we've said to ourselves,
As no hog but prophetic types of "Us"
And all who mark his way we must be thus
With see the force of our hypothesis.
Like "Gog and Magog," MOSES and his SON,
Appear to "run in their ruts" at "Old Nick."
And then amid the City we're display'd
As guests on an occasion of a feast,
While all who view us on our lofty height,
Behold us with astonishment delight.
Like these huge figures we have risen and sat
To "Son o' the Squat" of improving trade.
Which may, in fact, be scarcely long,
Unqualified in our "strength" and "magnitude."
We've served many, and we shall be found,
Unmov'd amid the changeful scenes around
To shield our nest till we have shown you thus
That Gog and Magog are but marks to "Us."

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Taglionis, velvet collars and cuffs, lined throughout, from £6 9 0
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CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition as they have no connection whatever with any other Establishment, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, to guard against disappointment, &c.
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TO the BENEVOLENT.—A late MEMBER of the DAILY PRESS, who has for many years contributed to amuse and inform the PUBLIC, is now compelled to SOLICIT THEIR ASSISTANCE. In the summer of 1841, whilst in the country, reporting the Elections for the present Parliament, he was attacked by repeated colds, the weather being unprecedentedly severe and changeable. The result was the setting in of consumption, which gradually extend on him until it became so aggravated by the very harassing labours attendant on the session of 1842, that, after a long but vain struggle, he was obliged to resign the chief means of support in the summer of that year. In 1843 he was obliged to throw up his minor engagements, not being able to obtain payment for his labour. Since his retirement he has gradually become more feeble. He is now barely able to walk; his savings, always kept down by his duty as the eldest son of a poor family, are nearly exhausted; he can no longer earn money; he has no wealthy friends. Perhaps, a few generous strangers will come forward and help him His great desire is to raise as much as would enable him to settle in a milder climate; or failing that, to secure the means of procuring those comforts and medical aid which he may require during the short remainder of his days in this country. Reference may be made by letter to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, by whom any donation will be thankfully acknowledged.

IRONMONGERY at WHOLESALE PRICES.—The advantages to Purchasers about to furnish, will be fully realised by visiting the PANKLEBANGER IRON WORKS, 33, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be viewed the most extensive Stock in the kingdom, Drawing-room and parlour stoves, kitchen ranges, fenders, fire-irons, cooking utensils, japan wares, tea-urns, German silver, and plated goods, with the lowest price affixed to each article for cash.
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		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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1237	Nov., 1836	4000	4672 0 0
1237	March, 1838	4000	4668 1 6

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The Friends of Mr. Oastler having effected his release, by becoming guarantees to the Lords Bankers for a portion of his pecuniary liabilities, they earnestly solicit Subscriptions from the Public, to pay the balance, and to form a fund to purchase an Annuity for him.

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Financial

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 99, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844. [Sixpence.

LIMITATION OF LABOUR.

THE past week has been the most remarkable of the session; the party that is known to possess a majority of ninety-one, has been surprised at finding itself in a minority of nine; the event was unexpected; it has been the practice to reject the motion almost annually made by Lord Ashley, but on this occasion his proposal has been affirmed, and the Legislature has decided that ten hours labour is "sufficient unto the day," as the amount of labour to be performed in it. Considering the vast field over which this principle extends, the numbers it will affect, and the consequences to which, if followed out, that principle must inevitably lead, so important a vote has not passed the house for years.

The importance of the vote arises not only from the question itself, but from the decided manner in which the Government declared itself opposed to legislation on the subject, beyond the point to which legislation has already gone, and which we presume the Executive feel bound to maintain. Sir James Graham's speech was an appeal to the house and every party, or section of party in it, on every possible ground on which they could be appealed to; to the manufacturers he repeated some of the arguments of the Free Traders, and urged the impossibility of restricting labour. To the agriculturists, he held out the necessity of supporting the commercial greatness of the empire, as intimately connected with their own prosperity. The opposition, that towards the end of the debate he saw rising in the ranks of the Whig Opposition—ominous of a dangerous conjunction—he endeavoured to repress by quotations from Hansard, which showed plainly enough that the leaders of the Whig Government were as strongly pledged to oppose the motion as men possibly can be, if men are bound to act in the future as they have done in the past. The eagerness with which he fastened on and availed himself of this point amounted almost to a taunt, and it was met by Lord J Russell, as all such arguments are, by the assertion that altered circumstances require altered policy, and that a statesman ought not to be deterred from taking that different line of conduct, even though it may involve some degree of self-contradiction and expose him to the charge of inconsistency. All was in vain: it is a social, and not a party question; humanity and independent feeling had more influence than usual; the statements of Lord Ashley had revealed a mass of moral and physical evil absolutely frightful; the pithy assertion of Lord John Russell that the people had "too little food and too much toil," was mournfully true and the ordinary bond of party was broken; sections united tha on other occasions stand aloof; men joined in a work of mercy, whose principles on other subjects are the very opposites of each other, and the list of the division is a curious study, though for different reasons both to the philanthropist and the politician.

The speech of the Premier treated the question more as a whole; was founded on principle, rather than supported by details; and, for a clear perception of the "difficulties" this kind of legislation will create for present and future Governments, if it is attempted to carry it out to its full extent, is an able statement of the case in most of its bearings. But the question seems to be whether it will be necessary to carry it out to this extent whether it is possible to do it. If not, neither legislatures nor individuals are bound to impossibilities.

When an enormous evil is stated and proved, the simple question for a Government should be—Have we done all in our power to lessen or remove it? If not, go on—do more—rest not till the utmost is accomplished. The perpetual anticipation of difficulties that may arise; this constant seeing a "lion in the path," when that path leads to improvement, is not the conduct that should be expected from a wise and strong Government. Difficulties are to be met and conquered, not evaded: in the victory over them consists the triumph of statesmanship. We may observe, this is not the only question in which Sir R. Peel betrays a—not over-strained, perhaps—but an undue anxiety about the future difficulties that a certain course of legislation may create. He is in the habit of putting his objections in the interrogative form to his opponents: If you affirm this proposal, are you prepared to do this, or are you ready to carry out your principle still further, and apply it to other circumstances? This was the course he took in the discussion of the question of the limitation of labour. He did not deny that if universally applied, it might be just, but he alleged the total impossibility of carrying it out through all the branches of the immense trade of an immense empire. He declares he will not take on himself the responsibility of sending the law into every workshop and establishment where human labour is employed, in all its varieties, for the purpose of dictating for what lengths of time masters shall purchase and workmen shall sell the great source of wealth—labour. Clearly, to this extent, the task would be impossible. But the proposition applies only to factory labour, which is carried on in great populous centres, in establishments already under the control and limitations of the law; for visiting and checking any abuses of that law there is a complete legal machinery already established, so that there is no need of new instruments for carrying out any further extension of the law that may seem advisable. As far as the abstract principle goes, the law has already as much and as decidedly affirmed it, by limiting the hours of labour to twelve, as by now limiting them to ten; we are prepared to deny altogether the argument, that by extending the provisions of a law already enacted, the Legislature is pledged to apply it to all existing kinds of labour, whether in mine, mill, factory, warehouse, counting-house, or shop. Despair of being able to effect all things should not be suffered to deter us from attempting to effect any. It may be impossible to do all, and yet perfectly practicable to do something. The Premier alleges that the case of the dressmakers and milliners of London is just as bad as that of the factory women; in some respects it may even be worse. He asks also if the supporters of a ten hour bill are prepared to apply their principle to the agricultural labourers; and the question elicited a cheer from "the Opposition." We doubt greatly if the farm labourer wants any such measure: the sufferings of that class of men rather proceed from their having too little labour than too much. Their difficulty consists in not having so much work as they can do, not having more than they can perform, which is the alleged grievance of the manufacturing operatives.

They may be put out of the question as far as the difficulty of working such an act is concerned; it is meant for overtasked energies, not for the enforced and unwelcome leisure that "standeth all day in the market-place idle because no man hath hired them." We contend then, first, that there are circumstances in the nature of manufacturing labour that make it more amenable to the law than most other descriptions of toil. The Psalmist tells us, when we see the "oppressions that are done under the sun, to wonder not, nor marvel at the matter;" but there is something so hideous in the demoralisation disclosed by the details of Lord Ashley, that humanity cannot pass it by without a shudder, and though Mercy is free to drop a tear over it, Justice forbids that she should also cover it from the sight of mankind with her concealing veil. It must be probed, it must be searched to the depths, and a remedy, or an attempt at a remedy, must be applied.

It is right that all should know—that all should be made, if possible, to feel—there are masses of population growing up in the midst of us, in their physical condition almost as bad, in their mental state almost worse than the savage. They are even more to be pitied than the roamer of the desert or the woods, who has space of ground, activity of limb, sufficiency of food, and intervals of relaxation after his periods of toil. They have the knowledge of civilization without the ability to enjoy its blessings; producers of national wealth, they are ever poor; toiling always, they are often destitute, seldom comfortable, and never rich—dwellers in a christian land, they have grown up with but scant acquaintance with Christian Truth—citizens of a free community, they find that the state has taken their sweat but given them only neglect in return. They are a hapless race; on them the "eldest, primal curse," seems to have descended in all its certainty and twice its original bitterness. Let us be deaf and blind for but a space longer, let us be a little longer guilty of the crime of neglect, and the evils will have got beyond the reach of the worldly wisdom—not always exercised—that Heaven sometimes vouchsafes to human legislatures. In conclusion, then, we are disposed to think well of this attempt to place a limit to the labour that is producing its millions of yards of cotton, at the expense of the deterioration of thousands of souls. The greatness of the returns on the tables of our national statistics may be a subject of gain to many—or, it may be, of pride to more; but the expense of human worth, of human suffering, by which it is purchased, should be a cause of humiliation and sorrow to all. A remedy is proposed; it may, perchance, prove only a palliative, not a specific. Still, let it be tried; let it not be rejected, as the Government would reject it, because it cannot, from the nature of things, be universal.

THE LATE KING O SWEDEN.—See next page.

BERNADOTTE, THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

Another of the royalties of Europe has yielded up the sceptre and the crown, and left a throne to a successor. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, is no more. His country is not a very influential one among the Powers of Europe, but the character and career of its late Monarch are invested with more than ordinary interest. He is the last, and was long the only living survivor of the monarchs that were created out of the companions of the early campaigns of Napoleon; most of these kings and kingdoms perished before the fall of their founder; Spain, Naples, Rome, all disappeared like the forms of a dream. But Bernadotte, who placed himself on the throne of Sweden, not only without Napoleon's assistance, but against his will, and in opposition, maintained himself on it for a long series of years, and has died peaceably at a good old age, respected by his adopted people, and leaving an apparently quiet succession to his son. Bernadotte was a true soldier of the French Republic, and retained his Republican principles long after many others thought it prudent to drop theirs as they followed their leader on his path to the attainment of imperial power. But placed on a throne, it cannot be said that Bernadotte did not modify those principles very considerably. He is the last of a race whose history, when read by future ages, will be deemed as startling and fabulous as that of the Peers of Charlemagne; beginning life under the burden of the knapsack, they finished it wearing the sparkling crown, the "round and top of sovereignty." Ages may pass before such an uprooting of the social fabric of Europe again occurs, as gave their opportunities to men like Bernadotte, of Sweden.

John Baptiste Julius Bernadotte, destined to be one of the greatest, and by far the most fortunate of Napoleon's lieutenants, was born at Pau, the capital of Bearne, January 26, 1764. His parents were humble, but not of the very humblest condition, as appears from the superior education they were enabled to give him. Some accounts say that he was designed for the bar; but, in his sixteenth year, he suddenly relinquished his studies, and enlisted as a private soldier into the royal marines. At the commencement of the French Revolution he had risen to the rank of sergeant, and in the years that followed, his advancement was very rapid. At Fleurus he commanded a division of the Republican army; and his services on the Rhine with Jourdan, in 1796, established his military reputation. Thence he was sent, with reinforcements from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to join Bonaparte in Italy. He bore a part in the most brilliant actions of that campaign; and was chosen by Bonaparte to convey to Paris the standards captured at Rivoli. After the peace of Campo Formio, he went to Vienna for a short time as Minister of the French Republic; and he afterwards attempted, though in vain, to retrieve the mal-administration of the military department under the Directory. The 18th Brumaire and the decisive ascendancy of Bonaparte over the destinies of France, gave a fresh impulse to his career. He contributed to the capture of Ulm, and he earned his share of the laurels of Austerlitz. In the preceding year he had received the staff of a Marshal of France, and in 1806 the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo was added to his other honours. In the German campaigns, as well as in the command which he held for a short time against the Chouans in the west of France, he was distinguished from all his military comrades by his considerate generosity towards the conquered enemy. From 1806 to 1809 he commanded the first *corps d'armée* in the north of Germany, and it is recorded that his personal kindness to a body of 1,500 Swedes, who had fallen as prisoners into his hands, first awakened amongst the younger officers of that nation those feelings of gratitude which led to his nomination as a candidate for the reversion of the crown of Sweden.

Of all the Imperial Generals (for the sterner Republican spirits of the army had long been removed from the scene) Bernadotte was the least inclined to yield to Napoleon that servile deference which he so strictly exacted. The blemishes of the Imperial *regime*, the abuse of military power, and the jealousies which had sprung up between the grandees of that transitory court, had alarmed his caution, and, perhaps, offended his sense of jusaice. Suddenly, and by a personal impulse rather than by any subtle combination of policy or intrigue, his name was mentioned at the Diet of Orebro, where the deputies of Sweden were assembled to choose a successor to Charles XIII. The consent of the Prince de Ponte Corvo had already been privately implied; that of the Emperor Napoleon was, not without misgivings, extorted from him. Bernadotte, said, with characteristic energy, "Will your Majesty make me greater than yourself, by compelling me to have refused a crown?" Napoleon replied, "You may go: our destinies must be accomplished."

From that hour Bernadotte, or, as he was thenceforward styled, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden, turned with no divided affection to his adopted country. The first acts of his government were to refuse to recruit the French fleet at Brest Swedish sailors, and to struggle against the oppressive exigencies of the Continental system. He liberated Sweden from that subserviency to the political interests of France which had proved so fatal to her own greatness and to the welfare of her sovereigns. In Russia and Prussia, once was formed between Sweden and Russia; and in the following year the Crown Prince assumed the command of the combined forces of Northern Germany against the French empire. The reward of the services which he had rendered in the cause of freedom, humanity, and to the armies of Sweden, was his undisputed succession to that crown, which he owed neither to the sword nor to the arbitrary policy of his former master, but to the deliberate choice of the Swedish people.

It was on his birthday in the year 1840, after a reign of nearly thirty years, that Charles John XIV. took occasion, in a speech from the throne, to survey with parental satisfaction the condition of his dominions. The population of the kingdom was so much increased, that the inhabitants of Sweden alone are now equal in number to those of Sweden and Finland before the latter province was torn from the former. The commerce and the manufactures of the country have been doubled—agriculture improved—instruction diffused—the finances raised from a state of great embarrassment to complete prosperity

the national debt almost paid off—a civil and a penal code proposed for promulgation—the great canal which unites the ocean with the Baltic have been completed—and lastly, the secular hostility of the Swedish and Norwegian nations has given way to mutual confidence, cemented by kindred institutions, and the enlightened government of the same sceptre.

Such are the claims of the late Sovereign to the respectful and grateful recollections of his people.

He died on the 16th of March, at 4 o'clock in the morning. His son and heir succeeds him under the title of Oscar the Second.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 19.

SPAIN.

In my last I noticed that Alcant had surrendered, and that the Queen's troops had possession of the fortress. I have now to record a most disloyal and treacherous proceeding—committed by General Roncali on twenty-four insurgents, who without a trial, merely on being identified, were barbarously shot. Far be it from my intention to deny the culpability of the unfortunate insurgents—many of them merited their fate—but, in the worst days of the French Revolution, the form of a trial was gone through and evidence heard. In Spain—they shoot first, and then make enquiries. And who are the persons who commanded, and who executed the sanguinary decree? Take first Narvaez. Did not this officer, although an exile in France, enter Spain and raise an insurrection against Espartero! He succeeded—and is a patriot; Bonet failed—and is a traitor! Next, Bravo. This man, the infamous murderer of Queen Christina—now Ler obedient servant—frequently denounced Narvaez as a traitor, and openly supported the insurrection of Bonet. And who is General Manzredo, the Minister of War, who, in a cool, business-like manner, approves of the murder of Bonet and his twenty-three companions? It would be difficult in searching the annals of Spanish military warfare, to find a single engagement in which he was present. No! Manzredo's sword is as pure of blood as his heart is sanguinary—in one word, he is the servile creature of Narvaez. And now for Roncali, whom I believe to be a brave man, but whose conscience is very elastic—the same officer who defended General Diego Leon, and for four days fatigued the Court with elaborate arguments against capital condemnations for political offences! Diego Leon raised an insurrection in Madrid against the Government, he was finally seized, Roncali was his advocate; this same Roncali, without form of trial, puts Bonet to death for raising an insurrection in Alicant! Not content with the act of vengeance, he issues a proclamation in which he says that, as soon, on pain of death, to afford a refuge to the members of the late Junta. The *Heraldo*, a paper belonging to Narvaez and Bravo, in an editorial article praises Roncali for what it calls his prudence and energy at Alicant, and justifying the wholesale massacre of the insurgents who fell into his power, *as a severe and necessary act*, which has saved the country. The same language was used by Valdes, Rodil, Nuna, and others, when they shot the Carlist officer in Biscay. The same argument was used when the military prisoners were shot at Barcelona; and yet Spain is not saved! No, conspirators are daily shot, and fresh conspiracies daily discovered. Thus we are told that the same day Bonet and his accomplices were shot at Alicant, an insurgent chief, named Zurbano, and three of his followers, were shot at Lugo; and further, two days after the death of Bonet, an extensive conspiracy was discovered at Valencia, in which the officers and sergeants of the garrison were concerned; the chiefs were to have declared against the Queen's marriage with the Count de Montemolin. At first it was decided that they should be sent to Valencia, tried by a court martial, and shot; this having been disapproved by many of the firmest partizans of the Government, it is now arranged that they shall be kept in prison *until after the next sessions of the Cortès*, and then discharged!

Carthagena still holds out; on the 5th the garrison made a sortie, and was repulsed with considerable loss—in all probability this fortress will soon capitulate.

Christina continues her triumphal march through the country; on the 12th she arrived at Gerona. At four o'clock in the afternoon "800,000 persons," including Carlists, greeted the Princess with the usual road to Valencia, so that her Majesty could not arrive there until seven in the evening." Her reception was admirable. Her Majesty was to leave Valencia on the 18th. It is worthy of remark that at a dinner given to Christina, at Barcelona, the first toast given was "To Louis Philippe, King of the French, and the union of France and Spain"!! Christina has shown much bravery in entering Spain—but she is no gratuitous she is courageous. She still maintains her establishment at the Hotel des Courcelles in Paris and Malmaison, and Munoz has not quitted the French capital.

The Carlists along the French frontier and in the Basque provinces are actively occupied in getting up a general rising North of the Ebro. I doubt much of their success—certain it is that great discontent is manifested, particularly in Bazay and Guipuscoa, and that several persons have been arrested; amongst others a priest at Bilboa, named Bilbao, has been condemned to ten years hard labour.

The too celebrated Zurbano and his son, having made their peace with Narvaez, have quitted France for Spain.

ITALY

Serious complaints have been made to the Governments of Modena and Naples, that the roads are infested with robbers. Several detachments have been sent against the banditti, but as yet they have escaped.

The following curious account is extracted from a letter dated Palermo, the 25th ult.: "In one of the sulphure mines of the Prince di Trebbio, during the recent earthquake at Calatapadia, in Sicily, four men were buried, by its falling on them. The Prince immediately employed men to release them; but their labour was continued for eighteen days before the sufferers could be reached. Three of them were found dead; but the fourth, named Giacomo Arena, was still alive. He related—that he escaped the wounds and bruises which his companions received, and supported life by licking the moisture from the sides of the galleries, as he roamed about, hoping to find some aperture by which he might escape. The Prince has granted him a pension sufficient to maintain him without labour."

The Duchess of Savoy has been safely delivered of a son.

Three Sardinian men-of-war have appeared off the coast of Tunis, near to Goulette: they were taking soundings.

GERMANY.

It was reported, and generally credited at Vienna, that there would be a congress of crowned heads at Toeplitz early this summer.

The projected marriage between a Russian Princess and an Austrian Archduke has been broken off, the Emperor of Russia declaring that the children should be taught the creed of the Greek Church, to which the Emperor of Austria would not consent.

The first prize of 170,000 of the Vienna States Lottery for 1839, drawn on the 1st inst., was gained by the house of Messrs. Rothschild.

An important measure has been recently adopted by the Hungarian Diet. Hitherto the nobles of Hungary, who are very numerous (many of even the smallest farmers being nobles), have been exempted from the payment of taxes. The Diet has resolved that this shall no longer be the case: but the amount and mode of taxation remains to be decided.

Count Munch Bellinghausen, President of the German Diet, has been charged to arrange the dispute which has arisen between the German Customs' Union and the Government of Hanover. The King of Hanover leaves for London the beginning of June.

Accounts received from Gorits to the 9th, state that the health of the Duke d'Angoulême had rather improved. The fever remained, but in a subdued form.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced yesterday the discussion on the secret service money—or rather vote of confidence. The discussion was adjourned. There is no doubt that the ministers will have a large majority. M. de Lamartine has brought a bill for lowering the postage on letters. It enacts that every letter carried to a distance of more than ten leagues (about twenty-five miles) shall be charged 2*d.* sous; but when the distance is less, it is to be only 1*d.* sous. The ministerialists are said, with characteristic generosity, to intend to make a measure for paying off the 5 per cents.

There will be two camps formed during the approaching summer, one near Metz, the other near Bordeaux. The Duke of Nemours is to be commander-in-chief.

The Duke de Montpensier, now in Algeria, lately paid a visit to the ruins of Lambaiza. The modern name is Texaoulets, and the place is situated about half a league from where the third Legion of Augustus was formerly established. There are a number of remarkable monuments still remaining there. A temple dedicated to Victory, and a bridge of Trajan's Arch have been used for lodging elephants —another temple to Esculapius, with the inscription entire, just as it was described by Peyssonnil—a theatre—an amphitheatre—remains of aqueducts, triumphal gates, and a great number of tombs. These ruins are spread over a considerable space of ground.

The effective army of France is 344,600 men, including officers, and 83,416 horses. Of the total 60,000 men and 69,520 horses form the division in France, 60,000 men and 13,416 horses those of Algeria.

Lord Cowley gave a magnificent *soirée* on Friday to the *élite* of the fashionable world. The musicals were admirably arranged. All the Italian artists were in good voice, but decidedly the palm of the evening was gained by Mademoiselle Brambilla. The septuor of "Lucrezia Borgia," and the duo of "Semiramide," were encored. After the duo of "Maria de Rohan," M. Guizot personally complimented Brambilla. You will have learnt from the bill of the London Italian Opera that Brambilla is not engaged, and that you will be deprived of her most eminent services. From enquiries I myself have made, I have learnt that she is to be replaced by a Miss Favanti, an English lady with an Italian *finale*.

Tamburini is expected in Paris the latter end of the month; he returns immediately to St. Petersburg with the whole of his family. Fornasari, for whom Tamburini was sacrificed in London, has a serious complaint in the throat, which, I am afraid, will not be easily cured.

Halévy's new opera buffa, in two acts, will be brought out on the 5th of April.

This is our grand season for concerts, and this year they have been better attended than I ever remember them. The great favourite of the day is decidedly Jacques Offenbach, the violoncellista. His appearance before the audience is a signal for a triple salvo of applause. I understand that M. Offenbach intends visiting England this season. I hope that the least doubt he will create a great sensation in London.

Thalberg was at Naples on the 5th. The same evening he gave a concert for the benefit of the poor of Real Albergo.

"Margherita d'Arragon," by Vincenzo Battiste, has met with great success at San Carlos. The principal parts were confided to Coletti, Fraschini, Gruitz, and Goldberg.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Lady Mary Wood, Captain [illegible], arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning at half-past nine o'clock, bringing the following mails.—Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, and Vigo.

Her dates of departure are as follow:—From Gibraltar, March 9th; Cadiz, 10th; Lisbon, 13th; Oporto, 14th; Vigo, 16th.

Ships of War lying at Gibraltar—The Locust, steamer. At Cadiz—the Cigne (French) and Volage brigs. At Lisbon—Her Majesty's ship Albion, French 3-gun-brigs Gomard, and one brig.

Passed the Lord of the Isles schooner, of Scilly, steering for Lisbon, 13th inst., six miles south of the Rock of Lisbon; and the brig Beeswing, near Oporto, 14th inst.

Specie on board, twelve packages.

The Lady Mary Wood narrowly escaped destruction on Monday night; a large vessel, supposed to be an East Indiaman under full sail, without lights, bearing down upon her. Captain Cooper, who happened to be on the paddle-box, immediately gave orders to turn the ship astern, and the helm was instantly obeyed. The vessel was not discovered in time to prevent the vessel and every soul on board would have perished, as it was blowing a gale at the time. It appears that no look out whatever was kept on board the vessel, while the Lady Mary was steaming easy, and had her proper look out.

TURKEY.

The Levant Mail brings news from Greece. After a two days' debate, the nomination of senators for life was carried by a majority of 113 to 92, the numbers only being 205 with the nomination. This discussion appears to have been highly unpalatable to the Russian party, whose representative, Metaxas, resigned, in consequence. Nauvrocordato has succeeded in forming the new Ministry of the Duke de Canaris—Glenis has become Minister of Religion, and Drosos Menelas Minister of Finance. The grand annual *fête* on the first day of Lent, given by the military governor, Kallergi, and the officers of the garrison of Athens, was attended by the King and Queen. Upwards of 20,000 persons were present. A gold cup was presented to his Majesty by a deputation from the garrison with the inscription, "The Guard of the National Assembly to the constitutional King of Greece."

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO.

A feeling of great dissatisfaction prevails among the merchants connected with Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, in consequence of the conduct pursued by Mr. Mandeville, the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, in calling upon both belligerents, in the name of his Government, to put an immediate stop to hostilities, which demand it was thought fit to enforce in the instance of Monte Video only, thus preparing the way for its ruin.

AUSTRALIA.

Hobart-town papers to the 4th of November have been received, which state that advices had arrived there from Port Phillip, alluding to the distress prevailing among the agriculturists, arising from the excessive imports of grain from the southern ports of the Pacific. A petition was to be forwarded to the Legislative Council at Sydney, calling upon the members to grant protection in the shape of a duty, or else it is said the interests of emigrants who are following the pursuits of the field will be irretrievably ruined. At Hobart-town business does not appear to be very active. Wheat was 6*s.* to 10*s.* per bushel; and flour 2*l.* 6*s.* per ton. The measures of Government, proposed by Sir Wilmot Eardley, met with much approbation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock

Lord DENMAN alluded to the case of the man who stands condemned to death in Louisana for having aided the escape of a slave, expressing a hope that the knowledge of the feeling which prevailed in Europe upon the subject might tend to prevent the infliction of a punishment so entirely disproportioned to the nature of the offence.

The bill for the reduction of the interest on the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. was, on the motion of the Earl of RIPON, read a second time.

A discussion arose, on the presentation of a petition from Glasgow by Earl FITZWILLIAM, respecting the state of Ireland, the noble earl having recommended, that the property of the Church, in tithes, &c., should be appropriated to the uses of the parishes where they accrued, and so divided between the Protestant and Catholic clergymen as to place them upon a footing of equality.

The Duke of WELLINGTON energetically warned the house against listening to any such doctrines, which would be not only a violation of the compact entered into with the Irish Parliament, but would be the destruction of the very principles of the Reformation itself.—The Bishop of EXETER thanked the noble earl for having drawn forth an explanation from the noble and learned duke, which must give assurance to all the friends of the Established Church that it would be maintained in its fullest integrity. The right rev. prelate observed, that the many great actions of the noble Duke had raised the glory and greatness of the empire, and the further statement made by the right hon. baronet, a declaration made by him to a deputation of his constituents to adhere firmly to the main provisions contained in the printed bill which had been circulated for a length of time through the manufacturing districts. The right hon. baronet declared his determination to resist firmly the proposition of a ten hours' bill; and he trusted, therefore, that the Government would make this a government measure, and not suffer it to be regarded as an open question by their adherents. He had to regarded it as an unfavourable measure, for, to a certain extent, it was a violation of those principles of free competition of which (Mr. Warburton) was the advocate; still he was opposed, on the whole, to accepting as a merit of less magnitude than a ten hours' bill.—Mr. BECKETT supported the principle of limitation. The impracticability of applying legislative interference to the case of the agricultural labourers was no reason for not applying it to the labourers in factories. He appealed to the opinions of the millowners themselves, who were now becoming very generally favourable to limitation. But he was not disposed to go at once from 12 hours to 10; he wished that the measure should first be that of a limitation to 11 hours.—Sir GEORGE GREY declared himself in favour of Lord Ashley's proposal. The admissibility of legislative interference had long since been settled affirmatively by the decision of Parliament; it was too late to question it now, and the matter to be decided in this committee was only whether the term of labour for women and young persons should be twelve hours or ten. He (the speaker) opposed factory inspection; twelve hours' work was quite much for any such labourer. He had heard nothing to show that twelve hours was a point to which we might safely reduce the day's work, but that below that point we could not safely descend. It must be that the millowners, if the hours were reduced, would reduce the wages also; but, from those whom he regarded as intelligent and competent representatives of the operatives, he found it was the opinion of the operatives themselves that they had rather have the ten hours' bill, and give the present length of time. Twelve hours was an arbitrary period, but ten appeared to be a natural one, inasmuch as it was that which in other occupations had been very generally adopted. The unanimous concurrence between the masters and operatives, in his judgment, preponderated greatly in favour of Lord Ashley's period, and for this period he should vote.—Sir J. GRAHAM reminded the committee that the period of twelve hours was not a new limitation. The first introduction of that term by the Legislature had been in 1802, in favour of parish apprentices. In 1819, it was applied in favour of *all* children under nine years of age. Subsequently to twelve hours was added that limitation in favour of those who had so resisted it, and with whom he himself had then voted, were Sir G. Grey, Lord Howick, Mr. Labouchere, and others, who now seemed zealous in the very opposite direction. Among the reasons he had for opposing the less costly manufactures there might be a disposition to the shorter term; but he believed there was no such disposition among the manufacturers in cotton and worsted, whose experience therefore was entitled to weight in every twelve or thirteen years; and he felt assured that in these employments a ten-hours' enactment would reduce wages by twenty-five per cent., which he entered into calculations to prove. This was a responsibility which he could not consent to take upon himself, and which nothing should induce him to share. It was urged that this proposal would equalize the distribution of labour; but experience showed that labour had left those employments wherein the legislature had interfered, and crowded into those which had been left free; so that, instead of an equalisation, there was a depletion in the regulated, and a congestion in the unregulated, employments.—Mr. M'CULLAGH Murray said that he had been told a heartbreaking claim upon Sir R. Peel, whose father had introduced a ten-hours' bill. He censured the Government as not sufficiently identifying itself with the wants of the people that one of those wants was a ten hours' bill, and which the people were taught that agitation was a necessary preliminary to the redress of any grievance. Matters could not go on long, if one class confined itself to improving the breed of cattle, and the other to improvements in machinery, both neglecting the benefit of the people.—Mr. LABOUCHERE amented to see the powerful opposition which the Government had to encounter, and would give them what assistance he could by his vote. He was for a ten hours' bill, but one from which, under every successive Government, the Legislature had always recoiled. He believed that twelve hours of works were more than could be good for the individual, but that under the existing good and evil were mingled so that evil must be taken upon the balance. The manufactures of England were closely pressed by foreign competition, and he believed there was no foreign country in which the hours of labour were not at least twelve per day—none in which the State had imposed any limitation. It would be a fearful thing to put a stop to our trade by cutting down our means of competition with foreigners. We maintained in this country a variety of unwieldy, cumbrous, and costly machinery, which we had no means of protecting our manufacturers, and we ought to be cautious how we endangered their industry.—Sir. COLQUHOUN insisted that the 300 manufacturers who were in communication in favour of the ten hours' bill had a beneficial claim upon Sir R. Peel, whose father had introduced a ten-hours' bill. He censured the Government as not sufficiently identifying itself with the wants of the people that one of those wants was a ten hours' bill, and which the people were taught that agitation was a necessary preliminary to the redress of any grievance. Matters could not go on long, if one class confined itself to improving the breed of cattle, and the other to improvements in machinery, both neglecting the benefit of the people.—Mr. LABOUCHERE amented to see the powerful opposition which the Government had to encounter, and would give them what assistance he could by his vote. 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COLQUHOUN insisted that the 300 manufacturers who were in communication in favour of the ten hours' bill had a beneficial claim upon their own interests, and that at least one-third of these were engaged in the finer and more expensive kinds of manufacture. In the Frome district the ten hours' plan had been adopted, and had been in actual operation. The calculation given by Sir J. Graham to prove that wages would be reduced to the extent of 25 per cent., had been furnished by a very able factory inspector; but another inspector, as able, denied its principle, and contended that the reduction would not be more than about 2 per cent.—Mr. FIELDEN advocated the same cause. The opposition to it, he said, was Mammon against mercy. You were destroying the race of your people, and bringing up a class of beings whom, by and by, you would not be able to govern; for the old English habits, the domestic feelings, the relations of parents and children, were being destroyed. Even ten hours was too long a time; he was for still fewer. Things went on as they now were, machinery, instead of a blessing, would be a curse.—Sir R. PEEL claimed credit to the Government for disinterestedness in the course now taken by them. They had proposed the existing term of labour, excluding protection to females and young persons; while the opposite suggestion was for ten hours to females and young persons, which, it was admitted, would produce a limitation of ten hours to adult males also. The general value of last year's exports in our principal manufactures was £44,000,000, and £35,000,000 of these were of the classes which the proposed reduction would go to affect. It had been said that the reduction of time was for still fewer hours than were now worked, but that rise of prices on your produce would be just so much advantage to the foreign competitor, his competition would bring your prices down again, and with them your wages would come down. If he thought that the effect of the proposal would be to increase the comforts of the working people, he should be favourable to it; but he could not anticipate such a result. He was told to disregard consumers in a question of humanity, but he felt himself bound to regard consumers by reason of the way in which humanity was affected by it. He could not forget the sufferings of 15,000 people at Paisley in 1842, from the depression of commerce. When times were bad, the manufacturer was expected to keep his people at work, though at low wages to them, and perhaps at a loss to him; when a demand revived, and there was a chance, both for master and labourer to fetch up the loss which they had incurred, your law would interpose and forbid them from

redeeming themselves. It was a mistake to suppose that a day's labour lasted longer in factory employment than in employments of other kinds. But the evils affecting labour elsewhere were said to form no reason against relieving labour in factories. Yes; because if the Legislature interfered as to one employment and left another free, a premium, an unequal advantage, was given upon the latter. He then enumerated several kinds of labour performed elsewhere than in factories, and described some appalling hardships in each. If, indeed, this proposal were intended but as the commencement of legislation against *all* hardships and for *all* labour, he could understand it; but it was not just to interfere with labour of one kind unless you could regulate labour of all kinds, especially sanitary and domestic labour included, which was beyond the reach of any human legislation. And believing that the measure of the Government —the limitation to 12 hours—was all that could be safely effected, he could not, and he would not, however his feelings might tempt him, consent to the proposition of the noble lord.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that on a subject involving the interests of myriads of the people, he should be ashamed to be influenced by any fear of being charged with inconsistency. Lord Ashley's speech had convinced him; but those of other gentlemen, practically acquainted with the subject, had done much to clear the way. Sir Robert Peel's argument went too far: it went to show the unfitness of any legislation. If a restriction were necessary for the physical and moral health of women and young persons, it was no sufficient objection to that restrict n that its effect would be to restrict also the labour of adult males; the principle of restriction, if once adopted, ought to be followed out in a manner effectual for the health of its objects. He had been much struck with the fact that masters, practical men, were petitioning for a ten hours' bill. After all, however, the best mode of referring the matter to people would be to remove the laws which excluded their food. He would vote for the motion of Lord Ashley.—Mr. HINDLEY followed in favour of Lord Ashley's motion. He spoke as a practical man, not afraid of the consequences of the proposed limitation. The hon. member spoke at some length, but his voice was drowned by the impatience of the house, who always resent, as intrusive and misplaced, an attempt to force on unnecessary speech upon them after the leaders have wound up the debate.—Mr. COLLETT disapproved all legislation between employers and their workpeople.—Mr. HARDY supported the ten-hour principle, amid a storm of impatient displeasure. Mr. MUNTZ spoke to the same effect; objecting, however, to the whole bill. Lord ASHLEY said a few words; and the house divided—

For the amendment (10 hours)	179
For the original clause (10 hours)	170
Majority *against* Government	9

On our return to the gallery we found the committee again dividing on an amendment moved by Mr. Collett during the exclusion of strangers, for the substitution of the words "six o'clock" for "eight o'clock," which would have the effect of reversing the decision just made by the Committee. The numbers were—

For Mr. Collett's amendment	183
For Lord Ashley's amendment	191
Majority	8

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, notwithstanding his respect for the decision of the Committee, he had a perfect objection to a ten-hours' bill. He therefore thought it right to state that it was not the intention of the Government to abandon the bill at its present stage. He also gave his noble friend (Lord Ashley) notice that it was the intention of Government, on the 8th clause, to move the substitution of the words "twelve hours" for "ten hours," when he would again take the sense of the Committee on that point; and would now state that the Chairman's report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed a hope that the noble lord opposite would take an opportunity of stating the manner in which he intended to introduce a ten-hours bill.

The House then resumed.

The committee on the POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL was postponed.

The Sunday Trading Bill was read a third time and passed.

The remaining orders and some routine business were disposed of.

Lord ELIOT gave notice that, on Thursday the 28th inst., he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws regulating the qualifications of county electors in Ireland; also to amend that part of the 3d and 4th Victoria (the Irish Municipal Reform Bill) relating to the elective qualifications of burgesses in towns and cities.

The House adjourned at a quarter before two,

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at the usual hour.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities Bills were read a third time and passed, and after sitting a few minutes their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. GILL gave notice that, on Friday, he would call the attention of the house to the circumstances of the arrest of Capt. Brewster, of the 76th Regiment, in July last.

Mr. HUME gave notice, for an early day after Easter, to move an address to her Majesty, to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

Mr. BOSTHWICK gave notice, for the 2nd of April, to move an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty might be graciously pleased to grant to Parliament the aid and advice in ecclesiastical matters of the bishops and clergy of the Church in convocation assembled, according to the ancient constitutional practice of the realm.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice that, on Thursday, he would move the appointment of a select committee to inquire and report whether it would be desirable to make any alteration in the law for the trial of election petitions.

Lord ASHLEY stated the course he intended to pursue consequent upon the late majority in favour of his ten hours' restriction on factory labour, viz.:—On Friday he should take the liberty of entreating the house to affirm the proposition of ten hours' labour, by the substitution of the word "ten" for "twelve" in clause 8 of the bill. Should the house affirm that proposition, he would prepare a clause which should enact that the present duration of labour, 12 hours, should continue from the time at which they might pass the clause for six months, till the 1st of October in this year. This would give six months' notice to any change took place. From the 1st of October, this year, the period of labour he proposed would fall down to eleven hours, and continue at that rate for two years, or till the 12th of October, 1846, when the period of ten hours' labour would commence.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM immediately rose and said, that it was most desirable that the house and the country should understand that he and her Majesty's ministers had now heard, for the first time, the precise nature of the propositions which the noble lord had expressed his intention of submitting to the committee, but he (Sir James Graham) required no time for deliberation in coming to the conclusion that it would be his duty to resist the motion of the noble lord, and take the sense of the house upon the proposition of substituting "ten" hours for "twelve." He might be permitted to add, with respect to the scope of the further propositions which the noble lord contemplated making, that should the noble lord succeed in carrying them, as he had his other proposal the preceding night, the scope of those propositions could not remove the objection which he (Sir James Graham) had urged against their predecessor, and it would be his duty to resist to the utmost the noble lord's motion.

In reply to Captain ROSS, Sir R. PEEL stated that the report which had obtained circulation, that her Majesty intended to go to Berlin this autumn, on a visit to the King of Prussia, was entirely without foundation.

In reply to Mr. O'Ferrall, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a bill on the subject of the Common Law Courts in Ireland would be introduced shortly after Easter.

Mr. RICARDO moved an address to the Crown, praying that the principle of reciprocity might not be enacted on in our commercial negotiations, nor in the regulation of our customs' duties. He dwelt on the inutility of all our recent commercial diplomacy, and contended that our objects might be attained as effectually by judicious legislation, with respect to our imports, as by clamorous negotiations, with respect to our exports. He hoped that Sir R. Peel would not force the people to continue a sacrifice injurious to themselves, in the expectation that other states might give them for nothing upon the EWART seconded the motion. He apprehended that nothing was to be expected from foreign Powers; but believed that the English mind was made up on the subject, and that the time was come when Government must adopt the principle now recommended.—Mr. GLADSTONE treated the principle as far too broad and sweeping. He relied on the disunet on, now don ed by his opponents, between duties for revenue, and duties for protection. Unless it were wholly impossible that there should ever be an advantageous commercial treaty, it was unwise to fetter the Government by an abstract unbending declaration. He suggested instances in which the proposition now before the house would be inconvenient and injurious. Lord HOWICK regretted it as a practical and not an abstract proposition. But the word "abstract," in the Government sense of it, seemed to mean what was right in itself, but inconvenient in regard to some local interests too strong to be contravened by Ministers. They appeared not to have quite shaken off the old mercantile theory, that the only valuable trade of a country consisted in her exports, whereas, in truth, her imports, the articles consumed by her people, formed the most advantageous part of her commerce. If you had wholly rejected the system for negotiating for reciprocity, from 1815, when peace was established, you would not now have had such tariffs to hamper you. You ought now to consider at once, and without reference to foreign countries, the means of reducing your import duties; and if foreign countries should neglect to follow your example, their own commercial loss would be their punishment. Sir J. HANMER was sensible of the necessity for increasing the commerce of the country and the employment of the people; but he did not consider this proposa. as likely to effect those objects, nor was the constituency he represented at all favourable to the principle of it.—Mr. HUME supprested the advantage which would be derived to us from a reduction by foreign states of their duties upon our commodities; but he contended that whether or not they adm.tted our goods at a cheap rate, it was our interest to get their goods at the lowest price. Otherwise, in the intercourse between England, and any the most unimportant states upon the continent, for instance, Portugal, the continental Government, instead of the British, became the controller of the trade.]

At this point of the debate, there not being forty members present, the house was counted out

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The railway business was forwarde..

On the motion of Sir T. FERNANDES, a new writ for the borough of Hastings, in the room of the Right Hon. Joseph Planta, who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, was ordered to be issued.

In answer to a question from Mr. Turner, Mr. J. GRAHAM said that it was not the intention of Government to introduce any enactment which should prohibit interment in ancient churchyards, where, from generation to generation, families had fixed their burial places.

The County Coroners Bill was re-committed, and the fifth clause amended, after a division.

The Masters and Servants Bill was re-committed, and the three first clauses, with amendments, agreed to. On the fourth clause, upon the motion of Sir J. Graham, progress was reported.

The Night Poaching Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The Lord CHANCELLOR rose to call the attention of the house to the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the second reading of which was fixed for that evening. He said the great object of the bill was to consolidate the Arches and the Prerogative Courts. Those courts were presided over by the same judge, they were attended by the same bar, they were held in the same hall, and they were, for all practical purposes, one and the same court. Could it, therefore, be doubted that the consolidation of those two courts would be beneficial to the public? He proposed to do the same thing with regard to the courts of the Archdeacon of York. With regard to Diocesan courts, although their extinction had been recommended by the Commissioners, he proposed to continue them, as their abuses might be otherwise remedied. He proposed to abolish altogether the Courts of Peculiars, of which there were 300 or 400 scattered over the country, and the system would then present this appearance. In every diocese there would be a tribunal for the granting of probates, and possessing contentious jurisdiction, and in York and in Canterbury there would be appellate tribunals; and if these courts were presided over by able judges, he could not see how any superior system could be established.—Lord COTTENHAM, who contended for the abolition of the Diocesan Courts, moved an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.—A long discussion ensued, which ended in the amendment being negatived without a division, and the bal was read a second time.

Their lordships then adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Sir Thomas Fremantle, a new writ was ordered to issue for theborough of Christchurch, in the room of Sir George Rose.

Mr. WYSE presented a petition from the members of the Repeal Association of Ireland, praying for inquiry into the late State prosecutions in that country. The petition had received a larger number of signatures than any petition that had ever been presented to that house from Ireland. The petition was signed by 821,384 persons, and had been got up in the short space of three weeks. It alleged that means of every description were resorted to, during the prosecutions by the Attorney-General, to insure a conviction of the traversers. The charge of the judge was such as to impress upon the minds of the people of Ireland, and also of the world generally, that there had not been a fair trial in the case.—The petition was then borne up to the table by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Wyse, Sir H. W. Barron, Mr. Blake, Colonel Rawdon, and Mr. Hodges. When the Speaker putting the motion that it be laid on the table, there was much laughter, for it seemed to require the united strength of all those hon. gentlemen to raise the ponderous mass of paper from the ground. On its way it had got double, it completely covered it, books, ink, and papers.—The petition was then read at length by the clerk at the table, and Mr. WYSE begged to move that the petition be printed as it was. (Cries of "Order," "Chair.")—The SPEAKER said the hon. member must sive notice of any motion on the subject. Mr. Wyse then gave notice that he would call the attention of the house to the subject of the petition on Monday next.

Mr. EWART then rose to move a resolution, of which he had given notice, respecting Import Duties, and was proceeding to address the house, when an hon. member moved that the house be counted, and there being only 38 members present, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given to-day at a quarter before five o'clock, to the Three-and-a-Half per Cents Annuity Reduction Bill; the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. (1818) Annuity Reduction Bill; the Consolidated Fund (£3,000,000) Bill; the Gaming Transactions Witness's Indemnity Bill, and the Teachers of Schools (Ireland) Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Buccleuch.

A conversation took place between the Earl of RADNOR and the Duke of BUCCLEUCH with regard to a speech made by Earl Fitzwilliam, in Yorkshire, on the subject of the Corn-laws, in which the noble Duke denied that the noble Earl had ever imputed to the Anti-Corn Law League any attempt to excite incendiarism

Their lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at the usual hour.

The following bills had a second time, namely, the Eastern Counties' Union Railway, the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway and Tyne Bridge Bill, the Pontop and South Shields Railway Bill and the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill.

The Birmingham Canal Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed.

After a number of notices of motion, and several ministerial explanations with regard to various unimportant points of public interest, the house passed to the order of the day, when Lord ASHLEY proposed to bring the question at issue between him and the Government to a decision on the 8th clause, by proposing to substitute the words ten hours for twelve. The bill was addressed to the house at considerable length, but his arguments were merely a reiteration of those used in the former discussion. Mr. CLAY opposed the noble lord's amendment.

The principal speakers in favour of Lord Ashley's amendment were Mr. Milnes, Lord John Manners, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Duncombe, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. Ward; while Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham supported Mr. Ward, and Sir James Graham. The Committee then divided, and two successive divisions took place before the gallery was opened. The most intelligible way of putting those divisions before our readers will be as follows :—

For Sir James Graham's Bill (the 12 hours)	
Against it	183
Majority	186
	3
For Lord Ashley's amendment (the 10 hours)	181
Against it	188
Majority	7

The house was then understood to defer the further consideration of the measure until Monday.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his determination to persist in his motions, and said, with God's blessing, he had no doubt he would prevail.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

The general impression is that the proposition for an 11 hours bill will be carried.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday at the Conciliation-hall; J. E. Dunne, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary, after reading the minutes of last day's proceedings, read the following letters from Mr. O'Connell:—"London, March 13, 1844. My dear Ray, I enclose you a communication from our patriotic friends in Newfoundland, covering their liberal remmittance in a bill for £50. Take care that due honour is paid to the subscribers, and especially to the office-bearers of the Repealers in that island. Newfoundland has behaved nobly. You cannot form the least idea of the transcendant scene at Covent-garden last night. There never was any thing so splendid. I never was so greeted, even in Ireland. This is indeed cheering, and shews that there is in England more of kind and generous feeling towards Ireland and the Irish, than has hitherto had an opportunity to display itself. Nothing can, or ought, to have a greater tendency to generate cordiality between the people of both countries than the occurrence in this country respecting the recent trial. This is a sentiment which we are bound to cultivate and encourage by all means in our power. I am glad to find the uninterrupted tranquility which pervades Ireland. It is delightful to perceive that the Irish people understand so well the doctrine of peace which I have so often and so long preached to them. All we want in addition is, perseverance. 'Peace and Perseverance,' and, depend upon it, we shall succeed more speedily than most people imagine. Yours, most sincerely, DANIEL O'CONNELL. To M. Ray, Esq."

The rent for the week, including £9341 from America, amounted to upwards of £600.

DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL IN CORK.—Mr. O'Connell has been invited, and accepted an invitation to a great provincial dinner in Cork. The hon. gentleman has named Monday, the 8th of April, Easter Monday, for the banquet, and, according to the *Southern Reporter*, the necessary steps have been taken to render the demonstration as imposing and magnificent as possible

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILROAD.—An experimental trip was on Monday made to Drogheda by the directors of the railroad, accompanied by a select number of friends. The train started at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, from the bridge erected over the canal, and was expected to reach Drogheda (24 miles) in about an hour. On the return of the train, the directors were to partake of an elegant entertainment, at the residence of Mr. M'Neal, the engineer of the line.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—QUALIFICATION OF IRISH GENTLEMEN.—This was an action which arose out of the Athlone races, in which Michael Kelly, Esq., of Myrehill, was plaintiff, and William James Young, Esq., Lieutenant of the 20th Regiment, was defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of a plate, value £65, won by plaintiff's horse Bacchus, at the races in that town, in September last, but which the defendant refused to pay plaintiff, in consequence of an objection made by one of the riders. Mr. Fitzgibbon, for plaintiff against Mr. Kelly, the rider of Bacchus, alleging his want of qualification, as a gentleman, to ride the race. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount of the plate, and 6l. costs. The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"It was proved by several gentlemen of the highest rank in the county, that they were always happy to meet Mr. Kelly in their society, as a man of the purest integrity; and yet, because Lady Clanricarde, Mrs. Laurence, Mrs. Blake, of Castlegrove, or Mrs. Lynch, of Moyneluil, do not come in their carriages, and leave their waiting cards for Mrs. Kelly, of Myrehill, Mr. Kelly is not qualified as a gentleman, nor ought he to look for his just debts. So argues Mr. Fitzgibbon, because he is descended from Con of the 100 Battles; but the idea was scouted in the nineteenth century. On the trial, one witness swore the present Lord Chancellor was no gentleman."

THE DIVISION ON LORD ASHLEY'S AMENDMENT TO THE FACTORIES BILL.

MINORITY—AYES 170.

A'Court, Capt	Douro, Lord	Jones, Capt	Ricardo, John L
Adam, W	Duffield, Thomas	Knatchbull, Sir E	Rashbrooke, Col
Arkwright, Geo	Dugdale, W S	Knightley, Sir C	Sanderson, R
Bailey, J jun	Duncan, Lord	Labouchere, H	Scarlett, Hon R C
Baillie, Col	Duncan, George	Langston, J H	Scott, Hon T B
Balfour, J M	Duncannon, Visc	Lead-r, John T	Seymer, H K
Baring, Hon W	Egerton, Wm T	Lennox, Lord C	Shelburne, Lord
Baring, Rt Hon. F T	Eliot, Lord	Lennox, Lord A	Smith, Rt Hon T B
Barrington, Lord	Elphinstone, H	Lincoln, Earl	Smythe, Hon G
Barron, Sir H	Escott, B	Lockhart, W	Somerset, Lord G
Barry, R M	Evelyn, W G	Lyall, George	Somerville, Sir B
Bentinck, Lord G	Ewart, W	Lygon, Hon H	Stanley, Lord
Blakemore, R	Feilden, W	Mackenzie, T	Stanley, Edward
Bodkin, J J	Filmer, Sir E	Mackenzie, W F	Stuart, Lord Jas
Borthwick, Peter	Fitzmaurice, W	McNeill, D	Stuart, W
Bowes, J	Flower, Sir J	Maunders, Lord C	Strutt, Edw
Bowring, Dr	Forster, M	Marcn, Earl of	Sutton, Hon H M
Bright, Jno	Fox, S Lane	Marshall, W	Tancred, H W
Bruce, Lord E	Gibson, T M	Marsham, Lord	Tennent, J E
Bruges, W H	Gisborne, Thos	Martin, C W	Thesiger, F
Buck, L W	Gladstone, W E	Master, T W	Thompson, Ald
Buller, Edward	Godson, Capt	Masterman, John	Thornely, Thos
Buller, C	Goulburn, Henry	Meynell, Capt	Thornhill, Geo
Carnegie, Capt	Graham, Sir J	Mildmay, H	Tollemache, Hon F
Cast eveagh, Lt	Hamilton, Wm J	Mitcalfe, H	Treasury, J
Childers, J W	Hardinge, Sir H	Morgan, Octavius	Trench, Sir F
Chute, W L W	Hastie, A	Morgan, Sir C	Vivian, J E
Clay, Sir W	Hay, Sir A L	Mundy, E M	Wall, C B
Clayton, R	Herbert, Hon S	Neeld, Joseph	Walsh, Sir J B
Cole, Sir G	Hope, John R	Nicholl, John	Warburton, H
Cockburn, Sir G	Hobhouse, Sir J	Norreys, Sir D J	Wemyss, Lord C
Colquhoun, J C	Hodgson, Fred	O'Ferrall, R M	Wilbraham, Hon R
Collett, W R	Hodgson, Richard	Owen, Sir J	Williams, T F
Corry, Rt Hon H	Holmes, W A'Court	Paget, Lord W	Winnington, Sir T
Craig, W G	Hope, Hon G	Parker, John	Wood, Col
Cripps, Wm	Hope, George W	Pattison, James	Wood, Col T
Damer, Hon Col	Houldsworth, T	Pattison, James	Wyndham, Col
Darby, George	Howard, P H	Peel, Sir R	Young, J
Dawson, Hon T	Hume, Joseph	Pigot, Sir Jonathan	
Denison, J E	Hunt, William	Pusiley, G E	
Dick, Quintan	Hutt, William	Pollock, Sir F	Tellers.
Dodd, George	Jervis, Capt	Pringle, A	Fremantle, Sir T
Douglas, Sir C	Johnstone, A	Protheroe, Edw	Baring, H
	Johnstone, Jaspe	Reid, Sir John	

MAJORITY—NOES, 178.

Acland, Sir T	D'Eyncourt, C T	Hornby, John	Pulsford, Lord
Acland, Thos D	Dickinson, F H	Horsman, S	Read, W T
Ainsworth, Peter	Douglas, Sir H	Howard, Hon C W	Rice, Right Hon
Antrobus, Edmund	Duff, James	Howard, Lord	Ricardo, John L
Arundel, Lord	Duke, Sir J	Howick, Lord	Rashbrooke, Col
Ashell, Wm	Duncombe, T	Humphery, Ald	Rashbrooke, Col
Baines, George	Duncombe, Hon C	Inglis, Sir R	Sanderson, R
Bannerman, A	Dundas, Adm	James, Sir W	Scarlett, Hon R C
Barclay, David	Du Pre, G G	Jocelyn, Lord	Scott, Hon T B
Beckett, Wm	Eastnope, Sir J	Johnstone, Sir J	Seymer, H K
Bercsford, Major	Eaton, H J	Kemble, H	Shelburne, Lord
Bernal, Ralph	Ebrington, Vis	Knight, H G	Smith, Rt Hon T B
Blackstone, W S	Elliice, Edward	Law, Hon C E	Smythe, G P
Blake, M J	Ellis, Wynn	Lawson, A	Somerset, Lord G
Borthwick, Peter	Emlyn, Vis	Lefroy, A	Shaw, F
Bradshaw, J	Farnham, E B	Legh, George C	Sibthorp, Col
Brandreth, H	Fielden, John	Lewis, Geo C	Smith, Abel
Bramston, T W	Fox, Charles R	Lindsay, H	Smith, J A
Brocklehurst, J	French, F	Lowther, J H	Smith, R V
Brotherton, Joseph	Fuller, A E	M'Geachy, F A	Stansfield, A
Browne, Hon W	Gardner, J D	Mahon, Lord	Stanfield, C
Busfield, Sir B	Gill, Thomas	Manwaring, T	Staunton, Sir G
Buller, C	Gladstone, Capt	Maugles, R D	Steward, J
Bunbury, Wm	Gore, Montagu	Maunders, Lord J	Strickland, Sir G
Buller, F S	Gore, W K G	Marton, G	Strutt, H C
Byng, Rt Hon G	Gore, Hon R	Maxwell, Hon J	Taylor, E
Campbell, Hon C	Gossg, Charles	Miles, P W S	Taylor, A
Cavendish, Hon G	Granger, T C	Miles, W	Tollemache, J
Cayley, E S	Gregory, W H	Milnes, R M	Tomline, G
Chapman, A	Grey, Sir G	Morris, David	Townley, J
Chetwynd, T	Grimsditch, T	Morris, G	Trotter, J
Chichester, Sir J	Grimston, Lord	Murray, Alex	Troubridge, Sir T
Cochrane, A	Grogan, Edward	Napier, Sir C	Tufnell, H
Colborne, Hon W	Guest, Sir J	Neville, Ralph	Vane, Lord
Collett, John	Hall, Sir Benj	Newport, Visc	Vivian, J H
Colquhoun, J U	Hamner, Sir J	O Brien, A S	Wakley, T
Copeland, Ald	Harcourt, G G	Osculston, Lord	Walker, R
Cowper, Hon W	Hardy, John	Packe, C W	Warburton, H
Crawford, W S	Hatton, Capt	Pagnt, Col	Ward, J W
Cressw.l, B	Hawes, Benj	Paget, Lord A	Williams, W
Dalmeny, Lord	Hayes, Sir E	Pakington, J S	Wilshere, W
Darner, H	Heathcoat, J	Palmer, Rob	Yorke, H
Dashwood, G H	Heneage, G F	Palmerston, Lord	
Davies, D A S	Hindley, Charles	Pennant, Hon Col	Ashley, Lord
Dawson, Hon V	Holland, R	Plumptre, J	Worsley, Hon J
Deedes, W	Hope, Alex	Polhill, Fred	

Mr. Morrison paired off against Lord Ashley's motion with Mr. J Benett.
Mr. Ward paired off against Lord Ashley's motion with Mr. Douglas, the member for Rochester.

COACH ROBBERY OF ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS.—On Monday evening intelligence was received in London of the above robbery. It had been sent from one of the banking-houses in the City to Messrs. Robinson, Thomson, and Co., of the Old Bank, Oxford. The coachman, Mr. Hobson, who is a highly respectable person, had placed at the Old Bank, Oxford, a wet sheet containing bankers' parcels to Oxford, which no doubt some of the swell mob were aware of. The box containing the gold was put in its accustomed place of safety in the coach, and the coach left London at the Old Bank, Oxford, at six, and was not to be found. It is supposed that the robbery was committed by a person who occupied the box seat, as, on arriving at Benson, he was seen to open the boot. During the delay of changing horses, and take something on. One of the passengers, who is also supposed to be a confederate, stopped at Benson, where he was taken into custody the same night by Lucas, the Oxford City Marshal. He has undergone a private examination before the magistrates, and is remanded. The box passenger kept his place to Oxford, and at that time, not being suspected any more than any of the other nine passengers, got off the coach, and has not since been heard of.

ALARMING FIRE AT HOXTON.—On Tuesday evening, shortly before six o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises known as the Cooper's Arms, public-house, situate in Huntingstreet, Hoxton, and occupied by Mr. Peter Benton. A strong smell of fire in the upper part of the building caused some of the inmates to make the discovery. With all expedition an alarm was spread, which brought other assistance to the spot. The inmates and neighbours endeavoured, but in vain, to extinguish the flames, for, owing to the strong hold they had obtained, they spread with surprising rapidity. The parish engine was soon on the spot, followed by another belonging to the neighbourhood. An immediate supply of water being obtained, the engines were set to work, and they poured a great torrent of water upon the flames, but some time elapsed before their fury was abated. At length, owing to the most unabated exertions of the firemen, they succeeded in getting the fire completely out, not however before the two upper floors were burnt out, the roof partly off, and the premises in a most extensive state of damage by water and removal. The fire originated from a jet of gas flying out of the fire amongst the furniture in the room. Mr. Benton was insured in the ALBION FIRE office

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred on Tuesday morning to Mr. H. Page, of No. 35, Clerkenwell-close. It appears that the deceased, who was a highly respectable inhabitant of Clerkenwell, was carrying on business in the city, left home in good health on Monday, with the intention of spending the evening with a few convivial friends, and his wife having set up in expectation of his return till a late hour of the morning, went to rest, and on coming down stairs in the morning was thunderstruck at finding her husband in the parlour a corpse! Medical aid was immediately called in, but all efforts to restore animation proved unavailing.

STOCKHOLM.

The annexed view of the capital of Sweden, is an appropriate accompaniment to the portrait of the deceased monarch in our first page. The city lies, in a straight line, at about twenty-four miles from the sea, on the channel by which the Lake Malaren discharges its waters into the Baltic. It is built partly on the continent and partly on nine islands formed by the above channel.

The Staden, or Stockholm, occupies the centre of the town, and contains several fine public and private buildings; of which the Royal Palace has great architectural merit; before the court-yard, near the banks of the channel, is the colossal bronze statue of Gustavus III.; and, in its vicinity, along the eastern shore, is the proper harbour of the city, in which the largest vessels find excellent anchorage. This portion is shown in our view, the building to the left being the Admiralty. Further to the west is the cathedral, or St. Nicolai Church, in which the Kings of Sweden are crowned.

In the northern division, built upon an island, and joined to the Staden by a long bridge of boats, is the great depôt of iron, whence it is shipped to all quarters of the globe. The northern division is, however, much greater than the southern; and has several fine streets and squares, and is connected by a well-built bridge with the Staden. Here, too, are a fine bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus, the spacious Opera-house, and several fine churches, &c. Probably the capital in Europe, except Constantinople, can be compared to Stockholm as to the beauty of its environs, where are several country seats and a Zoological Garden of great extent. Stockholm is the seat of government, and generally, also, the place where the legislative bodies meet. It has its academies and other public societies; and it has a greater number of charitable institutions than any other city in Europe of equal size. The population in 1839 was 83,885 persons. Stockholm is the most industrious and commercial town in Sweden. The manufactures, however, are not considerable; and

STOCKHOLM.—THE ADMIRALTY AND HARBOUR.

large quantities of foreign manufactures, especially English, are annually imported.

This winter the cold at Stockholm has been intense. Thus, within the present month, the thermometer (Reaumur) marked 20 degrees (45 of Fahrenheit) below the freezing point.

EXPEDITION AGAINST TUNIS BY THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The Bey of Tunis having violated his treaties with the King of Sardinia, and refused due reparation, the latter monarch is preparing an expedition against the Tunisian territory. The French Ministry, it is said, has offered its mediation, which the cabinet of Turin has refused; the King, Charles Albert, preferring to bring the affair to a satisfactory conclusion, without the interference of any one. The Porte, on its side, is inclined to oppose the reprisals which the King is justly entitled to take. It remembers the expedition against Algiers, and is afraid that another power may in its turn act a leading in the States of Barbary. To the protest of the Porte, Charles Albert reasonably replies—"If you are the sovereign lords of Tunis, compel the Bey to grant me ample satisfaction; but if you have no real power over him—if your sovereignty is only nominal, let me settle my accounts with the sole and true government of the country." The probable issue of this quarrel is, that Sardinia will gain the satisfaction that it demands—that if justice is not done voluntarily, it will be obtained by force; and we can very well believe that the King will willingly seize the opportunity for displaying the goodness of his army. He has a peace establishment of 40,000 soldiers, with a reserve of 60,000 trained men, in case of war. His army is perfectly well organised, the King personally superintending its instruction. In case of need, 10,000 good troops, with excellent artillery, may be landed on the coast of Carthage, the only easily accessible point; and, truly, it would suffice to make a descent there to bring at once the Bey and his army to reason. This army amounts to about 15,000 men; but, with the exception of the guard, the infantry is detestable; the cavalry is tolerably good, and there is a regiment of artillery, formed upon the European system, but far from possessing the skill and science of our troops. The goletta is sufficiently fortified to defend Tunis on that side; but the city itself has only a double circle of weak walls, supported by a few old fortifications, inadequate to resist a serious attack from a European army.

Tunis lies in the centre of the northern coast of Africa: it is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean Sea, on the west by the territory of Constantina, and on the south by the Beleleb-Jerid, or "the country of palm-trees." Its greatest extent from north to south is about 300 miles, while its breadth from east to west varies from 65 to 140 miles. The average width may be about 1000 miles, so that the area of Tunis will be 30,000 square miles, or about 3000 square miles more than that of Ireland.

Our engraving shows the capital, a large city and port, situated in a beautful plain, bounded, at thirty miles distance, by an amphitheatre of high mountains. It stands on the western side of an oval lagoon, which by the goletta (or little throat), defended by a castle, opens into the extensive Bay and Gulf of Tunis.

CITY OF TUNIS.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XI.

LORD CAMPBELL.

The individual whose portrait accompanies this article is one of the most remarkable instances of the triumph of industry and perseverance. The son of a respectable Scotch parson, at a very early period he determined to try his fortunes in England. Recommended to the patronage of the late Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, he was employed in industrious to eke out by his laborious pursuits of Parliamentary reporting the stipend he derived from his family. While his evenings were devoted to the labours of the press, his morning empowers but was absorbed in the steady pursuit of his profession as a barrister, under the tuition of the celebrated Mr Tidd, the author of "Tidd's Practice." When called to the bar he immediately devoted himself to the reporting of the legal judgments of Lord Ellenborough, in the *Times*. It was the peculiarity of that eminent judge that his legal decisions were upheld by his brethren in Bank, and at the present day these judgments, illustrated by the notes of his reporter, hold their position as legal authorities equivalent to the judicial decisions of the Bench itself.

Mr. Campbell having passed through the probation of early drudgery as a chamber lawyer, at length arrived at the distinguished position of leading junior on the Oxford Circuit and also at Nisi *Prius*, in London. By an easy transfer he advanced to the leadership of both departments. About the year 1821, he married the daughter of Lord Abinger, a lady of singular accomplishments and elegance. On the retirement of Sir William Horne from the Attorney-Generalship, he became Solicitor-General. During seven years he was leader of the Queen's Bench as well as Attorney-General, in the receipt of an enormous professional income. His defence of Lord Melbourne raised him as an advocate to the highest position, while his masterly argument in the case of "Stockdale and Hansard" confirmed the opinion of all professional men as to his eminent superiority in forensic argumentation. On the retirement of Lord Plunket from the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, he was appointed his successor. The early dissolution of the Whig Ministry did not allow the development of his powers in this new department to which he had been elevated. But, although now dissassociated from professional life, he still devotes his energies most efficiently as a judge in the House of Lords, and also in the Committee of the Privy Council; and Westminster Hall awards to him the praise of an eminent lawyer and most distinguished judge.

His lordship's position in the House of Lords is a perfect type of the industry and perseverance which distinguished him at the bar. His strong good sense, identified with the advocacy of liberal principles, has ever given a tone to his mind as a legal reformer. It is true, that in the finesse of oratorical display he does not pretend to compete with the eminence of Lord Brougham, but those who have observed his gladiatorial displays against his learned brother, while they concede to the latter the praise of practised dexterity, must accord to the more modern "newfangled" peer, the distinction of sound judgment, which defeats sophistry and brings eloquence and inflation to the searching task of plain good sense. We need only allude to a recent rencontre between their lordships, to arrive at an accurate conclusion as to their different faculties. While the ex-lord Chancellor of England deals in parenthetic self laudation, it is plain he winces under the home thrusts of his less eloquent antagonist; and the very composure which he has evinced, while it displays his own sensitiveness, developes more fully the condensed

LORD CAMPBELL.

severity of the subject of our memoir. In a word, the middle classes of society in this country may derive from the example of the noble lord another incentive to honourable industry; and another proof that independence of mind and steadiness of purpose open a path to the highest honours of the State.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SUDELEY CASTLE.

This interesting specimen of middle-age art was built in a style of uncommon magnificence by Ralph, Lord Boteler, in the time of Henry VI. It was garrisoned for Charles I. during the great civil war, and is now a picturesque ruin. Sudeley Castle lies about a quarter of a mile from Winchcomb, and seven miles from Cheltenham. It is now in possession of John and William Dent, Esquires, of Worcester, who purchased it of the Duke of Buckingham. To the lovers of antiquity, it will be gratifying to hear that the castle, so fine a relic of the olden time, is now receiving the proprietors' proper attention. Such judicious reparations are in progress as are calculated to check further decay, and to give the best effect to the remains. The interior of the castle will once more assume its wonted grandeur; the walls will shortly be lined with a collection of ancient tapestries and pictures, valuable as works of art, but still more as memorials of some of the most distinguished historical personages connected with the castle. The dismantled chapel, which is deservedly admired for the harmony of its proportions, is a splendid specimen of later style of English architecture. The graceful exterior of the chapel combines lightness and elegance, not common in structures of the same extent. In this chapel formerly reposed the remains of Queen Katherine Parr, the wife of Henry VIII. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the royal remains were exhumed by a body of lawless beings who lived in part of the castle; they were, however, collected on the same spot; and in the year 1820, another examination took place, when nothing then remained in the coffin but a confused heap of bones, and a small portion of the hair adhering to fragments of the cere-cloth, under the skull; some of the leading gentlemen of Winchcomb afterwards caused the remains to be removed to an excellent stone vault, in which are deposited some of the Chandos family.

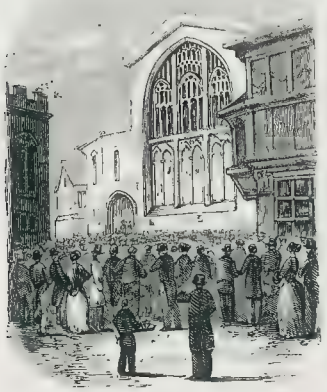
The folowing stanzas, relative to this castle, feelingly and faithfully describe the beauties that linger round this decayed pile:—

I gaze where Sudeley's venerable pile,
Majestic in its ruins, o'er me lowers;
The worm now crawls through each untrodden aisle,
And the bat hides within its time-worn towers.
It was not thus, when in the olden time,
The lowly inmates of yon broken wall,
Lived free from woes that spring from care or crime,
Those shackles which the grosser world enthrall.
Then, while the setting sunbeams glistened o'er
The earth, arose to Heaven the vesper song;
But now the sacred song is heard no more—
No music floats the dreary aisles along;
Ne'er from its chancel soars the midnight prayer;
The stillness broken by no earthly thing,
Save when the night-bird wakes the echoes there,
Or the bat flutters its unfeather'd wing.

SUDELEY CASTLE.

MR. O'CONNELL AT COVENTRY.

On Monday a meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, "to consider the grievances of Ireland." Mr. O'Connell was present, having been invited to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Whittem, the Mayor, was in the chair. The novelty of the occasion caused a great number of people to assemble; the consequence was, that some of the barriers were broken down from the pressure



ENTRANCE OF MR. O'CONNELL INTO ST. MARY'S HALL, COVENTRY.

made against them, and several individuals were more or less injured. A cry was raised to adjourn the meeting to the open air, but the Mayor refused to comply. Uproar of a most furious kind succeeded, and not a word could be heard. At length the Mayor stood up, and in angry tones exclaimed, "I shall not adjourn this meeting. I know the authors of this disturbance individually, and I will not submit to be bullied by such beastly and unmanly interruption." The uproar was renewed, which, after some time, gradually subsided, and the speechification commenced. A Unitarian preacher moved the first resolution, and a Trinitarian preacher moved the second resolution. Mr. O'Connell was, of course, the lion of the evening, and spoke at great length, upon the "grievances" under which Ireland has so long suffered. The resolutions were carried, and the meeting broke up.

The engraving, from a sketch by a correspondent, shows Mr. O'Connell's entry into St. Mary's Hall, with a glimpse of the architectural antiquity of the city. St. Mary's Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VI., is one of the richest and most interesting vestiges of the architecture of the 15th century in Coventry, and perhaps in England. In the sketch is seen the great painted window facing the street; and, seen from the interior of the hall, this grand feature, with the grotesquely carved oaken roof, the minstrels' gallery, &c., furnish a vivid idea of the manners of the age in which Coventry was the favourite resort of princes.

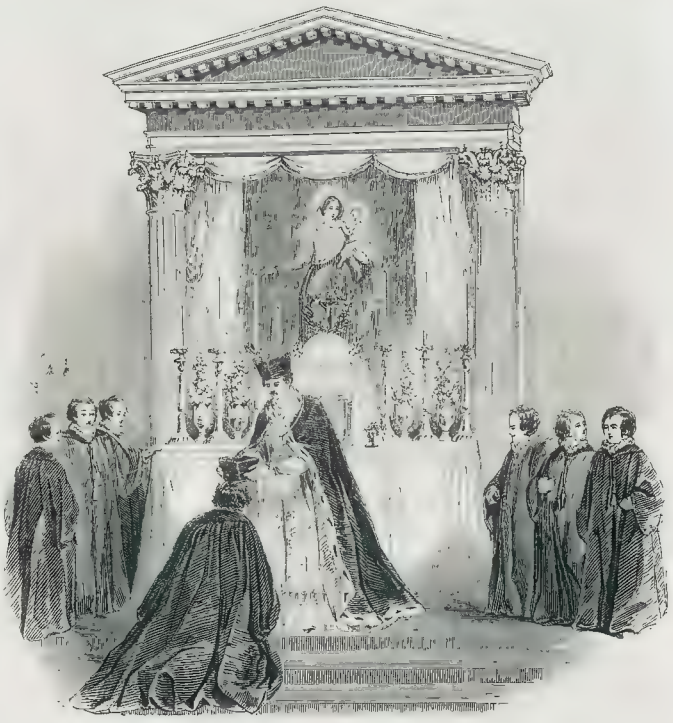
Our correspondent states that several hundreds of persons obtained but a glance of Mr. O'Connell on his way from the railway station to the Hall. A few minutes after this vast apartment was opened, the gallery was filled by ladies, to whom it was appropriated, and who manifested great interest in the day's proceedings.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOSEPH AND MARY—INVESTITURE OF MR. O'CONNELL, M.P.

The above engraving represents the interior of the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Ratcliffe Highway, on the occasion of the investiture of Mr. O'Connell, on Sunday last, into one of the many religious orders belonging to, and sanctioned by, the Roman Catholic Church, which the laity are permitted to embrace.

CARD OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

There were present about [illegible] members of the Order, the women being habited in green dresses, with sashes and white Legiorn bonnets; the men in green cloaks, trimmed with fur, white collars, and caps, similar to those worn at the Universities. The chapel was decorated with artificial flowers, and on the altar were wreaths of shamrock. On the altar was also placed a card of membership (subsequently presented to Mr O'Connell), on which was a representation of the Holy Family. The card was elegantly framed, and was mounted with gold. The officiating priests, Messrs. Moore and Foley, entered the chapel, accompanied by Mr. O'Connell. Vespers having been said, Mr. Moore explained at some length the origin of the "orders," or "guilds," after which Mr. O'Connell proceeded to the altar, on the steps of which he knelt, when the investiture commenced. Mr. Moore placed across his shoulders a magnificent green silk cloak, lined with white silk, and trimmed with rich ermine. He also presented him with a solid gold cross, and placed on his head a Genoa velvet cap. Some devotional exercises having been performed, the congregation dispersed. Mr. O'Connell, on taking his departure, was again loudly cheered.



INVESTITURE OF MR. O'CONNELL WITH THE HOLY ORDER OF THE GUILD OF ST. JOSEPH AND MARY, VIRGINIA-STREET CHAPEL, RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.

Immediately after Mr. O'Connell's inauguration, the congregation repaired to the Roman Catholic school-rooms, in Love-lane, Shadwell, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the honourable member on becoming one of the brotherhood. The male and female members of the society still retained the habiliments they wore during the ceremony in the chapel, and walked in procession to the place of meeting. The assemblage was immense, and it was considered that not less than 5000 or 6000 persons were congregated. Mr. O'Connell arrived shortly after nine o'clock in a coach and four, and on his presenting himself on the platform, he was met by the most enthusiastic cheering. He was attired in the uniform of the Holy Guild, as also was Father Moore, the chaplain, and other officials. On silence being somewhat obtained, the latter, who officiated as chairman, addressed the meeting, and observed that he had the pleasing duty of reading an address to the illustrious personage who had that day become one of the members of the Holy Guild, agreed to by the brethren and sisterhood of that Society, congratulating him on becoming one amongst them. (Cheers.) The reverend gentleman then read it, and at its conclusion the most enthusiastic cheering took place.

Mr. O'Connell, M.P., then presented himself, and for several minutes was unable to proceed, in consequence of the applause. He then addressed the meeting with great fervency and at considerable length on the events with which his name has lately been so much connected, and concluded by an expression of his thanks for the kindness shown him that day.

A procession then formed, and the honourable member having divested himself of his robes, was ushered to his carriage, and drove off. Thousands of persons lined the road of Shadwell and Ratcliffe-highway, who cheered him most vociferously as he passed along.

The meeting afterwards quietly dispersed, after giving three cheers for Repeal.

THE ACHILL COLONY.

The small island of Achill has of late been a spot of more than usual interest in consequence of a reported attempt made to burn the Protestant missionary settlement there, under the superintendence of the Rev. Edward Nangle. The accused parties were indicted at the Mayo assizes, on the 12th instant, for "a conspiracy" to burn the Achill colony, and the house of Mr. Nangle. The jury ignored the bills, but, somewhat strangely, upon the evidence of the same party whom they disbelieved in that case, found true bills against the traversers for administering an unlawful oath. The only witness examined, deposed that on the night of December 1, a number of persons came to his father's house, in Downikelly, in Achill, and pushed in the door, which was neither bolted nor barred. All the family were in bed. The traversers came to his bedside, and asked him to get up and go with them to exercise and march among the neighbours. He refused to go, and told them to go away, which they did. On the 6th of December he met the traversers, when one presented a book to him, and asked him to swear to be his friend. He said the other persons present had been previously all sworn. Witness asked were they sworn. They said they were, and that they intended to march to the Achill colony and burn it, and the house of the Rev.

VIEW IN ACHILL.

Edward Nangle and his property. They said they would get ladders, and get in at the top rooms of the houses. Witness said he would not go, and desired them not to go, as they would be killed. The applicant then said to witness, "Take your oath never to say a word of what has occurred." Witness took the oath upon a book. The other traversers were present. We have not room for the entire report of the trial, which terminated in eleven jurors being for an acquittal, and one for a contrary verdict. They were ordered back to the jury-room, and not having agreed at the rising of the court, they were discharged by consent. The traversers were then liberated on bail, not to appear again unless on ten days' notice from the crown.

The island of Achill is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and situated in the County Mayo. It is a wild and primitive district, and its inhabitants are as rude as its rocky shore. Druidic antiquities exist within its verge; and rude villages that, from an absence of anything like modern comfort or even knowledge of construction, might not disgrace Druidic times. Travellers who write of Indian villages or Hottentot kraals, and picture them as far removed from our own refinements, would scarcely imagine that in the kingdom of Great Britain, within two days' journey of Dublin, one of its capital cities, villages exist as rude in every particular and as wretchedly provided with necessaries. Keem and Doosgh (the latter picture in our view) are composed of groups of huts that do not seem at all to belong to a civilized land. Strewn about the rocks, which are here and there barren, not a tree being seen on the island, or placed on the flat sands or arid plain in close clusters, they give a precise idea of an African village. In construction they are rude, indeed, many without window or chimney, the walls built up with large stones rounded at the angles by the tide, and merely laid upon each other, without any other cement than the seasand that is wedged between the two layers of stones forming the inner and the outer walls, which are about six feet in height. A few sticks placed across, or rushes in like fashion, support the thatch of the roof, which is held on in these bleak and exposed situations by bay-bands, which lace over each other, and have hanging to them weighty stones, as a necessary hold against wind. The chimnies, where they exist, are mere holes in the roof, with a square frame of basket-work thrust in as a funnel for the smoke; and in these wretched dwellings the poor inhabitants live and sleep with pigs, poultry, or cattle, and glad to be admitted to enjoy such fellow-lodgers. A little dried turf forms the bed, and should a chair or table be wanted they are rudely fashioned out of any timber at command by the cottager. Some few hovels worse than these even may be found in the island. The writer of this paper saw one, the three sides of which were formed by digging into a bank, and the fourth by heaps of sod; the roof, not three feet high and level with the field, was covered with dry grass, supported on poles laid across the hole which formed "the house;" a bar of turf was formed close to the door, the smoke from which rolled forth in volumes. A bed of turf, with a single ragged blanket, a "kish," or basket, with a few potatoes, and a wooden vessel with milk furnished the interior; and never will the writer forget the eager hospitality of the squalid mother, who with her three half-naked children inhabited this place, as she placed this milk before him as the only return for the sympathy shown her in her power to offer.

The manners of the people here are very primitive. Their fishing-boats, or corachs, are made by themselves; a framework of timber lightly framed, over which skins are tightly stretched, complete the bark in which they fearlessly put to sea to fish. It is exceedingly light and buoyant, and is more difficult to endamage than many a boat of better fashion and finish.

Living as these poor people do far away from towns of importance, in a wild district, with no direct market and no dependence except on a little garden of potatoes, they are always but one degree above starvation. A failure in their crops at once produces this, and famine overtakes them. Brought up from childhood amid such misery, their eyes seem shut and senses callous to it; and the extraordinary apathy and want of energy of the people themselves, which to a stranger is perfectly unaccountable, explains much of this misery. In the Protestant colony, superintended by the Reverend Edward Nangle, reigns a comfort unknown to the other inhabitants, and which it is to be hoped will some day extend over the whole district; for the existence of such wretchedness, in a kingdom whose exertions are so constantly directed to the checks and wants of all classes of foreigners, however remote, is a national contradiction and disgrace.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 24th.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 25th.—Annunciation. Lady Day.
TUESDAY, 26th.—Prince George of Cambridge born, 1819.
WEDNESDAY, 27th.—James I. died, 1625.
THURSDAY, 28th.—Abercrombie died, 1801.
FRIDAY, 29th.—Swedenborg died, 1779.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Sicilian Vespers, 1282.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 30.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.
5 32	5 49	6 8	6 29	6 45	7 0	7 16	7 32	7 48	8 24	9 18	10 0
m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.
10 41	11 18										

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROYAL MAGNETICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH.—*In the account of this establishment it should have been stated that the details were published with the approval of the Astronomer Royal, to whose courtesy we are, therefore, indebted for this very valuable contribution to our columns.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Woolwich*; "*T. J.*," *Coleman-street.*—*Thanks.*

"*Clericus*" *should remove to King's College.*

Shart-Hand.—*Mr. Odell, of Princes-street, has sent us a copy of his* "*Short-Hand New Testament,*" *which is systematically executed, but we doubt its general utility.*

"*Euterpe.*"—*Stanzdgi will appear shortly at Drury-lane Theatre. Malle. Bruguole is not included in the announcement for Her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*Brighton*" *is liable if the names of both partners be given in the transaction.*

"*Nicasia,*" *and* "*W. D. M.*"—*See the details of Watson's Telegraph in our first volume.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *East Retford.*—*We do not decide disputes respecting corals.*

"*The Woman's Prayer,*" *inserted in our last number, is by C. J. Hemans, and not by the late Mrs. Hemans.*

"*Charles,*" *Ipswich.*—*We have before declined answering the questions proposed by our correspondent.*

"*Cha Viator.*"—*Shell-lac varnish is best for the wood and glass work of an electrical machine. They should be baked till thoroughly dry. Dr. Thomson's* "*Treatise on Electricity*" *is an excellent work.*

"*X. Y. Z.,*" *Walmer.*—*See the Book of Common Prayer.*

"*D. K. Y.*"—*The toast* "*Fill bumpers, and no sixpights,*" *given at the O'Connell dinner, implies that the glasses should be full to the brim. Futbrim's* "*Toastmaster.*"

"*G. M. G.,*" *Westminster.*—*Dr. Turner's* "*Chemistry,*" *edited by Liebig and Gregory, is one of the best treatises on chemistry. You can cross to Scotland and Wales by bridges. Wessex included in its greatest extent Surrey, Hants, with the Isle of Wight, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*

"*Egrissis.*"—*We hope for better conduct in the operative classes.*

"*W. L. B.*"—*We sometimes insert letters sent by subscribers, if properly authenticated.*

"*B. H. Gooch,*" *Lakenham.*—*Apply to Mr. Landells, 6, Bride-court, Fleet-street.*

"*An Admirer of Mrs. Hemans's Poetry.*"—*The specimen sent is too long for insertion.*

"*I. G. T.,*" *a Subscriber, should apply to any respectable picture-dealer.*

"*C. W.,*" *an Original Subscriber.*—*Dr. John Bull was the author of* "*God save the King.*"

"*Z. Y. X.,*" *Warrington, wishes to know whether any one has guessed the riddle for which Miss Seward left a prize; the answer being, in her own words,* "*An ancient city of no small renown.*"

"*W. F. P.*"—*We shall see.*

"*E. P.,*" *Tring, will perhaps oblige us with a sketch of the Presentation Plate.*

"*Bedford.*" *The subject has no peculiar interest at the present moment.*

"*T. B. J.*" *Were. The rule shall be better attended to in future.*

"*Nelson*" *is thanked for the lithograph.*

The "*Key Day Song*" *exceeds our limits.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The duties of a Gentleman-at-Arms are to attend levees and drawing-rooms, &c. The office is purchaseable; the emolument, we believe, is £50 per annum.*

"*Alpha,*" *Wakefield, has our best thanks for the sketch, which shall appear soon.*

"*A. P. A.,*" *Liverpool.*—*We do not remember to have before heard of the* "*blocks.*"

"*S. P.*"—*No room.*

"*An Irish Subscriber,*"—*We think the charge justifiable, as the stamp was not securely affixed.*

"*E. K. C. B.*"—*The correct charge for one quarter of this newspaper is 6s. 6d., payable in advance.*

"*S. G.,*" *Nottingham.*—*We do not lend any of our engravings, unless under peculiar circumstances.*

"*A Loyal Subject.*"—*We uniformly eschew party feeling in the choice of our engravings. Our journal is a mirror of the times.*

"*J. G.,*" *Merthyr, must be in error.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Thames was last frozen over in* 1813-14. *See No.* 43 *of our journal for a description.*

"*G. R.*"—*The account of Shrove Tuesday at Kingston did not reach us in time.*

"*F.*" *should show the specimen to some dealer in foreign birds.*

"*O. P. J.*" *should write to the Observatory. The Ravensbourne contains fine trout.*

"*T. R. J.*"—*A retiring Chancellor is only entitled to one pension.*

"*A Trifle,*" *10s.*; "*A Subscriber,*" *£1.*

INTELLIGENCE.—*A. H. (Thames Tunnel); Sonnet, by G. G. G.; The Snowdrop, by S. E. G.; The Sparkling Streams; Wreath of Friendship.*

ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.—*We have received an assortment of perfumery of a very superior description, both as regards the quality of the perfumes and the elegant style in which they are presented to the public. One of them,* "*The Royal Favourite,*" *is very delightful. They are prepared by Mr. Arnold, of Cornwall-street.*

COMMONS' INCLOSURE ACT.—"*J. E.*" *observes:—The right of soil of commons is usually vested in the lords of manors; the right of pasturage in freeholders, and not without stint. Neither of these rights is well looked after. The soil is taken by those who have no right to it, and cattle are turned on without stint by persons not freeholders, and the pasturage does scarcely suffice to keep cattle from starvation. Thieves and poachers abound in the neighbourhood of commons.*

CHESS.—*The Gentlemen Scholars of Bruton School challenge the Pottery Club to play a match at chess, consisting of any number of games, to be played either through the medium of the post, or in any way which the members of the Pottery Club may suggest. An answer may be directed to Bruton School, Somersetshire.*

Several communications shall be replied to in our next.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844.

THE *remand* of the political events of the week need be but a brief one. The leading event has of course been the majority obtained—somewhat unexpectedly, we believe—by Lord Ashley, in opposition to the Government, on an amendment to the second clause of the Factory Bill, which *now* enacts that the hours of labour in factories shall be ten hours a day instead of twelve. The question has been for some years in agitation, but hitherto without success; whether the present victory of the humane over the expedient and the practical, will be anything more than a temporary one, requires more time to prove.

The division list certainly exhibits some strange conjunctions; names are coupled in it whose owners must be somewhat surprised at finding themselves in such company. There seems, for the time, to have been a partial break up of the two great sections of political party; some of the oldest supporters of the Premier abandoned him, while, on the other hand, he gained allies he could have little expected. We confess we do not dislike a little "smash" of this kind now and then; it teaches Governments that there are other considerations abroad than those of cold expediency, and awakens them to an appreciation of the one note so rarely heard through the discords of politics, "the still, sad music of humanity."

We do not anticipate anything from the vote of Monday night that will much affect the stability of the Government; it may, as yet, "laugh a siege to scorn;" but still it had better, as a matter of prudence, avoid such divisions if it can. It was beginning to be remarked that the majority had lately pulled better together than during the last session; and now comes this break up of old bonds and partialities, as if in rebuke of the pride of political observation. We have offered some remarks on the general question in another place; here we treat it but as one of the Parliamentary events of the week, and, consequently, do not enter into the graver considerations involved. It will not break up the Government; that may be looked on as certain; the mixture of parties upon it is a proof that it is not a purely party question, on which alone majorities triumph, and ministers retire. The moment the decision was declared, the Government announced its intention of opposing the proposition by every possible means; since then Lord Ashley, who we are not quite certain was not something puzzled, at first, what to do with his victory, has proposed that the reduction from the twelve hours to ten shall be gradual, extending over two years, the full benefit of the ten hours' clause not accruing to the poor operative till the 12th of October, 1846. This is in the nature of a compromise with practicability. But it has not lessened the dislike of the Government to the success of a proposal that is not their own. The eighth clause is now the battle ground, and as there will be a diligent application of the "whip" on the Ministerial side, it is not at all improbable that the small majority of nine on Monday night may be converted into a positive minority. But should the Government succeed in rescinding the vote of the committee, one thing is certain, that the brief glimpse of legislative favour, so unexpectedly given, and so suddenly withdrawn, will have a bad effect on the manufacturing population.

THE struggle in Spain does not improve in its character; inhumanity and vindictiveness are more rife than ever; the rulers of the day seem less to study political security than personal revenge; the sword of the soldier is dimmed by domestic massacre, and the robe of the statesman is stained with blood. Each succeeding piece of intelligence from that country is more repulsive and disgraceful than the other. The latest atrocity is the execution of Bonet and twenty-three other officers by Roncali, who happened to be the ruler of the hour at Alicant, the garrison of which place held out against him. He succeeded in getting the commander and his companions into his power, and they were mercilessly butchered, for to call the proceeding a legal one would be a mere abuse of terms. Who can say that in the present condition of Spain any man can be guilty of treason by holding out or yielding up a place that may be intrusted to him? By remaining faithful to the rulers *de jure*, he may offend the rulers *de facto*, so that loyalty, or what is thought to be such, may there bring a man to a bloody grave, as well as treason. It is strange that Spain, "romantic Spain," as the novelists call her, should in all her struggles for the last twenty years have produced not one man whose mind or heart were above those of the common herd—no name that stands out from the mass of men-slayers, the mere swordsmen who show their existence by some deed of detestable atrocity, and then sink again into the obscurity from which they had better not have emerged. We may endeavour to negotiate and interfere to procure Spain what is called a Free Constitution, but every attempt will fail, for the people are incapable of understanding such a thing, at which we may feel regret, but scarcely surprise. The curse of the despotism of the old Bourbon race is still upon them. Their Constitution, as it stands on paper, is as free, or more so, than that of any country in Europe; but the ruling power is the sword, and that power, bad as it is, is wielded with a want of talent and vigour that makes it ineffective, except for occasional butchery. With all his crimes and oppressions, Spain may almost pray for the advent of another Napoleon; it seems to have arrived at that crisis of its history that admits of no other hope for peace. Too truly does the question of the poet apply to Spain:—

> Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,
> And Freedom find no champion and no child
> Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
> Sprang forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefiled?
> Or must such minds be nourished in the wild
> Deep in the unpeopled forest, 'midst the roar
> Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
> On infant Washington? Has Earth no more
> Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

We are sorry to perceive that the accounts from New South Wales, and from New Zealand, continue to be discouraging. In the former commercial embarrassment may be said to be at its height—or, rather, depth; there is nothing but failures and bankruptcies; the effect of this, of course extends to all classes. The difficulties of New Zealand are aggravated by its infant state, which makes it less able to resist a shock, and by the unhappy differences that seem to have arisen with the natives as to the occupation of the lands. We should like to see the experiment of colonization succeed in those islands; it was almost the only plan by which it was attempted to proportion the supply of labour to the amount of capital; it was a plan which, when broached, was received with general favour, as it seemed founded on intelligible principles. The failure of such a scheme breaks the faith of men in all plans, however elaborate, and there is a disposition to return to the old system of chance and luck, by which the old settlements of America—now an independent state—were founded. But the early difficulties were fearful, as the history of colonization would show. We do not like to despair of seeing a system of colonization formed by which the difficulties that are unavoidable at the outset of all such undertakings may be obviated, and for that reason should wish the next accounts from New Zealand to be of a more cheering description than the last.

THE despotisms that are undisturbed by petitions or agitations, by reason of their having the power to nip agitators in the bud by consigning them to a dark cell in a fortress prison, finds time to turn its attention to many matters that a Prime Minister of England never dreams of interfering with. The Minister of the Interior of the Emperor of Austria, is at present interesting himself about the "insufficient remuneration" of "authors of successful dramatic pieces." As original dramatic writing is nearly extinct in England, our highest flight at present being the translation of French farces—stealing, in fact, and often so clumsily that we spoil what we steal—the following paragraph has not so much interest as it would were original talent flourishing: still it is worth noticing, were it only for the ingenious application of the principle of the sliding scale:—

> The Emperor of Austria, upon the recommendation of Count Kolowrath, his Minister of the Interior, representing that the authors of successful dramatic pieces were not sufficiently remunerated, has issued an ordinance, whereby he commands the director of the theatre of the palace, the only one that is equalised by the government, to allow to all authors of original national pieces 10 per cent. upon such as fill up the whole evening, and 6 per cent. upon such as last two-thirds of the evening, and 2 per cent upon those of shorter duration. That this measure may not be considered too absolute, it is not directly imposed upon the other theatres of the empire, but the minister has sent a circular letter to them all, recommending its adoption.

There is something like a premium here on mere length, rather than an encouragement to originality. That a piece shall "occupy the whole evening," as a condition of the highest rate of payment, seems likely to produce something that would be rather trying to English patience. We know what orators are when they "occupy the floor" for a whole night; we should do anything sooner than hold out an inducement to them to be lengthy. The Tariff wants amending in this respect; mere length is so negative a recommendation of a drama, that we do not wish to see it adopted. But the interest taken by a Minister of State in the remuneration of poor authors, is so rare an occurrence that we could not let the instance pass without notice. We recommend the "Dramatic Authors Society" to forward the above paragraph to the Premier, embodied in a memorial representing the total decay that has fallen on the "English" stage.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

By the Returns relating to Newspaper Stamps, just published by authority of Parliament, our readers will perceive that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS not only maintains its proud position at the head of the hebdomadal press of London, but continues steadily to increase its already enormous circulation. With one or two exceptions, more stamps are used for this paper than for all the other London papers, daily and weekly, put together.

EXTRACT.—NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER STAMPS ISSUED TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1843.	
October	212,500
November	153,000
December	230,353

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the members of the royal suite, and the Household, attended divine service on Sunday at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park on Saturday forenoon. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in the vicinity of Claremont, in a pony phaeton. The Hon. Colonel Grey, Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, attended on horseback. The royal family, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken an airing in Claremont Park on Saturday.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Claremont at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to Gosport, to embark for the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of his Royal Highness inspecting Osborne House, near Cowes. Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Claremont in the evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Tuesday morning in Claremont Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting. The Prince returned to Clare-

ment to lunch. At ten minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon her Majesty and [illegible] Royal Highness the Princess Royal left Cumberland in a carriage and four for Ascot. The Royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, at twenty minutes before five o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert were received at Buckingham Palace by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Misses Murray and Seymour, Maids of Honour; the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting; and Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Fanny Howard, Lady in Waiting, joined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, in four of the royal carriages, escorted by a party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. The Great Officers of State, viz., the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse, received her Majesty and his Royal Highness at St. James's Palace, and conducted them to the Royal Closet. The presentations were very numerous. After the levee, her Majesty gave audience to the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM. We have authority to state that the Court, being out of mourning, no ladies, except those of her Majesty's household, are expected to appear in mourning at the ensuing Drawing Room. This does not apply to cases of private mourning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

The Countess of Haddington has issued invitations for a grand assembly at the Admiralty on Monday next, in honour of the Russian Grand Duchesses.

ALMACK'S.—The opening ball, on Monday next, the day of her Majesty's drawing-room, is expected to be a very brilliant assembly. The Countess of Jersey and Princess Esterhazy propose being in attendance, and the applications to those ladies patronesses for vouchers, considering it is the commencing ball of the season, have been exceedingly numerous. The Marchioness of Londonderry, Countess of Kinnoull, Countess of Lichfield, and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and others ladies' patronesses of the *réunions* being still on the continent, it alone rests with the Countess of Jersey and Viscountess Palmerston to give the entrée.

Tuesday next is the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, who will complete his 25th year.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE.—An alliance, announced between Mr. Henry Hoare and Miss Clayton East, daughter of Sir East Clayton East, Bart., is not expected to be solemnized until the close of the season. Count de Raynaval will be shortly united, at Paris, to Mdlle. Berlin de Vesin, the accomplished daughter of one of the proprietors of the *Journal des Débats*. A marriage is on the *tapis* between Horsley Palmer, Esq., and one of the Misses Greville.

PRINCESS NICHOLAS ESTERHAZY.—The Earl and Countess of Jersey received the gratifying news of the safe accouchement of the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy of a son on Monday morning, and when the courier left the Austrian capital the Princess and infant were doing most propitiously favourable.

FATAL ACCIDENT AND DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM HILL.—About one o'clock on Monday, while following the staghounds in the neighbourhood of Whitton, near Ipswich, a fatal accident occurred to Lord William Hill. The horse which the unfortunate nobleman was riding fell and rolled over him, and before he could be removed to the barracks, he was dead. The accident threw a deep gloom over Ipswich, and the regiment to which the deceased nobleman belonged. Lord William Hill was the third son of the present Marquis of Downshire, and was only in his 28th year. He had entered the Scotch Greys in 18 , and his commission as Lieutenant is dated October 31, 1838.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the Foreign Office soon after three o'clock, and joined his colleagues. The council sat two hours.

DECEASE OF THE EARL OF LONSDALE, K.G., &c. &c.—It has seldom been our lot to announce the death of a nobleman more truly estimable in every point of view than the lamented subject of our present notice. The earliest friend of Mr. Pitt, his long public life has not been less marked by unimpeachable integrity, than the most unswerving devotion to the principles of that great statesman of that eminent man. In his private capacity, whether we view him as a munificent landlord, or in his domestic sphere at the head of a numerous family, we may state in full with just pride, as the model of a perfect nobleman. The possessor of an immense fortune, his generous heart and hand were ever open to the claims of distress His charities were unbounded. With strong opinions upon political subjects, he numbered among his friends, and still more affectionate admirers, many men of opposite politics to his own. He was an accomplished scholar, and endowed with an intellect singularly vigorous, even to the last. Full of honours, he expired at York House, Twickenham, on Tuesday night at seven o'clock, aged 66. The noble earl is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Lowther, born July 30, 1787. The deceased was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the counties of Cumberland and Recorder of Carlisle.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A royal mandate will be issued in a few days, in virtue of which the degree of Doctor in Divinity will be conferred by the University of Oxford on the Rev. E. Field, of Queen's College, Bishop elect of Newfoundland. The rev. gentleman will be consecrated in about three weeks, and will immediately afterwards proceed to his distant diocese.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. G. T. Spring, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to the rectory of Hawling, Gloucestershire.

The Dean of Lincoln has presented the Rev. W. Gibbs Barker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Mackley, Derbyshire.

The Marquis of Bristol has presented the Rev. Hervey Oakes, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Newton, Suffolk

A new church is in course of erection at Sunderland, Durham. The foundation stone was laid a few days since by the Duke of Cleveland.

The Bishop of Hereford has collated the Rev. W. P. Musgrave to a canonry in Hereford Cathedral.

DIOCESAN OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.—On Tuesday last a meeting of the clergy was held at Archdeacon Clerke's rooms, Oxford, when petitions to both Houses of Parliament were unanimously adopted, deprecating the intended union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. The petition to the House of Commons will be presented by Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has instituted the Rev. G. T. Cubitt, M.A., to the rectory of St. Thomas's, Winchester. The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. J. Barlow to the rectory of Guildford, Surrey. The Rev. T. Kenworthy has been presented to the rectory of Acworth, Yorkshire. The Archdeacon of Exeter has given notice that he will commence his visitation at Exeter, on the 30th of April; thence he will proceed to Honiton and Tiverton. The Dean of Exeter will commence his visitations on the 1st of May. The Bishop of Gloucester will hold a general ordination on the 1st of May. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. G. T. Spring, M.A., to the rectory of Harding, vacant by the death of the late incumbent. Mr. Henry Thomas Hope is the patron of the living.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council have disappropriated the rectories of Burry and Bathlogwan from the archdeaconry of Meath, leaving it now worth about £1000 a year, subject, however, to the deductions for tax to the ecclesiastical commissioners, poor rates, and the building charge, which is considerable. The Rev. Edward Adderley Stopford, late incumbent of Caledon, county of Tyrone, has been appointed to the archdeaconry by the Lord Bishop of Meath, the patron.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A General Quarterly Court of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday. The meeting was very numerously attended.

At 10 o'clock, the Governor (Wm. Cotton, Esq.), the Deputy Governor (J. B. Heath, Esq.), and the Directors entered the meeting, when the minutes of the last Court having been read and affirmed,

The Governor said, this was one of the half-yearly meetings of the corporation for the purpose of considering a dividend; it was also one f the quarterly meetings appointed by the charter. He had, therefore, to inform the proprietors that, after a careful perusal of the affairs of the Bank, the Directors considered that a dividend of £1 10s. per cent. on the half-year, arising from profits and realized up to the 5th of April next, might be declared—of course deducting 7d. in the pound for the property-tax. It was right, however, for him to state, that in order to pay the half-year's dividend of 3½ per cent., it would be necessary to take a sum of £10,503 2s. 6d. from the "Rest," to make up the required amount.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Governor then announced that the dividend warrants would be ready for delivery and payable on Saturday, the 6th of April next

The Governor then said, he believed there was no motion regularly before the court, and he hoped the honourable proprietor would not persevere in his intention of moving a vote of thanks to the directors. He could assure the meeting that himself and his colleagues had done all in their power to promote the interests of that great corporation, interests which he believed were necessary to hold for the general benefit of the country. He should also state that his brother directors considered it would be advantageous for him (Mr. Cotton) to retain the office of Governor for another year. If that was the wish of the proprietors, if he did not perform his duty so ably as he could wish, he would do it honestly, zealously, and faithfully. (Cheers.) It certainly was for the directors to say whether they would continue him another year in office, and he left it entirely in their hands. If that was their decision, and the wish of the proprietors, he would willingly undertake the duties.

Mr. Harrupp proposed a vote of thanks to the governor, deputy governor, and directors, for their uniform and constant attention to the interests of the Bank and its proprietors

The motion having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

The Governor, in the name of himself and the directors, returned thanks. He thanked them for their kindness and confidence, and could assure them that no want of zeal or interest in their welfare would be wanted on the part of the directors.

The court, which was one of the most unanimous ever assembled in the Bank parlour, then adjourned.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the members of this charity, established in 1810, under the patronage of George the Fourth, by whom the charter of incorporation was granted to it, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street B. Bond Cabbell, Esq. presided. It appeared that the fund is raised, and wholly supported by the contributions of its members, for their own relief in sickness or superannuation. According to the annual report read, the receipts during the year were, including a former balance of £59 5s. 7d., dividend on stock, £261 18s. 9d., &c., £1518 13s. 1d.; deducting the expenditure, a balance of £109 17s. 9d. remained with the Treasurer. The stock possessed by the institution now was [illegible]

[illegible] Hogarth, Esq., Lower Grosvenor-street. It was first established as a temporary receiving-house for the sufferers from the great fire at Hamburgh, in October last year. Subscriptions were received at the Mansion House and Bank Parlour, and Baron Rothschild, Esq., M.P., was appointed treasurer for the purpose of receiving the money and issuing orders upon it. The fire broke out in the poorest district. They subscribed among themselves and raised a fund, which has been distributed each year among the poor (who are first visited to see if their claims are just), in coals, food, covering against the inclementseats of the weather, &c. Many of the most opulent inhabitants of Hanover, Eaton, Belgrave, and other squares, had rendered it their assistance, and the meeting now held graced further aid. At one o'clock, James Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P. for Belfast, took the chair, and after expressing his pleasure at meeting so respectable a company, said he considered that it was not only the duty of the rich and powerful to assist institutions like these, but that it was a high privilege for them to be allowed to associate with the middle classes in their benevolent and charitable exertions. He believed this society was a consoling and unostentatious one, and carried out fully the principle of the Divine assurance, that the poor should not perish from the face of the earth, but that help should be afforded by the more fortunate of their brethren. The Report detailed the great good that had been done, and the resolutions were agreed to in support of the society, which received a handsome increase to its subscriptions when the meeting closed.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday last, a quarterly general court of the members of the institution was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Lord James Stewart in the chair. There were present Sir George Rose, Bart.; P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Stewart, Captain M'Intosh, &c., &c. The usual formal business having been gone through, the Earl of Zetland, and James Matheveon, Esq., M.P., were elected vice-presidents in the room of the Duke of Buccleuch, appointed president, and Lord Lynedoch, deceased. It was next announced that the fund was accumulating for the erection of an additional wing to the present building, intended to fit it a-commodation of one hundred girls. There are at present ninety-five boys educated and maintained by the charity. The Rev. John Lees, the secretary, announced his intention of resigning the office. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN BRIDGES TO THE PUBLIC.—In the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it was stated that a communication on this subject had been received from the Government by the Metropolitan Anti-Toll Bridge Association. It appears that this body proposes that the bridges should be purchased from the present proprietors for the sum of £250,000 to be derived from a continuation of the coal duty, a county rate, &c., &c. It appears that Waterloo-bridge, which is proposed to be purchased for at from £250,000 to £450,000, cost £1,060,000 if the claims upon it for arrears amount to nearly £6,000,000. Towards the re-building of London-bridge, and its approaches, £1,200,000 was voted, which is now being paid off by the coal duty. The cost of the construction of Blackfriars-bridge was paid also by the coal duty.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—At a Court of the Governors of this institution, held on Tuesday, 135 presentations for boys were issued for the current year; and at the same time a highly honourable testimonial of the approbation of the Court was unanimously voted to Mr. H. J. S. Maine, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, a former pupil and present exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital, on the occasion of his having been placed at the head of the Classical Tripos, at the recent examination for honours in that university.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly general meeting of the proprietors of East Ind'a Stock was held on Wednesday at the East India House, Mr. Cotton in the chair. The minutes of the last court were read, as was also correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control on the subject of the pension granted to Captain Pattison, which showed that the grant had been confirmed by the government. There were three motions of which notice had been given. The two following were withdrawn, in consequence of a statement made from the chair that the subjects were at present under consideration: "That the despatch of Lord Auckland, of the 17th November, 1836, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal Government, and recommended the annual money payment of £6000 to the Temple of Juggurnaut (to which recommendation the directors assented, by their despatch of the 2nd June, 1841), be considered by the Court of Proprietors, as not duly appropriating such money payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same by or on behalf of the Company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his despatch." "To call the attention of the Proprietors to the subject of Appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adawlut, in India, to the Privy Council, with the view to the substitution of a less expensive, and, as regards the last resort for the entire Native Courts, of a more efficient court of ultimate appeal."—Mr. Sullivan then moved, "That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors copies of all minutes of proceedings of the Court of Directors, together with all papers that may have been recorded by individual directors, on the affairs of Scinde."—The motion having been seconded, the Chairman said that the Court of Directors could not accede to the proposition of the hon. proprietor for the production of these papers. He thought there were two good reasons for not producing them: one was, that after what had already taken place in this court, it was unnecessary, and that therefore they could do no good; the other was, that the subject was still under the consideration of the Court of Directors. (Hear,)—A short discussion then ensued, in which Mr. Fielder, Mr. Weeding, and Sergeant Gazeley took part, and Mr. Sullivan ultimately withdrew the motion for the present, on the understanding that it would be open to him again to bring it forward at another court.—Some other business having been disposed of, the court adjourned.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT.—LEWES.
(Before Lord Denman.)

THE BRIGHTON MURDER.—*John Lawrence* was placed at the bar to take his trial for the murder of Chief Constable Solomon at Brighton, the particulars of which lamentable occurrence appeared in this paper last week. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Cobbett appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. Jones conducted the defence. The witnesses examined before the magistrates and coroner were then called, and they repeated their former evidence, which fully corroborated the statement of facts made by the learned counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Chadwick Jones then addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that the expressions used by the prisoner in Solomon's office, together with the entire absence of any conceivable malice or motive, showed that the prisoner was acting under a sudden impulse or frenzy, which deprived him temporarily of reason, and made him an irresponsible agent. The learned judge having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, who had been greatly agitated during the time the judge was summing up, was now supported by the turnkeys; and Lord Denman at once proceeded to pass sentence. He warned the prisoner to make use of the few days which remained to him in this world, in seeking that repentance which should prepare him for the next; and told him that there was not the slightest chance that the extreme penalty of the law would not be inflicted. The sentence of the Court is—"That you be taken from hence to the gaol from this county, at Horsham, and thence to the place of execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul: and that your body be afterwards buried in the precincts of the prison." The prisoner was then assisted out of the dock in a highly agitated state; and as he descended the stairs he gave an earnest gaze on the crowd, as if looking for some one, but he made no sign of recognition. The trial lasted three hours.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, W. B Glasse Esq., residing at No. 7, South-crescent, Bedford-square, was proceeding along Portland-place, on horseback, accompanied at a distance by a youth, his groom, when the animal, a high-spirited one, upon which the latter was riding, took fright, and ran with great force against a lamp post; by the concussion the horse was nearly stunned, but after a short lapse of time, it started off again, and came with such violence against some railings, that it dropped dead upon the spot. The groom fell under the animal, and, on being extricated, he was immediately conveyed in a cab to the house of Mr. Chisholm, the eminent surgeon in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, where it was found he was a severe concussion of the brain, his right ankle was also dislocated, and he was bruised very much in various parts of the body. It is expected, however, that the sufferer will recover.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Last week two French fishing boats were carried into Newhaven harbour, by a revenue cutter, for not complying with the regulations of the new fishery convention between England and France. The crews having been taken before the magistrates at Lewes they were fined in the mitigated penalty of 6s. each and discharged.

Several new musical instruments have been lately dug up at Pompeii, which bear a strong resemblance to those used for lithotomy in the present day.

In a few days Marshal Soult will enter his eightieth year, having been born on the 29th of March 1765.

At the London adjourned sessions, on Monday, a license for the sale of spirits was granted to Mr. Moxhay, for the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street.

From statistical returns, lately sent from Algiers, it appears that the European and native population of that city and its faubourgs, up to October 1, 1843, was thus composed: 20,089 Europeans, 17,858 Musulmans, 5736 Jews, 1067 negroes, making in all 44,772 inhabitants. Of this population 19,799 were Roman Catholics, 375 Protestants, 18,704 Mahometans, and 6033 Israelites.

The *Universal Casket Gazette* contains a letter from Hanover, of the 11th, announcing that the Assembly of the States will be closed by the end of May, and that the King will immediately after repair to London.

On Sunday last the family of an industrious shoemaker of the name of Rowdon, residing in Kingsgate-street, Holborn was increased by the birth of three children, all boys, who appear to be perfectly healthy. This burden is added to that of the support of an aged mother and a child of weak intellect.

Another convict named Sillet died in the Millbank Prison on Monday last. The jury as usual returned a verdict of natural death, but the prison physician admitted that the silent system to which the prisoners were subjected was calculated to aggravate the diseases common to them.

The Clerical Superintendent of the National Society's training schools (the Rev. J. Hill) has been appointed by her Majesty's Government to the Incumbentship of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich.

An exceedingly handsome silver teapot has been presented by the inhabitants of Silverstone and Whittlebury, in the county of Northampton, to their late highly respected curate, the Rev. J. A. Clarke.

During the last week upwards of three hundred medical men have enrolled their names as members of the Medical Protection Assembly, meeting at the Crown and Anchor.

At a special meeting of the Dover Railway proprietors, held on Tuesday, the chairman stated that £400,000 only would be required to make the broad line to Canterbury and Ramsgate; so that the reserve of £200,000 for all the contemplated improvements at Folkestone, taken with the new issue of shares to pay off the loan notes, will cover the whole of the expenditure that is contemplated in the completion of the additions of the present line.

A letter from Rome states that amongst the manuscripts in Prince de Doria's library, in that city, there have been found 47 autograph letters of King Henry IV, to Clement VIII. (Hyppolite Aldobrandini.)

From recent proceedings that have taken place in the law courts the public are cautioned to use no seal having any figure or fancy device engraved on it, hereafter, unless they are willing to be accounted arm-bearers, and to pay for that distinction.

The English and French consuls left Carthagena for Escombrera as soon as they heard of the fall of Alicant. An English and French ship also left the harbour. It is not thought that Carthagena can hold out long.

A letter from Naples, extracted from the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 14th instant, states that negociations have commenced with the view of effecting a marriage between his Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux and his Sicilian Majesty's third sister.

The last accounts from Sydney are exceedingly bad. A great number of sheep, both great and small, had taken place; and such was the want of confidence, that some of the captains of vessels in that port were selling their cargoes by retail, for ready money, rather than run the risk of disposing of them in the usual way.

By private letters received at Woolwich from Hong Kong the pleasing intelligence has been communicated that the fever had entirely ceased in the island and the whole of the troops were convalescent and able to perform their duties.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ordonnance suppressing, upon the European frontier of his dominons, the duty hitherto levied upon the importation of horses.

It will be recollected that inspector Fogg, of the Thames Police, was charged with being concerned in smuggling a large quantity of tobacco. He was then suspended, and proceedings in the Court of Exchequer for the recovery of proportionate penalties were instituted against him. On the trial the Jury found their verdict against the Crown and in favour of Fogg. The removal of his suspension did not, however, follow the verdict. On the contrary he has been since dismissed.

The *National* announces the death at Haxheim, near Landau, of the Israelite Salomon Herz Levi, born in the year 1735, and consequently 109 years of age, in the full possession to the last moment of all his intellectual faculties. His funeral was attended by 81 of his descendants, grandchildren and great grandchildren. A daughter aged 73 wept over the coffin of her deceased parent.

The *Northern Standard* records the death of the Rev. John Graham, rector of Magilligan, long known as the "Poet Laureate" of the northern Orangemen. He was aged 79 years.

On Wednesday the citizens of London obtained, for the first time, an unobstructed view of the façade of the new Royal Exchange, the houses intervening being at length been levelled to the ground. The Wellington Statue will supply their place.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to transact business at his house, Stephen's-green, during the week.

The Commissioners of Police have decided on an alteration in the hats of the police, which will be immediately served throughout the force, and which will tend materially to add to the ease and comfort of the men whilst on duty, especially in hot weather.

Count Stanislaw Skarbek, a Galician nobleman, has just devoted a sum of a million and a half of florins for the purpose of founding a poor and orphan asylum in Galicia. The Emperor of Austria, as a mark of his satisfaction and attachment at this noble and benevolent act, has caused to be forwarded to Count Stanislaw the Hungarian St. Stephen's order.

The King of Holland has intimated his intention of continuing the same standard of pay to the various public institutions as that which was afforded to them by his late lamented father, the Count of Nassau.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Richards, Q.C. from the legal profession, it is understood that Mr. Alexander and Mr. Valentine Lee, of the Oxford Circuit, will be raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel.

A Roman Catholic Church is about to be erected in the Commercial-road East, adjoining the new Catholic Cemetery. The building will be a very extensive one, and similar as regards size to the one which is at present being erected in Lambeth.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states from Naples, but upon what authority we know not, that negociations are on foot for a marriage between the Duke de Bordeaux and the third sister of the King.

A document containing ten pages of correspondence relative to the Society of Friends has just been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, in continuation of the papers presented to the House of Commons in August, 1843. The dates of this correspondence extend from the 8th of December, 1842, to the 9th of October, 1843. It will be read, no doubt, with some degree of interest.

The German journals announce that M. Haber, whose duel made so much noise, had been lately tried for the act, and sentenced to one months' imprisonment in a fortress, the *minimum* of the penalty. The seconds were acquitted.

Dr. Paris was on Wednesday elected President of the College of Physicians, in the room of the late Sir Henry Halford.

The reason for Mr. Plant's resignation of his seat for Hastings is continued ill health. The Tories have a candidate in the person of Mr. Rowland Alston, of Copthurst. The Liberals will, it is said, have Mr. R. R. Moore, of the League, in the field to oppose him.

The *Universal Gazette* of Leipsic states from Rome, that it is proposed by the Papal Court to convoke in the East Indies a "dial cenatal establishment for the propagation of the faith."

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—There is a report in circulation, as I cannot learn from what authority, that it is the intention of her Majesty, during the future be made at the police-court, should be sworn to on oath to make a similar excursion to the Isle of Wight to that made by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Monday last, taking a special train at Esher station, and proceeding to Southampton, from the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, at Gosport, whereby the excursion is made with dispatch and much privacy, and will enable her Majesty to escape that public demonstration of respect and commonest that inevitably follows her Majesty's movements through such a populous place as Southampton.

The Earl of Lovelace had an interview with Sir J. Graham at the Home Office yesterday morning. The following deputations also had interviews with the right hon. bart.:—A deputation appointed at a meeting of the manufacturers of Leeds, headed by Mr. Aldam, M.P., and accompanied by Mr H. Benyon, Mr. Williams (woollen manufacturer), and others. Another deputation from Manchester and Salford, consisting of Messrs. Forster, Bentley, Wawklyn, &c.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Monday next the first aggregate meeting of the members of the medical profession takes place at the Crown and Anchor, in order to protest against Sir J. Graham's new bill, and to take other means for the protection of the members of their body. Up to the present moment about 400 practitioners and students, principally from London University Hospital, have enrolled their names as members of the "Medical Protection Assembly." From the provincial societies throughout the country deputations will be sent, and petitions will be adopted for presentation to the Legislature. Mr. Wakley, M.P., Mr. Carpue, Dr. Lynch, Mr. Morgan, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Maddocks, Mr. Hall, and a large number of eminent surgeons of the Metropolis, have expressed their intention to be present, and to take part in the proceedings.

SUMMONSES GRANTED ON OATH ONLY.—Yesterday, Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate at Bow-street, issued an order, that all complaints for a summons [illegible] in future be made at the police-court, should be sworn to on oath by the [illegible] Thanks in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Justice Patteson, [illegible] the Court of Queen's Bench. Up to the present time, the [illegible] have been granted on the mere statement of the party, provided they appeared of sufficient consequence to the magistrate sitting for the time being, to warrant his interference.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER LINE.—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday on the above line, at Folkestone. It appears that some empty waggons were proceeding down the inclined plane at Folkestone Harbour, for coals, when the person who were riding upon them, fearing they could not slacken the speed, instead of "putting on" their "break," jumped off, thus allowing the waggons to proceed full speed to the harbour. The consequence was, that one poor fellow, a plate layer, was run over, and almost cut to pieces, and two waggons were driven into the sea. The poor fellow was still alive when this report was made.

FOREIGN.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday. The debate on the Secret Service Bill closed the evening before, with a majority for Ministers. The numbers being—Ayes, 225; Noes, 169: Majority, 56. There is no other news of moment in these papers.

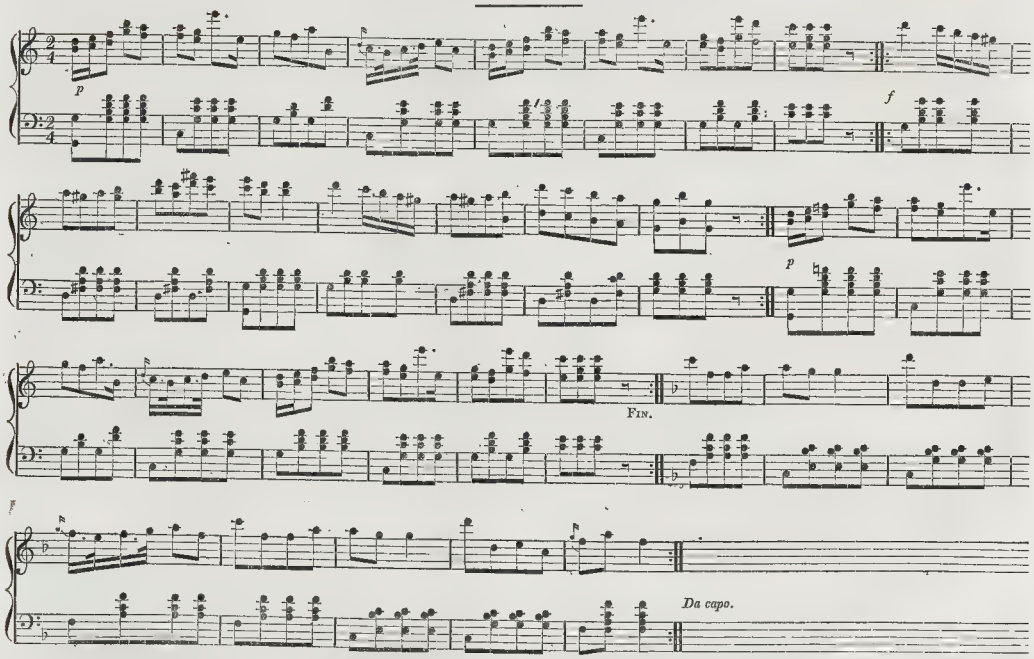
THE POLKA DANCE.

THE BOHEMIAN POLKA.

THE PARISIAN POLKA.

POLKA DANCE.

COMPOSED BY JACQUES OFFENBACH.



We have received from Paris, by the last post, the accompanying sketch of the new dance recently imported from Bohemia into the French metropolis, entitled the Polka, and which, to the exclusion of all other considerations—Legitimacy, Tahiti and the Right of Search not excepted—has seized this volatile and light-hearted people universally by the heels. With all respect for the lore of our learned neighbours, we think that *St. Vitus*, and not *St. Denis*, must have been the patron saint of France; but, be that as it may, there can be no doubt that that saint is their guardian angel, who, by infusing into them this lively elixir, withdraws them from the morbid contemplation of fancied and imaginary wrongs, and the long train of fatal and inglorious consequences which generally follow. The English are an imitative people, and we may reasonably expect to find the Polka amongst the other west-end importations during the season. Our daily contemporary the *Times*, thus alludes to the rage which prevails in Paris with regard to this most recent innovation.

"The Paris papers are destitute of news. Our private letters state, that 'politics are for the moment suspended in public regard by the new and all-absorbing pursuit—the Polka—a dance recently imported from Bohemia, and which embraces in its qualities the intimacy of the waltz with the vivacity of the Irish jig. You may conceive how completely is 'the Polka' the rage from the fact that the lady of a celebrated ex-ministter, desiring to figure in it at a *soirée dansante*, monopolized the professor *par excellence* of that *specialité* for three hours on Wednesday morning last, at 200f. the hour. This is an unfortunate diversion for the war party, whose subscriptions for the sword of honour for Admiral Dupetit Thouars will be put *hors de combat* by this fascinating novelty.'"

The Polka is an original Bohemian Peasant Dance, and was first introduced into the fashionable saloons of Berlin and St. Petersburg, about eight years since. Last season it was the great favourite at Baden-Baden. The Polka is written in 2-4 time. The gentleman holds his partner in the manner shown in the engraving; each lift first the right leg, strike twice the left heel with the right heel, and then turn, as in the waltz.

The Bohemians accompany this movement with characteristic gesture, but the action is rather rude. The Berlin Polka combines grace with elegance.

The Polka we now publish has been composed expressly for the Illustrated London News by a celebrated French *artiste*; and we feel great pleasure in being the first to introduce it to our subscribers.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

The various play-bills give token of preparation for the Easter entertainments. The long-promised opera by Benedict will be produced at Drury-lane in the course of the Easter week, and the celebrated dancer, Madlle. Grahn (who has gained considerable popularity in Italy) will make her appearance immediately after the termination of Mons. Duprez's engagement.

So fast does report travel, that it has already come to our knowledge that Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Tully, the composer, are busily occupied in constructing a musical piece, which will be brought forward during the next season at Drury-lane.

Herr Staudigl will return to this country in the course of a few weeks, when Mr. Bunn will give him an opportunity of again delighting the English public by his powerful voice, and by the able manner in which he *acts* some of the most arduous characters in the operatic drama.

Amongst the various novelties announced for production at the English Opera House, under the management of Mr. Keeley, is a burlesque by Mr. A'Beckett, the author of the "Yellow Dwarf" and the "Magic Mirror," &c. The opening address will be written by Mr. A'Beckett, and spoken by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley in their capacities of manager and manageress

The bal masque at Covent-garden having proved successful, Mons. Jullien promises to give the lovers of such entertainments another treat of the same nature.

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Matthews will resume their engagements at the Haymarket Theatre immediately after Easter.

Mrs. Yates has announced her annual benefit, which will take place at the Adelphi on Thursday next. On this occasion Mr. John Parry will sing one of his comic songs, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam will appear in Mr. Mark Lemon's farce called "Out of Place."

FINE ARTS.—THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

LA FETE DE MARIAGE. PAINTED BY GOODALL.

"Fête de Mariage." Goodall.—This is a picture of extraordinary merit; the artist having combined the happiest styles of the Flemish school with what we may nationally and proudly call *the Wilkie*. There is all the natural simplicity and truth of the former, united to the minute detail of the latter; while there is, same time, more than mere "dull depiction" exhibited in the various groupings, the most beautiful of which is that in the foreground, where some young revellers are enjoying the unpressed grape—

"In wild, but sweet ebriety"

This *passage* or *extract* would alone be sufficient to form an interesting picture, and prove the artist a genius. The bride and bridegroom are about the least interesting characters in the scene: the former, receiving an old gentleman's congratulations, looks as if she had just used the cosmetic of a pink ribbon infusion, and the husband seems as if he were already sorry for turning Benedict. But "*ubi plura nitent*," we must not complain of minor faults, which, after all, are only foils to set off the general effect of the whole. The accessories of this clever production are admirably painted, with a Hogarthian consideration of detail; and although we have no reason to doubt that the pictorial works of the ancients were very admirable, yet it is impossible for ideal or traditional beauty to supplant that which we have at present. Parrhasius, Zeuxis, and Apelles, might have been very good limners in their time; but, although *all good*, we could safely and proudly say there was not one GOODALL amongst them. This picture alone would prove the high state of British art, but it is surrounded by scores of others of kindred merit. The size of the "Fête de Mariage" is 4 ft. 1 in. in height, and 5 ft. 9 in. in width: it has been purchased by Sir Charles Coote, for the sum of £400.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following playful accompaniment to this exquisite picture

Bretagne, September, 1843.

My dearest Sister,—In the progress of our tour through this charming country, we arrived, yesterday, at the pretty village of Guemné, and it was my good fortune, this morning, to witness one of those rural festivals, which are always so full of interest in every land and clime—*A Fête de Mariage*—which, in this country, with its varied and striking costumes, presented a scene of undescribable gaiety, accompanied as it was with so many honest and happy faces. I was rambling along the straggling High-street, and had just passed the village church, when my attention was attracted to a large open building, which had the appearance of a *Halle-au-Blé*, or market-place. I heard the sound of music, and of cheerful voices, among which the sweet tones of infantine prattle could be discerned, as well as the ringing laugh of merry maidens, and joyous youths, while the peal that was swelling from the old church tower, left me in no doubt of the event that was celebrating within the building before me. I entered the rustic hall, and seated myself on a bench unnoticed by the gay throng. At first, my eyes were dazzled by the variety that met their gaze—variety not only of costume and colour, but of age and character; there were from 50 to 70 persons present, of every period of life, from the aged to the infant at its mother's breast, and all looking so happy that no eye could behold those beaming countenances without feeling a corresponding note of happiness awakened within the heart. Baskets of flowers and rich fruits were scattered about here and there, adding their bright and gorgeous hues to the beauty of the scene. A party of merry dancers at first concealed the principal group; but as they few past in the many round, my gaze immediately rested on the bridal pair, and the surrounding company of deeply interested and affectionate relatives and friends. The bride was attired in white, with a wreath of flowers round her hair, which was drawn back from her lovely forehead; a large bouquet lay in her lap, from which some flowers appeared to have fallen at her feet—those pretty little feet, just peeping out, were ornamented with large crimson bows; her countenance was animated and happy, and she looked really lovely as she sat smiling and blushing by the side of her mother, receiving the compliments of a very courtly-looking old gentleman, who appeared by his dress to be one of the principal people of the place—perhaps, the mayor or the prefect of the district. I could only see his shining bald head, and his bending form as he made his salutation to the bride; but, surely, he must have been saying something very agreeable, to judge by the arch, smiling looks of the two pretty bride's-maids, who were stationed behind the bride and her mother. But, now for the bridegroom; and, if I tell you that I admired him much more than the bride, you must not think that it was only on account of his personal beauty; it was the look of perfect happiness, and goodness of character, that made him so handsome in my eyes; he was attired in the holiday costume of the Normandy peasant—a light blue cloth, with crimson bows at his knees, and his shoes, with a carnation at his breast. He had just stepped away a few paces from the side of his bride to give his hand to the hon curé, who had then entered the building by a side door, followed by a company of happy smiling faces, all peering with lively interest on the gay scene. But, oh! that dear, kind, benevolent looking old pastor. There was something in the meeting between that venerable man and that handsome youth that quite went to my heart. I felt *sure* that he had not only christened that young man, but had watched over him and guided him with his holy counsels through his boyhood and his youth; how else should they look so kindly on each other—the one with such benignity and the other with such a look of affection and gratitude; to add to the interest of the scene, the father of the bridegroom had at that very moment placed his hand upon the youth's shoulder, and looked as if he was saying, "he is a good son, and I have cause to be proud of him." * * * * But how shall I describe all that I saw and felt. I was particularly struck with the elegant figures of two young and lovely sisters, who were standing, their arms encircling each other's waists, looking with affectionate interest towards their good pastor and their two young friends: and then there was a sweet child who seemed to participate in the general feeling of happiness, and knew not how to express the delight of its innocent little heart, than by reaching up to its father for a kiss. After gazing on these groups, I turned my eyes on the dancers, who were whisking round and round right merrily. I can scarcely tell what struck me most in the expression of all those countenances, the *individual* delight which sparkled on every face, or the interest which they showed for the young couple by the arch glances cast in that direction of the room. Among the bystanders there was a grotesque gipsy-looking fellow, whom it was impossible to look on without a smile. He appeared to be exerting all his eloquence to persuade a pretty young woman to be his partner, whether for life or for the dance I could not guess; ugly as he looked in comparison with the lovely faces around him, he seemed so good humoured and so tender, that he really added no little share to the interest of the scene. * * * In the foreground there sat a charming party of children of various ages, with a basket of delicious fruits beside them; and one lazy, luxurious little rogue lay sprawling on his back, holding a beautiful cluster of purple grapes over his mouth, as if he expected that the rich ripe balls would drop one by one down his throat, without his taking the trouble to pluck them! It was, indeed, hot enough to make any one feel lazy; and delightful it was to look out, beyond the dancers, upon the clear blue sky, the picturesque house tops, and the old church tower; then, as my eye rested again on the dark massive beams over my head, how pleasant it was to see the graceful waving folds of the tri-coloured flag over the corner where the youthful pair were receiving the congratulations of their friends, its light and airy texture contrasting beautifully with the beams of the Old Halle.

On looking around me again, I first caught sight of a gentle, loving face, whose expression touched my very heart. She was a young and lovely mother, with her infant at her breast; she was in the midst of the children (perhaps some of them were her young relatives), and was gazing forward thoughtfully on the new-married pair. How much that lovely countenance seemed to say, it was the only thoughtful one that my eyes had yet rested on, and still I was not sad. It spoke of a *mother's* anxious cares—perhaps of sleepless nights and watchful days—but where could her husband be? Surely he was not present; he could not be one of the dancers; oh, no, for they were all too much engaged with their charming partners. Ah! no doubt he is far away—perhaps a soldier in some foreign clime—or a sailor on the tempest-troubled ocean; and for this reason the young mother looks so thoughtful amid the merry throng.

As my glance wandered in search of fresh objects, it fell on an aged couple seated at some distance from the dancers: they were very aged, but how happy they looked—they were evidently thinking over their youthful days, with many a fond recollection. The old man was leaning on his trusty staff, the old

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Claremont on Monday morning, at half-past six o'clock, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting, and the Hon. G. E. Anson, and proceeded in a carriage and four to the Esher station of the South Western Railway, *en route* for the Isle of Wight.

A special train, consisting of three first-class carriages—the state carriage occupying the centre—propelled by the Lark locomotive engine, had previously arrived at Esher, from the Nine Elms station.

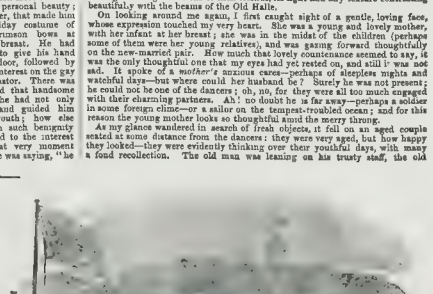
Precisely at a quarter to seven o'clock the royal carriage drew up in the station yard, and the train sped rapidly on towards Gosport. The morning was remarkably fine, and nothing occurred to interrupt the enjoyment of a very delightful journey, the whole distance from Esher to Gosport (seventy-five miles) having been completed in two hours and twenty minutes.

At Gosport station the Prince was received by Sir Charles Rowley, the Port-Admiral, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Major-General Sir H. Pakenham, Commandant of the Garrison, Captain Rowley, &c. &c. His Royal Highness immediately entered Admiral Rowley's carriage, and, in company with that gallant officer, drove direct to the Clarence Victualling-yard, where the Admiral's barge was in waiting to convey him on board the Black Eagle. So soon as the approach of his Royal Highness was observed, the yards of the various ships in port were manned, and as the Prince stepped into the Admiral's barge, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the St. Vincent flag-ship, and the Victory. In a few moments his Royal Highness was on board the Black Eagle, steaming on in the direction of East Cowes Point. A stiff breeze from the N.E. raised a little swell in the Solent, but the passage across to East Cowes point was made in less than three quarters of an hour. The Prince was engaged during the whole time walking to and fro on the deck with Captain Rowley, and occasionally entering into conversation with the commander of the vessel, Mr. Samuel Cook. It had been intended to have landed in the Admiral's barge (which was towed over by the steamer) on the beach immediately below Osborne House, and a suitable position had been selected, but in consequence of the prevalence of the north-east wind the surf ran so high that it was deemed imprudent to attempt it, and the vessel was put about and brought to anchor in Cowes Roads to the west of Norris Castle. The Prince here entered the barge, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired at the same moment from the Royal Yacht Club station, and in a very few minutes his Royal Highness landed at East Cowes. The Prince immediately entered a carriage belonging to Mr. Ward, of West Cowes, and proceeded direct to Osborne House. Arriving there, his Royal Highness minutely inspected the apartments, and subsequently walked through the grounds down to the beach, returning into the house to lunch.

The following arrangements are stated to have been made with respect to the purchase of this property. It has been agreed to give £28,000 for the freehold outright, providing her Majesty is satisfied with the accommodation the house affords. In any event the mansion is taken for one year certain, at a rental of £1000, subject, however, to the approval of his Royal Highness on Monday, and the Prince's opinion is said to be decidedly in favour of entering upon it, at any rate for that term, if only by way of trial.

The object of his Royal Highness's visit being completed, he left East Cowes under a royal salute, and having re-embarked on board the Black Eagle, the passage from Cowes to Gosport was made against a strong head wind in less than an hour. The Prince was again met by the gallant admirals before named, and Major-General Sir H. Pakenham, who accompanied his Royal Highness to the station, and at eight minutes to three o'clock the special train was again on its way to Esher. The journey was completed in one hour and fifty-eight minutes.

One inconvenience attended the early arrival of the train at Esher. The royal carriage had not arrived. The Prince, however, made no difficulty of this, and, in company with Sir Edward Bowater and Mr. Anson, proceeded on foot to Claremont.



PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT COWES

woman was resting her hand ...ently on his arm, and pointing to the ... discovers the son of his most deadly foe. She refuses to elope with ... ; in which graphic or humorous descriptions are omitted, and the cha- ... ...ed ... ...ne from our specimen ... "Oliver ... ...ll respects for her ... than one of ... Leipsig. But ... ...ll. In ... Scenes of the ... ...ppen both ... and very pretty, particularly the "Nuns ... ...ch ... ...de ... ...n Beckern, which is admirably done. Mr. Dickens also "lives" in Dutch, and some of his works are, we believe, translated into Russian.

The second section is headed, "Lord Ashley and Dr. Southwood Smith," as the leaders of an enlarged scheme of philanthropy peculiar to our own age: the association, too, is otherwise appropriate:—

Dr. Smith is now engaged with Lord Ashley, and other influential and benevolent men, in the formation of an association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, by the erection of comfortable, cleanly, well-drained and ventilated houses, to be let to families in sets of rooms, with an ample supply of water on each floor; a fair return for the capital invested being secured. Eleemosynary relief forms no part of the undertaking, as tending to destroy the independence of those whom it is designed to benefit. The association has fully matured its plans, and will endeavour practically to show by model-houses what may be done by combination to lessen the expensiveness of the dwellings of the poor, and to increase their healthfulness and comforts.

* * * * * *

Lord Ashley is yet young, and few men have before them a more noble or more successful career. He has great natural advantages; the qualities requisite for the performance of the mission to which he has felt the vocation. He is not only intellectual, but possessed of the greatest industry, perseverance, and confidence in his cause, yet sufficient of himself from the very depth of his feeling concerning it; not wanting in firmness, yet candid and conciliating; and though earnest even to enthusiasm, tempering and directing the impulses of zeal by a sober and sound judgment. His singleness of purpose, his unquestioned sincerity and honesty, his diligence in collecting facts, his careful sifting, lucid arrangement, and concise and candid exposition of them, and his plain unaffected language and unpretending address, have secured him the deeply respectful attention even of the House of Commons. Sustained in his appeals to that difficult assembly by the profound consciousness that the cause he advocates must engage on its side the sympathies of our common humanity, on which he throws himself with a generous confidence, he often produces the highest results of eloquence. He has already calmed the fears of the capitalists, conciliated the Government, engaged the co-operation of the Queen, placed under the protection of the law the little children of the factories, placed under the protection of the law the still more helpless children doomed to the mines and collieries, and to the female children and women, by the measures carried therein, he has said—"You are free, and shall do the work of beasts in the attitude of beasts no more." Lord Ashley has still to emancipate apprentices, to obtain a general registration of accidents, to improve the localities and dwellings of the poor, and to give the compensating benefit of education to those whose early years are spent in labour. Because the first attempts to accomplish these great objects have failed, let no evasions, obstacles, delay, discourage him, nor let him

"Bate a jot—
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onward."

"Thomas Ingoldsby," as the head of his school of humour, is treated, as Mr. Horne owns, "with an iron hand," and, we think, somewhat too seriously. The author is more at home in his sketch of Walter Savage Landor, which follows. That of William and Mary Howitt is little beyond a slight notice of their works: the following anecdote is worth quotation:—

In 1832, Mr. Howitt produced the "Book of the Seasons," a volume the publication of which was attended by a circumstance curious in itself, and which proves that young authors not a little discouraged by the opinions of publishers. The "Book of the Seasons," was offered to four of the principal publishing houses and rejected by them; till the author, in disgust, told the gentleman in whose hands it was left, to tie a stone to the MS., and fling it over London-bridge. At length Colburn and Bentley took it: the press with one simultaneous cheer of approbation saluted its appearance; it has since gone through seven large editions.

The brief sketch of Dr. Pusey glances at his doctrines. The other authors included in this volume are G. P. R. James, Mrs. Gore, Captain Marryat, and Mrs. Trollope; Sergeant Talfourd; R. M. Milnes and Hartley Coleridge; Sydney Smith, Albany Fonblanque, and Douglas Jerrold. Their characteristics are thus thrown off:

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The three writers who form the subject of the present paper are so full of points and glances, so saturated with characteristics, that you may dip into any of their volumes, where the book fully opens of itself, and you shall find something like the author. The Sergeant you shall see is always pleased to be so "pleasant," that it is extremely difficult to stop; and it is remarkable that he clears off his jokes so completely as he goes, either by a sweeping hand, or by exposure of them on such fragments as he wants for a bridge to the next one, that you never pause in reading him till fairly obliged to lay down the book. Albany Fonblanque very often gives you pause amidst his pleasantries, many of which, too, most of which, are upon politics, or jurisprudence, or the rights and wrongs of our social doings, so that the laugh often stops in midvolley, and changes into weighty speculation or inward applause. In his combined powers of the brilliant and argumentative, the narrative and epigrammatic, and his matchless adroitness in illustrative quotation and reference, Fonblanque stands alone. Douglas Jerrold is seldom disposed to be "pleasant"—his merriment has a grim look as does not often make you laugh, but make you by the shoulders—as he would say, "See here, now!—look there now!—do you know what you are doing?—is *this* what you think of your fellow-creatures"! A little of his writing goes a great way, and does not encourage a return to the book for another dose, till next week, or so. The exceptions to this are chiefly in his acted comedies, where there is a plentiful admixture of brilliant levity and stinging fun; but in all else he usually reads you a lesson of a very trying kind. Even his writings in "Punch" give you more of the baton than the beverage "in the eye." Sydney Smith has constantly written articles for the pure enjoyment and amusement of fun; Fonblanque never; Jerrold never, except on the stage—and that was probably only as "matter of income," rather than choice. Sydney Smith, in hostility, is an overwhelming antagonist; his arguments are glittering and keen as a rapier, and well balanced with good sense; they flow onwards with the ease and certainty of a current above a bright cascade; he piles up his merriment like a grotesque mausoleum over his enemy, and so completely and ingeniously that nothing but a mining over by any retort. Fonblanque seems not so much to fight "on editorial perch," as to stand with an open code of social laws in one hand and a two-edged sword in the other, waving the latter slowly as a warning, a grave face, while dictating his periods to the laughing amanuensis. As Jerrold's pleasantest works are generally covert satires, so his open satires are galling darts, or long bill-hook spears, that go right through the mark, and divide it—pull it nearer for a "final eye," or thrust it over the pit's edge.

This is readable gossip, but scarcely rises to the dignity of criticism. The paper, "William Wordsworth and Leigh Hunt," which concludes the volume, has but little that is attractive.

(To be continued.)

WANDERINGS IN SPAIN IN 1843. By MARTIN HAVERTY, Esq. 2 vols. T. C. Newby.

The title of this work well bespeaks the ever shifting and multicoloured variety of its contents: it is scarcely possible to produce a dull book respecting Spain, and we should pity the man who earned himself notoriety by this means; but Mr. Haverty's work is something better than merely provident: it is not only a sort of guide book to the localities of his route, but it is well stored with information on the past and present political position of Spain, and its prospects; and it contains chapters on the several schools of painting in Madrid. The latter is especially worthy notice, seeing that the object of paramount interest for the stranger in Madrid is decidedly its museum of paintings, which contains the richest collection of works of art in the world, and happens, at the same time, to be less known to foreigners than any of the other great museums of Europe.

We shall not be expected to follow the "Wanderer" from Paris, in January of last year, to Madrid, and back to France, or trace him through the several stages of his Pennsular excursion. It will be more interesting to glance at a few of the novelties of his note-book; before doing which, we should observe that his descriptions have the life and freshness of a recent date, and reflect with the subject to vivid beauty. Our first extract relates to the Limousin, and

MADAME LAFFARGE.

I was within three leagues of Le Glandier, the scene of the well known tragedy in which the unfortunate Madame Lafargue was guilty (or not guilty) of the epithets "unfortunate" and "guilty" are perhaps improperly connected. But when I looked around on that wild, remote, and almost desert district, with its ignorant and superstitious population, in the midst of which the refined, and accomplished and beautiful Marie Capelle, the victim of a mercenary marriage—un *mariage de convenance*—was doomed to pass her life in solitude, regret, despair, I could not help shuddering at her fate, although I dared not stop to consider whether in that involuntary emotion there was any lurking apology for her crime. Many people in that vicinity believe her innocent; and they say that foreigners, who since her trial, often turn from the high road to visit the old monastery and the forges of Le Glandier, where she lived, generally express sympathy for her fate. There was at all events much of romance and of deep passion in that affair; and how many whom justice has condemned as criminals have thus obtained the sympathy of less rigorous humanity? The hotel-keeper

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NEW PRINTS.

"Columbus propounding to the Prior of the Franciscan Convent of Santa Maria de Rabida his theory of a New World." Painted by Sir D. Wilkie, R.A. Engraved by H. T. Ryall, Historical Engraver to the Queen. Moon.—The subject of this splendid conception of the artist is one which grows upon our admiration the more we consider it. It embraces in its theory a thousand things which were once thought to be visionary dreamings, but which since have proved to be glorious realities. The idea of a New World must have been startling even to the inventor himself—how much more so to those whose learning or philosophy could not understand the theorem without demonstration! In his choice of subject Wilkie has been most felicitous: let us now consider his treatment of it. Columbus is seated at a table, with a map before him, on which he is describing with a pair of compasses to the Prior on his right hand, certain measurements and calculations from which he deduces his theory. The calm dignity, the consciousness of truth, the certainty of being in the right, which are depicted on his mild countenance admirably contrast with the different degrees of belief and scepticism which are seen in the faces of the Prior and the other two figures on the left of the picture; whilst, on the other hand, there is a restlessness, a vacancy, in the expression of the boy, which tells you he is yet too young to either understand or be interested in the matter which his master is propounding. But the due behalf him seems to be a little abstracted from the consideration of his bone, for he appears to be listening to something extremely novel and surprising. Altogether it is a magnificent production of the artist's genius. Of its engraving, by Ryall, we know not in what adequate terms to speak. It certainly is one of the most magnificent specimens of stippled engraving we ever witnessed: it has all the strength of line, together with a delicious softness which harmonizes its lights and depths most sweetly.

"Westminster Abbey and Bridge. The Debarkation on Lord Mayor's Day." Painted by David Roberts, R.A. Engraved by Edward Goodall.—This picture is a clever production, as far as composition is concerned, but, as to fidelity to the scene it professes to represent, it is quite absurd. Standing from the assumed position of the spectator, could possibly see the two towers of the Abbey and that of St. Margaret's in the direction they appear; besides, by the laws of perspective, the bridge must seem quite as much within either of the former. The engraving, by Goodall, is most admirably executed. The dark masses of the bridge on the right, the liquid lustre of the middle and fore-part of the scene, with the misty softness of the distance, are made to harmonize most sweetly.

"St. Paul's Cathedral. The Civic Procession on Lord Mayor's Day." Painted by David Roberts, R.A. Engraved by Edward Goodall. A more faithful picture than the last, although the artist had not such graceful materials to work upon; still, however, he has contrived to make a splendid representation of one of the finest architectural glimpses or vistas in the world; which, like Venus *semi reducta*, perhaps charms us more than if all the dingy houses of Ludgate-hill were out of the way. Lord Mayor's procession is a mere adventitious thing in the picture, and rather spoils it than otherwise. Of Goodall's engraving we can only speak as we did of the former, in terms of the highest praise.

MUSIC.

MR. LOVER'S NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

On Wednesday evening the large Concert Room at the back of the Princess's Theatre was crowded to excess to hear this poet, painter and musician's free and easy, colloquial chit-chat, and most interesting conversation upon the traditions, music, and manners of Ireland. The entertainment, for it was truly such, was assisted by the vocal ability of Miss Cubitt and Miss Rollo Dickson, who sang some of Mr Lover's words, adapted to old Irish airs, most delightfully, each obtaining enthusiastic encores. Mr. Lover himself most musically and feelingly recited some of his own songs, particularly "The Angel's Whisper," which he has most happily wedded to the old Irish melody of "Mary! do you fancy me?" There were several drolleries intermixed with historical illustration, and altogether afforded a most delightful treat to a host of literary musical and artistical friends of the host.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

Mr. Robert Bell's comedy of "Mothers and Daughters," which was produced last year at Covent-Garden with signal success, and then suddenly and unaccountably withdrawn, is about to be republished, with an explanatory preface, containing the history of the whole transaction. Mr. Bell, it appears, has finally vindicated the rights of the drama, and the right of the public to have their verdict respected, obtaining, after lengthened litigation, a full *amende* from Mr. Bunn.

M. Habeneck, the great *chef d'orchestre* at the Académie Royale, Paris, has met with a serious injury by falling through a trap-door which had been incautiously left unbolted; his face is much injured, and his wrist dislocated.

Miss Birch. This eminent vocalist has been rapturously received at Berlin, and is shortly to appear at a concert given by the Court. The unrivelled Liszt and the "*sorcelle*" Milanollo are also to perform.

Madame Thillon.—This lady (late Miss Hind) is engaged at the Princess's Theatre, and will shortly make her appearance in an opera by Auber, to be conducted by the composer in person. This, we believe, will be the first, at least public, visit of the author of "Masaniello" to our metropolis.

Ancient Concerts.—The second concert will take place next Wednesday, under the direction of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The vocalists engaged for the occasion are Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw; Messrs. Machin and Bennett.

We are glad to perceive a growing disposition to encourage native artists in the announcement that a very clever operetta by Mr. Gratian Cooke—the libretto by Mrs. Gore—is about to be produced at the Princess's Theatre. This is highly creditable to the management, and we trust that it will be also beneficial.

STRAND THEATRE

A new piece, entitled the "Soldier's Orphan," was produced at the Strand Theatre, on Tuesday evening. It is of a serious character, and turns upon the adventures of a certain Colonel Villars, who is living in a remote part of Switzerland, with an only daughter. She becomes enamoured of a young Frenchman, in whom her father the colonel, is very ill written, and it was excellently acted by Bennett, and Mrs. Montgomery, who sustained the part of the heroine. There was a unity about this lady's delineation of the character, which was exceedingly artistical. There was no aiming at making points; but, as a whole, her personation of *Julie* was beautiful, and the character was completely worked up to a climax at the close. The piece was quite successful.

The Irish Civil Engineer and Head Pacificator.—On Tuesday night, at the conclusion of the meeting of the London Institution of Civil Engineers, the President, Mr. Walker, in allusion to Tom Steele, who was present, said, that before separating he hoped the assembly would give expression to its gratification in having among them again their brother member, "the head pacificator of Ireland." The proposition was received by a crowded meeting with loud applause. Mr. Steele, who, in energetic terms, his fervent gratitude for such a resplendent compliment from such a body, and that he was not going to make a speech, but that, having given utterance to his own feelings, he begged permission to say a few words on the part of his country. He then gave assurance, with deep solemnity, that there had been generated by recent events, in the souls of his countrymen, a spirit of intense gratitude and of attachment to the people of England for their conduct, such as never before existed in Ireland since the creation of the world. He then resumed his seat.

LITERATURE.

A New Spirit of the Age. Edited by R. H. Horne. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Contemporary Biography, as the memoirs of living persons are popularly termed, is rarely attempted with success in our literature. The requisites for the task are careful industry, or rare talent for observation, and sound judgment in estimating motives and appreciating results; conjoined with a peculiar aptitude for seizing upon points of character, and felicitously placing them before the reader. These are first-class qualifications; but the catalogue is scarcely complete, unless we add to it a certain delicacy of treatment, and nice perception of merit, which may be described as the finishing touches of the biographical portrait. Of the difficulty of his work, the author of the volumes before us appears to have been duly sensible, if we may trust the motto he has selected for his title-page:—

"It is an easy thing to praise or blame:
The hard task, and the virtue, to do both."

The title and plan of the work are ably acknowledged to have been taken from Hazlitt's "Spirit of the Age." The author has evidently selected such men as *represent* certain sections of "the spirit of the age," and by their positions in the public mind are deemed by the author to be entitled to such eminence. Thus, Mr. Dickens is at the head of his class, and Mr. Horne's estimate of his genius is, perhaps, the best written portion of the volume. We are much gratified with the remark, that Mr. Dickens is an *instinctive* writer; and that his irony and sarcasm are almost invariably found directed against social wrongs, "the insolence of office," against false notions of honour, against mere external respectability, and with a view to defend the poor against injustice and opposition. His favourite method, however, of exposing and attacking wrongs, and "abating nuisances," is through the humour and delineation of characters actively engrossed with their own objects and designs. With theories or systems of philosophy, which are not to his mind, he also deals in a similar style of pleasantry. The opening chapter XIII. of "Oliver Twist" are an admirable instance.

We shall quote a few passages onward:—

A curious circumstance is observable in a great portion of the scenes of the death of Nelly, and her burial, which it is possible may have been the result of harmonious accident, and the author not-even subsequently fully conscious of it. It is that they are written in blank verse, of irregular metre and rhythms, which Southey and Shelley, and some other poets have occasionally adopted. The passage properly divided into lines, will stand thus,—

NELLY'S FUNERAL.

And now the death bell
She had so often heard by night and day,
And listened to with solemn pleasure,
Et'en as a living voice—
Rung its remorseless toll for her,
So young, so beautiful, so good.
Decrepit age, and vigorous life,
And blooming childhood, helpless infancy,
Poured forth—on crutches, in the pride of strength
And health, in the full bloom
Of promise, for mere dawn of life—
To gather round her tomb. Old men were there,
Whose eyes were dim
And nerves trembling—
Grandames, who might have died ten years ago,
And still been old—the deaf, the limb, the lame,
The sightless,
The living dead in many shapes and forms,
To see the closing of this early grave.
What was the death of one child more or less,
To that which still could crawl and creep above it?
Along the crowded path they bore her now;
Pure as the new-fallen snow
That covered it; whose day on earth
Had been as fleeting.
Under that porch, where she had sat when Heaven
In mercy brought her to that peaceful spot,
She passed again, and the old church
Received her in its quiet shade.

Throughout the whole of the above only two unimportant words have been omitted—in and as; "grandames" has been substituted for "grandmothers," and "e'en" for "almost." All that remains is exactly as in the original, not a single word transposed, and the punctuation the same to a comma. The brief homily that concludes the funeral is profoundly beautiful:—

* * * * * *

Oh! it is hard to take to heart
The lesson that such deaths wil teach,
But let no man reject it,
For it is one that all must learn,
And is a truthful, universal Truth.
When death strikes down the innocent and young,
For every fragile form from which he lets
The parting spirit free,
A hundred virtues rise,
In shapes of mercy, charity, and love,
To walk the world and bless it.
Of every tear
That sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves,
Some good is born, some gentler nature comes.

Not a word of the original is changed in the above quotation, which is worthy of the best passages in Wordsworth, and thus, meeting on the common ground of a deeply truthful sentiment, the two most unlike men in the literature of the country are brought into the closest approximation.

* * * * * *

As a general summary of the result of Mr. Dickens' works, it might be said that they contain a larger number of faithful pictures and records of the middle and lower classes of England of the present period, than can be found in any other modern works; and that while they communicate very varied, and frequently very squalid and hideous knowledge concerning the lower, and the most depraved classes, and without the least compromise of the true state of men and things, the author nevertheless manages so skilfully that they may be read from beginning to end without a single shock to the most unaffected delicacy. Moreover, they tend on the whole to bring the poor into the fairest position for obtaining the sympathy of the rich and powerful, by displaying the goodness and fortitude often found amidst want and wretchedness, together with the intervals of joyousness and comic humour. As Hazlitt says of Hogarth, that "he doubles the quantity of our experience," so may it be said of Dickens, with the additional circumstance, that all the knowledge of "life" which he communicates is so tempered and leavened, that it will never assist a single reader to become a heartless misanthrope, nor a scheming "man of the world."

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Mr. Dickens is in private, very much what might be expected from his works,—by no means an invariable coluridence. He talks much or little according to his sympathies. His conversation is genial. He hates argument; in fact he is unable to argue—a common case with impulsive characters who see the whole truth, and feel it crowding and struggling at once for immediate utterance. He never talks for effect. He is the truth-teller of the time. He tells a story admirably, and generally with humorous exaggerations. His sympathies are of the broadest, and his literary tastes appreciate all excellence. He is a great admirer of the poetry of Wordsworth. Mr. Dickens has great personal activity, and is fond of games of practical skill. He is also a great walker, and very much given to dancing Sir Roger de Coverley. In private, the general impression of him is that of a first-rate practical intellect, with "no nonsense" about him. Seldom, if ever, has any man been more beloved by contemporary authors, and by the public of his time. His portrait in the present work is extremely like him.

Translations are regularly made in Germany of all Mr. Dickens's works. They are quite as popular there as with us. The high reputation of the Germans for their faithfulness and general excellence as translators, is well supported in some of these versions; and in others that reputation is perilled. Bad abbre-

at Utrecht showed me a letter in the hand-writing of Madame Lafarge. It was addressed to one of the witnesses who appeared at her trial, and was written in an affecting style; and as I closed it, I could not help exclaiming—let the moralist blame me as he will—Pauvre Mme Cappelle!"

The following re-discovery of the natural wealth of the country is very striking:

SILVER MINES OF VALENCIA.

At the period of my visit to this part of Spain, public attention was engrossed by a species of enterprise, which could scarcely be called new, as it was only revived, after having lain dormant for centuries. It is a well known historical fact, that the Carthaginians, and after them the Romans worked innumerable mines in the mountains of the south of Spain, and procured from them great quantities of gold, silver, lead, and other metals. The sides of those mountains are still seen perforated with the mouths of caverns, whence came the silver and gold that glittered round the throne of the Cæsars; yet it did not occur to any of the modern occupiers of the soil, to try if some of the precious metals were not still left within. After the treasures of the new world had been laid open to them, the Spaniards despised the wealth which was contained in the bowels of the earth at home, and accordingly the working of the native mines was discontinued; and thus remained neglected and forgotten until within the last few years. Now, however, a new spring has been given to the energies of the people in this useful branch of industry. Such ore which has been found lying on the surface of the earth, has induced them to explore the mountains for more. Mining companies have been formed, and the prices of shares have risen to an enormous extent. It is quite certain that a great many persons have already, in consequence, realized fortunes; but it is also to be feared that the spirit of speculation has overstepped the bounds of prudence, and that many will find themselves sadly disappointed. Several foundries have been established along the coast, for the purpose of smelting the ores, and separating the silver from the lead, the argentiferous leadmines only being those which are thus exploited. When I was at Alicant, there were two smelting foundries in operation there—one belonging to an English company, and the other to a mixed company of Englishmen and Spaniards, and three others were in progress. Near Carthagena several foundries have been established, and in one, managed by the Messrs. Pellet, Frères of Lyons, I had an opportunity of seeing the progress of the work, and several fine specimens of the ore. For the coppel process, or the separation of the pure silver from the brute metal, it was always deemed indispensable to have the furnace fed with wood; but as that species of fuel could not be procured in sufficient quantities in Spain, unless at an enormous expense, the economy of the foundry-men had, it was hoped, discovered a means of dispensing with it.

One of the most interesting chapters is that which relates the fate of Lieut. Boyd, one of the unfortunate band of patriots who, with their leader, General Torrijos, were massacred under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, at Malaga, in December, 1831: of this most singular and tragic episode in modern Spanish history, the author has learned on the spot several curious and authentic circumstances which have never before been given to the public in a connected form; and he has here woven them into a brief but striking narrative; the following is the conclusion of the tragedy:—

SCENE OF LEGAL BUTCHERY.

The long and gloomy night of the 10th of December at length had an end, and the fatal morning of Sunday the 11th was ushered in. The prisoners, who had laid in their irons the whole night on the cold floor, and who had neither changed their clothing or reposed their limbs upon a bed since the morning they had been compelled to wade ashore among the surges at Fuengirola, were now marched into church to receive the last rites of religion. The good fathers of the convent had been unremitting in their spiritual labours during the night, and I have been told that the horrible scene had such an effect upon one of them, that his reason wandered from that day forward, and that he died a few months only before my visit to Malaga, his shattered intellect still a melancholy memento of the blood-stained horrors he then witnessed. Mr. Boyd was a Protestant, and of course did not participate in the religious service. The hour of ten o'clock arrived, and the first batch of the prisoners, consisting of twenty-five, tied in a line by the arms, were marched from the convent gate to the sea shore, scarcely more than two hundred yards distant. Torrijos was the first in the line; Boyd, his faithful friend, the second; and the venerable Don Flores Caldaron the third. The conduct of all the prisoners was most heroic. Glorying in the cause for which they suffered, they all embraced their leader before they were taken out, and exhibited an example of fortitude and brotherly love worthy of martyrs; all, too, showed the utmost anxiety to save the life of Mr. Boyd, protesting to the last that he was innocent of the charge for which they suffered, for not having known that there was to have been a descent made on Spain until after he had left Gibraltar. When he stood with his devoted comrades in line on the beach, the brave Torrijos commanded the soldiers to fire steadily, but they were unequable of obeying, and did their work in a most bungling manner. After three or four rounds, Torrijos and Caldaron came to the ground, and brought Mr. Boyd, who was tied between them, down also; but he raised himself immediately, and the brutal soldiers had not done with him in that scene of butchery until they sent so many bullets through his head that half of his skull was found in the sand when the body was removed. The massacre of the next batch of twenty-four was conducted in a still more brutal manner, several of the poor victims having been shockingly mutilated. The firing occupied three-quarters of an hour in each case, and the total number shot was forty-nine, the remainder of the prisoners having been only decoy-ducks of Moreno's, and being sent off well provided for to some other part of the country.

Mr. Mark's son (now his successor at the consulate) was sweeping with his carriage on the beach during the massacre of the first batch, and having thrown the British flag over the remains of poor Boyd, brought them in the coach to the Consul's house, followed by a vast crowd, and there the body was conveyed by the same means at midnight to the English cemetery, in which Mr. Boyd's remains were the first that were deposited. Mr. Mark, his son, and his servants were the only persons forming the melancholy cortège. The road lay by the sea shore, and the noise of the surges, which seems never to die away on that beach, was the only sound that interrupted the solemn silence. In the morning the General, on whose already delicate health the harrowing transaction had produced most injurious effects, nevertheless returned to the cemetery, and was assisted by a few friends in consigning the body to the tomb, with the rites of Christian burial. To the bodies of the other victims those last rites were denied. They were piled on the dung-carts of the police, with convicts for drivers, and then cast into a common trench, that of General Torrijos having, at the entreaties of his wretched sister, who was present, been placed apart from the others—a distinction also conferred on the mangled remains of Caldaron, and, I believe, on one or two others.

Pass we to a gayer subject.

ANDALUSIAN COSTUME.

The ladies have not yet changed the Spanish costume. They have, it is true, so far yielded to the spirit of innovation as to have resigned the high comb, and to have lengthened the dress considerably, but still they have faithfully preserved that graceful and distinctive article of Spanish dress—the mantilla—and resisted the introduction of caps and bonnets. The mantilla is most frequently a thin, black veil, which in the street is often drawn over the face, but is generally suffered to fall loosely over the shoulders from the back part of the head, where it is secured by a pin to a wreath of hair. Some ladies, especially in Barcelona and Madrid, occasionally wear bonnets *à la Française* at the theatre, although it scarcely ever happens that they carry them to the pasco; and when even Italian opera singers and French modistes appear at the promenade in bonnets, whatever may be the peculiar grace of the wearers, the contrast is decidedly favourable to the mantilla. There is a certain air of repugnance equally in the appearance of ladies wearing the Spanish costume; for their respective ranks are generally only to be distinguished by superior elegance of carriage, where most are gifted with that natural grace, or by the degree of costliness in the materials of their dress. There is the same simplicity and absence of affectation to be observed in the duchess who traces her pedigree to the hidalgos of Pelayo's court, and in the wife of the humblest shopkeeper or tradesman. At church they sit upon the same carpet, and in the theatre occupy the same bench in the Cazuela—one, perhaps, distinguished from the other by a richer fan, or finer gloves, or a fairer face, but not in any way conspicuous to the eye at a distance. I have heard elderly ladies complain not only of the innovation of long dresses and the abandonment of the high comb as lamentable encroachments on the national costume, but of the growing taste of young ladies to exchange the traditional black of their ancestors for light colours; the latter, however, must still get credit for their taste in selecting only those colours which are not too brilliant or gaudy. All profusion of ornament is also carefully avoided; and, in fact, that coquetry in dress which we seem to think the natural privilege of the sex is apparently transferred by the ladies of Andalusia to the "lords of the creation" themselves. Hence, if we consider the combination of effect resulting from the graceful figure which, tapering from the head unadorned by art to the flowing drapery of the *faldo*, or full skirt, realises such artistic conceptions of beauty in the ease and voluptuous elegance of carriage so general among Spanish females; the rich complexion which, as well as the rapid rolling passion within, tells that "Phœbus votes not his horses far from thence;" the gentleness of manner combined with intensity of feeling; and, finally, the large, dark, expressive eye beaming with the soul's emotion; if, I say, we take the combined effect of those qualities all so conspicuous in the Andalusian lady, it is no wonder that even without that beauty which is called classic, she should be the most fascinating of her sex.

One of the early chapters in the second volume narrates "the Story of Don Gaspar, the German artist, together with some less perilous adventures encountered by the author himself in the Sierra Morena," a very agreeable romance of travel. A chapter onward details the opening of the Cortes of 1843, with graphic power of no mean order: here is a spirited trait of the Queen

ISABEL II.

The following anecdote which I have heard, among a great many similar ones at Madrid, may serve to illustrate the manners of the Spanish Court, and the growing character of its young mistress. Ostal ric, a young woman who held a subordinate place in the charge of the royal wardrobe, had gained the good graces of the Queen to such an extent, that her presence became invariably necessary at her Majesty's toilette, and it was suspected that she was favoured with more of the affection of her royal mistress than any one else about her person. The Camarera Mayor, Madame Mina, was foolish enough to be jealous of Catalan, and carried her resentment against her so far as to have her dismissed from the palace. For one day, the absence of Catalina at the usual hour was accounted for by some frivolous pretext; but the next day the Queen refused to prepare for the promenade, unless the favourite domestic came to assist at her toilette, and another excuse was framed, which, after much trouble, sufficed for the moment. On the following day, however, when the hour arrived to prepare for the usual drive to the park, and the Queen found that her favourite was not in attendance, she refused to leave the room, and, having ordered that the guardian should be immediately deprived of the governess the office of the guardian, Señor Argüelles for the moment, that young person was produced. Isabel seized him in a rage, tore it into fragments, and, having ordered that the guardian should be immediately deprived of her office, sent for Catalina, she took her sister by the hand, as if she felt that she was the only friend she had left, and, hastening into another room, closed the door, saying, that neither she nor the Infanta would stir thence until her orders were obeyed. Catalina made her appearance soon after, and it was only then that the daughter of Ferdinand VII. allowed a tear to escape, and uttered, with sobs, the name of her mother, who was far away.

The following will be read with interest:—

CHARACTER OF ESPARTERO.

The character of Espartero, like that of every public man, will of course be variously estimated. His brief connexion with the Exaltados has, in the opinion of many, rendered him responsible for the crimes of that party. No doubt he encouraged many of the unjust acts of the Exaltado statesmen. And by his measures against Barcelona, his massacre of the Ursino generals, and his wanton and profitless bombardment of Seville, he has shown himself capable of excessive cruelty; but it is probable that he never intended to extend his friendship for the Exaltados beyond his approbation of their constitutional principles, as opposed to the conservatism of the Moderados; and it is not likely that his name will descend to posterity, as that of a great, bad man. Adopting the words of a French writer, to whom I have already referred, the military character of the Duke of Victory amounts just to this;—that he is a soldier of ordinary capacity, that his military career is distinguished by no great strategic combination, indicative of extraordinary talents, that he has the good and bad qualities of his country, for he is at once an intrepid man and a boaster, irresolute yet perseverant, a great lover of little means, and that he is blessed with patience and contentment in the highest degree.

Up to the period of the revolution of La Granja, Espartero was only known as a military man. He, then, for the first time mingled in politics, but his career as a statesman can be scarcely said to have commenced until the very eve of his accession to the regency. His acts, however, since that time, have fully proved that he is no statesman. He carried with him, into the management of public affairs, all that indecision of character and fitful energy which was exerted only by starts, and instead of devoting his whole time to the arduous duties for which he was badly fitted, he spent his mornings in bed, playing cards with his ministers, and his days in cultivating flowers on the terraces of the Buena Vista.

A few months since he held in his hands the destinies of Spain; whether vanity and ambition with the temptation of opportunity would not lead him to assume the popular customs of Spain, is related in some sensible remarks on the national character: the account of the bull-fight at Madrid, on Easter Monday last, is a clever piece of writing in its way, by no means common-place, notwithstanding the hundreds of times the brutalities of this pastime (!) have been described: the concluding paragraph is worth extracting.—

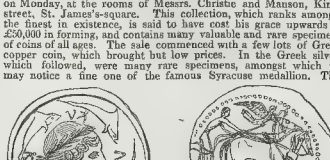
HISTORIQUE OF BULL-FIGHTS.

One word on the "origine of bull fights. Some attribute their origin to the Romans, while others seek for it no farther back than the conquest of Mexico. The latter opinion is evidently founded in error, for there is abundant evidence that bull-fights were known in Spain, at least, in the time of the Moors. For centuries the nobles monopolised the office of toreros; and it is said that Charles V. himself, on one occasion, charged a bull with his lance, whilst Don Sebastian, the King of Portugal, was a renowned toreador. Bull-fights were abolished in the revolution of 1820, but restored by Ferdinand VII. in 1823; and since that time regular schools of tauromachy have been established at Cadiz and Seville, where it is brought to a well-defined system, and its exercise being confined to expert "professional" men, but few accidents fatal to human life occur; whereas, at the time it was the pursuit of the nobility and gentry, a man's life was sacrificed at almost every combat. The last remarkable death in the bull-ring of Madrid, was that of Pepe Illo, a famous matador, who, a few years since, while plunging the sword into the bull's neck, fell on the horns of the enraged beast, and was thus dragged three times round the arena, amidst the cheers of the spectators! Many other terrors have, however, been since killed or maimed in that ring. Of the principles on which tauromachy is grounded the leading ones are;—that the bull butts without seeing the object against which he strikes, that he vents his rage on the cloak of the clubs, on the flag of the matador, or on the horse of the picador, instead of the man; and that when he feels the barbed darts of the banderilleros in his neck he halts, and thinks not of pursuing his assailant.

Here we must take leave of the "Wanderings," but not without observing that the work is one of the liveliest that the season has yet produced; it is brimful of entertainment and information, from the author's start from Paris to his bidding, "with grief and loneliness, farewell to Spain!"

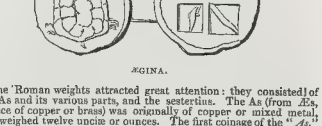
FIRST SALE OF THE DEVONSHIRE COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS.

The sale of the first portion of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's magnificent and extensive collection of coins and medals commenced on Monday, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson, King-street, St. James's-square. This collection, which ranks amongst the finest in existence, is said to have cost his grace upwards of £50,000 in forming, and contains many valuable and rare specimens of coins of all ages. The sale commenced with a few lots of Greek copper coin, which brought but low prices. In the Greek silver, which followed, were many rare specimens, amongst which we may notice a fine one of the famous Syracuse medallion. This



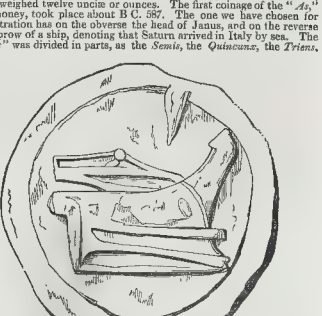
SYRACUSE MEDALLION.

medallion, remarkable alike for the beauty of its workmanship and for its extreme rarity, is the second only which has been sold in this country; the first fetched the sum of £125, and the present one, after severe competition, realised 41 guineas. A specimen of the same medallion was added to the collection at the British Museum three years ago. Several others were fine, as Metapontum, Velia, Croton, Panormus, Ænus, Ægina, of which we have given an illustration, with the tortoise on the obverse, and the indented squares on the reverse.

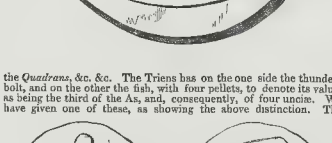


ÆGINA.

The Roman weights attracted great attention: they consisted of the As and its various parts, and the denarius. The As (from Æs, a piece of copper or brass) was originally of copper or mixed metal, and weighed twelve uncize or ounces. The first coinage of the "*As*," as money, took place about B.C. 587. The one we have chosen for illustration has on the obverse the head of Janus, and on the reverse the prow of a ship, denoting that Saturn arrived in Italy by sea. The "*As*" was divided in parts, as the *Semis*, the *Quincunx*, the *Triens*, the *Quadrans*, &c. &c. The Triens has on the one side the thunderbolt, and on the other the fish, with four pellets, to denote its value, as being the third of the As, and, consequently, of four uncie. We have given one of these, as showing the above distinction. The

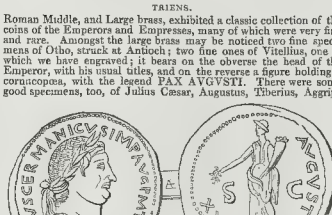


AS.



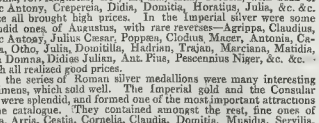
TRIENS.

Roman Middle, and Large brass, exhibited a classic collection of the coins of the Emperors and Empresses, many of which were very fine and rare. Amongst the large brass may be noticed two fine specimens of Otho, struck at Antioch; two fine ones of Vitellius, one of which we have engraved; it bears on the obverse the head of the Emperor, with his usual titles, and on the reverse a figure holding a corncopœa, with the legend PAX AVGVSTI. There were some good specimens, too, of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Aggrippina, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, Marciana, Matidia, &c. &c.



VITELLIUS.

In the Roman Consular silver, were many fine and well-preserved specimens, of the various families. Amongst which we may note the coin of Æmilia, as restored by Trajan, which we have engraved: it is in fine preservation, and very rare. There were likewise some fine



ÆMILIA, AS RESTORED BY TRAJAN.

ones of Aburia, Æbia, Aunia, Alliena; Antonia, rev. Cleopatra; Antonia, rev. Augustus, &c; Aquilia, Atia, Cocceia, with head of Marc Antony, Crepereia, Didia, Domitia, Horatius, Julia, &c. &c. These all brought high prices. In the Imperial silver were some splendid ones of Augustus, with rare reverses—Agrippa, Claudius, Marc Antony, Julius Cæsar, Poppæa, Clodius Macer, Antonia, Caligula, Otho, Julia, Domitilla, Hadrian, Trajan, Marciana, Matidia, Julia Domna, Didius Julian, Ant. Pius, Pescennius Niger, &c. &c. which all realised great prices.

In the series of Roman silver medallions were many interesting specimens, which sold well. The Imperial gold and the Consular gold were splendid, and formed one of the most important attractions in the catalogue. They contained amongst the rest, fine ones of Junia, Arria, Cestia, Cornelia, Claudia, Domitia, Musidia, Servilia, Brutus, Vibia, Julius Cæsar; Pompey, obv. head of the Emperor, MAG. PIVS. IMP., enclosed within an oak wreath, rev. the heads of Pompey and Cæsar, facing each other, extremely rare, and in the finest state of preservation; Marc Antony, Augustus, &c. This series sold at from sixteen to forty guineas each. Among the bronze Contorniates, were good specimens of Alexander, Augustus, Nero, &c. There were likewise some few fine Padouans.

The sale of this collection, although we may feel regret at its being distributed, cannot fail to promote in a great degree the study of history and the various departments of the arts and sciences. The great attendance of celebrated collectors, antiquaries, and amateurs, both of our own country, and from foreign empires, showed the great degree of interest attached to the sale; and the competition and consequent high prices of several of the lots lead us to anticipate a favourable close. The first day's sale realized between £700 and £800; and the portion now under sale will not terminate until next Monday.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

NEW ZEALAND DANCER.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

Several circumstances have occurred of late to render the position of New Zealand a subject of pressing interest and importance. We perceive by the Report presented by the Committee of the New Zealand Society, to a meeting of the members on the 6th inst., that, very shortly, Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons, will inquire of the Colonial Secretary what means have been used to settle the disputed questions in the colony, and whether an efficient military force will be supplied for its protection. The Society have also lately received from the colony a letter from the town-clerk of Wellington, enclosing a petition, in duplicate, to the two houses of Parliament, and requesting that these should be entrusted to members of the Legislature for presentation. The petition set forth the critical position in which the settlers were placed, in consequence of the state of feeling existing between the natives and the British residents, and dwelt also upon the claims which the population of Cook's Straits, who had contributed nearly £30,000 to the support of the official settlement of Auckland, had upon the sympathy and assistance of the Government; and concluded by praying that an adequate protection should be afforded them, and means taken finally to determine all disputed titles to land in the colony between the natives and the Crown.

NEW ZEALAND WAR DANCE.

A deputation of the Aborigines Protection Society have also had an interview with Lord Stanley at the Colonial Office, to present a memorial on the subject of the aborigines generally, and with special reference to those of New Zealand. Pei Kai-ana, a New Zealand chief, accompanied the deputation.

A meeting of the shareholders of the New Zealand Company was held on Saturday last, when a report was read, stating that the Directors had been compelled to suspend entirely the proceedings of the Company as a colonizing body; and they made representations to her Majesty's Government of the actual state of their affairs, in the hope that some arrangement may be made for the restoration of public confidence, both here and in New Zealand; the Directors then adjourned for a fortnight, to await the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The report calls attention to the fact that the New Zealand Company have been engaged for five years in forming settlements, whose population now exceeds 10,000 souls, at a cost of above £500,000, (besides a much larger outlay by the settlers themselves), but that its title to land is yet unsecured by the grant of a single acre from the Crown.

We are persuaded, therefore, that the annexed Notes and Illustrations, from a Correspondent, for some time resident in New Zealand, will be received as well timed.

The three annexed engravings are from coloured sketches, made by our Correspondent during his recent sojourn in the colony.

The islands of New Zealand, situated between the 34th and 48th degrees of south latitude, are distant in an easterly direction about 1200 miles from Sydney, New South Wales. The country partakes of a mountainous character generally; a few volcanos, both active and extinct, rear their peaked summits in the northern island; whilst in the southern, a vast range of mountains, capped with snow, traverses its whole length. A comparatively low and fertile tract extends from the base of Mount Egmont to the sea, forming a rounded promontory, the N.W. aspect of which has been selected for the colony of New Plymouth. An extensive level district, covered with grass, has also been found in the Southern Island, reaching along the coast from Kai-kora, or lookers-on, to a great distance southward, containing Port Cooper, the site of the intended Scotch Settlement, New Edinburgh. With these exceptions, the land mostly available for cultivation is found on the sides of hills when not too steep; in narrow vallies, and strips of alluvial deposit by the sides, and at the embouchure of rivers, few of which are navigable.

There is some difficulty in giving what may be considered a general description of the natives; they being at present in a state of *transition* from barbarism and hereditary love of war, to peace and the arts of civilized life. Tribes exist in the interior, which, from their little intercourse with Europeans, remain in a savage state; others have, by the exertions of missionaries, experienced a complete change in their habits and disposition. Some are so far educated as to correspond by letters with their distant friends. Here and there, however, linger some old chiefs, whose early habits of warfare and cannibalism have left dispositions of a dangerous character, as was instanced in the late unfortunate affray and massacre at Wairoa.

The New Zealanders cultivate their gardens with care and neatness, the principal products being maize, potatoes, and water melons. Pigs are domesticated, and taken almost as much care of as the children, yet are seldom used as an article of food, excepting at feasts, fish being daily eaten by those who reside near the coasts. It was denied by Mr. Yates that any freshwater fish existed: an error which probably arose from their being caught only *by night*. The rising generation neglect the "tattu," because the "pakha," or white man, does not practise it. They imitate the English as far as they can, are very clever at a bargain, and evince a decided preference for European articles of dress. Many ludicrous mistakes were at first made from their ignorance of the use of our garments, such as putting on a shirt as a pair of trousers, tying trousers by the legs round the neck, &c. The canoes are made of various lengths, with the head generally carved grotesquely. Those used for fishing will carry from 10 to 20 men, whereas some old war-canoes are double, and carry with ease more than 100 persons.

There are at present four English colonies, and one French (Akaroa), in New Zealand.

1st. Auckland, the capital, situated in the harbour of Waitemata, North Island, was founded by Governor Hobson, in 1840. It enjoys a delightful climate, and may contain about 3000 inhabitants. Wood is rather scarce; and the soil in the neighbourhood is a stiff clay, principally covered with fern.

2nd. Wellington, in Port Nicholson, was commenced under the superintendence of Colonel Wakefield, in 1839. The harbour is land-locked and capacious; but subject, like every portion of Cook's Strait, to sudden and violent gales, which blow for days together, changing suddenly from the N.W. to S.E., and *vice versâ*. Mountains surround Port Nicholson, and offer little temptation to the agriculturist; but where the vale of the Hutt is not subject to inundation, some rich land has been cultivated. Cattle, however, manage not only to exist, but to get fat, in places where it would be deemed an impossibility.

3rd. New Plymouth was commenced in 1841, and is situated in Taranaki, which has been called by the natives, the garden of New Zealand. Here there is only a roadstead, open to the N.W. winds, which, however, do not blow "home." Moorings have been laid down for the accommodation of ships. The natives are very few, the country having been almost depopulated by war about nine years since. The soil is good, comprising both fern and timber land; and the district is tolerably sheltered by Mount Egmont from the S.E. winds. The settlers having turned their attention almost entirely to agriculture, are in advance of the other settlements.

4th. Nelson, situated at the bottom of Blind Bay (Tasman's Gulf), on "Nelson Haven," was commenced early in 1842. This settlement was progressing favourably under the superintendence of the late lamented Captain Wakefield, but the available land in the neighbourhood of the town is not so extensive as was at first stated.

These are the three Company's settlements, and contain from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. English are also found scattered along the coasts, many having intermarried with the natives.

The French settlement at Akaroa is small; having a good harbour, it is much resorted to by whalers. The climate of New Zealand is temperate and one of the healthiest in the world. The temperature in the summer rarely exceeds 75 degrees; in the winter it is generally from 55 degrees to 60 degrees, at noon. The winds are constantly on the move, often violently. White frosts occur in the winter, but are soon dispelled by the rising sun. Shocks of earthquakes are occasionally felt, but they have done no damage. There is never a deficiency of rain, and the whole country is well watered.

The soil is generally thin, probably from the trees being evergreens, and not shedding their leaves periodically in a *mass*. It is capable of producing everything that is grown, from the south of France to the north of Scotland. There are no snakes nor indigenous animals; a small species of musquito is plentiful in the woods only, and an irritating minute sand-fly teazes you everywhere, except in the Bay of Islands. The birds are delightful songsters, commencing before day-break and continuing to after sunrise. There are parrots, pigeons, and wild ducks, and numerous sea-birds frequent the coasts.

ROSE, A NEW ZEALANDER.

The exports are at present flax (*Phormium Tenax*), potatoes, and whale-oil, to which will no doubt shortly be added pork, and perhaps corn, when a scarcity exists in Australia. The government is administered by a Governor (Captain Fitzroy) and a Legislative Council, partly elected by the Governor, and partly composed of the officers under the Crown.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG HIBERNIA.

The sketch represents the brig Hibernia, as she lay in the channel, on Tuesday morning last, at low water. The details of the catastrophe are as follows:—

On Monday afternoon whilst the Hibernia, of Dover, was proceeding up the channel entrance of the Middlesbro'-on-Tees dock, she grounded on the south shore—and about eight o'clock, in consequence of the steep nature of the bank, she fell over, and the crew had to leave her. At ten o'clock, it was discovered that the vessel was on fire, and that the fire had obtained so much hold that it was impossible to save her. The fire is supposed to have originated from the forecastle stove or lamp; at midnight the flames were at the greatest height. At the time our sketch was taken the decks were completely burnt away, and the vessel is a mere shell.

DESTRUCTION OF "THE HIBERNIA," MIDDLESBRO' DOCK.

MDLLE. FAVANTI.

"What's in a name?" says Shakspeare. We reply, "every thing." Favanti hath a sweet sound it is far more musical than Edwards! But does it make *the song* the sweeter, or would Rubini lose his voice, if a fortune were left to him on condition of his taking the name of SMITH? Alas! for fashion! Had the lady above mentioned married an Italian gentleman, we should not have been surprised to see her announced as Mdme. Favanti, just as Emma Howson was called Mdme. Albertazzi; but to see Mademoiselle Favanti in the

MDLLE. FAVANTI.

place of Miss Edwards, (formerly, we believe, of our Royal Academy) rather puzzles and perplexes us. Be this as it may, the lady is a vocalist of most extraordinary powers, and has had a brilliant success in Italy. Her voice possesses prodigious volume and depth, and will have full scope to exhibit its powers in the part selected for her *début*. It is curious to remark that *La Cenerentola* has been chosen by two or three English vocalists on their return from a successful continental trip: Mdme. Albertazzi, for instance, Mrs. A. Shaw, &c.

M. DUPREZ.—The public are rapidly hastening towards a just estimation of this great artiste's consummate skill, every night of his performance proving to be more and more appreciated. The test of this is, that Donizetti's opera of "The Favorite" is postponed until Monday next, such is the great attraction of "Guillaume Tell."

PARIS.—A new tenor, M. Mengis, has made his *début* at the Opera Comique, in the *rôle* of the *Dauphin*, in the doubtfully esteemed opera of "Charles VI.," with considerable success.

Mr. J. L. HATTON. It will be gratifying to all liberal and cosmopolite lovers of music, to learn that this clever composer (our compatriot) has produced his opera of "Pascal Bruno" at Vienna, for the benefit of the great Staudigl, with complete success. At the conclusion of the piece he was loudly called for, and was led on by Lutzer and Staudigl, to meet the enthusiastic congratulations of a numerous and judicious audience.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening last, Herold's opera of "Zampa," originally produced at the Opera Comique, in Paris, and of course in French, was presented in an Italian garb, which did not sit gracefully upon any of the Italian representatives, not even upon the talented and versatile Persiani. They either would not, or could not, sing the French music. The overture, by the way, the best composition of the opera, was admirably performed, and warmly encored. Persiani, in many instances "*deposuit rudius*," and sang in a purely simple style. In the ballad "Colà nel suol d' Etruria," she proved that she could effect as much by artless simplicity (or rather *ars celandi artem*) as she generally does by the florid display of her volant and most obedient voice; her true expression amply atoned for the absence of her unrivalled power of ornament, and proved that, after all,

"Beauty unadorn'd is adorn'd the most."

Her duet in the second act with Corelli (who by-the-by is a singer of no ordinary merit), "Nil Videre," was loudly and deservedly encored. Fornasari was expected to have personated the hero of the opera, but through *indisposition* of some kind or other, the arduous task devolved upon a *débûtant*, an "*infelix avis, flebiliter genens*," with the misnomer of *Felice*, for he was anything but happy in his personation of the reckless Don Juan-like part of Zampa. He too was labouring under evident indisposition, but occasionally gave proofs that he could do better things. The comic parts of *Rita* and *Daniele* were ably sustained by Mdlle. Bellini and Signor F. Lablache.

To those who have accustomed their ears to the florid strains of the modern Italian school, this opera may probably seem heavy and dull: but there is an union between its melody and harmony combined with the sentiment which they both have to illustrate, that is not often to be found in the generic style, that is now, alas! so much in vogue. Music at one time was an echo to the sense—now she is made to pipe the same lilt to a funeral or a marriage feast: Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is an instance.

Herold is of too good a school to be vulgarly popular; we may call him, in his art, the grandson of Gluck, an immortal composer, who after all is but known to a few, but which few will send down his glorious name to all distinguishing posterity. Who that ever heard it can forget the beautiful "Je pars demain," in Herold's opera of "Marie?" The very soul of tenderness pervades it. His style is rather comprehensive than hybrid, it is a happy amalgamation of French (his native), German, and Italian; the peculiarities of each being artistically and poetically seized upon and appropriated in a novel shape.

It is a subject of deep regret that such an ornament to Music's shrine should have been so early taken from it, and laid untimely "in cold obstruction."

Herold was a man devoted to his art, but doomed, like many others of greater pretensions, to the alternate reception of applause and censure, triumph and failure. He produced many operas in his time, in Italy, Germany, and France; and concluded a short life of repeated disappointments at the age of forty.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—TAMING OF THE SHREW.

The revival of this curiosity of dramatic construction in its original form was a hazardous experiment in these days, when the scenic display of the painter, the gorgeous costumes of the taylor—the clever tricks of the machinist, and a story told in Pantomime, intermixed with graceful dancing, together with an inconveniently crowded stage, are the "*artes et insidiæ*" by which a manager can hope for public patronage. It proved successful, nevertheless, and shews that the mere gew-gaw accessories of the stage are not necessary when there is the "*mens divinior poetæ*" present. None but the genius of Shakspeare could entertain an audience through so many scenes undiversified by anything but the Proteus wit of the immortal Swan of Avon. The said wit, however, is often coarse and puerile, with miserable plays upon words, but ever and anon comes a passage of transcendant intellect and knowledge of humanity. The Induction (which no doubt gave birth to the plot of "The Devil to Pay," in which Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Davison were so great in the part of *Nell*) was represented for first time in our days, and most admirably, too, particularly the part of *Christopher Sly*, which was personated "*ad unguem*" by Strickland, for as

"The thirsty earth soaks up the rain,
And drinks, and gapes for drink again,"

so did the tinker of his embodiment, "a thirsty soul" too,

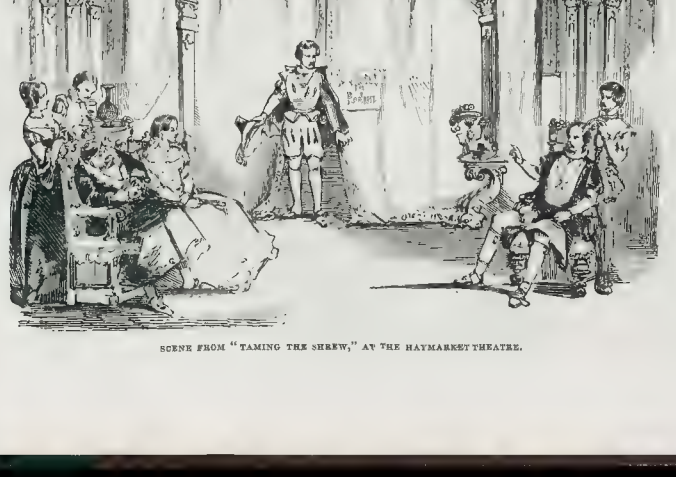
"Accept the challenge and embrace the bowl."

As to the "getting up" of the piece nothing could have been better. Scenery there was not, but its absence was not missed in the general effect produced by some excellent acting. Mrs. Nisbett was by far the best *Katherina* (as the bills call her) that we have ever seen. A word or two here relative to the change in the spelling of the names of the *dramatis personæ*. *Petruccio* is certainly more consonous with the general pronunciation than *Petruchio*, in which the *ch* would be hard; but why retain *Katherina*, which in two instances is anti-Italian?

Webster played in some of the boisterous scenes of the comedy with great spirit, but, to use a vulgar saying, he cowed rather than humbled the saucy *Kate*. there was more of the rude tyrant than the haughty gentleman about him. Mrs. Nisbett gave a new phase to the character of *Kate*; she did not suddenly sink into the abject slave of her husband's whim, but now and then broke out into short ebullitions of the hasty temper she was wont to indulge in. Her softening down to gentleness was "fine by degrees" and her irascibility "beautifully less." In short, as we have before said, her Kate was the best we have ever seen, for through the veil of the termigant the lady was still visible.

Miss Julia Bennett as *Bianca*, "walked in beauty," for she had little else to do. The rest of the *dramatis personæ* remain in the *statu quo* of their respectability. By the way, it cannot be a great treat for Strickland and his fair attendants (one standing all the while) to remain on the stage, or one side of the proscenium, before the public. It is true the interval between the supposed acts is very short, but it is a pity that *Sly* could not have been allowed to indulge in a running commentary upon what he "doubly sees," which would be a great relief to the monotony of the scene. The *tout ensemble* is excellent in the extreme, and proves that the lessee, or proprietor, which ever he may be, is a man of most judicious management and speculation. The scene which precedes the drama is not in the happiest manner of Marshall—it is too *clay*-y—and the Shakperian overture is a sorry medley of tunes that have been huddled together most clumsily. It is said in the bills to be the composition (?) of Sir H. R. Bishop; if so, we are sorry for it.

The whole revival, however, is got up in good spirit, and evinces much taste and veneration on the part of the liberal manager for the true and legitimate drama.



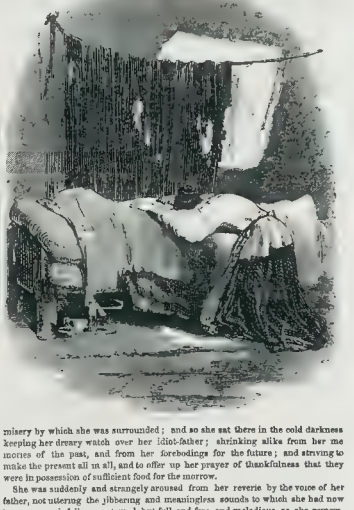
SCENE FROM "TAMING THE SHREW," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

BY MISS PARDOE.

BITTERLY again did she reproach herself on the morrow, when, contrary to his usual habit of restlessness, which prompted him to quit his bed at dawn, as his unhappy child resumed her labour, he lay speechless and supine, with closed eyes and motionless hands, and even put away with a depreciatory gesture the food which she tendered, and which he habitually devoured with greediness. The day wore on, and still he retained the same quiet position, seeking no amusement betraying no uneasiness; and a vague terror grew upon Aline. Might this be only a new phase of his disorder? or could it be the precursor of approaching death? Had cold and hunger indeed done their work? or must she prepare herself for some great, and it might be, terrible change, in the nature of his malady? Suddenly a frightful thought grew upon her, an apprehension too horrible for contemplation, and she almost shrieked aloud as she asked herself whether she had ever heard or read of an instance in which harmless idiocy had grown into *madness*—raving, delirious, frantic madness, ruthless alike towards others, and towards itself. Providentially for Aline she could remember no such appalling precedent; but let not the reader be deceived; it was not for herself that she feared, even in the first moment of her terror; her sole dread was lest their stern landlady should thrust them out, lest the strong hand of power would be stretched out, and that she should be separated for ever from her beloved and unhappy father.

Wearily the day wore on. Aline dared not abandon her work, even to devote herself wholly to her parents but she drew her stool close to his bedside; and, as she pursued her cruel task, strove to arouse him into partial consciousness, and to encourage him to converse. Again and again she proffered to him the morsel of bread and the draught of water which should have been his morning meal; he repulsed both with a silent gesture; and the habitually garrulous and restless idiot still remained motionless and speechless upon his wretched couch. And thus the hours sped by; and down fell the shades of evening, rendered more dense and dreary by a furious storm of rain, which was driven violently against their solitary window by the fitful gusts of wind. The crazy casement shivered and rattled in its ill-fitting frame; and Aline, compelled by the darkness to lay aside her task, cowered still more closely beside her father's bed, as she pressed her cold hands over her throbbing temples and aching eyes. Light she had none, for she had exhausted her last rushlight on the previous night, in the vain hope of completing the shirt upon which she was then working, before she retired to rest; but to her this was no deprivation; it was rather a happiness to shut out the



misery by which she was surrounded; and so she sat there in the cold darkness keeping her dreary watch over her idiot-father; shrinking alike from her memories of the past, and from her forebodings for the future; and striving to make the present all in all, and to offer up her prayer of thankfulness that they were in possession of sufficient food for the morrow.

She was suddenly and strangely aroused from her reverie by the voice of her father, not uttering the jibbering and meaningless sounds to which she had now become so painfully accustomed, but full, and free, and melodious, as she remembered it to have been in their days of happiness; and a solemn feeling of awe stole over her as she listened, without daring to interrupt the stream of his discourse

"Give her to me,' he said earnestly, "and young, pure, and beautiful as she is, I will deserve her. Come to us in England. If you seek gold, I will pour it into your lap in a Danaë-like shower: gold is to me what the beach-sand is to the ocean—a thing of no account—a toy to dally with, to cast forth upon the world, and then to draw back into the vortex of my own power. despise gold for its own sake; I have always done so; but I will learn to love it, if this mammon-worship will secure her happiness." And then his wandering fancy abruptly changed its direction; and he spread forth his emaciated hands as if in courteous greeting, as he said in the bland accent of kindness, "Nay, nay; cheer up, my young friend; merit and genius must always ultimately make their way, even in this work-o'-day world. Let me hear no more such dark forebodings. It is easy to talk of starvation; but believe me when I tell you that it is a mere chimera. It is impossible to starve in London——"

Aline shuddered as she listened.

"Come," resumed the bland voice, "you shall paint two pictures for my gallery; and, in order to change the current of your gloomy fancies, the one shall be the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, surrounded by all her costly offerings; and the other, the Payment of the Tribute money to Cæsar. Do not be niggardly in its amount, and I will deal with you, on their completion, in as proportion to your own liberality."

Oh! it was very terrible to that young girl to sit there, amid storm and darkness, worn down with toil, and sick with famine, and to listen to words like these, which brought vividly before her a period that she struggled to forget, lest its memory should overthrow her reason; and yet there was a strange charm in the harmonious modulations of the accustomed and beloved voice which was pouring out the tide of idle words. After a while, there was once more a short pause, and then again the silence was broken by a new fantasy.

"Gold! I must have gold! It is for my child—for Aline. She shall be a bride for the proudest noble in the land. Will not that lovely forehead grace a ducal coronet? Do you hear? I must have gold! It shall be all hers—when I am dead. I cannot give her *all* till I am dead. There is a strange attraction in the yellow, bold-faced metal; I never thought to love it as I do. I will have no argument: nothing but gold—gold. Aline will lay us side by side in a stately sepulchre. She will not heed its cost, for the ruins is bottomless, and all its sides are one. Who bids me buy a peerage? That, indeed, were empty, tawdry vanity! No, no; I will die as I have lived, plain Arthur Freeling—a *millionaire*: it may be, *that* is destiny—but an unbilled commoner, proud of the honest name I leave behind me."

"Heaven sustain me!" murmured Aline, as she strove to still her suffocating sobs. "Will this fearful night never end?

"My darling Aline! my sweet daughter!" pursued the unconscious speaker "come, and let us gaze together on the beauties of the starry heavens. Is not

the moonlight glorious? Look yonder, where it falls upon the lake, and, fringing the summits of the lumes with silver, seems to have collected all its brightness around your mother's favourite seat. And do you mark how beautiful that mother looks, Aline, in the midst of the pure radiance which enfolds her like a *par* ment? Did we not know that she has but this moment left our side, we might believe her to be a disembodied spirit, the beatified dweller in a better world."

As he spoke thus, the soul-stricken girl silently rose, and, hanging over him, gently grasped his hand.

"And do you know, Aline," continued her father, returning the pressure, which did not for an instant sever the thread of his thoughts, but rather appeared to knit them together more closely; "do you know, now that I look upon her again, she seems strangely pale; and yet no sorrow can have touched her since her mother died, for what has she to do with care?"

"Father! dear, dear father!" gasped out his agonised listener.

"The night air is growing chill," continued Freeling, with a shiver which made the crazy bedstead totter under him; "and the moon's light is failing rapidly. I can scarcely see your mother now. Eugenie! dear Eugenie! come in, come in; you will be frozen to the very heart by the keen blast that is soughing through the leaves, although all was so bright and calm an instant back." And once more he shuddered violently as if suffering under sudden ague.

Again and again did the unhappy Aline endeavour to profit by this part al gleam of reason, to win some sign of recognition from her fast-sinking father; but service as she was, she felt a withering conviction that these were the last fitful flashings of the expiring lamp of life, and that each moment which passed by was she returned unrecognised, would rob the remainder of her term of life, however brief might be its duration, of some sweet and consoling memory, which would afford her at once solace and strength to bear up amid the misery the lonely, hopeless misery—which must then be her lot. But, alas! she listened, and she strove in vain. The vital spark was quivering in its socket; the feeble frame was already burnt out. Feeling was to die, as he had lived since his misfortune, ignorant of his reverses, and unconscious of the forlorn and desolate condition of his once-idolized child.

Throughout the remainder of that wretched night, he wandered, at intervals, into the past; recalled scenes of unequal happiness, or played over again the feverish game of speculation and anxiety; lost himself in complicated calculations of his wealth; and cried aloud for gold to enrich his heiress.

It was a scene to make the heart quail, and the spirit shrink, when the cold dawn glanced feebly in through the uncurtained window of the miserable garret; while the rain poured down in torrents, plashing heavily as it rebounded from the roof, and fell sullenly on the earth without; and the loose rattling shingles of the wind rattled the fastenings of the worn out door and casement, awakening a dissonance to unite the dull ear of the dying man refused to hearken. But the watcher heard it all; and, as she drew the scanty coverlet of her squalid pallet about her shoulders, her dim eye turned from her father to the growing light, and then slowly lingered upon every object within the desolate chamber; until, with a sudden start, she rose feebly from her seat, and snatching up her work from the table, where she had laid it on the previous night, with a long-drawn sigh of patient and hopeless endurance, resumed her ungracious toil.

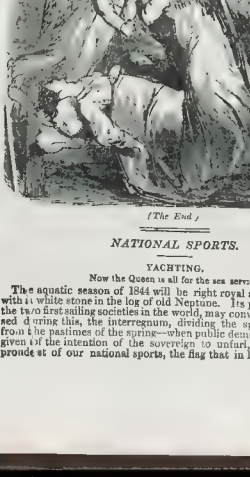
But why prolong a description so replete with misery? Suffice it, that as the daybeam grew more bright, the strength of the sick man faded. Nature had exhausted all her resources, various as they are. The total deprivation of exercise and pure air—for poor Aline had possessed no time to lead her mindless charge abroad into the revivifying sunshine, and to renew the weakened springs of life by the genial breezes of Heaven—combined with an utter want of wholesome nourishment and warmth, had worn the once strong man into a mere shadow of his former self; and just as the world began to waken about them, and the stir of the busy crowd in the street below to mingle with the dreary sighing of the wind, he fell asleep for ever, without a struggle and without a pang—so gently and so calmly that Aline never knew the precise moment which had made her wholly an orphan.

And then came the hideous bustle and business which follow closely and remorselessly upon the poor man's death. The tread of heavy and hurried steps—the clamour of coarse and jealous voices—the cold questions and mean upbraidings—the parish coffin, and the pauper grave. And Aline stood upon the brink of that unsightly grave, and she saw her father thrust into its shallow void, and she heard the service read roughly and coarsely, as a form—a remnant, and she saw the clods hurled by a slovenly hand upon the formless chest in which they were enclosed; and then, without a tear, she tottered back to her solitary garret, for she had no longer a home to weep for. Her relatives were as at an end, her miserable watch was over; life was to her a blank; and she was beyond either hope or care in this world.

Pleasant indeed would be our final task if it were here permitted to us to chronicle the blessed advent of some good Samaritan, with heart and purse alike overflowing, who should rescue our virtuous and ill-fated heroine from the death of misery and famine which was about to terminate her trials; but alas! such startling, sudden, and most happy contrasts are, in nine hundred and ninety nine cases out of every thousand, the mere privilege of the romance writer. Human life and human destiny are rarely so interwoven; and it is at best but a fitful glance over the wretchedness of an individual, while the great *principle of sorrow* is suffered to pursue its work of ruin and the selfish exotism of the strong to overwhelm the struggling efforts of the weak. Nor are the unbridled appetites of the Juggernaut car of speculative cupidity are permitted to crush the moral and vital energies of the victims of poverty and hardship, so long must the simple story of Aline Freeling be a mere "oft-told tale;" for the proud necessities which abound themselves in uncomplaining silence, and the high-minded toil which prefers the pangs of an honourable hospital to the contempt and scorn of the fed and insolent charity, will continue to deluge the world in tears that will ascend to Heaven, and fall back in curses upon the supine and grasping spirits that have called them forth!

Aline Freeling died in the wretched garret which had been so long her home. *Here!*—the home of the daughter of luxury and affection—whose infancy was cradled upon velvet—whose youth looked on wealth as a mere toy for her hand succoured it—whose every impulse had been sympathy, and tenderness, and love. Such was her death—alone in the night-watches, shivering upon her straw—her wasted and wan features covered by her scanty coverlet—her energy—exhausted by exertion, heart-broken by despair—friendless, aimless and hopeless. She had laboured mechanically while power remained; from daybreak to set of sun she had sat bending over the needle, plying it with unremitting employment. While her father lived she had wrought with wild and untiring energy, for she had a holy incentive to exertion; but when all was over—when her last parent, her *friend* indeed was lost to her for ever—when the frightful conviction was forced upon her, that she was utterly desolate—what marvel that her hand failed as her heart sank, and that it required a week to enable her to complete what had once been the task of a single day.

Enough of this dark theme. She died: and when her iron landlady, for the last time, approached her pallet to put her forth, that a new victim might be installed in her squalid room, she lay still and stark before her; and in her long, thin, and almost fleshless fingers, was still grasped the purchase of her next meal of bread. She was wrought by destiny even in death, for her task was already half accomplished; the shirt was partially completed; she had earned a *penny*, which was never paid!



(The End.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

YACHTING.

Now the Queen is all for the sea service.

The aquatic season of 1844 will be right royal and goodly marked with a white stone in the log of old Neptune. Its prospect, as regards the two first sailing societies in the world, may conveniently be discussed during this, the interregnum, dividing the sports of the winter from the pastimes of the spring—when public demonstration has been given of the intention of the sovereign to unfurl, as banner of the pro nde st of our national sports, the flag that in less happy times so long and so gloriously braved "the battle and the breeze." The Queen has now a sea palace—no amphibious conceit like the pavilion at Brighton—a Chinese affectation only fit to lodge the skipper of a junk but a home well beseeming the representative of Britannia—on the bosom of whose glad green lawn float gallant navies, with Spithead, Portsmouth, Gosport, and Haslar, for a background. In our last a design was given of Osborne House, as seen by those who look on its sea front—and we spoke of it as the mere residence, for the present yachting season, at least, of our gracious sovereign. Since then we have visited it—loitered through its park—arural region but wanting in venison—a great discouragement to the flavour over the poetry of the place—and stood within its picturesque bay.

> A pleasant spot, beside the sea,
> Where Naids and Nereids love to meet;
> Where the waves, beneath the star-light, flee
> To the yellow sands with silver feet.

This harbour lies about two miles E.S.E. of the estuary of the Medina, which separates the towns of East and West Cowes. These are the head-quarters of the two leading yacht clubs of England, the R. Y. S. having its club-house at the latter, and the R. T. Y. C. at the former. Last season was the first in which these distinguished societies mustered together for the purpose of joining fleets on the prime, and company at the board. During the present they will rendezvous in the Solent in force and bravery as yet unknown; and there is reason to expect, after a fashion to remind us of the olden chivalry. When in attendance on the royal fleet, it is proposed that each yacht, in addition to the flag of its particular club, shall bear a banner of silk emblazoned with the coat of arms of its owner.

The appearance of the Queen at the head of these clubs, of each of which she is the munificent patroness, will be a good omen for the prosperity of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in which unhappily jealousy and disunion have lately prevailed. One cause of this we believe to be the introduction of the system of handicapping into its sweepstakes and plate races. The handicap is a fertile source of discontent everywhere, and we shall be glad to see it banished from all our sporting contests on shore as well as afloat. Above all we would see nothing continued likely to interfere with the existence and prosperity of our sailing societies. The slow but sure benefits they have worked for our marine in time of peace are not as generally known as they deserve to be. At the present moment there is on the stocks of her builder, White, of East Cowes, a vessel launched by him for a member of the R. Y. S.—the Water Witch, which went for something like a six years' cruise to the coast of Africa, on a slaving voyage, the most trying service in our navy in time of peace, that has returned with every spar, cloth, and inch of standing rigging she left with her, a fact which will no doubt hear and shake their heads. To yachting we owe the vast improvements in the texture and appearance of our canvass, the fabric of our cordage, the mechanical proportions observed in ship architecture, in short in the whole of our marine economy. To a zealous capable of being made more convenient for its office—your amateur loves to feed well at sea; he directs and suggests alterations, finds the money to design and accomplish them, and anon the navy adopts the plan, and Jack gets a more orthodox "blow out."

In the yards of East and West Cowes, the Whites and Ratseys are up and at it. The Flower of Yarrow—Lord Conyngham's—is nearly ready for sea, while Joe White is grinding the old Menai young again. She is being new decked, new copp ered, new masted, new spar'd, and new rigged, which is not far off being made a new ship. On the same slip is another old one—launched in the same year with the Menai, some nineteen agone we think—being overhauled in a similarly whole-and-sound manner. The sailing amateur who wants a craft ready made, may pick and choose at these marts, where a large assortment is for sale, with brooms at their mast heads. Marine stores, cables and cordage, are in excess of direction—a whole town of them east of the river, on the road to Osborne. The Yachting season, of 1844, opens on Thursday, the 4th proximo, by a trip down the river of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. "*Ars floreat Cœta.*"

BETTING AT YATTENDALL'S.

MONDAY.—Whatever may be the amount of betting this afternoon, was derived, not from its extent but from the effect produced on the marketable value of some of the favourites. Thus, for the Chester Cup, Pharoah upon a moderate investment, was 8 to 1 against him; but by the influence of an opposing party, small in number but bent on mischief, one was reported to 30 to 1; Red Deer and Tecita were talked up four or five points. The Prior had bona fide backers at an improving price; Vatel's friends plenty of supporters, was promoted to 25 to 1. Nor was the Derby without its mutations: the Ugly Buck once more obtained a decided lead of Rattan; how long he will keep it who shall say? Large sums were laid on the latter,

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Since Monday, several fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place up to our market, and the stands to day, exhibited a full average number of samples. Even the finest qualities met a very dull sale, and prices had a downward tendency. There were no arrivals of foreign wheat except on lower terms The supply of barley was not large, yet the sale for it was heavy, at barely stationary prices Malt sold at a very was not large, yet the sale for it was heavy, at barely stationary prices Malt sold at a decline of 2s per quarter. The demand for oats, beans, peas, and flour was extremely inactive.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 6270; barley, 2670; oats, 1410 quarters. Irish: oats, 1260 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1440; barley, 620; oats, 760 quarters Flour, 2970 sacks. Malt, 3560 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 53s; ditto white, 48s to 52s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 50s to 55s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; ditto brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 65s to 70s; Chevalier, 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire fine oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 20s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 19s. ditto white, 20s to 22s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 32s to 35s; boilers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs; seconds ditto, 34s to 36s; households ditto, 30s to 32s; ditto, ordinary, 26s to 28s.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 46s to 48s; Talavera ditto, 44s to 46s; ditto, 40s to 45s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 15s to 16s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s, beans, 18s to 19s, peas 2s to 3s, per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 26s; Hamburgh, 23s per barrel

The Seed Market.—Canary and rapeseed are very dull on sale, at barely late rates. In other kinds of seeds only a limited business is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 54s Baltic 50s; crushing, 52s to 57. Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 50s; Hamburgh, 52s to 53s per crushing, 52s to 57. Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 50s; Hamburgh, 52s to 53s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 10s to quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 5s to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £26 per last of 10 quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; foreign ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 38s to 40s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 2d; barley, 33s 3d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 32s 8d; beans 31s 5d; peas, 31s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 54s 11d; barley, 33s 5d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 30s 7d; peas, 30s 8d.

Duties.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 6s; oats, 7s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d

Tea.—The increased arrivals of tea, which have caused the demand for it to rule heavy, are not in variation can be noticed in prices. A public sale of 785 packages of Assam tea, is yet no variation can be noticed in prices. A public sale of 785 packages of Assam tea, is appointed for the 2nd prompto. The deliveries during the present year show an increase of almost one-third over the corresponding period in 1843.

Sugar.—Some very extensive imports of most kinds of sugar have been reported this week, and which have caused considerable dullness in the market, in general, and prices have declined from 6d to 1s per cwt. In the refined market, standard lumps may be purchased at 75s. bonded crushed 72s per cwt.

Coffee.—The speculation noticed some time since in Ceylon coffee has much subsided, good ordinary being now only 63s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are dull, at barely late rates

Cocoa.—Foreign is very dull on sale, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Rice.—At public sales, Bengal produced 10s to 10s 6d per 1cn bonded white, and 9s to 9s 6d for what was damaged.

Rum.—A good demand exists for all kinds of rum, and the late advance in prices is well supported. Proof Leewards are 2s 1d to 2s 3d per gallon

Indigo.—This market is very fine, with a good business doing. The next quarterly sale will amount to about 2500 chests.

Provisions.—For Irish butter, the demand is active, at a trifling improvement in value. Carlows are worth 3s to 92s; Corks, 90s to 92s; Limericks, 88s to 90s; Waterfords, 86s per cwt. The bacon trade is active, at rather enhanced rates, prime singed sides producing 40s to 42s per cwt. Lard is again 1s to 2s per cwt. dearer. Hams are in better request. Irish, at 36s to 70s; and Yorkshires, 72s to 74s per cwt. The best Dutch butter is worth 102s to 105s per cwt.

Tallow.—This market is very fine. P.Y.C. on the spot is worth 40s 6d to 41s per cwt. For forward delivery but little is doing

Corn Returns.—Wheat, 50s 10d; Heavell Malt, 17s; New Tanfield, 16s 6d Towaler, 15s; Wham, 16s; Hilda, 18s 3d; Pemberton, 19s 6d; Caradoc, 20s 6d; South Durham, 17s per ton.

Hops.—The supply of hops being extremely small, the business doing is comparatively limited; yet the market must be considered steady, on the following terms —Sussex pockets, 60s to 65s 10s; Mid Kent, 65s to 70s; East Kent, 70s to 80s. Bags, 65s to 69s. Choice ditto, £6 10 to £11 10s; Sussex ditto, 48s to 56s 10s; Farnhams, 49s 10s to £11 10s; Mid Kent bags, 56s 10s to 65s 10s, per cwt.

Wool.—Little or no increase is doing in both English and foreign wools, at prices fully equal to the late advance.

Potatoes.—The best qualities move off steadily, at from 70s to 80s; but other kinds are worth only from 50s to 65s per ton. The arrivals continue seasonably good.

Smithfield.—The market has been somewhat heavier since our last, and the quotations of beef have suffered an abatement of 2d per 8lb. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 10d, mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; lamb, 5s to 6s, veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8lb, to sink the offal.

Smithfield.—Our market to-day was somewhat extensively supplied with beasts, nearly 3000 of which came from Scotland, owing to steamers from Scotland, owing to which, and the unfavourable state of the roads, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at barely Monday's prices. Prime Scots, in some instances, realised previous rates, but those of other breeds sold heavily, at a decline of 2s per stone. Sheep were only in moderate supply, and the trade was dull, at barely late rates. Prime downs and Leicesters realised full prices, but the middling and inferior breeds were a slow sale. Calves were in good supply, and the trade was dull, at barely late rates. Pigs were unaltered in value. Much cows sold at for £16 to £19 each.

Per Rail, &c.—Sheep, Cows and Inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large coarse hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; neat porkers, 4s to 4s 4d.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8lb.

Corn Exchange.—Wheat, 46s to 52s; oats, 21s to 22s; barley, 32s to 34s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 32s to 34s; flour, per sack, 36s to 38s.

Potatoes.—Per cwt., Yorkshire Regents, 70s to 80s; Scotch ditto, 60s to 70s; Cork Apples, 60s to 70s; Yorkshire ditto, 70s to 80s; Scotch ditto, 60s to 70s.

Hops.—Sussex pockets, 60s to 70s; Weald of Kent ditto, 70s to 80s; East Kent ditto, 80s to 90s.

Coals.—Per ton, Hetton's Main, 17s; New Tanfield, 16s 6d Towaler, 15s; Wham, 16s; Hilda, 18s 3d; Pemberton, 19s 6d; Caradoc, 20s 6d; South Durham, 17s per ton.

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The Committee of Management have much satisfaction in announcing that this valuable Institution, that a GRAND FANCY BAZAAR, in AID of the BUILDING FUND, will be held early in JUNE next, under the Especial PATRONAGE of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and of numerous Royal and Noble Patronesses (a list of whom will be duly forthwith published), on which occasion his Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT will LAY the FIRST STONE of the NEW HOSPITAL, to be erected as a memorial to the late Mr. Brompton.

The FANCY BAZAAR will be held by permission of the Governor, be held in the Hall and Gardens of the ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

The Committee earnestly call on a generous and benevolent public, to whom an appeal on behalf of suffering humanity is never made in vain, to assist, by their contributions of work, in the success of this truly charitable undertaking, which is expected to realize a sum of not less than £1,000.

Ladies are requested to forward their contributions to the Hospital, Chelsea, or to the Secretary, at the Hospital, 26, Great Marlborough-street, as early as possible, in order that the Committee may have sufficient time to arrange them for the Bazaar, which will open on the first day of June next.

Subscriptions and donations will be received by the Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq., Berchin-lane, by Messrs. Barclay and Co., Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Coutts and Co., Drummond and Co., Hoare, and Co., Hankeys and Co., Herries, Farquhar, and Co., Ransom and Co., Williams, Deacon, and Co., and by Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly; and Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, Oxford-street.

Printed by Thomas Hodgson, Osborn P. Cross, Sec.

20 Great Marlborough-street, March 14, 1844.

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NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, numerous spurious imitations have appeared in the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by agents, grocers, chemists, confectioners, &c., in towns and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 1os. each packet, bearing the Patentee's name and address, Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 15, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior to the best Isinglass, for every culinary purpose. It is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is as strong as well adapted for invalids, taverns, cakes use and soup stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Manufactory, Warwick, and 14, Wark ersbury

SPRING.—The prevalency of cutaneous visitations at this period of the year renders the assistance of an occasional purifying the Skin in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high and increasing estimation that the ROWLAND'S KALYDOR continues to maintain as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is daily evinced by the increased demand for its unique article. This preparation, eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and IN-VIGORATING, is equally redoubted for safety in application, as for efficacy in removing all impurities and discolorations; and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion, may truly be said to universally great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who give the title of "GENUINE" KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most disastrous character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellent action exceedingly dangerous. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are on the wrapper.—All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

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JUST RECEIVED FROM AMERICA.—The number of testimonials in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS are endless, and are daily pouring in from every quarter of the globe. The following is a specimen which we have received from the Proprietors of the Pills:—

FROM MR. J. D. RICHARDSON.

Leamington, Hanover-street.—Having for a long series of years practised in the profession on this spot, I have had ample opportunities of witnessing the effects of many of the advertised medicines, but I have never met with any which have given such general satisfaction as PARR'S LIFE PILLS, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the medicine, and can now therefore testify to their value and great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear for their genuine and unadulterated strength.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 304, Broadway, New York. T. D. Rice, 20, Vesey-street.

ASTHMA.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co. Portsmouth, N. H., Nov 27, 1844

Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that in this town and neighbourhood your invaluable medicine PARR'S LIFE PILLS are in great demand, and are giving great efficacy in the cure of Asthma, and consequently their sale is considerable. Mr. James Ladd, a gentleman of this town, who is a friend of his, an elderly lady, who has been troubled with Asthma for the last six years, so much so that she was unable to walk out on account of it. Being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS she found a great relief from using them, and has now entirely recovered. Another gentleman, a resident of Greenland, a few miles from this town, was cured of a severe attack of Asthma by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Please send per bearer

Per Messrs. Hodgson and Co., Booksellers, Portsmouth.

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F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.

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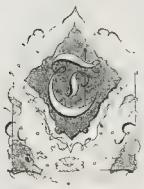
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 100, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844. [Sixpence.

LEGISLATIVE DELAYS.



HE "law's delay" has been made by Shakspeare a proverb, inseparably connected in the minds of all with the "insolence of office." But neither the delay of the law, even though we were to select an example from the Court of Chancery, can equal the snail-like pace at which legislation proceeds in the House of Commons; nor can any "insolence of office," even though an example were sought among the underlings of a Police-office, by any means be compared for its perfect ease and assurance with the systematic neglect that Government seems to adopt as a principle of all that the country is most anxious to see settled. In speaking of Government, we are not singling out that of any one party above another, for, unfortunately, we have been compelled to discover the same defect in all. And, strange, enough they all seem to have the same modes of getting rid of a difficulty, and securing that first of all objects—postponement. A few of these approved methods we propose to notice; one of the chief of them is that important crisis of the Session, called the "Easter Recess," which commences on Tuesday next. The "Easter Recess" is the weapon which Secretaries of State and First Lords of the Treasury use with great effect in prostrating such bills and measures as promise to make too much progress in the first two months of the Session. There is an unlimited license given to mere motions, which produce a certain amount of debating, and not much besides; but actual measures which are embodied in bills, and are before the House, cannot be permitted to get on too fast, and at a certain stage of their career are liable to a sudden pull up by the "Easter Recess," which, though in fact a mere holiday of a few days or a week, has some occult qualities in its "before" and "after," which make it very fatal to the promising buds of legislation, which are gradually to unfold themselves to full-blown Acts of Parliament. The "Easter Recess" first begins to be heard of about the end of the third week of the session, when some honourable member, beginning to have his fears as to a measure that is evidently lagging behind, asks the "right honourable baronet" when he thinks the said measure will be proceeded with? The right honourable baronet replies, with perfect politeness, that from the state of public business, he is apprehensive it cannot be brought on again till "after the Easter Recess." If another measure is wanted, but has not yet been introduced, and a question put as to the time when it is probable it will be brought in, the answer is again, "as ready as the borrower's cap," not before the "Easter Recess." If an independent member originates a bill himself at the commencement of the session, and it becomes—as it is pretty sure to be—impeded till about the middle of March, it is infallibly brought to a full stop by the "Easter Recess." Inquiries pending, communications in progress, everything at the approach of this period is dropped, with a promise of revival "after Easter," which sometimes is the case, and sometimes not. The "Recess" is in fact like a stream that disappears in the earth to rise again at a distance; it takes everything down with it, and some of them may come up again; but the chances are that much goes down that thereafter never becomes visible to mortal eye. We have never known "Easter" play a more distinguished part than it has in the legislation of this year. It has been the plea of making no progress with almost every measure the Government has before Parliament. The Poor Law Amendment Bill is thus postponed, and several others, although the measure we have named was brought in at the very opening of the session, and received strong support from all parties. The Factory Bill is delayed by Ministerial difficulties, with which we are bound to say that "Easter" has nothing to do.

There are several other pleas of delay for a legislative "folding of the hands to rest." As soon as the effect of the "Easter Recess" begins to cease, and the bills that were paralyzed by it are beginning to acquire a little activity of motion, we find another rock a-head in the shape of the "Whitsun holidays." They are, however, of less duration and of less importance; but we have not long got clear of them before we arrive at "the advanced period of the session," a phrase of portentous import, which begins to be heard about the second week in June. At an "advanced period of the session" it is useless to bring in new bills, equally useless to go on with old ones, and the first half of the session having been wasted is made a good and valid reason for wasting the other. As July begins to fade into August, weariness of a daily attendance in the House of Commons takes full possession of the souls of country gentlemen; they "dream" if they do not absolutely "babble" of green fields; visions of the "moors" float before their eyes, with September in not remote perspective; others are anxious to wash away the dust and vexation of Parliament-street and politics at a watering place—unequivocal symptoms of a move are visible, and every thing tells that the "London season" is over, and that Ministers and their measures—

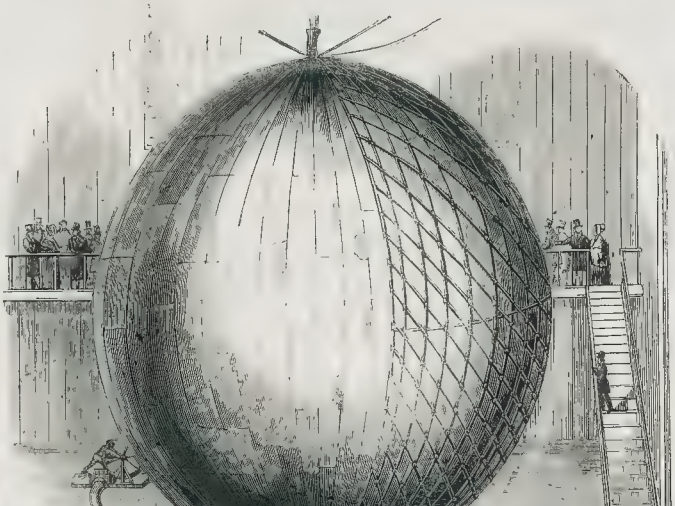
Arcadians both, are left
To the Greek kalends of another session;

that other session to pass away with much the same waste of time and penury of actual work or progress.

We do not think we have at all over-stated the case, and might bear out our assertions by detailed proof, were it necessary. It only remains to trace, if we can, the effects of such procrastination. One of the most evident consequences is a vast accumulation of business at the end of the session that must be attended to, and there being but little time left to discuss these measures in, they are passed almost without discussion. Crude and ill-digested measures thus become the laws by which society must be governed; the defects are discovered as soon as they are put in force; some blunder is detected that makes the whole act useless, or some omission that deprives it of its chief value; and the people being vexed by the operation of such enactments, with great reason tax the Legislature with neglect, or incapacity.

It is doubtless necessary that there should be some periods of relaxation for law-makers as well as others, and we have no objection to the "Easter Recess" as one of them; its length is not great, and includes within it the most solemn of the days celebrated by the Church, and respected by all Christians. At such a time it is right there should be a suspension for a while of the struggles and contentions between men and men as to the things on which they differ, in order that they may better remember the greater matters, in which it is to be hoped they agree. But it is a just ground of complaint that the "Easter Recess" is made something more than a holiday. Its recurrence is in every session made an excuse for staying the progress of measures for an indefinite time, dropping them before it begins, and not taking them up again for some time after it is over. It comes over the Parliament annually like a kind of eclipse, the total darkness of which is preceded and followed by a twilight, during which the ordinary business of a Legislature cannot be carried on. There are measures that have for years been lingering about the precincts of Parliament, hovering about it like the condemned spirits in the "Inferno" of Dante—their wailings and mutterings audible to the ear, but never taking a visible or tangible shape; if they did cross the threshold in a bodily form it was only to perish prematurely of an "Easter Recess," or, escaping that, to die off under the annual legislative blight that comes on at "the advanced period of the session," beneath which the bills and acts of busy or would-be busy members "do all fade as a leaf," to revive in the following year, and in the following year to meet perhaps the self-same destiny. Without abolishing the usage which has set apart this period as a holiday, we are convinced that a remedy might be found for some of the evils that arise from it in the shape of hindrance to public business. The "margin" now left before and after it need not be made quite so wide, nor its approach be so soon anticipated. We do not see why a Government should not at least be prepared at the beginning of the session with all the measures it intends to propose during its progress, and, commencing at once, carry them through with only the legitimate delay that may be caused by discussion.

Such miscarriages and overturns as the Factory Bill has met with, as they cannot be foreseen, cannot, of course, be provided for; but with respect to the general run of measures in which the Government is expected to take the initiative, they might be commenced at a much earlier period than they are. Let us take the Government bills of the present session as examples. There has only been one "monster debate" which was avowedly a party one—that on Ireland; it is now close on Easter, and of the bills originated by the Government, Sir James Graham's Poor Law Amendment Act has scarcely got into Committee, and stands postponed till "after Easter." The Factory Bill only got as far as



IMMENSE COPPER BALLOON, AT PARIS See next page.

its second clau it broke down, is to be withdrawn, and will be introduced i..din with all the battle to be fought over *de novo*. The Irish Registration Bill is announced, but is not yet proposed; and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill has only just been got through the Committee of the Lords, who, however, when they do set about doing business dispatch it off hand; they got through more than ninety clauses of this bill on Tuesday evening in a sitting of four hours. All the Government measures, in fact, are either yet to be brought forward, are in their very first stages, or are actually, as in the case of the Factory Bill, further from completion than they were before. The only thing that has been done smoothly and completely is the financial operation of reducing the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. It is the continual alternation of expectation and disappointment—the expectation of seeing something done, and the disappointment of finding no results, produced that tend to weaken the confidence of the people in the Legislature. We should wish the Legislature itself to apply the remedy, which it is more especially in the power of a Government to effect by bringing in its measures at once, and proceeding with them steadily, though without hurry. If they began at an earlier part of the session, and proceeded more methodically, we are persuaded that its close would not exhibit so long a list of bills abandoned, intentions unperformed, and evils left without a remedy—three things which are so frequently, and with too much justice, brought as reproaches against the British House of Common.

IMMENSE COPPER BALLOON.

The curiosity of the scientific world in Paris has just been raised to the boiling point by the construction of a vast balloon of copper, which is so far completed as to be exhibited to the public. The constructor of this huge work is M. Marey-Monge; and should his anticipations be realised as to the practicability of employing this balloon for purely scientific purposes—as an electrical and magnetic phenomenon—M. Arago will introduce it to the French Institute.

This balloon is completely composed of sheets of copper, the 200th part of an inch in thickness. The idea of the construction of a metal balloon originated with Lana in 1760; and subsequently, in 1784, another metal balloon was constructed by Guyton de Morveau. In the present balloon, the sheets of copper, united by bands, like the ribs of a melon, have been soldered by de Richemont's *autogenous* process. They occupy an extent of about 1500 yards. The balloon itself is about ten yards in diameter, and weighs 800 pounds, and will contain 100 pounds of hydrogen gas.

It is stated in the Parisian journals, that M. Dupuis Delcourt, the celebrated French aeronaut, will shortly make an ascent in this balloon. The main object proposed by the construction, M. Marey-Monge, is the power of directing balloons by a system which he has developed in a memoir submitted to the French Academy. One of the advantages gained by the substitution of copper for silk, or other fibrous material, is that the metal will prevent the escape of gas, so that the aeronaut may remain a long time in the air, and thus be enabled to study the constant atmospheric currents. It is likewise proposed to employ this balloon in deciding whether it is possible to prevent *hail*, which is due to the electricity of the clouds. Thus, as the balloon may be kept suspended a long time in the atmosphere, if it were connected with the earth by a metal wire, it would thus conduct the electricity from the clouds, and thereby prevent the formation of hail, so destructive to agriculture. This idea of rendering a balloon a *paragrêle* is ingenious enough, and we shall be happy to witness its execution. Nevertheless, we have yet to learn the advantage of metal over varnished silk, which has been brought to great perfection in this country, by our veteran aeronaut, Mr. Green, in the construction of his balloons. Altogether, we fear this Copper Balloon will prove another "Aerial Machine,"—a very negative merit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 26.

SPAIN.

The accounts received to day from all parts of Spain are truly distressing—the reign of the innocent Baby Queen, Isabella the Second, is stained with blood in every act, in every step; not content with the numerous murders of Alicant and Valencia, persons of respectability, whose only crime was a hatred to Narvaez and Bravo, were barbarously slaughtered, on the 18th, at Barcelona; on that day, a notary, two merchants, and a priest, were shot in the public square; there were three females saved from the same fate; they, however, have been condemned, two to six years' imprisonment, and the other to two years. Oh! Narvaez and Bravo *your energy and courage* are loudly applauded against unarmed men, when opposed to *men*—prepared to act—they are cringing and servile. Thus, it is a known fact, that *by their order*, and in their own papers, at the time under the surveillance of a secret Committee, the most injurious reports were continually put forth against England; accused, not only with fomenting the late insurrection, but finding money to feed the insurgents. Immediately after the breaking out of the insurrection in Andalusia, Gibraltar was made one of the political chiefs, the obsequious servants of Narvaez, in their proclamations, insinuated that they were the result of English intrigue. The political chief of Grenada went so far as to publish that he had positive intelligence of English gold had been received for the use of the insurgents. Mr. Bulwer, indignant at such bare-faced calumnies, lost no time in calling on the Government to contradict these statements, and demanding a reprost of the functionaries who had made them. Brave—how the name suits the man—Bravo made evasive answers; he was afraid that the political chiefs would openly declare that they acted under his orders; but Mr. Bulwer becoming peremptory in his demands, Bravo was obliged to yield; and the following circular was addressed to all the political chiefs:—"The Queen, having seen that some political chiefs have, in their published speeches or addresses, alluded to the British nation, on the occasion of the revolt of Alicant and Carthagena, has been pleased to command that you shall take care not to make, in *your administrative documents*, the slightest allusion, directly or indirectly, to foreign powers; for such conclusions, made upon vague and unauthenticated rumours, are of a nature to compromise the friendly relations which unite her Majesty with her august allies, embarrass the march of the Government in its political and commercial relations, create popular antipathy and rancour, repugnant to civilization and the general interests." Now, mind, the circular only forbids England to be insulted in "administrative documents" by political chiefs. In their conversations with those placed under their surveillance, are at liberty to say whatever they think proper! And this is the result of the Quadruple Alliance, and the too-celebrated "non-intervention" of Lord Palmerston!!! It is to be hoped that Mr. Bulwer will watch narrowly every movement of both Narvaez and Bravo. Let him be assured, that, by decisive language, these men will be compelled to do justice to Great Britain.

We have letters from Madrid to the 19th; they contradict the report that Ronat had made disclosures seriously affecting Madoz and his colleagues. On the 21st Christina reached Aranjuez; we have no account of her interview with her royal daughter and the ministers. Roncali, on the 16th, was still before Carthagena, making preparations for besieging it.

A telegraphic despatch received at Madrid states that Almeida had surrendered, and that the Queen of Portugal had pardoned the 500 men that formed the garrison, allowing passports to be delivered to such as demanded them. What a contrast to the conduct of the indiscreet Queen of Spain!

Andalusia is again overrun by robbers; on the 2d the diligence from Madrid to Seville was stopped near to Cordova, and the passengers stripped of every thing they possessed. Amongst the booty the bandits got hold of some valuable jewels belonging to a Belgian nobleman, Count de Merodo, and a cane mounted with brilliants, the property of General O'Donnell.

ITALY.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to one of our papers:—"Naples, March 14th. Our festivities have been much reduced, owing to the death of the King's sister. The Austrian, Russian, and Prussian members gave splendid fêtes; and, since Lent began, we have had some delightful musical parties at Lady Strachan's and Mrs. Ramsay's. The weather has been throughout the winter most beautiful, and several English yachts, as well as the Crusader, belonging to the Count de Syracuse, have made the bay very animated. Several matches have taken place between the yachts of Messrs. Delafield, Flemming, Flemming, junior, and Berney; but, with one or two exceptions, the Crusader has had the victory."

I mentioned some time since that Ragusa had been visited with a severe shock of an earthquake at the end of February last. I now learn that on the 2nd of the present month Ragusa was again visited with that musical nuisance. Lady Strachan's and Mrs. Ramsay's. The weather has been throughout the winter most beautiful, and several English yachts, as well as the Crusader, belonging to the Count de Syracuse, have made the bay very animated. Several matches have taken place between the yachts of Messrs. Delafield, Flemming, Flemming, junior, and Berney; but, with one or two exceptions, the Crusader has had the victory."

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The disaffection in the Papal States has become so general that Cardinal Spinola has been compelled to send in his resignation; he has been replaced by Cardinal Vannicelli Casoni.

ROME, March.—This city may well be comprised amongst the most fluctuating in regard to the number of its visitors. With the commencement of Lent quietness and departures followed the gaieties of the carnival, but within the last week the arrivals were again numerous, and particularly of English from Florence and Naples. Certainly the sport afforded by the Earl of Chesterfield's hounds causes them infinite delight, as fox and wild boar hunting is much resorted to, as well as horse-racing. A steeple chase has also recently taken place with all the pomp of a Hyde-park display. The *beau monde* has lately been much engrossed by a *mesaillance* of the Duke Caffarelli with a butcher's widow of great personal attractions. The law of inheritance is the same as in England, and as the Duke de Caffarelli is one of the most ancient nobles, the affair has created an uncommon sensation. The Duke has been obliged to resign his command in the *garde noble* of the Pope, which is composed of the *elite* of the Roman noblesse.

GERMANY.

It would appear, from Vienna letters of the 14th, that the Emperor of Russia has not given up all hopes of bringing about a marriage between the Princess Olga, of Russia, and the Archduke Stephen; and that for this purpose he will visit Vienna some time next May. The Archduke is strongly attached to the Duchess, who is one of the finest women in Europe.

It is again reported that Prince Albert will visit Coburg before the end of the month, but will make but a short stay.

Count Solms Rodelheim died on the 18th, at Assenheim, aged 44.

It was reported in the German diplomatic circles that the expiring treaty of Munich-Gratz, which was concluded for ten years, between the Powers interested in the partition of Poland, was to be renewed.

The following is an extract from the *Paul Ampé Gazette*:—"In order to avoid giving to the Russian Government pretexts for adopting rigorous measures against the Jews, the Rabbis of the frontier governments have put up a notice, declaring that every Jew engaged in smuggling should be read out of the synagogue. All Jews aware of such acts are to inform against the persons engaged in them, under the pain of being subjected to the same penalty. This threat will be attended with effect, as the Polish or Russian Jews fear spiritual punishment more than the knout."

SWITZERLAND.

Letters have been received from Valais, dated March 17. They state that two Councillors of State of the canton have been sent to Ardon, where serious disturbances had broken out. A conflict had taken place between "La jeune et la vieille Suisse." The peasants had no other weapons than sticks and stones, and several persons were wounded. It appears certain that the Curé of Rivas was the cause of the tumult, and fearful of being arrested he fled. There was found in his house a large quantity of arms and ammunition. On the 13th all was quiet at Ardon.

FRANCE.

Within the last four days several of our diplomatists have been in close conference. Yesterday, as early as eleven o'clock, Lord Cowley and M. Guizot were closeted, and the same afternoon several of the ambassadors met at the house of the Duke della Terra-Ognola, ambassador from the court of Naples. It is said that Spain and Turn were the subjects of deliberation.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, it was given as certain that M. Guizot had received despatches from London, announcing that Lord Aberdeen has recalled Mr. Pritchard from Tahiti.

Admiral Hamelin will embark at Brest on board the "Ariane" for Tahiti. On his arrival there he will hoist his flag in the fr gate "Uranie."

M. Gabillet Délessert, ten years a Prefet, and eight years a Prefet of the Police, has been raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. M. Delessert is universally beloved. He is a gentleman of the strictest honour and finest sentiments.

An English and French Company has been formed for laying down a railroad direct from Paris to Strasbourg, by Meaux, Chateau-Thierry, Chalons, Nancy, Lunéville, Rheims, and Metz.

The Duchess of Rohan died on Sunday last in Paris. Marshal Soult, by the death of the King of Sweden, has become the sole survivor of the eighteen Field Marshals created by Napoleon at the Camp of Boulogne in 1804.

The responsible editor of the Legitimist paper, *La Nation*, has been condemned at the Assizes to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 6000 francs, for articles against the reigning dynasty.

A Royal Prize, of 4000 francs, will be added to the other prizes to be run for at the Caen races. This will make the prizes amount to 10,500 francs—independent of the trotting-match for 20,000 francs.

Professor Rosa has discovered at Milo, not far from the place where the statue Venus, now at the Louvre, was found, some Christian catacombs, which, according to appearances, are as anc..t as the first foundation of Christianity. They are the first catacombs that have been discovered in Greece.

The following extract from the report made to the Chamber by the Marquis de Lagrange will be found interesting to all my countrymen who intend residing in France:—"Since last session an unfortunate season has suddenly raised the price of common wine. Whilst at the places of production it ..... was ..... at from 100 to 150 per cask, under the press of last vintage, some months after, the capital have only increased their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., that is to say, that the quality of the wines has deteriorated, and that the practice of adulteration has increased in proportion as the wine has become higher in price. The increased number of seizures confirms this truth. In 1842, there were 160, and in 1843, 136, and it is worthy of remark that this increase only commenced in the last six months of 1843. It is not, however, the number of seizures that is alone worthy of remark, but the considerable quantity of adulterated liquid, as much as 10,0 casks of wine being seized at the same time. In 1842 426 hectolitres were seized, in 1843, 3154. The quantity therefore near, eight times more in 1843 than in the preceding year, and is far greater than the total of the quantities seized in the nine preceding years. The results, for 1844, are still more alarming. Up to the 30th of March, 735 casks, containing 1692 hectolitres, were seized; the seizures of wine sent from Rouen to Paris, were composed of 1000 casks, all adulterated. The wine trade in the department of the Seine, at the present moment, is fearfully depressed."

To-morrow will be represented at the Grand Opera, Halévy's new opera, "Lazarona," the libretto by St. George. The same evening Mario and Coralli will dance the Pyrrhic dance immediately after the "Diamant de Mineral," and "Ave Maria" will be put in rehearsal. Cerito, after remaining a few days with us, but not appearing on the stage, has left for Brussels, *en route* for London. Camille Stoepel is immediately to succeed Cerito as "Diamant de Mineral."

Last night was performed for the first time, Auber's opera of "La Sirène," the libretto by Scribe. I will send some remarks in my next. Alcestus, an actor of some merit, made his first appearance last night at the Opéra Comique. Lablache took his farewell benefit at the Italian Opera, yesterday. I need not say the house was a bumper, and the stage covered with laurels, thrown from boxes, pit, and gallery.

Mademoiselle Nissen decidedly quits the French Italian Opera for Milan.

Lucia is expected next week in Paris; he has engaged the Italian Opera for four nights.

The Earl of Westmoreland has been elected a member of the Conservatory of Music of Vienna, and his compositions placed in its library.

Meyerbeer has composed a cantata for the 400th anniversary of Tasso's birthday, which has just taken place at Turin. Pacini has written an opera, called "L'Ebrea," for the Scala.

An opera, called "Pascal Bruno," composed by Mr. Hatton, a pianist, and formerly chorus-master at Drury Lane, has been most successful in Vienna—Staudigl and Mademoiselle Lutzer sustained the principal characters. Mr. Hatton was called for five times. This triumph of an English artist before the severely critical amateurs of Vienna, is an event.

Verdi's opera, "Nerram," was well received at Venice. Derivas obtained great success at Parma in Meredante's "La Regente."

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular steamer Liverpool, Captain Evans, reached Southampton at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, with Lisbon and other mails. She left Gibraltar on the 17th inst., Cadiz the 18th, Lisbon the 21st, Oporto the 23rd, and Vigo the 24th. She has brought thirteen passengers and a cargo of oranges. The Liverpool was overdue two days, and, therefore, her arrival is most welcome. She brings no political news of the least interest. Upon the subject of the late insurrectionary movements, the papers and letters now received are exceedingly barren.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 22.—The Java papers to the 25th of November last have the following news:—

"BATAVIA, NOV. 17, 1843.

"The chief town of Grisse was visited on the night of the 1st instant a little after midnight, and on the afternoon of the 6th, at half-past two, by dreadful fires, by which it was reduced to ashes, with the exception of the old town. 500 houses, of which 300 were destroyed; in the Nine Tramponga, which were consumed, 6000 persons are hereby reduced to the greatest distress, and four lives were lost. The loss in houses, clothes, furniture, merchandise, silver, copper, coin and cattle, &c., is estimated at 265,000 florins.

The *States Courant* contains the promulgation of the financial law lately passed by the Chamber, and sanctioned by the King.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM.—Everything appears to be going on perfectly tranquil in Stockholm. The late King does not appear to have contemplated a fatal result, having left no will. A good deal of conjecture is hazarded as to the amount of his property. As Princes of Ponte Corvo he was known to have been immensely rich; but the great efforts he made with his private fortune to support the Swedish funds at the period of his election to the dignity of Crown Prince, in addition to the heavy sums of money supposed to have been judiciously distributed about the period of his royal predecessor's decease, must have materially diminished his property. The late King was, moreover, unlucky in his investments. He died possessed of immense estates in Sweden, which for years past have barely yielded an income sufficient to defray the charges of administration. This has led to the belief that the purchase of estates at prices infinitely above their intrinsic value, was a merely indirect mode of conciliating the favour and fidelity of their former possessors.

TURKEY.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 7th inst. announce that no answer had yet been received to the note presented to the Divan by the British and French Ambassadors. The Turkish Ministers had made several proposals during the preceding week to effect an arrangement without complying with the terms demanded of them, but the ambassadors steadily refused to abate an iota of their demand, or to be satisfied with less than a firman. Little doubt, therefore, existed but that the Porte would be obliged to comply.

A considerable opposition was being formed against Reis Pasha amongst the other Ministers of the Porte, joined by an influential party of the Ulemas. It was even asserted that the Sultana Valide had joined in the opposition against the court favourite, and that his downfall was certain.

GREECE.

The *Greek Observer* of the 10th inst. states, that the moment the last article of the constitution was voted by the assembly, mine in favour of the constitution and the King resounded through the hall and in the galleries reserved to the public, and all the assistants waved their fez and hats in the air in token of joy. The crowd, preceded by the bands of the garrison, repaired to the palace, and the King and Queen having appeared at the balcony, were saluted with enthusiastic acclamations. His Majesty thanked the people, and said, "I rejoice with you at the completion of the Constitution." The citizens afterwards proceeded in succession to the houses of Colonel Kallergi and of the principal leaders of the revolution of the 3rd of September, and loudly cheered them. In the evening all the coffee-houses were illuminated, and public order was not for an instant disturbed.

The next day the charter was read again in the Assembly, and some alterations in the style of it were made. A deputation of twenty-four members was then chosen to carry it immediately to the King. M. Mavrocordato, its President, presented it to His Majesty, who replied—

"Gentlemen,—I receive with pleasure the draught of the Constitution, and feel bound to express to you my satisfaction for the wisdom you have exhibited, and your devotedness to me and my Royal Consort. Being anxious to do everything in my power to promote the prosperity of the nation, I will attentively examine that draught, and lose no time in communicating to the Assembly the result of my observations."

The *Malta Mail* of the 11th announces that the King signed the Constitution on the 11th.

CORFU.

Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon Captain James Macdonald, aide-de-camp, has returned to Corfu from a tour in the Neapolitan and Papal States; he passed three weeks at Naples, and his Royal Highness is expected shortly to visit England. Lady Seaton and Lady Fitzmaurice have given several balls. Prince George of Cambridge gave a ball on the anniversary of his father's birth-day, the splendour of which, with the beauty of the ladies, exceeds all description; it was very numerously attended. The officers of the 97th Regt. have also given two balls, and nothing was left undone by Lieutenant-Colonel Lockyer and the officers of the regiment for the comfort and amusement of their guests. The Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers have issued invitations for next Tuesday. Lady Seaton intends commemorating Prince George's birthday on the 26th instant, by a similar entertainment at the palace. The fourth session of the Ionian parliament opened on the 1st, and his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner gave his speech on the 4th inst.

AMERICA.

The New York packet-ship, Patrick Henry, Captain Delano, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning last, has in possession of New York papers to the 5th instant inclusive, her day of sailing. She has made a very good voyage of 18½ days.

H. Nelson, Esq. has been appointed, *pro tem*, the Hon. J. Nelson, Attorney-General of the United States, to the office of Secretary of State, and Commodore J. Warrington, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to that of secretary of the Navy, pro tem, vice Upshur and Gilmer, killed on board the Princeton. In communicating the event, officially, to the House of Representatives, the President expresses his deep grief and regret, and entirely acquits the officers and crew of the ship of any blame. It is hinted that Mr. Upshur's office will probably be offered to Mr. Calhoun.

Both Houses of the State of Maryland have passed the bill providing for the unlimited use and accruing on the State Debts. Anti-repudiation seems thus to be really making progress.

The Liverpool packet-ship New York arrived out at New York on the 6th inst.

Congress and the people can scarcely be said to have yet recovered from the nation's shock experienced by the frightful and fatal calamity on board the steam frigate Princeton. The funeral of all the deceased—a public one—took place at Washington on Saturday, every place in the city being closed on the solemn occasion. It is somewhat remarkable that the life of the President Tyler was placed in imminent danger on returning from the ceremony, owing to the horse attached to his carriage taking fright and running away. A similar accident occurred to the carriage of the French Minister, but happily no personal injury was received by the horses were pushed on full speed by the firing of cannon. Several of the newspapers having stated that the gun which bursted was manufactured in England, it may be as well to contradict the rumour. The English-made gun Liverpool burst; but the fatal monster cannon, which produced such horrible destruction, was made at a foundry near New York. It was fifteen feet long, had a bore of twelve inches diameter, weighed ten tons, carried a ball of 230lbs., and required 40lbs. of powder for a full charge.

In the event of Mr Calhoun participating in the Government some singular changes in Oregon and Texas policy might be anticipate d. It is said that the advocates of the legislative possession of Oregon are ready to accept the terms, sold that they would therefore vote for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Legislature of Massachusetts has instructed the senators and representatives in Congress from that State to vote against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Fox, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the British government, is expected to remain in Washington until the 30th of June. The *Tribune* says that President Tyler, and, it is said, about to marry the daughter Miss Gardiner, daughter of David Gardiner, Esq., who was killed on board the Princeton.

In the Pennsylvanian Legislature, things for the first time look a little more promising for a resolution "directing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill to provide for the sale of the public works, for the purpose of meeting the interest, and reducing the principal of the Pennsylvanian State Debt" was carried in the house by a majority of 45 ayes. This has produced a rise in Pennsylvanian Fives, which left off at 70½ to 71. There are now propositions in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Thus, in the house:—1. By the Committee of Ways and Means, for the sale of the public works. 2. By augmented taxation. 3. Mr. Mountjoy's bill for Direct Taxation also. 3. The sale of the public works to be derived from a sale of these works, as, in such an event, the people may not object to a moderate tax to pay the remainder. The works would not probably be sold for less than 20,000,000 dollars.

Letters received from Havannah, state that there have been negro-Insurrections in six estates at Cardenas, Cuba. Many lives were lost, but the Government suppresses all the particulars.

"The insurrection in Cuba," says a private letter, "is a concerted movement. Planters have been murdered lying into the cities. Many whites have been killed; some of the overseers have been boiled to death in large sugar coppers. Houses have been burnt, and the revolt is spreading. Troops are gone to the disturbed districts."

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal West India mail-packet, Severn, Captain Vincent, arrived at her moorings at Southampton on Sunday morning, and landed her mails, which were forwarded to London by the next train. She brings dates from La Guayra Feb. 5th, Trinidad 16th, Cuba 19th, Demerara 19th, Barbadoes 21st, Jamaica and St. Kitt's, 23rd, Grenada 25th, St. Thomas's 29th, Bermuda 26th, and Nassau March 16th. She also brings on freight 170 ounces gold dust, 757 ounces silver bullion, 310 ounces of gold bullion, and a few passengers.

The papers received by this steamer contain very little news of interest. In the Jamaica House of Assembly, the Import Duties' Bill had been read a third time and passed. Fears were entertained that, owing to the drought, there would be a considerable deficiency in the next crop the amount of 70,000 hogsheads. The Right Rev. Dr. Spencer, Lord Bishop of Jamaica, held his first ordination on the 18th of February, in the Cathedral Church of Spanish Town. Among the distinguished candidates who were admitted to the holy office of Deacons, was the Right Hon. Major General Berkeley and family, Lady Charlotte Bruce, the Hon. Captain Bruce, the Speaker of the Assembly, &c. &c.

The accounts from Trinidad state that an assault had been committed upon his Excellency Sir Henry Macleod, while riding with his lady in their carriage, by a man named Manuel Martine, who wantonly struck one of the horses, a very spirited animal, a smart blow on the head with a stick which he had in his hand, and which blow so frightened and excited the horse, that Sir Henry, who was driving, had great difficulty in preventing the animal's running away with the carriage. The man was taken into custody, and pleaded intoxication before the magistrates as an excuse for his conduct. The prisoner was fined twenty dollars, which he immediately paid, and was discharged

The advices from the other islands possess not the least interest.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS' MONDAY.

Their lordships sat only for a short time on Monday.

On the presentation of a petition, Lord BROUGHAM took the opportunity of expressing his strong opinion against any limitation of the hours of labour in factories. Such legislation was flying in the face of Providence, and would be grossly inconsistent, unless they went on to prohibit labour in whitelead and all other manufactories deleterious to human life. It would be quite as reasonable to insist that only a certain number should go to sea during a storm, as he would have Parliament extremely cautious how they listened to the humanity doctrines of the day upon a subject so all important to the country.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. Bateson took the oaths and his seat for the county of Londonderry.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill and the Blackburn and Preston Railway Bill were read a second time.

Mr. LAWSON moved the second reading of the Harrogate and Knaresborough Railway Bill.—Mr. S. B. DENISON moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He was well acquainted with the locality through which it was proposed to carry this railroad, and he was quite certain that, in the first place, it would never pay, and he was equally certain that the majority of those through whose domains it would pass were opposed to the scheme.

Mr. FERRAND trusted the house would not give its assent to the second reading, in order that its practicability might be established in committee.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE supported the amendment.—Mr. JAMES characterised the bill as a jobbing and speculating concern, and strongly urged its rejection by the house. The house then divided—

For the second reading	.. ..	48
Against it	.. ..	41
Majority for the second reading	.. .. ..	—7

Mr. MACAULAY gave notice that shortly after Easter it was his intention to submit to the house certain resolutions touching the late transactions in Gwalior. He thought it right to give early notice, in order that ministers might, if they

thought it desirable, lay on the table before that time any documents which the subject of the clause might appear to them to require.

MR. FERRAND wished to ask the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is intended to proceed with the new Poor-laws Bill before Easter?—SIR J. GRAHAM believed the order of the day for going into committee on that bill stood for that evening, and it was his intention to move that the order be postponed to Thursday next.

SIR R. PEEL begged to ask the noble lord the member for Tiverton whether it was his intention to proceed with the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the sliding scale, on Thursday next?—LORD PALMERSTON said it certainly was his intention to do so.

IN ANSWER to Lord J. Russell, SIR R. PEEL said he proposed that the house should adjourn for the usual period namely, from Wednesday, the 3rd April, till the Monday week following.

There was a crowded attendance of members to hear the decision of the Government on the subject of the Factories Bill, which was announced by SIR JAMES GRAHAM, who prefaced his speech by an expression of the profound respect which the Government entertained for the opinion of the House of Commons, when constitutionally declared. But there was another duty paramount to even that of yielding to the feelings of a majority—that of an Administration refusing to adopt a policy which they really believed to be injurious to the welfare of the State. The Government had carefully considered the course which they ought to adopt on the Factories Bill, and found that it had three modes of proceeding; the first, acceding to the compromise of eleven hours; the second, to adopt the present clause, and leave the law as it now stood; and the third, to drop the present, and introduce a new bill, embodying those provisions already agreed to in committee, and which might therefore be presumed to be likely to meet with general concurrence. He did not think that the adoption of the seven hours system would be either a safe or an expedient compromise, because the limitation of the operations of machinery would be productive of the most serious consequences. It would be unfair to fix the maximum of wages rather than the maximum of labour. The right hon. baronet argued at considerable length against the ten hours proposition, which he designated a Jack Cade system of legislation; and leaving to the second mode of proceeding that of dropping the bill altogether—said he could not bring himself to forego the provisions which appeared to meet with general assent. He would, therefore, adopt the second proposition, however, the intention of the Government, with all respect to the declared opinion of the house, to oppose all limitation of the hours of labour to less than twelve hours. He, therefore, moved the postponement of the present clause, by which he would move to insert a distinctive order for resuming the committee, and ask for leave to bring in a new bill.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his surprise at the course taken by the Government, and in reference to the term "Jack Cade system," observed that he did not repudiate the application, for the insurrection of Jack Cade arose from the intolerable wrongs inflicted on the people With the people at his back he would still persevere in his object, and he hoped during Friday next to receive a pledge abandoned by those who had hitherto supported him.—A somewhat spirited debate followed, in which Lord Howick, Captain Rous, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Vernon Smith took part; after which SIR R. INGLIS asked if Sir R. Peel had not before in the application of the term "Jack Cade" to those who supported the proposition of Lord Ashley.—SIR JAMES GRAHAM said the expression was his own, and was borrowed from a periodical paper. None of his colleagues could be responsible for the use of an expression upon which they had certainly never been consulted.—After some observations from Mr. Bernal and Mr. Ferrand, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he should not have been astonished were the term applied by the right hon. baronet to himself; but he was surprised to hear it applied to such exemplary Conservatives as Sir R. Inglis and his friends near him.—After some observations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Borthwick, and Mr. C. Buller, SIR R. PEEL said that the term "Jack Cade," used by Sir James Graham, was applied to the principle contended for by the opponents of the bill, and not to the parties who supported the principle. Government was satisfied that it would not be for the benefit of the working classes to limit the hours of labour, and, although in a minority, they felt they were only performing their duty in still persevering in opposing a proposition which they believed would be detrimental to the industrious classes of the community.—Lord SANDON regretted that the Government should have shut the door on everything in the shape of compromise on this subject, when they were so nearly agreeing upon a limitation of the hours of labour of adults.—MR. MORRISON approved of the course pursued by the Government.—Lord STANLEY thought it desirable that no doubtful language should be held on the subject, and he must express his surprise at the conduct of the noble operatives an expectation that Government would ever agree to a proposition so injurious to their interests as that of restricting their labour.—After some further discussion the consideration was postponed until Friday.

In committee on the Mutiny Act, SIR JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to a question from Captain Pechell, said that by the desire of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a packet was ordered, and would be employed in the collection of the revenue in the poor-rates on the western coasts of Galway—a measure which he should be prepared to defend at the proper time.

On the motion of SIR R. PEEL a select committee was appointed to inquire whether it would be desirable to make any alteration in the law at present in force in respect to the trial of controverted elections.—The committee is composed of the following members: Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Granville Vane, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Wilson Patten, Sir George Grey, Lord Sandon, The O'Conor Don, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hogg, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Heathcoat, Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. Lefroy, and Sir R. Peel.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, the International Copyright Amendment Bill and the Annual Indemnity Bill were read a first time.

The house went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.—On the 8th clause, which continues the Diocesan Courts, Lord COTTENHAM moved that it be struck out, as these courts had been condemned by all the committees of inquiry, and were quite inefficient for the due administration of justice.—Lord CAMPBELL supported the amendment.—The Lord CHANCELLOR denied that the Diocesan Courts were inefficient; and Lord BROUGHAM admitted them to be bad, but thought they might be improved by this bill.

The house divided—							
Contents	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Non-contents	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	..	—8

The clause was ordered to stand part of the bill. The remaining clauses, with the exception of the 67th and 70th, and from 62 to 90 inclusive, were agreed to with amendments, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday, to which day their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The second reading of the Chelmsford and Brighton Railway Bill was carried on a division, by 99 against 48. Several other Railway Bills were advanced.

SIR R. PEEL gave notice that he should move the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess on Tuesday next, instead of Wednesday, as he had on a former occasion stated.

Colonel Wood moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt from toll lime conveyed on any turnpike road in the principality of Wales. The Gallant Member stated that, in some districts, the amount of toll was double the cost price of the lime; and that generally every description of manure, excepting lime, was exempt from toll.—MR. F. SCOTT0N seconded the motion for leave, and estimated the intention of the Government to oppose its further progress. MR. Alderman THOMPSON declared that much more was due to the Welsh people than such a measure as this. Their well-founded and wide-spread discontent were not to be thus pampered over.—SIR CHARLES MORGAN added that the people of the southern portion of the principality of Wales were most anxiously expecting some measure of relief from the Government.—MR. BANKES announced, as the Government were going to oppose the bill, it would be much better, in order to avoid excitement in Wales, to oppose its introduction at once. SIR JAMES GRAHAM had been the cause of the postponement of Colonel Wood's motion until that evening; and he had hoped that a perusal of the report of the commissioners would have induced the gallant officer to have dropped his intention altogether. The Government, though permitting the introduction of the bill, could not be expected to sanction a principle against which such strong objections were stated.—MR. F. BARING expressed his surprise at this. The report of the commissioners would surely come under the special consideration of the Government; yet, by the introduction of this bill, affecting one of the least of the causes of Welsh complaints, they were at the same moment raising and dashing expectations. It was better to refuse permission at once.—MR. HORSMAN, Mr. Ackland, Mr. Darby, Mr. Trevor, Lord Elrington, and other members took part in the discussion.

The house divided—							
For bringing in the bill	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	..	—26

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

MR. HUTT moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee on the corn laws, for the purpose of considering the resolution—"That it is expedient that corn imported into the United Kingdom from the British possessions of South Africa, India, and Australasia, be made subject to the same duty which is levied on corn imported into the United Kingdom from Canada." The hon. member's principal reasons for urging the reduction of the duty of 5s., now payable on grain coming from our Eastern possessions, to a duty of 1s. were—that the importers of wheat from those distant parts of the world, after paying the duty specified, and save for their profits entitled, this year, to make a handsomer; and that the principle of free trade having been applied to Canada should also, in fairness and uniformity, be applied to all our colonies. The motion was seconded by Mr. ANSTEY. Mr. GLADSTONE objected to the proposition, on the grounds that Canada had pethioned by her highest authorities, and in a manner indicating a wide and general feeling in favour of the change, for admission to these eastern possessions. Also, because an uniformity of duty could not be established, unless the other colonies were subjected equally with Canada to a 5s. importing duty. Likewise, because there was an expectation of establishing a trade in corn with Canada, whose supply would not affect the home market, whilst it would be very desirable to obtain a trade that would not be established with our other colonies. Moreover, the boon conferred on Canada had been a special one, and was but a part, though a necessary part, of the general corn law of 1842. The right honourable gentleman, finally, did not think the benefits to be derived from the proposed change would be worth the uncertainness which would be caused to agriculturists by again tampering with the corn duties. If again disturbing them, as proposed, should do more than arouse "the vapours and apprehensions of fussy and fidgetty men," it would be enough to deter the Government attempting it.—Mr. J. BROCKLEHURST supported the motion. He could not see why a difference should be made between Canada and our other colonies.—Lord STANLEY said, if there were any great or real necessity for what the hon. gentleman proposed, nothing to the part of the country rising to a great height, or to there being a deficiency of supply which the colonies could make up, then the hon. gentleman, he was ready to admit, would have made out his case; but, as such was not the case, and the corn laws were last year settled after much discussion, to be placed on the footing on which Canada had been placed, and as it had been shown that the colonies named in the motion could not import corn at a lower price than that at which corn was now admitted, he should oppose the motion; and he must say, he never heard a case that was less made out, or which appeared to him to be of less importance, or for which the house could be less disposed to alter a law of infinite importance to the people of the country, and one which involved some of the most important interests of this country.

The house divided—							
For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Majority against the motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	—70

SIR G. STAUNTON moved that the house should, on an early day, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her Majesty, praying that a suitable provision be made for the widow of the late Dr. Morrison and the surviving members of his family, in consideration of the eminent public services rendered by him, and his eldest son, in China.—SIR R. PEEL objected to the motion, on the ground that the case of Dr. MORRISON'S widow and children was not such a peculiar hard one as to warrant the house in adopting the unusual course proposed. The widow was in the actual receipt of a pension of £200 a year for herself, and £25 each for her five children. Her eldest son was appointed to a situation in China, with a salary of £500 a year, and with the prospect, under good conduct, of an ultimate salary of £600 a year; and her second son had been promised by Lord Aberdeen a situation in the Government service as soon as he should obtain an age that fitted him for filling a public office. Under these circumstances, and knowing that there were hundreds of other claimants, whose cases were very pressing, that it was impossible to satisfy, he hoped the hon. baronet would not press his motion.—SIR G. STAUNTON withdrew his motion, and the house adjourned at eleven o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MR. NUNTE moved the second reading of the Birmingham Corporation Bill. MR. DUGDALE moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

The House divided—							
For the second reading	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Majority against the Bill	..	..	..	..	..	..	—10

Lord ASHLEY announced that he would not propose the withdrawal of the Factories Bill. The noble lord said it is not my intention to offer any opposition to the proposal of the Government. I know that in so doing I surrender many advantages which I now possess. But I think it is my duty, when I can, without compromising any principle, to consult the convenience of the house and Government. Therefore, I take this course, on the full understanding that the Government will immediately introduce another bill, and with the discussion upon it on the earliest possible day after Easter. I presume that the house will not ask me now to state what course I may feel it my duty to pursue on that occasion; but I beg leave to s ate that on Friday I shall offer no opposition to the withdrawal of the bill, and I beg to add, that I have come to that determination with the full concurrence of my noble friend the member for Dorsetshire.—SIR J. GRAHAM then rose and said—After what my noble friend has said, perhaps he permitted to give notice that it is my intention to move on Friday that the order of the day for the house resolving itself into committee on the Factories Bill be discharged; and after that order of the day shall have been disposed of, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the existing laws for regulating labour in factories. If the present bill should be withdrawn, and leave to introduce a new bill should be obtained, I shall move that it be read a first time on Friday, and printed, and I shall fix the second reading for an early day after Easter.—SIR R. PEEL took occasion to correct a misreport of an expression which fell from him on Monday night, and which he most unquestionably used in the low tone of voice in which he spoke. He had been reported to have said that the factory question was *no party one*, whereas the expression he had really used was, that it was no *departmental* question.

Lord WORSLEY, in consequence of indisposition, postponed the committal of the Commons Inclosure Bill to the 26th of April.

The County Coroners Bill was read the Masters and Servants Bill were postponed. The House adjourned at Six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships sat only for a short time to receive petitions and notices of motion, but none were of the slightest public consequence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. -THURSDAY.

There being only thirty-four members present, the House adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships sat to hear appeals. The peers present were Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Cambell.

The arguments in the case Byron *v.* Cooper, were concluded, and their lordships postponed their judgment.

The case of the Queen *v.* Mills; the Queen *v.* Carroll, stood in the paper for final judgment at half-past four o'clock. It will be recollected that some time since their lordships stated their opinions on the matter seriatim; three of them being in favour of the validity of the marriages, and three against it. At the hour appointed the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, and Lord Camoys, were in attendance. Shortly before five o'clock the Duke of Wellington entered, and after some considerable time, the Lords Denman, Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and Lord Cottenham, Lord BROUGHAM moved that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, declaring the first marriage illegal should be reversed.—On a division the house divided, when there appeared for the reversal, 4 against it, 2; the effect of which will be that the judgment below will stand, by which it was declared that the first marriage was invalid.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said as the opinion of the house on the case of the Queen *v.* Mills and the Queen *v.* Carroll had been such as to affirm the decision of the Court below, he should move for the re-appointment of the Committee on the Irish Presbyterian Marriage Law, with a view to legislating upon it.

Messengers from the Commons brought up the Guildford Branch Railway Bill, the Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill, and another private bill.

Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill founded upon the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the criminal law of this country, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Guildford Junction Railway Bill, and the Norwich and Brandon railway bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Wells (Norfolk) harbour and quay bill, and the Wells (Norfolk) improvement bill, were read a second time.

MR. SHAW called the attention of the house to a petition which he had presented a few days ago from certain parties who had opposed the railway. As it appeared that the petitioners had not complied with the standing order of the house, he thought he ought to call the attention of the house to the circumstance. He merely called the attention of the house to the circumstance, and would not move that the petition be rejected. He would, however, move that the petition be referred to the committee on the bill. After some conversation, it was agreed that the subject should be revived on Monday next.

The Ipswich and Bury Railway Junction Bill was read a third time.

The Middle Level Drainage Bill was read a second time.

The Swansea Harbour Bill was read a second time.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved the order of the day for proceeding with the Factories Bill, in order to withdraw it. — MR. BAILEY COCHRANE complained that the whole of their proceedings had been a complete waste of time. He believed that the noble lord the member for Dorsetshire, but blamed the conduct of the Government in not compromising for a eleven hours bill. SIR R. PEEL defended the course taken by the Government, and after a few words from Lord Ashley, the question of his withdrawing it, after which the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past two.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—DEATH IN A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL. — On Sunday morning the congregation of St. Chad's Roman Catholic Chapel, Birmingham, were thrown into a state of alarm by the sudden death of a highly respectable member of the body, which took place in the place of worship at about half-past ten o'clock. Mr. James Waring, sen., mercer and draper, of New-street, accompanied by his lady and numerous branches of his family, arrived at the church, and took his seat in his usual kneeling place. At about ten o'clock mass commenced, and the Rev. J. Moore ascended the pulpit, and preached. During the whole of this portion of the service, Mr. Waring appeared as usual and resumed his devotional exercises at the *Credo* of the mass, and assisted at the various parts, until at or about the *Paternoster*, when he suddenly fell forward in a state of insensibility. He was instantly raised up, and in a few minutes bled in the arm by Mr. Benbow, but without effect, and before he could be conveyed across the street to the Bishop's house, life was extinct. The deceased was brother of Dr. Waring, Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton.

CHRISTCHURCH ELECTION.—The nomination for this borough took place at the Town-hall, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, but on account of the long speeches delivered, the proceedings did not close till after two o'clock. Among the gentlemen present were Sir George Rose, Bart., the late member; James Kemp Welch; T. J. Jasper, James Druitt, W. D. Farr, and W. W. Farr, Esqrs.; also Captain Hopkins (army), and Captain Jackson, R.N., &c., James Harvey, and W. Tice, Esqrs. The usual preliminaries having been gone through, the presiding officer briefly inquired if any elector had a candidate to propose, whereupon Mr. Harvey rose and said, he begged leave to retire from the contest. Sir George Rose, Bart., then proposed Captain Harris as a fit and proper person to represent that borough in Parliament, which proposition was seconded by — Slowman, Esq. T. O. Aldridge Esq. then proposed William Tice, Esq on the Liberal interest, which was seconded by Gilbert Fuller, Esq. A show of hands was then taken, and his worship declared it to be in favour of W. Tice, Esq. A poll was consequently demanded on behalf of Captain Harris, which commenced on Thursday at eight o'clock in the morning.

HASTINGS ELECTION.—A great deal of interest has been excited throughout the borough. It is not believed that more than Mr. Brisco and Mr. Moore will be nominated; although report has it that Dr. Sleigh, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and half-a-dozen others are expected to put in a claim for the representation. The number of voters on the register is 648; making allowance for disqualifications, deaths, &c., not more than 650 or 700 will poll. Now, the requisition to Mr. Brisco was signed by 400; and, therefore, little doubt is entertained but he will be the victorious candidate. The nomination took place on Thursday.

HULL.—On Monday, the new graving dock at Hull was opened to the public. The works have been completed at the cost of about £100,000. Massive gates were opened at high water by means of two cranes, on an ingenious and improved principle, made by Read and Co. The first ship docked was the Ganges, Capt. Blythe, 74 his majesty's ship lately arriving being decked profusely with flowers. Messrs. Humphrey and Co., ship-builders, have obtained a ten years' occupation of the dock and ship-yard, which cannot fail to be an acquisition to the port.

LIVERPOOL.—FANCY DRESS BALL.—A fancy dress ball was given on Monday night in aid of the funds of the Infirmary, the respective hospitals and dispensaries, and the District Provident Society—the principal charities in Liverpool. The worthy managers could not have given the use of the splendid suite of rooms in the Townhall for the "gathering of the clans," or rather, "of the nations;" and the kingdom furnishes none more suitable for such a purpose, the whole being on one floor, all of large dimensions, and splendidly decorated. Coaches and cabs were in universal requisition, and towards eight o'clock the main entrance being thrown open, and the stewards in waiting in the vestibule to receive the guests, every thoroughfare in the neighbourhood of the Exchange was filled with the din of hundreds of revolving wheels bearing along characters of all nations, and all degrees, from the prince to the peasant. The crowd in Castle-street and Dale-street, and parts adjacent, was literally one dense mass of excitement more and more dense—all who flocked to the scene being anxious to obtain a glimpse of the splendid or grotesque personages rushing to the place of action. At ten o'clock the rooms were filled as completely as the convenience of those disposed to dance would have wished; and the large ball-room presented a unique appearance, a most select company of all nations and all costumes being enjoying themselves in a set of quadrilles, which was succeeded by alternate waltz and gallopade. The number of parties present, as nearly as could be calculated, was 1250. The amusements were prolonged until five in the morning, when the National Anthem having been played, the company separated—tired, they might be, but delighted with their evening's entertainment.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—THE WEDNESBURY MURDER.—On Saturday the inquest on the body of Ann Griffiths was resumed at Wednesbury, Staffordshire. The facts of this melancholy case are as follow: The deceased, who was about thirty years of age, resided with Mr. Crowther, a gentleman of large property; on Saturday week, the man servant left home about nine o'clock in the morning, with the horse and cart; Mr. Crowther also left about an hour after, as was customary with both of them on Saturday morning. The female servant was then alone in the house, the only members of the family present at that time being the mother called and rang the bell, but could not gain admission. He called again in about two hours, but with no better result. About two Mr. Crowther returned home, and was much surprised to see the house in a general state of confusion in the washhouse. Suspicion fell upon a man named Beard, who formerly worked for Mr. Crowther, and who had been seen going towards the house on the morning of the murder. On his being questioned if he had any thing to say, he replied that his shirt were marks of blood, and without any observation being made to him he said "I did not commit the murder." Foot-marks near the house, on being compared with the prisoner's boots, corresponded exactly. Mr. Bent, surgeon, deposed to the frightful state in which he found the body of the deceased. There was a wound upon the head into which he could pass his finger. The head and upper part of the face were very much swollen, covered with blood, and the hair matted. The hands and arms were also covered with blood. He found ten distinct wounds upon the head, and a great quantity of extravasted blood on the brain. The prisoner was then asked if he had any thing to say, upon which he proceeded, in a rambling manner, to say that the boots they had were most certainly his, but that he was not near the place, nor had he the boots on at all the day of the murder. The coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, after which he was fully committed to Stafford gaol to take his trial. He is about thirty-two years of age, and is a powerful man.

IRELAND.

Mr. Jonathan Pim, of Mountmellick, is appointed by the Lords of the Treasury distributor of stamps for the King's and Queen's Counties, on the recommendation of Sir Charles H. Coote, M.P., and the Hon. Thomas Vesey, M.P.

The amounts of Repeal rent for the week, as announced by the weekly meeting of the association on Monday last, was nearly £400, including £100 from America. A letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, stating it to be his intention to be present at the Repeal meeting on Monday, in the Rotunda, and had great gratification at having been permitted to pay in recent visit to England, as it had roused a spirit of inquiry and a right opinion on sympathy amongst great masses of the English people, who had been hitherto ignorant and careless of the fate and fortunes of Ireland.

MR. WHITESIDE, Q.C.—This distinguished lawyer (who, although engaged for the Repealers in the recent state trials, is a Conservative in politics) is retained as special counsel in Cork in the case of "Jogo *v.* Hungerford," which involves points of considerable difficulty.

The business of the assizes at Cork City was adjourned from Friday to Monday in the absence of the judges, Mr. Justice Jackson presided, in consequence of the sudden and melancholy death of his sister, Mrs. Tuthill.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN IRELAND.—The return of detections and number of persons prosecuted for offences in Ireland against the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation, in the year ending January 5, 1844. Also a return of the number of persons confined in each gaol in Ireland for offences against the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation, on January 5, 1844. In the year ending January 5, 1844, the number of detections was 3,671; the number of persons prosecuted was 1,691, of whom 1,197 were convicted, and 36 acquitted, and 169 were discharged without trial. The number of persons confined in the several gaols in Ireland, on January 5, 1844, was 206.

At Nenagh, on Friday, two men named Leary and Cooke, were tried for the murder of Mr. Nowlan, near Roscrea, on the 9th of June last. Nowlan was a cattle drover, and was found murdered on the high road. The case appeared to be one of highway robbery and murder. A man named Meagher, who could be one of highway robbery and murder. A man named Meagher, who could not read or write, was tried and convicted as a former assizes, and executed for the offence. The jury were in all Friday night, and did not seem likely to agree. On Saturday morning Mr. Justice Burton, who tried the case, sent for them, and inquired if they had agreed? Foreman: We have not, nor is there the least hope that we shall. We wish to be discharged. He added that he was treasurer of the savings bank, and the public would be put to great inconvenience if he were detained all day.—The learned judge refused to discharge them.—At ten o'clock at night the jury came out, and again solicited to be discharged, the foreman saying that it was not unusual for juries to be kept all night before being discharged. They were, however, kept all night. Judge Ball then announced that the judges had consulted upon this practice, and were unanimously of opinion that it was not lawful and must be discontinued. The letter of the law would in future be enforced in all such cases. Ultimately the jury agreed in convicting one of the prisoners (Cooke), and were discharged without finding any verdict as to the other, in consequence of the illness of one of their number. Cooke was immediately sentenced to death.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF IRELAND.—The country is so crowded with troops that the military and police, having no exercise of an active kind, find a monument of the police, and seeing the sheen of their fire-arms, the officer of the advanced guard of the military, possibly suspecting that the Repealers had at length taken the field, and that his advance was about being impeded, ordered his men to halt, and returned himself to the main body, where he held grave counsel with his brothers in arms for a few minutes. The main body then halted also, and the bugle sent forth its martial notes. A small party was immediately despatched, under proper command, to outflank the police, and took post at a small wood, partly in that rear. The black-jackets, surprised, as well they might be, at such an occurrence, and suspecting that there was some mistake, their officer ordered them to advance in single file to the party sent against them, 'on hostile deeds intent.' As soon as they advanced near enough to be clearly decernable, one of the soldiers cried out 'still-hunters,' on which a film seemed to have fallen from the eyes of the commander of the little party, and he ordered a backward movement, and was received by his comrades amid laughter and congratulations.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT ALICANT.

EXECUTION OF BONET AND HIS ACCOMPLICES, AT ALICANT.

The sketch whence the above engraving has been taken, was forwarded to us by a subscriber, who was present at the horrible execution of Bonet and his twenty-three accomplices, so indignantly execrated in our Paris correspondent's letter of last week. The butchery was perpetrated in the court-yard of the fortress, in which were drawn out two sides of a square of infantry, behind whom were crowds of people to witness the sanguinary spectacle. Bonet and his fellow-prisoners, having been degraded of their military rank and decorations, and had their hands tied behind them, were then ordered to kneel down, five at a time; a half-company of the regular troops advanced, and, having placed their muskets close to the back of the heads of the unfortunate beings, the commanding officer gave the signal to fire, and the prisoners were shot! In the central distance is seen advancing a file of prisoners, each between two soldiers with shouldered arms, to take the place of a despatched victim. To the left is the governor, or general officer, surrounded by his staff. Our correspondent adds:—"It is our fervent hope that, by giving publicity to this wholesale massacre, we may raise the indignation of every humane mind, and that, by a general demonstration, Spain may for ever be prevented from repeating such barbarous murders."

AFFAIRS IN THE RIVER PLATE.—BUENOS AYRES.

The distracted state of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the republic La Plata, and the peculiar position in which British interests there are consequently placed, render the condition of that city a subject of peculiar interest. It will be seen by reference to our journal of last week, that a grave charge of partiality is made against the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, in calling upon that state and Monte Video to stay hostilities, but enforcing the demand only in the latter instance. The author of a pamphlet on "Affairs in the River Plate," however, maintains that the conduct of our Minister, "during a series of trying circumstances, has been discreet, firm, and zealous; though his position has been more arduous and embarrassing from the introduction or intromission of that military element into the affairs of the River Plate, which is admitted on all hands to have been the fruitful source of confusion and vexation."

"First, foremost," continues the above writer, "most fearless of the new states in the fight for independence, was the ancient Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, now the Federal Republic of the Rio de la Plata; first in the field, it was also first in the triumph. Enfranchised itself, the scarcely fledged republic carried its liberating arms into Chili; from Valparaiso, all-conquering with the prestige of Maipu, San Martin sailed for the land of Incas, and planted the standard of liberty in Lima. More than thirty years ago, Buenos Ayres opened its ports to the British flag and to British commerce, an age already of contemporary annals, though scarcely a page in the history of nations. The republic of the Rio de la Plata comprehended also Monte Video, on the left bank of the river Plate, and nearest the ocean, as well as the other territory, now separately embodied as the republic of Uruguay." Don Pedro was then prompted to the usurpation of the Argentine territory; but, under the mediation of England, a compromise was effected, by which Monte Video was constituted an independent intermediate state. Thus, "Buenos Ayres might reasonably complain of a lukewarm indifference to its interests on the occasion from a professing friendly quarter. The actual situation of our relations with Brazil, with the paramount influence now achieved by France in that empire, is calculated to excite misgivings for the past; the recent proceedings of British agents in the river Plate have not tended to remedy former lapses, but to exaggerate their consequences into more positive and unmistakeable evils."

The state of La Plata, it will be recollected, was the first to open friendly relations with this country, never interrupted in the whole course of the revolutions of the new state; and the present Government, headed by General Rosas, found in it friendly alliance with Great Britain, the cultivation of which he has not been charged with neglecting.

Buenos Ayres (of which we annex a view, from a lithograph executed in that city) lies on the south bank of the upper part of the wide estuary of the La Plata river, about 100 miles from the place where it enters the sea. Though the estuary is deep in the middle, the beach is so shallow, that persons, as well as goods, are landed in rudely constructed carts, drawn by oxen. The city stands on a high bank, about two miles along the river, and between it and the water's edge is a space planted with some trees. Eastward of the pier stands the fort, or castle, the walls of which are mounted with cannon; here are public offices, and the residence of the President of the Republic. Behind the castle is the piazza, or great square, wherein are a bazaar, and in its centre is a pyramidical monument, in commemoration of the Revolution. The streets are narrow, and mostly unpaved. The houses have flat roofs, and are whitewashed; and there are no chimneys, except those from kitchens. The Town-house is a very fine edifice; there are fifteen churches, including the cathedral, all which, in the time of the Spaniards, were profusely ornamented with gold and silver, but were sacked in the revolutionary wars. The population is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000, mostly the descendants of Spaniards. No other town in South America has so many institutions for the promotion of science; and several newspapers are published here. The climate is healthy, as its name (Buenos Ayres)—good air—implies; an appellation which was bestowed on it by its founder, Mendoza. The commerce of the place has greatly declined since the blockade by Don Pedro.

Of the Governor, D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, we annex a portrait from a native lithograph. He was elected first in 1829; he then retired for some time, and was recalled to office in 1835; at the latter end of the same year, Oribe was also constitutionally raised by his fellow-citizens to the post of President of the Republic of the Uru-

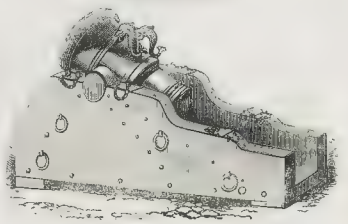
DE ROSAS, GOVERNOR OF BUENOS AYRES.

guay. In 1836, Rivera, the former President, attempted a revolution, the results of which left him little more than the captain of a band of marauders in the open country, compelled sometimes, on pressure, to take refuge in the contiguous Brazilian province of Rio Grande, until 1838. Then came the famous quarrel betwixt France and Rosas, with the blockade of the River Plate. On the peremptory refusal of Oribe to join in active warfare against Rosas, and his perseverance in reserving a strict and equitable neutrality, the French commanders contracted alliance and made common cause, by sea and land, with Rivera. Against such overpowering odds, Oribe abdicated in 1838; Rivera then took possession of the vacated throne, was duly installed President, and as such saluted with salvoes of broadsides from the fleet of France, his patron and protector. He embarked at once in open hostilities against Rosas and Buenos Ayres.

Thus was the war the seeking of Rivera, not Rosas. Its memorable events prove the latter to be a man of extraordinary courage. With his own troops far away in the interior, discouraged by reverses, dispirited by the overwhelming number of foes, and wearied with the difficulties ever increasing to be encountered and surmounted in the midst of commercial stagnation and fiscal penury from the blockade—yet, with all this wreck and ruin surrounded, stood this remarkable man—in a city beleaguered, without land defences, and ungarnished with troops, with not even, personally, the *cortège* of a guard—in fierce and fearless defiance, unconquered and unyielding still. One by one his foes disappeared; and "at this juncture—whilst the victorious army of Rosas and Oribe was preparing to close the campaign and the contest with the passage of the Uruguay and the capture of Monte Video, and immediately following on the conjoint indiscretion of the notes of the British and French Ministers to Rosas, dated the 16th December, 1842, intimating the decision of their respective Governments, that the 'sanguinary warfare at present carried on between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video *must cease*'—Commodore Purvis made his first appearance on the scene of action, an event pregnant with various cameleon changes in the character of British agency."—*Pamphlet, already quoted.*

This sketchy narrative of the career of Rosas brings us to the events recorded in due course in our journal. Few public men have been more traduced than the Governor; and one of the atrocities extended to a diabolical attempt to murder the General and his daughter, by means of an infernal machine, at the very moment when Rivera was soliciting the mediation of the British Minister, and he was endeavouring to promote negotiations for peace.

BUENOS AYRES.



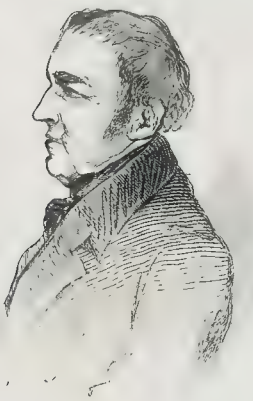
THE NAMUR MORTAR.

This stupendous and splendid trophy, taken at the siege of Namur, by the army under Sir R. Goodricke, in the reign of William and Mary, and which was exhibited in the Armoury of the Tower previous to the fire, when the carriage was destroyed, has recently been landed at the Tower, from Woolwich, where it had been sent to be refitted. It is now placed opposite the Ordnance-office, and from its immense size, being 18-inch bore, excites much interest and attraction.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XII—XIII.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is a personage of great importance in the House of Lords; on many occasions he might with justice be called



THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

the House of Lords himself, as he occasionately unites in his own person the functions of peer and president of the peers, passing bills through a committee of, perhaps, himself and two others, with difficulty detained to go through the business. He is then sitting as Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, a post of considerable labour and responsibility, as he has the charge of all private, as well as public, bills, that pass the House. This duty the noble earl has discharged for many years with ability and zeal, and also, which is a still more important consideration, with the strictest rectitude. This is no slight praise, when it is known that the most extraordinary efforts are sometimes made for the purpose of getting private bills through Parliament. His lordship has a most perfect knowledge of the forms of the House; so perfect, indeed, that he sometimes appears to think that a compliance with those forms is everything, and discussion a matter of minor importance. Indeed, he has a very visible disrelish of long speeches, and has sometimes deprived noble lords of the chance of making one, by the celerity and dispatch with which he has "put the question," and declared it carried, thus precluding the necessity of further talk. The family name of the noble earl is Cooper; the second title is Ashley, at present borne by the noble author of the Ten Hours Bill, in the House of Commons. The earldom is a creation of 1672. The Earl of Shaftesbury is in the 77th year of his age; still bustling and active; short and square in figure, with a rather florid complexion, and grey hair, without disguise of wig or peruke. As he appears in the House of Lords, in his suit of full dress black, with the now almost exploded bag and buckles, he looks a good specimen of the old gentleman and courtier. We should state, however, that his style of dress is one of etiquette, not of choice. In the absence of the Lord Chancellor he occupies the woolsack, as President of the House of Lords.

COLONEL WOOD, M.P.

One of the discussions of the week has been originated by Colonel Wood, the Member for Brecnockshire, who has the honour of coming forward the first with a measure meant to remedy some, at least, of the grievances which caused the outbreak in Wales during the last year. It is a bill for exempting lime from toll, when used for the purpose of manure. The gallant colonel is allowed to bring it in, but beyond that permission has no countenance to expect from the Government, who have distinctly told him that they will oppose its provisions. His speech on Tuesday night amply proved that the exaction of the toll on this article was a great grievance; but there was a general impression that any measure of this kind ought to be more comprehensive. Colonel Wood is the eldest son of G. Wood, Esq., of Littleton House, Staines; he is an old man, being the father of the Member for Middlesex. He is Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; he is also an East India Proprietor. In his politics he is a Conservative, though we believe he voted for the Reform Bill; he was a general supporter of the Liverpool an Wellington Ministries. He has been many years in Parliament, havin been returned for the county in 1806. He is not prominent as a part

COLONEL WOOD.

man, and very seldom mingles in the debates. But the local occurrences he has witnessed, and the proceedings in which his position have obliged him to some extent to take part, have turned his attention more strongly to the question he has just brought forward, with, we are sorry to say, so little chance of success.

FINE ARTS.

BRUNETTA AND PHILLIS. (SPECTATOR, NO. 80.) PAINTED BY GILBERT.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PHILLIS AND BRUNETTA. A Scene from the "Spectator" (No. 10). JOHN GILBERT.

This is a clever picture, embodying a lively narrative from one of our immortal periodicals, in a truly artistical style. There is nothing which tests genius more than transferring to canvass the vivid descriptions of the poet or author; *unum est pictura poema*, and certainly Mr. Gilbert, in this specimen of his art, has made his subject silently speak. The scene chosen for our illustration is the ball-room, when the fair Phillis, dressed in the rich brocade, awaits with impatience the entrance of her rival. Brunetta appears in a plain black silk mantua, but her train is supported by a negro girl, who is clothed in a piece of the identical brocade which Phillis prides herself upon. At this dreadful and unexpected sight Phillis faints away, verifying, in the words of an old poet,

"It is not woman's loveliness
That woman envies, but her dress!"

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning it became generally known that her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians was expected to land at the Woolwich Dockyard about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the necessary preparations were immediately made for the reception of the royal visitor with the usual honours.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Woolwich Dockyard at half-past eleven o'clock, A.M., attended by Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart.; and on alighting, entered the residence of Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, K.L., C.B. and K.C.H. The Belgian Minister and Madame Van der Weyer arrived shortly afterwards; and the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert, to be in readiness to receive the Queen of the Belgians on landing.

A guard of honour, with the colours and band of the Royal Marines, arrived in the Dock-yard at three o'clock, P.M., under the command of Captain Walter, and about the same time an escort of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Gardiner, and B field battery, and r the command of Captain Taylor, to fire a royal salute.

The signal flag was hoisted on the steeple of the parish church at Woolwich, at fifteen minutes past five o'clock, p.m., that the Princess Alice steam-vessel, Commander L. Smithett (accompanied by Captain Hamilton), was in sight, with the Belgian flag at the mast-head. The guard of honour, the Royal Horse Artillery, and the field batteries immediately occupied their respective positions, and Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis Collier, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Belgian Minister, Colonel Sir George Couper, and Captain Francis Seymour, proceeded to the residence of the superintendent, and accompanied her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to the landing-place

In consequence of the state of the tide, the Princess Alice went up the centre of the river, nearly as far as Charlton-pier, and came down again inside, between the vessels moored in the river and Wharf-wall, and the commander brought her up beautifully to the landing-place. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, on the near approach of the vessel, was observed standing on deck, beside Captain Hamilton and her suite, Madame Hoogvorst and Major Moerkerk.

Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis A. Collier, the Marquis of Ormonde, and Sir George Couper, went on board the Princess Alice steam-vessel, and escorted her Majesty, when landing, which was very easily accomplished by a gangway covered with green cloth and the rails with flags. At the moment her Majesty stepped on shore, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent warmly welcomed her royal relative, and the field battery fired a royal salute to announce that the Queen had landed. As her Majesty proceeded to one of the royal carriages, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presented arms, the band playing the National Anthem. Her Majesty was escorted to the royal carriage by Lord Bloomfield and Sir Francis Collier, and entered into conversation with his lordship for a minute or two after taking her seat. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entered the same carriage as the Queen of the Belgians, and immediately left the dockyard, and proceeded by the road through Greenwich for Buckingham Palace, followed by two other royal carriages and several private carriages, with her Majesty's suite and attendants.

The Queen of the Belgians embarked in the Princess Alice steam-vessel at Ostend on Tuesday morning, at half-past seven o'clock; and, although a strong north-west gale prevailed, performed the voyage in ten hours, having arrived at the dock-yard, Woolwich, at precisely half-past five o'clock, P.M. His Majesty the King of the Belgians accompanied the Queen to Ostend, and on board the packet; but his departure for England has been delayed for a few days, or probably until after his Royal Highness Prince Albert has landed at Ostend, the Princess Alice steam-vessel, Commander Smithett, being under orders to return immediately to Dover for this special service.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—CAUTION.—When the act for taxing armorial bearings was passed, about forty years since, it was understood that an "armorial bearing or ensign," engraved on a seal, represented the real or assumed family arms, and was distinguished from fancy emblems or devices by a shield or heraldic lines—that is, colours. Mere fancy devices not so engraved, were considered as not subject to taxation, and they have, consequently, been very generally used by all classes. The very circumstance that an individual had several such seals with different fancy devices, proved distinctly that such devices could not be armorial bearings; for no person could have more than one family crest or coat of arms. Several persons, however, have been recently surcharged for using these fancy engravings on their seals. They have appealed against these surcharges before the commissioners of their respective districts; and the commissioners have decided in their favour. Their decisions, however, have been laid before the judges by the surveyors who surcharged them, and the judges have reversed the commissioners' decisions, and have pronounced every device engraved on a seal, although not exhibiting the family arms, or crest, or accompanied by a shield or heraldic colours, to be an "armorial bearing, or ensign," or crest, within the meaning of the act, and to subject the user to taxation. Although the Government have not thought it advisable to carry out impartially and universally these decisions, yet they avail themselves of every surcharge which has thus been made. The public are, therefore, cautioned to use no seal having any figure or fancy device engraved on it, hereafter, unless they are willing to be accounted arm-bearers, and to pay for that distinction.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A NOVEL FOX HUNT.

Early on the morning of the 20th instant, a remarkably fine fox escaped from the hands of his keeper, in St. George's-fields, as the keeper was leading him along the road by a chain, attached to a collar, fastened round his neck. On arriving at the end of St. George's-road, Reynard began to display symptoms of restiveness under his restraint, and had recourse to various stratagems for setting himself at liberty. At last, on reaching a lamp-post, he commenced running round it, and continued to do so until he was stopped by having thus wound up the whole length of his chain. This trick he repeated every time that his keeper unwound the chain, until at last the man becoming enraged by the animal's obstinacy and perseverance, administered a few hearty kicks, which so infuriated the fox, that, after several futile attempts to revenge himself by snapping at his keeper, he made a desperate dash forward, and gained his liberty by suddenly bursting asunder one of the links of his chain. Pursuit immediately commenced, and after a long and spirited chase, in which the animal was followed by as motley a pack of dogs as ever were seen running together, Reynard was secured

in the yard of a public-house, into which he had run for concealment.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 31.—Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, April 1.—All Fool's Day.
TUESDAY, 2.—W. Harvey born, 1578.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—The Crucifixion, A.D. 33.
THURSDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.
FRIDAY, 5.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 6.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
0 19	0 44	1 5	1 27	1 48	2 7	2 27	2 49	3 10	3 31	3 52	4 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Subscriber,*"*Stourbridge.*—*The person had died and was buried, as a matter of course.*

"*Amicus,*" *Sheffield.*—*A column of a newspaper in an hour and a half.*

A person named William Charlton humanely rescued a gentleman from a very dangerous position in the river near Battersea, on Saturday evening last. The gentleman in question is anxious to ascertain the address of his deliverer.

"*A. R.,*" *Pimlico, should send the architectural and other details, else we cannot decide.*

"*Eldad*" *will perceive that we ourselves, in our last week's paper, sought the "riddle, and we have not yet found it.*

"*A Subscriber and Admirer,*" *near Halifax, is thanked for the South American originals of the engravings of Buenos Ayres and De Rosas in the present number.*

"*Brown,*" *Coleford.*—*The entire course of the river Thames is about 220 miles.*

K. H.," *Navbro'.*—*Wheatley, in his "Illustrations of the Common Prayer," states that "St. Valentine was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing Valentines upon his festival took its rise from them."*

"*A Learner*" *should provide himself with Mudie's "Book of Birds," price about 4s. 6d.*

"*S. T.,*" *St. Mary's, will much oblige us by forwarding the views in question.*

"*W. R.,*" *Bridport.*—*Yes.*

"*A Subscriber from the First,*" *Frodsham.*—*The coroner appoints his own deputy.*

"*Newton.*"—*Upon the first syllable.*

"*S. S. S.*" *Intelligible.*

"*Z. W.*" *should refer to the answers to correspondents in our last number.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The bill is valid.*

"*A. W. P.,*" *Oxbourne Vicarage.*—*Through private interest only.*

"*I. P. F.*" *Enniscorthy, should apply to any news-agent.*

"*W. W. C.*" *Helston.*—*The lines are doubtless by Lord Byron.*

"*An Irish Subscriber,*" *Dublin.*—*The subject is scarcely of sufficient interest.*

"*Dwiddy Gumnish.*"—*Miss Seward's riddle and solution shall appear in our next.*

The sketch from Blarney shall appear.

"*Junius.*" *The portraits may appear incidentally.*

"*G. C.,*" *City.*—*The suggestion is impracticable.*

"*A Pole,*"—*Received.*

"*H. B. H.*"—*See No. 50 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *which contains a description of the Moundy Money, with engravings.*

"*W. H. L.,*" *Guildford.*—*See No. 67 of our journal, which contains an engraving of the birthplace of O'Connell.*

"*W. D.,*" *Dublin.*—*The alterations to the extent suggested would not, we think, be popular; but we shall attend to the future sales.*

"*F. E.,*" *Warwick.*—*The subject shall appear; but we shall require a better sketch.*

"*Semper Eadem.*" *We do not know.*

"*J. W.,*" *Kingsland-road. Thanks.*

"*T. G. T.,*" *Ipswich, is thanked.*

"*J. E. D.*"—*One pound.* "*A. B.*" –*No inclosure received.*

Pitchley Hunt Races.—*We have not room this week for the engraving of the Grand Military Steeple chase, which, however, shall appear in our next.*

"*A Subscriber*" *who writes about the family of the Marquis of Northampton is answered No.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wakefield.*—*Mr. Villiers is an advocate for the total repeal of the Corn-laws.*

Our correspondents will oblige us exceedingly by adopting some more distinctive signature than that of "Subscriber" or "Constant Reader."

"*Mr. Hartley*" *is referred to our Canada.*

"*John.*"—*Yes.*

We do not undertake to answer legal questions.

"*N. P.,*" "*S. Thomas,*" "*W. J.*" *Declined.*

"*S. J.*"—*Chisholm of Chisholm is the distinguished head of a numerous and influential Scottish clan, and a gentleman of great respectability.*

"*R. Warwick*" *should consult Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage."*

"*A Birmingham Gentleman*" *is, we fear, a "Brummagem" gentleman.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Covent Garden, we believe.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Isle of Wight.*—*Milton-on-Thames, Kent.*

"*M. A.*"—*Anonymous.*

"*G. F. C.*"—*The subject of this gentleman's note shall be inquired into.*

"*B. S. M.*"—*We have no recollection of having received the manuscript referred to. We must repeat that we cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Worcestershire, is thanked for his intelligible hints, which shall not be lost sight of.*

"*Mr. Hamblin,*" *Brighton.*—*The Queen did not sleep at Norris Castle.*

"*F. R. S.,*" *Pendleton.*—*The song of the "Aerial Steam Carriage" was attended to upon receipt; but want of space has hitherto precluded the insertion of its review.*

"*W. P.*"—*Neither of the systems alluded to will enable any student to sing Either of them may promote a facility to read music at sight, but that is very far off from singing.*

Erratum in Clerical Intelligence, last number.—"*The Rev. Barlow to the Rectory of Guildford,*" *instead of* "*Shalford-cum-Bramley, near Guildford.*"

CHESS.—"*F. R. H.*" *It does not appear, from the position sent, that your adversary's pawn is attacked by you; you cannot, therefore, take it.*

"*B. E.*"—*In placing the board at chess, always have the white corner square to your right hand. In draughts, play on which colour you like, but have the double corner to your right.*

"*Henry.*"—*The knight in taking the rook does not give check, the king can retake.*

"*A Devon Subscriber.*"—*The king can castle after having been checked, provided he has not moved, and that the other regulations for castling are attended to.*

"*W. G. M.*"—*The king would be playing himself in check if he were to go to the square named. The best works on chess are those published by Mr. G. Walker and Mr. Mr. W. Lewis. This answer will apply to* "*F. R. H.*" *and* "*J. Beginner.*"

"*H. L. S.*"—*We differ with our correspondent as to the absurdity of having two queens on the board at once. Such is the law in all the clubs of England and France. See the rules as laid down by Lewis and Walker, which we consider quite as good authorities as those of Philidor.*

"*Greenwich.*"! *See the above answer.*

"*Pilot.*"—*The first game by lottery, afterwards alternately, except in case of a draw, then the party who played first plays again.*

W. G. M." *will be glad to play a game of chess by correspondence.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

GOVERNMENTS have ceased to be the leaders of the people, and only do just so much as they are driven to do, and not always that. The consequences of neglect and carelessness were, perhaps, never made so apparent as in Wales, during the riots of last autumn. The Government had allowed little parties and petty interests to get Acts passed that allowed them to tax and toll the farmers and peasantry, almost without limit and without stint. Complaints were made to the local authorities, but they being precisely the parties interested in the abuses, the complaints were, of course, useless. The reasoning of the injured parties being vain, they resorted to the remedy pointed out by the instincts of self interest, joined with revenge. The consequence was a local rebellion, one of the worst effects of which was, that it was partially successful. We say so for this reason—that this success—the abolition of scores of the obnoxious tollgates—was gained from the fears of the magistracy and squires; they yielded to the midnight axe and torch, what they would not have done to any temperate remonstrance, however put. The people have thus been taught to use the remedy of a barbarous time and age—the resorting to physical violence; they have learned a lesson of rebellion, and the opportunity only will be wanting for a repetition of it, perhaps on a larger scale.

But quietness was at last the reward of concession, whatever the power was with which the concession was made, and the Government, driven by the force of public opinion, just as the Welsh landlords were by the force of "Rebecca," sent down a commission of enquiry into the disturbed districts. The commissioners have reported, and proved plainly enough that there were many and just causes of complaint, though, of course, there could be no excuse for violence. The Government must have been in possession of this report some time before it was made public; there are abundant evils described on the face of it, evils which it is the peculiar duty of a Government to remedy, and yet we see no signs of any intention to do what every one naturally expected—to introduce some general measure for modifying or removing the Welsh grievances. The sending down the Commission was a step that did much to calm the excitement of the people. It at least told them that the Government was in some degree cognizant of the evils they suffered from; and, though inquiry was not relief, they still hailed it as the precursor of it. But the clearer knowledge of the state of things gained by the Government through its agents does not seem to have increased its disposition to deal with the affairs of the principality. On the contrary, it seems to stand by, rather allowing individuals to take up isolated grievances, and bring them one by one before the house, each of course totally ineffectual as a remedy, but all raising an expectation in the minds of the Welsh people that something is being done for them, and all helping to waste in useless discussion the time that might be better employed. Colonel Wood has brought in a bill for exempting from the payment of toll the lime used in Wales as manure. This does nothing against the evil that is most complained of—the oppressive number of trusts and toll-gates in Wales; it merely exempts one article from its operation, and it must be borne in mind also that the toll system itself is but one among many other causes of discontent. That the toll on lime operates injuriously we have no doubt; but there is a strong objection on principle to legislating on such detailed points, without touching the evil in its whole extent. The discussion that arose is worth the attention of the Government. Men of various parties, though pointing out the utter inefficiency of the bill, all spoke of the necessity of some general and comprehensive measure. Those best acquainted with the locality, warned the Government that some measure of relief is fully expected. But no intimation could be gained that any such course is contemplated.

The Home Secretary objects, properly enough, to Colonel Wood's Bill, courteously allowing it to be introduced, with a pretty strong assurance that every subsequent stage of it will be opposed. He might just as well, one would think, have negatived it at once, and said, what appears to be about the truth, that the Government is not prepared to legislate on the subject itself, and will not countenance attempts to legislate on the part of others. It is possible that the Welsh people may have expended much of their energy in this last outbreak; and it is also possible that those who profit by the abuses that roused them, may have been taught a little caution and moderation; but the neglect of the ruling powers is as great now as before, though, seeing what they have seen, it is even less capable of being defended.

THE Parliamentary week has been again an anxious one. The contest between Lord Ashley and the Government on the Ten Hours Bill was renewed on Friday last, and carried to divisions that produced the strange result of a victory to both sides without a triumph to either. Sir James Graham succeeded in negativing the ten hours proposition by a majority of seven; Lord Ashley defeated the twelve hours limit of the Government by a majority of three. The result caused some surprise, as it was generally understood that the Ministry had used some more than ordinary exertions to obtain the presence of some of their party, and the absence of others. On Monday Sir James Graham announced the course he intends to pursue. He could not escape the consequence of the twice-repeated decision of the house against his Twelve Hour clause, narrow though the majorities might be, consistent with proper respect to the opinion of the house. But he as resolutely as ever opposed the Ten Hour proposition, and totally refused for himself and his colleagues any compromise of Eleven Hours. Neither would he abandon the task of legislating on the question altogether. But he proposed to withdraw the present bill, for the purpose of introducing another, embodying the amendments that have been already passed by the Committee with respect to the Labour of Children, and omitting those clauses to which the Committee seems to have so strong an objection. There was some degree of doubt whether Lord Ashley would consent to this withdrawal; but on Wednesday he expressed his readiness to do so, and he will wait till the new bill is introduced to begin his labour anew. Of the principle his Lordship contends for we have already, and at some length, expressed our opinion.

Lord Brougham has also this week given his opinion on the question. That the subject had not come before the House of Lords was by no means an obstacle in the way of a man of such genius; he delivered a Ten Hours' Bill speech on the presentation of a petition, thus anticipating, by perhaps a month, the part he will take in the discussion of the measure. The spirit that has infused so much harshness into the New Poor Law, spoke strongly throughout his Lordship's address; it was in the coldest and most unrelieved application of the most severe principles of political economy, that regards human beings as mere machines for producing wealth by labour, paid for in wages great or small, as the case may be, without a moment's thought as to whether they may not have the feelings of humanity, the wish for some respite from toil, and the capacity to enjoy the brief exemption. All the sufferings, all the miseries—physical and moral—of this great class, Lord Brougham passes over, and sets down as incurable—as evils inflicted by an inevitable destiny, which he describes as the "mysterious dispensations of Providence." There have been those who, endowed with powers as great, and humanity far greater, than Lord Brougham's, have shrunk from saying what are "dispensations of Providence." To pronounce what are and what are not the Creator's "dispensations" is a task in which human wisdom may grievously err. All that we can venture to say is that evils exist, and that man is endowed with powers that enable him to remedy some of them, and to escape from others. Famine and disease, earthquakes, floods, and conflagrations are all parts of the scheme of the universe, but the industry of man can ward off famine—his intellect, by investigating the causes, can apply the remedies to disease, and from the attacks of the elements his skill does to a great extent protect him. The Mussulman, with the plague raging round him, sits down, and passively acquiescing in the "dispensation of Providence," makes no exertion to escape it; and the land he dwells in is almost annually visited by a scourge, that the energy, the civilization, and the Christian faith and morals of the denizen of Western Europe, have eradicated. The more enlightened activity appears to us the more religious course, as well as the more philosophical. The principle of Lord Brougham, if carried out, would prostrate every attempt to ameliorate the condition of man. On the same principle slavery might be defended—as, indeed, it has been defended—as a dispensation of Providence. But where evils exist, we shall always advocate trying a remedy, nor with the hardened pride of human knowledge—learned but not wise—impute as Lord Brougham imputes, insanity to those whose benevolence and purity of motive he cannot comprehend. While Lord Ashley is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people, Lord Brougham wonders that he "is permitted to go at large"! The *Morning Post* very well rebukes this coarse and vulgar insinuation, and asks the ex-Chancellor whether it is by a "dispensation of Providence" that he holds his five thousand a year from the public, his town mansion, his northern castle, and his chateau in the South of France, while he sees millions of fellow creatures toiling in the depths of misery without an effort to relieve them?

THE announcements and advertisements of the daily papers are quite a study; but not any of the many curious and puzzling paragraphs that are included in this portion of their columns puzzle us half so much as those that have of late become more frequent, emanating from the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and acknowledging the receipt of various sums of money from unknown individuals, to be applied to the service of the State. Sometimes they come in the shape of "conscience money:" there was an acknowledgment of £50 of this money last week. This we can in a degree account for, as proceeding from some repentant clerk, troubled by the reminiscence of some youthful and undetected appropriation of the public funds. There may be true repentance in the act, and we would neither sneer nor laugh at the restitution, albeit we have heard worldly-minded men do both. But there are other remittances that find their way to the Exchequer that seem sent from some motive, which, if it is not a diseased kind of vanity, is altogether indefinable. Here is one from the *Times* of Wednesday:—

> The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £15, sent to him by some person unknown, to be added to the funds of the Exchequer.

The Exchequer will doubtless feel much indebted to him; his three fines will be deposited therein, even as a shovel of coal might be poured into a Newcastle pit-mouth. It is curious to observe that these donations did not pour in so abundantly when the Exchequer really wanted plenishing—as in the days of the Whigs for instance. But as soon as the Income Tax has filled the coffers of the State to overflowing, men unknown, but whose *remains* must be of old formation, rush forward with their drop to swell the golden tide;

> Giving their sum of more
> To that which hath too much.

The following, from the same paper, is still more curious:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of two sovereigns, to be applied to the use of the nation,' and forwarded to him by some person unknown." Two sovercigns to be applied to the use of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to say nothing of the East Indies and the colonies! Imagine the gratitude of the British empire for the donation of forty shillings! One sighs to think how much it might have done for an individual, compared to the nothing it will do where it has gone. Had the fool who sent it no poor relation, or was there no struggling shirtmaker in his neighbourhood?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anne Maria Dawson, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. George Edward, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson.

On Monday, the Queen held a drawing-room, the first this season, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, attended by the royal suite.—[A full description of this event will be found amongst our Fashions.]

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open barouche. Her Majesty and the Prince visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, at her residence at Kensington. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians and suite embarked at Ostend at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, received the Queen of the Belgians, on arriving at the Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent joined the royal circle at Buckingham Palace at dinner, in the evening. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, arrived at Marlborough House from Witley Court.

On Wednesday her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Miss Eden and the Hon. Miss Mitchell, arrived at the Palace at three o'clock, and was received, on alighting from her carriage, by the Equerries in Waiting, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. Her Royal Highness Prince Albert conducted the Queen Dowager to her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived soon afterwards, at Buckingham Palace, and joined the illustrious circle. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing in a carriage. Her Majesty, attended by the Baroness D'Hoonvorst, and Major D'Hanins de Moerkerke, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and also called at Cambridge House, the residence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anne Maria Dawson, Colonel the Hon. George Couper, Baron Stockmar, and Captain Francis Seymour.

We understand that among the early alliances in high life, will be the marriage of Miss Harriet Beresford, second daughter of the late Lord George Beresford, and nephew of the Archbishop of Armagh, and Mr. George Dunbar, late M.P. for Belfast. The Lord Primate and family are shortly expected from the Palace, Armagh, and the ceremony is expected to be solemnized the week after the Easter recess.

Lord Frances Russell will lead to the altar Miss Peyton, a daughter of the Rev. Algernon Peyton, on the 16th of next month.

We hear that Newport's alliance to the Hon. Miss Selina Forester takes place on the 16th of the ensuing month.

A marriage is on the *tapis* between Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre Hall, Flintshire, and the Hon. Miss Fraser, daughter of Lord and Lady Lovat.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

The American dwarf, General Tom Thumb, accompanied by his guardian, Mr. P. T. Barnum, of New York, had the honour of attending at the Palace in the evening, where the general exhibited his clever imitations of Napoleon, &c., which elicited the approbation of her Majesty and the royal circle.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ETON COLLEGE.—Result of the examination for the Newcastle Prize, at Eton, this present Thursday:—Scholar: Hunt, K.S. Newcastle Medallist: Wolley, K.S. The following were named by the examiners as highly distinguished: – Hunt, K.S.; Equal Alphabetists: Messrs. Herbert, M'Nivan, Pearson, Arnold, M.A., and Wright, K.S.; Equal Alphabetists: Messrs. Butler, Hornby, Patteson, and Smith, M.A.

Mr. G. O. Morgan, who was lately elected to the vacant scholarship on Lord Craven's foundation at Oxford, is still a member of Shrewsbury School, and not yet a resident of that University. It is remarkable that the only other instance of an University Scholarship having been obtained before residence is that of Mr Brancker, elected Ireland Scholar, 1831, a so from Shrewsbury School.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has instituted the Rev. J. H. Sutton, M.A., to the rectory of St. Mary's, Bishopshill, Yorkshire. The Rev. Thomas Fenden Wood, has been appointed to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cheshill, in the diocese of Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Stephenson. The Hon. Bishop of Chester has licensed the Rev. Robert Townley, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of St. Matthew's, Liverpool. The Rev. J. Lloyd, M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Llanmerwie, Montgomery. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. J. Overton to the rectory of Rothwell,

Lee-on-the-Solent, to the Rev. J. Lester to the rectory of Luddington, and the Rev. H. Marsom, M.A., incumbent of Christchurch, Coventry, to the vicarage of Castor.

The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxon, have presented the Rev. George Thomas Dufficld, M.A., to the living of Stanford-in-the-Vale with Goosey-cum-Hatford, Berks.

The Rev. B. Gibson, M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been presented by that society to the rectories of St. Mary Aldermanbury and St. Laurence Pountney, in the city of London. The rev. gentlemen have been instituted to their respective incumbencies by the Lord Bishop of London.

Some time since it was stated that it was the intention of the Bishop of London to issue a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, and other parts of his province, relative to the erection of churches and chapels in aid of the Metropolis Churches Fund. The letter is now in the hands of the clergy. His lordship states that eight years have elapsed since he had the pleasure of first commencing a fund to be applied to the building and endowment of additional churches. At that period several additional churches were erected. By the intended arrangement provision has been made for the erection of 50 new churches of which one completed, 2 are in course of erection, and 12 will be proceeded with as soon as the sites are duly surveyed. These churches will contain altogether about 57,000 persons. It appears that some time since the Bills of Mortality has continued to increase at the rate of about 20,000 per annum. The collection, in obedience to the bishop's letter, will be made on June the 9th, being the first Sunday after Trinity.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly court of directors was held at the London Tavern, G. B. Robinson, Esq., chairman of the court. Mr. A. T. Gall, chief clerk, read the report. The sales of land during the year amounted to 34,859½ acres, for £17,031 19s 4d, being an increase over the sales of 1842 of 25,547 acres, and of 2342 10s. 4d. The total sales of real property, from the formation of the society, were 77,737½ acres, for £43,608 9s. 7d., leaving 657,674¾ acres in the company's possession. The charges for the total management of the company were £37,889 12s. 6d. The proprietors advanced an entire sum of £213,000, which, after deducting purchases, outlays, and expences, left a balance of £3326 2s. 9d. at the disposal of the company. The report was adopted. A long discussion ensued, relative to the propriety of declaring forfeited sixteen shares, upon which instalments were due, which ended in the affirmative, leaving discretionary power with the directors to grant such time to the defaulters for payment as each individual case might justify. The vacancies upon the direction were filled up, and thanks voted to the chairman.

EDUCATION.—On Thursday evening a very large public meeting was held at the Hanover Chapel, Castle-square, Carlton-hill, Brighton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity for the extension of popular education in that district. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P. (who had consented to attend the meeting in behalf of the proposed movement, in consequence of the unexpected illness of Sir Eardley Wilmot, Bart., M.P.), was unanimously requested to take the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Burnett, Hall, Hoby, and Hawkins, and Messrs. Hindley, Wilson, and Bowman. A series of resolutions were proposed, supported by the Rev. Dr. Collison, the Rev. Dr. Reed, the Rev. J. Carlile, the Rev. J. Viney, and other ministers and gentlemen.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Last Thursday the proprietors in the Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern Railway Companies, met at the Shoreditch station. The proprietors in the Northern and Eastern Railway Company met at twelve, when the draft of a bill empowering the directors to apply to Parliament in the present session, for leave to make certain alterations in the proposed extension line to Newport was submitted to the meeting and approved of. The chairman stated that it had been determined on by the directors of the joint companies to apply to Parliament in the next session to extend the Northern and Eastern Railway from Ely to Lincoln, so as to embrace the traffic of the towns of Wisbeach, Lynn, Spalding, and Bracton. The proprietors in the Eastern Counties Company met at one, when the draft of a bill was read and agreed to for extending the Northern and Eastern Railway to Newport, by Cambridge and Ely, and from thence to Brandon and Peterborough. The chairman having intimated his belief that the bill now before Parliament for the amalgamation of the Eastern and Northern and Eastern Companies would pass without opposition, the meeting broke up.

ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of the governors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the report of Mr. Alderman Johnson, the treasurer. It appeared that the asylum at Brixton now contains 155 boys, and 80 girls; and that the town establishment provides for 60 additional children, making a total of 293, who are boarded, clothed, and educated on the Madras system.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—There was on Wednesday (pursuant to adjournment) another meeting of parishioners on the subject of the proposed alterations of the interior of this church, which is now undergoing repair. Mr. Rock was called to the chair, and entered into a long statement of old grievances. Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Howett, and others spoke, recommending a perseverance in the steps taken, to compel Alderman Copeland to submit to accounts to a full vestry and quit office. The meeting was adjourned to Easter Monday. The Rev. Dr. Croly was present, but took no part in the proceedings.

FANCY FAIR UNDER THE THAMES.—This fair, which commenced on Monday, was continued with great spirit throughout the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday. The decoration of the interior of the Tunnel, and the general fair arrangement of the booths were excellent. The weather was unusually fine, and the number of visitors which the fair attracted was almost beyond credit. In addition to the fair in the Tunnel, there were many like ones outside, at the entrance to the Tunnel. In the entrance, consisting of gingerbread-nut stalls, exhibitions of tumblers and mountebanks, and a display of the ubiquitous drama, in the shape of "Brewer's Fun on Theatre," which was most patronized by the visitors to the Tunnel. The fair finally closed on Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held on board the St. Vincent, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Commander-in-Chief, at Portsmouth, on Monday morning, before Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., President; Captains William Wellnott, James Dixon, C.B.R.N., of the Victory; Richard Freeman Rowley (flag), St. Vincent; Sir Thomas Hastings, Excellent; and Commander Robert Willcox, of the Victory; G. L. Greetham, Esq., Judge-Advocate; by Mr. James Hand, second engineer of Her Majesty's steam-vessel Prometheus, Lieutenant Pasco;—"For that the said Mr. James Hand, second class engineer of her Majesty's steam-vessel Prometheus, did on the 27th day of February, 1844, while the engineer on watch, grossly neglect his duty by having allowed the water in one of the boilers on board the said vessel to get considerably below its proper level, and for not having taken the proper steps to arrest the mischief thereby incurred, whereby the vessel was prevented from proceeding on her voyage after reaching Madeira, and which has occasioned great inconvenience to her Majesty's service, and rendered a considerable outlay necessary." Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Lieutenant Pascoe, the commander, and Mr. Lloyd, gave the prisoner a good character for sobriety and general attention to his duties, and also for his qualifications as a thorough engineer. The court was cleared for the consideration of the verdict, and, on re-opening, the Judge-Advocate delivered as the result of the deliberations of the court, that the prisoner be dismissed her Majesty's service, and that he is forthwith dismissed accordingly!

APPOINTMENTS.—To Woolwich Dockyard: Mr. Samuel Reed, from Chatham, acting assistant shipwrights' assistant, his appointment as acting assistant of Devonport Dockyard having been cancelled. Mr. William Jones, second foreman of smiths, vice Kenning, promoted to Deptford. To Deptford Dockyard: Mr. O. W. Lang, acting assistant; Samuel Hinton, boatswain; Nicholas Bennell, carpenter of ship-sailing; John Kenning, first foreman of smiths; John Parnell, John William Fuller, and William Sharpe, inspectors of shipwrights. This establishment will be commissioned on the 1st of April next. The present officers are here will be confirmed in their rank, and others will be added immediately appointed. Mr. Kenney, of Woolwich, is appointed master smith, and fifty-four hired shipwrights from Portsmouth, and thirty-eight from Chatham, are ordered to be entered. Mr. William Place, late acting foreman at Woolwich yard, is appointed foreman of this yard. Nathaniel Barnaby, acting leading man of shipwrights at Chatham, is appointed acting leading man of shipwrights at Sheerness.

We have much pleasure in stating that an arrangement has been made, by which, in future, without further expense to the public, but by restricting rigidly the quantity of baggage conveyed with a regiment by railway, the wives and children of soldiers will be carried for a very small charge, and in some cases gratuitously. The arrangement is one totally of a regimental nature.

We learn it is the unanimous opinion that an extensive retirement amongst the Commandants, Field Officers, and Captains of the Royal Marines has been determined upon; which will give short thrifty steps to the junior branches of that distinguished service.

MORTALITY IN THE LINE.—Of nearly 600 young and active men, who composed the gallant regiment of the 92nd Highlanders, when it left Scotland for foreign service, nearly ten years ago, only 143 have returned.

The officers of the Royal Marines gave a splendid ball and supper to the Ladies of Haverfordwest, on the 19th instant. They kept it up with great spirit, and prolonged the last country dance by daylight. Just as the ball was over leaving, their gallant partners received orders to march the next morning for Carrigan, the Marines from Narberth, commanded by Major Whyloes, relieving them at Haverfordwest.

MALTA, March 17.—The Belvidera, the Hon. Captain Grey, arrived in port on Saturday, the 9th instant, from Gibraltar. She had taken Alcazar and Barcelona en route, but brought no news from those places. Two officers of the Royal Engineers arrived by her, viz., the Hon. Mr. Keane and Lieutenant [illegible]. The Devastation steam-frigate got under weigh on the 9th, for Tunis, where she is to be on station, having followed the Ottoman corvette Gul Sefet, having on board the Ambassador from the Porte, Djemail Efendi.

FORGERY IN THE NAVY.—A discovery was made on Saturday, the 9th inst., at Malta, that endorsements to a considerable amount, and forgeries of the name of his commander (sparks), and the second master (Rundle), by Thomas D. Penrose, clerk in charge of the Polyphemus steamer on station there, has been long going on. Immediately on the discovery a court of inquiry sat on the prisoner, and a committee of pursers sat to examine and report upon the stores, &c. Whatever their conclusion was, no one can know, for everything was conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the result was, that he was handed over to the civil authorities on Wednesday. On Thursday he was examined before the magistrate, Mr. Charles Harper, and was remanded to the following [illegible] when he will Tuesday next. But here again public curiosity is baulked, for Mr. Harper, in any case of interest, shuts the door on the public. Both the admiralty and [illegible] at each examination. The amounts of embezzlements and forceries are stated variously from £1000 to £4000, but all is report. Some officers are sufferers both of the grand and little, and a run is going on on Spilsbury, which a tradesman holds a forged Government bill for £240. He, however, outwaited the signature of an officer of the 88th, Mr. Norton, who will be the principal sufferer.—Mr. Penrose enjoyed a high reputation, and was a constant visitor at the regimental messes, but was living at the rate of £900 to £1000 a year, keeping his gigs and racers.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—A labourer in the employ of the contractors, was killed on Friday morning at the works of the North Jetty. He usually attended a travelling apparatus, to which is attached a large chain for the purpose of lowering stones, for building the sea wall, into the deep. He with another were employed on this occasion in lowering a large stone; but sufficient care not being taken, the stone suddenly jerked, causing the handles of the apparatus to be whirled round at an immense velocity, when the fellow being taken by surprise, was caught by one of the handles and precipitated with great violence into the dam below, and instantly killed.

A naval court-martial was held on board her Majesty's ship Imaum, on the 7th of February, for the trial of Lieutenant Philips, of her Majesty's steam Ringdove, Com. Sir W. Dan.ell, Kt. There were four charges against the prisoner —the first for being absent from his watch on deck; the second for coming on the quarter deck when under arrest, smoking a cigar in the hand for refusing to go below when advised, and threatening violence to the marines who were ordered to remove him; and the fourth, a general charge of disrespect. The prisoner pleaded guilty generally, and the Court sentenced him to be reprimanded, removed from his ship, and placed at the bottom of the list.

A general court-martial assembled at the Kingston Barracks, on the 13th of February, for the trial of Lieutenant Cox, on charges framed against him from the Horse Guards, of a similar character to those preferred against the same officer in October last, and which the Court then declared itself incompetent to entertain. Lieut. Cox requested that the trial might be adjourned for a few days, as he was not prepared. The Court granted his request

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—On Tuesday the Truelove, Captain Parker, and the Abram, Captain Humphrey, sailed from the port of Hull, for Davis's Straits, amidst the cheers of a large multitude of persons, who assembled at Sculcoates to witness their departure. Captain Humphrey, it will be remembered, is the gallant officer who, with his crew, picked up and rescued Captain Ross, in the Arctic seas, a few years since. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales, a fine old bark, formerly in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, and recently purchased by a firm at Hull, sailed for Davis's Straits, under the command of Capt. Coudrey, with a well-selected crew, and amply found with stores, implements, &c., for the enterprise. The bystanders cheered as she passed out of the docks and basin, and were responded to by the crew. On the same day the Ben Ackord, Captain Lee, from Aberdeen, arrived in Whitebooth Roads, and came into our port, being destined for Davis's Straits, will make the tenth vessel for the Straks and Greenland hence this spring.

THE MERCHANT NAVY.—A deputation waited on Monday upon the Right Hon. the President of her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, &c., on the subject of the establishment of boards for the examination of masters and mates in the merchant navy, and were introduced by Capt. Gladstone, R.N. and M.P. The Right Hon. President of the Board of Trade stated, that the measure had been for some time under the consideration of the Government —that they were inclined to deal with the subject, and hoped that they might be able to introduce a bill in the course of the present session.

MERCHANTS' SEAMEN SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the governors of this charity, which is established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, their widows, and orphans, was held at the society rooms, Birchin-lane. From the report read by Mr. Watson, it appeared that the receipts amounted to £[illegible] and the disbursements, including £11,624 paid in pensioners, figured at £[illegible]. The captain and the pensioners on the society's funds, viz., 1646 men, 2619 women, and 2795 children.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—About one o'clock, p.m., on Thursday, the 21st January, Mr. Thomson, first officer of the Prince, with 20 men, was seen endeavouring to gain safe anchorage in St. Studwell's Roads. The wind being about north, and then blowing a hurricane, prevented her making head-way. Anchor was cast; but she drifted rapidly on the island, and became a total wreck. Such was the violence of the waves, that in a short period not a vestige of her could be seen. The crew consisted of twenty-seven persons, ten only of whom were saved by the land. The captain and ten others were drowned. The other portion managed to get into the two boats, and were carried out towards the Mercinesthaise coast, and landed about five miles south of Bernoum. Of the crew of the boat two died during the night, and one on the beach, leaving six survivors. The captain was seen, by some spectators from the mainland, to be standing upon an isolated part of the rock, looking at the vessel, and the moment was supposed by the overpowering billow. Three bodies were found on the beach, near Ulenaber. It was soon ascertained that the survivors had gone to Plasonnul.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.—CARMARTHEN, MARCH 5.

Thomas Jones, David Jones, and Frances Davies, were indicted for having to receive sentence for a burglary committed in the parish of Maddrey. They had pleaded guilty to the charge. His lordship sentenced Thomas Jones and David Jones to [illegible] transportation, and Frances Davies to one year's imprisonment.

John Harris, David Thomas, David Wilhams, Job Evans, Isaac Charles, and John Lewis, all of whom had been found guilty of a riot at the Carmarthen workhouse, were sentenced as follows: John Harris, to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, and the rest to eight months' imprisonment.

Thomas Hughes, John Jones, and Benjamin Jones, for demolishing the Pontarlerbe toll-gate, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

David Lewis, Jonathan Jones, Howell Lewis, Jonathan Lewis, and David Davies, convicted of a riot at Tallog, were sentenced to eight months' hard labour each.

David Thomas, John Jones, Ivan Davies, John Thomas, Thomas Thomas, John Thomas, and David Evans, for a burglary at Pontyrlar, were sentenced, David Thomas to fourteen years' transportation for twenty years, and the whole of the others to transportation for ten years.

After the passing of the sentences a most heartrending scene took place in court; the families of the transgress threw themselves into a perfect frenzy of grief. Sobs and cries were heard on all sides, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the court. The prisoners were then removed, and the assizes terminated.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. ATTACK ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—On Monday night last, the police, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Baker, of the C division, who was armed with the proper legal authority, succeeded in gaining an entrance to a gambling house, No. [illegible], Crown-street, Soho, obtained possession of the implements of gambling and the bank, and capturing thirteen twenty and thirty persons who were either concerned in gambling affairs or connected with the management of the concern. The evidence against the parties, which was of the most conclusive nature, was obtained by Hurxford, one of the Mendicity Society's constables. Four persons, charged as principals, were on Tuesday placed at the bar at Marlborough-street Police Office, before Mr. Mayne, the sitting magistrate. Their names were *John Hurlow, John Laing, Lewis Bernard*, and *Luke Brown*. The fine of £50 was inflicted on Hurlow, and £2 each of the rest, under the penalties. The players were then brought to the bar, in batches of four at a time, and were fined 40s. each.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL SQUALL.—TWO LIVES LOST.—On Sunday, about one o'clock, during a heavy squall off Gravesend, the ferry boat, plying from that place and Tilbury, was capsized. Bailey and Howard, two of the watermen, unfortunately sank to rise no more; every assistance could be rendered, although one of the passengers was picked up clinging to the bottom of the boat in such an exhausted [illegible], that, on Sunday evening, but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery.

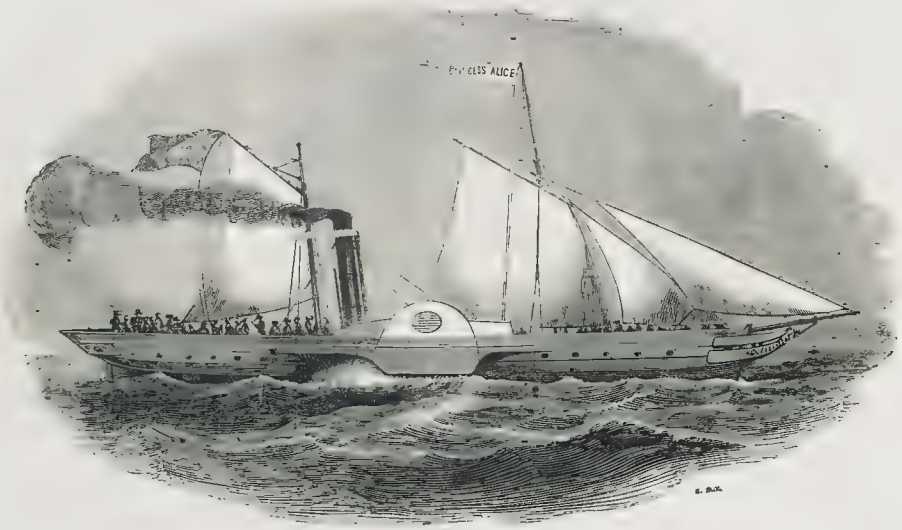
FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—Mr. W. Baker held an inquest, on Tuesday, at the London Hospital, on view of the body of John Monaghan, aged [illegible] years, late a porter in the employ of the London and Blackwall Railway Company, who was killed on Saturday night last, as he was conveying some fruit along the line, by the Limehouse carriage, striking him on the back near to one of the crossings.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT MILE-END.—Same day Mr. Baker held an inquest at the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end-road, on the body of George Furley, aged 18 months, who was drowned by his mother, Mary Furley, in the attempt to commit a double suicide, by drowning herself and child, on Sunday night last, in the Regent's Canal, near the Mile-end bridge. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mary Furley, who was committed to Newgate.

ROBBERY AT SEVENOAKS.—Between Saturday night last, as he was conveying some fruit along the line, by the Limehouse carriage, striking him on the back near to one of the crossings.

Robbery at Sevenoaks

DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT FOR GERMANY.



"THE PRINCESS ALICE" GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT FOR GERMANY.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Sir Edward Bowater, left Buckingham Palace, in a private carriage, and arrived at the terminus of the South Eastern Railway, at London Bridge, at a quarter past ten o'clock. The directors of the railway, considering the circumstances of bereavement which prompted his Royal Highness's departure, with becoming taste refrained from making any of those pageant-like preparations which have characterized the Prince's transit by other railways. A numerous assemblage of highly respectable persons, attired in mourning, had collected on the platform within the terminus.

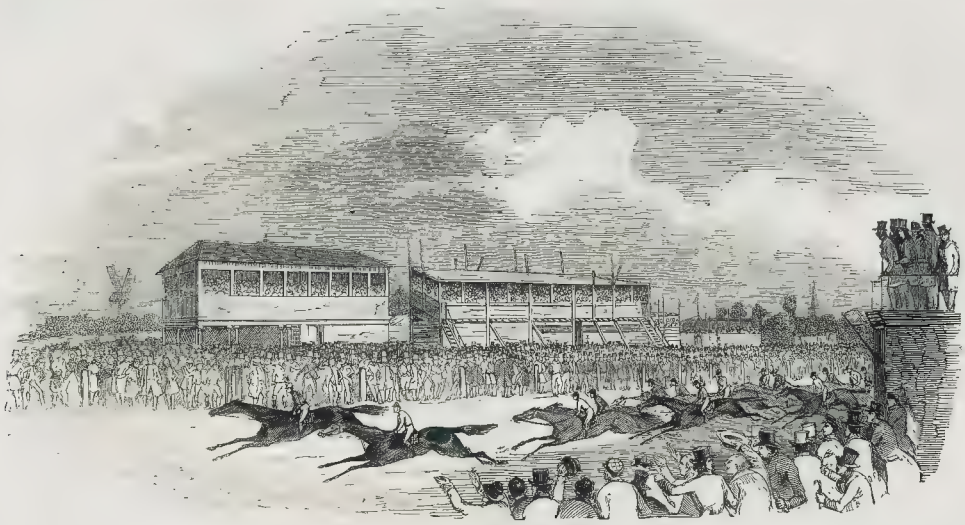
The Prince, on his arrival, was received by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Baxendale, and the secretary, Mr. John Whitehead, accompanied by several of the directors. The royal railway carriage is an elegant chariot-like structure, containing a roomy central apartment, lined and trimmed with rich French white satin damask, and the floor is covered with a carpet of Victoria blue, and white bay-leaves, a pattern stated to have been designed by Prince Albert; in the centre of the roof is a cut glass lamp, with four burners; at each end is a richly carved state seat, and on each side are seats for eight persons. At each end of the above apartment, but entirely separated from it, is a *coupé* for the accommodation of the royal suite. The exterior of the carriage is painted deep blue, emblazoned with the royal arms, and the Company's significant motto "Onward;" it is further decorated with Nautilus shells and other marine embellishments. The royal train consisted of two first-class carriages, the state carriage, and two trucks, one laden with his Royal Highness's luggage-van, and the other bearing the Prince's travelling carriage. The engine—"The Shakspeare"—was dressed with laurel, and bore a couple of royal standards, to signal to the servants of the line, the appearance of the royal train; the engine being driven by Mr. Benjamin Cubitt and Captain Charlewood. Previous to his departure, his Royal Highness instructed Mr. Anson to express to Mr. Baxendale, his satisfaction at the arrangements made for his journey.

The Prince and his attendants having entered the state carriage, the train immediately left, on the signal being given by Mr. Harrison, the superintendent of the station.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Dover, on Thursday, at one o'clock, and was received by Col. Jones and a guard of honour of the 77th Regt., under a salute of the guns from the western heights. Owing to the state of the tide, the Prince was delayed two hours, which appeared to disappoint him considerably. He visited the fort, and stopped a short time at the Ship Hotel, and then went on board the Princess Alice. The Goths flag, quartered with the standard of England, was hoisted immediately, and at a quarter past three o'clock the vessel sailed amid the cheers of the spectators who crowded the quays and piers. It is stated that the King of the Belgians will welcome his Royal Highness on his debarkation at Ostend; and that his Majesty intends to return in the Princess Alice to Dover. This fine vessel conveyed her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians, from Ostend to Woolwich, on Tuesday last, in ten hours, although a very strong north-west gale prevailed throughout the voyage. Her Majesty embarked at Ostend at half-past seven A.M., and arrived at the Dock Yard, Woolwich, at precisely half-past six o'clock P.M.

The Princess Alice iron steamer is built with water-tight bulkheads, and her lines are very fine, and of that form which is sure to obtain a good velocity. She is, altogether, one of the finest steamers yet constructed.

THE PYTCHLEY HUNT BALL, NORTHAMPTON.



THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES

HURDLE RACE.

PYTCHLEY HUNT RACES.

There are few of the provincial "meetings" attended with so much éclat as the Pytchley Hunt, at Northampton, and none which so eminently deserve success; for if we may judge of the distinguished patronage under which it takes place, and the grateful cordiality with which the efforts of these patrons are supported by all classes of the community in this interesting locality, we feel bound to admit that such occurrences tend materially to promote that harmony and good understanding amongst nobility, gentry and commonalty, without which no country can be ever peaceful, happy, or contented. The great feature of these celebrated sports is the series of Grand Military Steeple Chases which occurred on Wednesday, and which was one of the grandest sights that the oldest sportsman has ever beheld in that part of the country. The stewards of the day were—the Earl of Cardigan, Sir G. Houston, Bart.; Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw, 37th Regiment; Major Laurenson, 17th Lancers; and Captain Barber Inniskilling Dragoons. The stewards of the races were—the Marquis of Exeter, Sir F. Goodricke, and G. Payne, Esq. The following is the order of the sports:—

MONDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each; with 40 added. Mile and a quarter. Seven subscribers.

Mr. J. Day's St. Lawrence, aged, 9st 7lb ..	(J. Day, jun.)	1
Mr. Braithwaite's Gaiety, 3 yrs, 6st	..	2

7 to 4 on St. Lawrence. Won easily by a length.

The Althorp Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added, for 2-yr olds. Straight run in, about half a mile. Seven subscribers.

Mr. G. Ongley's Mystery, 8st 2lb	(Sly)	1
Mr. Booth's New Year's Day 8st 2lb	..	2
Mr. S. Scott's f. by Sir Hercules, d. by Comus, 8st 2lb	..	3

Betting—5 to 2 agst Mystery, and 3 to 1 agst Mr. Gardner's col. Won cleverly by a length, New Year's Day beating Sir Hercules filly by a neck.

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 4 only declared. Two miles. 71 subscribers. 47 declared.

Mr. Gregory's Vitellius, 4 yrs, 7st	(T. Williams)	1
Mr. Berrington's Father Mathew, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb	..	2
Mr. Worthington's Hooton, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb	..	3

Betting—2 to 1 agst Vitellius, 7 to 1 agst Hooton, 8 to 1 agst Arcanus, 9 to 1 agst Belissima, 10 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 10 to 1 agst Mosque, and 16 to 1 agst Father Mathew.

The horses got off well and ran in a cluster to the top turn, where Belissima took up the running, followed by Vitellius, Father Mathew, Mosque, and several others; the pace good; they ran in this order to the dip, where Vitellius went to the front, was never afterwards caught, and won very easily by a length, Father Mathew second, Hooton a bad third, and everything else beaten off.

THE ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—See next page.

The Tally Ho! Stakes of 2 sovs each, 15ft, for horses not thorough bred. Two miles. Gentlemen riders. 5 subs.

Mr. Manning's Farmboy, 4 yrs, 10st 9lb .. .. (Capt. Clark) 1
Mr. Bevill's Europa, 4 yrs, 10st 9lb .. .. (Capt. Oliver) 2
Lord Maidstone's Wiverton, aged, 12st 3lb .. .. (Owner) 3
Won by a neck.

The Farmers' Cup of £50, once round and a distance, gentlemen riders, was won, in two heats, by Mr. C. Fletcher's Lottery, 6 yrs.

TUESDAY.

The Open Stakes of ten sovs each, with 25 added. Winner to be sold for £150, &c. Gentlemen riders. Once round and a distance. Five subs.

Mr. Willan's Queen Mab, 6 yrs, 10st 12lb .. .. (Captain Bell) 1
Mr. Ainsley's Nylgnau, 5 yrs, 10st 5lb 2
Won by a length. The winner claimed.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Two miles.

Mr. Gregory's Vitellus, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb .. .. (Rogers) 1
Mr. John Day's St. Lawrence, aged, 10st 4lb 2
7 to 4 on St. Lawrence. Won in a canter.

The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £500, &c. Twice round. 15 subs.

Mr. S. Scott's Mosquo, 5 yrs, 9st 12lb .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Lord Exeter's Revocation, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb 2
Sir C. Cockerell's Aurungzebe, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb 3
Mr. Haworth's Vibration, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb 4
Mr. Marston's Fisticuff, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb .. .. .. bolted.
6 to 4 agst Mosquo: 2 to 1 agst Revocation. Won by half a length, after a fine race.

The Grand Hurdle Race Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft and 30 added. 3 miles over 7 leaps. Six subs.

Mr. Jenkins's Lycurgus, aged, 12st .. .. .. (Owner) 1
Mr. Roper's Locksley, 5 yrs, 11st 11lb 2
Mr. Wesley's Councillor, 5 yrs, 11st 8lb .. .. .. fell
Neck and neck to last hurdle, where Councillor fell, and the rider had his collar broken, and otherwise hurt severely.

The Beaten Handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 25 added. Once round and a dis. 5 subs.

Mr. Sadler's Bellissima, aged, 8st .. .. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Ongley's Roderick, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb 2
Sir C. Cockerell's Aurungzebe, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb 3
Mr. Bevill's Europa, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb 4
Won by a neck.

WEDNESDAY.—GRAND STEEPLE CHASES.

The line run over was selected about two miles and a-half from Northampton, starting in a field close to the village of Wootton, proceeding two miles out and in, and finishing in the starting field. With the exception of an awkward jump out of the first field, and a brook with rotten branches in the third, the fences were fair hunting ones, nothing in short that should stop good horses and willing riders. The weather was favourable, and the attendance greater than we ever met at any steeple chase in this neighbourhood. The heavy weight race was the first on the card, and came off a little after three o'clock, as follows:—

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for horses belonging to, and to be ridden by, Officers on full pay of the Army. 12st each. Four miles. Winners of any Steeple Chase previous to the day of nomination, to carry 7lbs extra; the second to have his stake and receive a horse. 60 paid.

Captain France's Brenda, aged .. .. .. (Owner) 1
Captain Scobell's Humbug .. .. .. (Captain Broadley) 2
Mr. Barnett's Boxkeeper .. .. .. (Captain Bell) 3
Lord Cardigan's Water Witch .. .. .. (Lieut. Peel) 4
Captain Shirley's La Gitana .. .. .. (Capt. Sutton) 0
Captain Markham's Cantham .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Bouchertt's Inspector .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Cator's Rival .. .. .. (Mr. Willan) 0
Mr. Morrit's Prima Donna .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Arkwright's Cyrus .. .. .. (Capt. Hallett) 0
Sir W. Russell's The Great Western .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr Thompson's Whitney .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Captain Handley's Tea Fighter .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Haworth's Biped .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Captain Boy's Mallard .. .. .. (Owner) 0
3 to 1 agst Boxkeeper—6 to 1 agst Humbug—6 to 1 agst Tea Fighter—10 to 1 agst Water Wit h. Won by a length, Humbug beating Boxkeeper by three or four lengths; Water Witch fourth. The others were beaten off.

The race was over four miles of splendid hunting country. Twenty-five jumps and a good brook, 10 feet of water. Two falls at the brook first time out, and the others tailed off, after a finely contested race won by Capt. France, by a length.

Match, 100 each (same ground); 11st 7lb each.

Mr. W. Elkins's Peter Simple .. .. .. (T. Goddard) 1
Lord Maidstone's Emperor 2
Won easy, Emperor having fallen, and got away from his rider, several fields from home.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for horses the property of, and to be ridden by, Officers on full pay; 11st each. The winner to be sold for 100, &c. Same line as for the first race. Forty paid.

Mr. Grant's Warwick .. .. (Hon. Mr. Gage) 1
Lord Cardigan's Patron .. .. (Hon. Lieutenant Noel) 2
Sir W. Russell's Pussy .. .. (Captain Sutton) 3
Mr. Wilson's Conspirator .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Barnett's White Stockings .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Saute's Sweet Biscuit .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Captain Sutton's Jessey .. .. .. (Captain Bell) 0
Captain Little's Pickwick .. .. .. (Mr. Little) 0
Mr. Whitehead's Cuirassier .. .. .. (Captain Thomas) 0
Captain Scobell's Cock Robin .. .. .. (Mr. Bouchertt) 0
Mr. Aworth's Marengo .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Captain Markham's The Soldier .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Captain Broadley's Tod Slider .. .. .. (Owner) 0
Mr. Hobson's Gangrene .. .. .. (Mr. Innes) 0
Won by about three lengths. Thirteen started; a fast run race; winner cleverly ridden by Hon. Mr. Gage; Mr. Noel well up on Patron. Earl Cardigan claimed the winner.

On Monday evening, the Pytchley Hunt Ball was held in the fine Assembly Room of the George Inn, at Northampton; it was very numerously attended, and dancing was kept up till an early hour.

Next week we shall engrave the grand Military Steeple Chase.

THE ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, to present our readers with a representation of the Albert Gate (named in compliment to the Prince Consort), as it will appear from the Knightsbridge-road, at the end of William-street.

Of the two magnificent mansions that flank this desirable entrance to Hyde Park, from the aristocratic region of Belgrave, Eaton, and Lowndes squares, the one on the easterly side is fast approaching to completion. Our artist has depicted the noble pile with due regard to the taste and genius of the architect, and the masterly manner in which the design has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Cubitt.

Seen from the high-road, these houses would, probably, be considered by many persons as of too gigantic an altitude; but, viewed from the park, the perfect harmony of the proportions, and the elaborate finish of the details, cannot fail to excite admiration. A very slight difference will exist in the structure of these buildings; we shall, for obvious reasons, confine our description to that nearest the metropolis.

A handsome portico, supported by six stone columns, leads to the entrance-hall, passing through which we were surprised at the vastness and elegance of the grand staircase, occupying an area of nearly thirty feet square. The staircase is of stone, presenting a remarkable specimen of the *geometrical* mode of construction. A spacious dome of plain and coloured glass, affording abundance of light, crowns this superb *cage*, supported by twelve lofty arches with pilasters of the Corinthian order; and based by a deep scroll in bold relief, and of truly classic design.

The great dining-room faces the park, but is so situated that the constant passing of equestrians, or carriages, will scarcely be visible to the guests who may assemble in this "banqueting-hall;" this room, and two others, suitable for library and reception-room, constitute the ground-floor. The suite of drawing-rooms give promise of surpassing beauty, judging from those portions already completed; as in the exquisite workmanship displayed in the ceilings, and the magnitude of the windows and door-ways. A stone balustrade extends the whole length of the northern side, which, doubtless, in due time will be filled with choice plants. Six rooms, varying in size, form the second floor, and are intended for sleeping apartments for the family. Above these are smaller chambers for the superior domestics. We feel disposed to envy those whose circumstances in the future look out upon this park; for the extensive range of the prospect can hardly be conceived. The Serpentine viewed from such an elevation, assumes the appearance of a mirror, in which the thickly clustered trees of Kensington Gardens, the plumps upon the sloping banks, are reflected as though the effect were produced by optical illusion. Nor have those who are to occupy the western side any right to complain of want of prospect; for Brompton, Old and New Chelsea, great and little, lie beneath their windows. What in ordinary houses would be termed garrets, are, in this immense building, lofty and well-sized rooms. In the south eastern angle, a flight of stairs leads to the servants' rooms, affording them easy access without interfering with the family or guests. Before leaving this princely habitation, we must not omit to mention that the kitchens are excellently arranged, and the cellarage and underground offices are on a corresponding scale.

Amongst the various noblemen named as desirous of inhabiting this splendid edifice, as soon as completed, are the youthful Earl of Leicester, and the Marquis of Abercorn. £15,000 is the amount of purchase-money. The land on which both houses stand is now the property of the Crown, having been very recently purchased from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The iron-work of the gates will be of a similar character to those near Apsley House; and the piers surmounted by the figures of stags that for so long a period ornamented the entrance to Lady Gordon's house, in Piccadilly. These well known effigies, we are informed, on competent authority, were modelled from drawings made by the ingenious artist and popular engraver Bartolozzi.

The gate-keeper's lodge is so constructed as not to obtrude upon the general effect of this splendid addition to the many attractions of Hyde Park.

TRIBUTARY LINES TO THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"

ON ITS COMPLETING ITS HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

(By a Correspondent.)

Hail! orbit of thy second year,
Thy circle widening doth appear,
And round its intellectual sun,
Just, comet-like, its course doth run—
Eclipsing with its dazzling light
Some stars that, absent there, were bright!
Long may'st thou in thy glory live
Continuing to store and give
New lustre to whate'er thy touch
Already hath adorn'd so much!
The learn'd the wise—the good—the great
Some most-like, its course doth run—
And in thy store's variety
Indulge without satiety!
Thy pen is dipp'd in honey all—
No unc'rous sytie—no venom'd gall
Doth stain thy pages nothing there
But what the purest mind may share!
Thy handmaids are the Muses—Graces—
Who never wore such happy faces,
As when with Fame they all agree
To twine a lasting wreath for thee!

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert of the series for the season took place on Monday evening last; the following was the programme on the occasion:—

ACT I.

Sinfonia in F, No. 8 ..... Beethoven.
Air, "Pro peccatis," Mr. H. Phillips (Stabat Mater) .... Rossini.
Concerto, Harp, MS., Mr. Parish Alvars ..... Alvars.
Recit., "Non paventar" Aria "Infelice sconsolata," Miss Rainforth (Il Flauto Magico) ..... Mozart.
Overture "Der Beherrscher der Geister" ..... Weber.

ACT II.

Sinfonia in E flat, No. 1 ..... Spohr.
Recit., "Bella mia Fiamma," Aria "Resta o cara," Miss Dolby ..... Mozart.
Romance et Rondeau Pianoforte, Herr Buddeus, Pianiste to the Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Gotha (from 1st Concerto) ..... Chopin.
Terzetto "Cherubini," Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, and Mr. H. Phillips (Fidelio) ..... Beethoven.
Overture, Medée ..... Cherubini.
Leader, Mr. *Loder*. Conductor, Sir G. Smart.

This society, which, in its foundation, had for its object the furtherance and protection of music in this country, for a long series of years carried out that intention most zealously and successfully. Of late, however, it began evidently to decline; envy and petty jealousy crept in amongst and destroyed the harmony of the original design. We rejoice to see there is a reaction taking place, and that even already a visible improvement in the social and political condition of the body may be remarked. One vast advantage must accrue from the adoption of the society to have the same conductor for the last six concerts: a band consisting of the same elements may be spoiled by obeying the different caprices of different leaders, just as a horse may be in his gaits by the various treatment of several riders, and thus lose much of its grace. We, however, regret that a native musician (particularly when there is no lack of them) has not been chosen to fill the honourable post which has been presided to a foreigner. We have no personal objection to the choice of Mendelssohn—far from it—he is a man of immense genius! But so is Sir Henry Bishop, and ought, if he would have accepted it, to have been in the situation of permanent conductor. It is all very well to allow a musician to direct or preside over his own composition, but that the first orchestra in the world, chiefly composed of Englishmen, should forego its nationality, and submit to the discipline of any alien, however great, (and in this chosen instance truly great,) is not consonant with the feelings of those—

Who tread the land which PURCELL trod,
One time acknowledg'd music's god!

Beethoven's little known sinfonia with which the concert commenced, was magnificently performed by this noble band, particularly the *Allegretto Scherzando*, which was encored. Mr. Phillips was respectable in *Pro peccatis*, but he wanted the intensity of feeling and volume of voice which belong to Staudigl and Lablache. Our countryman, Mr. Parish Alvars, in his harp concerto, not only brought forth a most excellent composition, beautifully instrumented, but performed his solos with such exquisite grace, dexterity, and feeling, that we regretted he had not bestowed his genius and time upon a less ungrateful instrument. The Recit. and Aria "Non paventar" "Magic Flute," was a bold venture of Miss Rainforth, but she succeeded beyond expectation. If we mistake not, the last vocalist we heard execute this difficult air (which runs up to F in alt) was Miss Corri, who married Signor Paltoni, the *Don Giovanni* now at her Majesty's Theatre. Weber's Ouverture was played *con fuoco*, and obtained a general encore. The second part commenced with Spohr's sinfonia in E flat (No. 1), composed expressly for this society. It is certainly a fine composition, but overlaid with effects. The clearness of his straightforward path or design is too often obscured by thoughts he picks up by the way: flowers they are, to be sure, but he weaves them into such dense garlands of complex, and sometimes ungraceful ingenuity, that the head to his general feet is quite lost sight of. Miss Dolby (who is most rapidly improving) sang charmingly Mozart's "Resta o cara." Herr Buddeus, whom we have heard before, at Braham's concerts, played some portions of Chopin's 1st Concerto on the pianoforte, in a very finished manner. His style, however, is not altogether fitted to Chopin's music: it is too *legato*; the eccentric, but beautiful, compositions of this writer require the inspired energy of either the composer, or his *alter ego*, Liszt. Beethoven's "Terzetto" was nicely performed, and the concert concluded with Cherubini's overture "Medée," which is not one of the happiest of that clever composer's best compositions. Sir George Smart formally took his place in the audience and orchestra, and was warmly and respectfully greeted on his retirement. Sir H. R. Bishop will conduct the next concert.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The second concert took place on Wednesday evening last, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. The following was the programme of the ample bill of fare:—

PART I.

Selection from a Service ..... Mozart.
Air, Mr. Machin, "Now Heaven in fullest" ..... Haydn.
Quartet and Chorus, "Adeste Fideles" .....
Air, Miss Dolby, "O Lord, whose mercies" ..... Handel.
Trio and Chorus, "Sound the Loud Trumpet" ..... Avison.
Concerto, Violin principale, Mr. Loder .... Geminian.
Air, Mr. Sims "the turn" ..... Giles.
Hymn, Miss Dolby, and Chorus, "With the Host" .. Mozart.
Aria, Madame Caradori Allan, "Deh! per questo" ..... Handel.
Chorus, "For unto us" (Messiah.) .....

PART II.

Overture, "Henri Quatre" .. .. G. P. Martini.
Selection from Orfeo, "Chi mai del" orbo" ..... Gluck.
Glee, "Since first I saw your face" ..... Ford, 1620.
Double Chorus "He gave them hailstones" ..... Handel.
Quartetto and Chorus, "O voto tremendo" ..... Mozart.

Duet, Madame Caradori Allan and Mrs. Shaw, "Gia P. Arfossi, s'segura" ..... } 1770.
Movement from Handel's Lessons, arranged by ..... } Greatorex.
Aria, Mrs. Shaw, "Ombra adorata" ..... Zingarelli.
Chorus, "Cum sancta spiritu" ..... Calcara.

From this, it will be apparent to all old concert-goers, that there was nothing particularly new selected by his Grace. The concerto by Geminiani was a dull affair, although ably performed by Mr. Loder (who led in place of Mr. Cramer). Old music cannot stand the test of time like old poetry, at least very little of it can, particularly instrumental. The vocalists distinguished themselves by their respective ability, but the whole concert was rather dreary, and went off heavily, there being too many items in the programme. Six or eight pieces performed properly would be enough to satiate the ears of the greatest musical glutton, unless he have an appetite for many things which his forefathers merely tolerated, and which are now served up again, as it were, for their obsoleteness. Old music, in these days, of being inflicted with Martini's overture to Henry the Fourth.

The concert was not very well attended.

IMPROMPTU,

ON HEARING FAVANTI SING.

In music such a wand'ring thing
That not for long she wills to sing,
Confin'd to any land, but changes,
Like the fickle wind and ranges
Over snows, and over flowers,
Russian wilds—Italian bowers.
Lowly cottage—princely dome,
Restless aye to find a home?
Oh! no—she's like the honey-bee
That loves its hive of industry,
But roams awhile abroad to sip
(As hermit gatiers for his scrip)
The sweets of many a distant flow'r,
Then seeks again her straw-built bow'r!
'Twas thus Favanti! thou didst stray
Awhile from native shores away;—
But now with all thy laden sweets
Returning, House thy cooing greets,
And thanks thee for the store of song
That thou hast brought with thee along!

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday evening last, Rossini's opera of "La Cenerentola" was performed, for the purpose of introducing a fair vocalist, well known and appreciated in the musical societies of our metropolis two or three seasons ago, as Miss Edwards, but who, for some reason or other, as we mentioned in our last number, has been persuaded to re-commence her career *as a contralto* in her native land, under the assumed foreign appellation of *Favanti*: or, did she think by so doing, that

Bonis faveatque, et concilietur amicis?

—if so, she was mistaken, or, at the least, ill-advised. She possesses a native talent, we will even say genius, enough to enable her to keep her ground without the aid of any foreign subterfuge or trick. She is in the possession of a most noble organ, which has been carefully and highly cultivated, and therefore need not have been in dread of any of those foolish prejudices which are operating so internationally wearing themselves out: and we prognosticate that the time is not far distant when ability will stand wholly and solely upon its own pretence, when individual merit will be victorious over party influence and prepossession, and every candidate for fame who enters the lists (no matter what arena of the arts he may select), will be judged fairly and dispassionately by that most honest of all juries—THE PUBLIC—which certainly gave the *débutante* on this severe trial a most complimentary verdict.

Miss Edwards, or Mdlle. Favanti (which ever you prefer, gentle reader!) has a *register* of voice not very easy to define. Well, no matter! Artificial distinctions are always conclusive things; so we will endeavour to make a few short descriptions to supply their places. Occasionally she is a *contralto* of prodigious power and depth—anon she is a *mezzo soprano*—then again as if—

Scorning the *base* degrees by which she did ascend,

she soars into the legitimate *soprano*, where she soars and revels in all the florid luxuriance of a Persian. The plot of "La Cenerentola" is so well known that we need not say more than that it differs from the English version of it, called "Cinderella," particularly in the opening scene, which discovers the cinder-wench in humble attire, engaged in a lowly household occupation. Favanti's singing of the nursery ballad, "Una Volta c'era un Re" (once upon a time there was a king), was sweetly sung, but the accompaniment was not quite herself. She gained confidence as she went on, and in a subsequent scene with the haughty sisters, gave a "taste of her quality." In her duet with Corelli, "Parlar Tanto," her veiled powers began to unmasque, and from that time was "Home Sweet Home" as well as actress. She (and he) were loudly applauded. In the second act her declamation of

Figlia, sorella, amica,
Padre, sposa, maestra—oh! infante,

was delivered in the perfection of dramatic lyricism. Her "Nacqui al affanno" was touching in the extreme, and the brilliant finale, "Non più mesta," (the touchstone of vocal fluency and grace) was given in a manner that would have made its florid composer stare with amazement to see, or rather hear, how much elegant superstructure could be placed upon his already ornamented foundation. Mdlle. Favanti was enthusiastically called for at the fall of the curtain, and was obliged to obey a general call of "encore." Corelli sang beautifully; he is an artiste of no ordinary class, although his *physique* does not allow him to rival those of more "capacious mouth." F. Lablache was excellent in the *Don*, and not unlike (we remember us of his *great* father; the part of *Dandini* was performed pleasantly by a Signor Paltoni, of whom hitherto report has said nothing. Altogether, the *débutante's* appearance must prove as profitable to the *entrepreneur* as it has been delightful to subscribers and the public.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

BEETHOVEN.—It is said that Mendelssohn will bring with him, on his next visit to our country, several manuscript compositions of this mighty man, which have never yet been heard.

CAMILLE SIGORA. This violinist will perform at the second Philharmonic Concert, which will take place on the 15th of April, under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop.

BRAHAM.—This veteran vocalist is carrying all before him in the North. He certainly is a wonder, be he seen, whether considered constitutionally or artistically. His voice seems to be as fresh as ever, and his energy as great. Long may they continue so.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

On Easter Monday the Lyceum Theatre (late English Opera House) will be opened under the management of *Mrs* Keeley, with a domestic drama, a new farce, and a new burlesque, the latter being the joint production of Mr Maddison Morton, and Mr. H. Tully the composer. The title of the piece is "Open Sesame, or the Forty Thieves," and the writers have not departed in any material degree from the incidents in the "old familiar" story.

Opera-bouffe has obtained ascendancy in the provinces, and the heroes of the Listrionic drama have some difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory "Learing" amongst the patrons of the stage. During the ensuing week, the people of Manchester will be entertained with a series of musical performances, either at the theatre, or in the more peaceful arena of the concert-room. On Tuesday next, Mr. Donald King, a tenor of some distinction, and who has, it seems, been announced to sing Purcell's "Mad Tom," at Mr. Ransford's concert, will appear at the Lyceum Concert Rooms, on Tuesday next, and on the following Monday he will perform at Birmingham, in Rossini's opera of "Cinderella."

Mdlle. Favanti, the successful *débutante* at the Italian Opera, is the lady, who, as Miss Edwards, played *Cinderella* some years ago at the Haymarket Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. T. G. Reid, the composer. Her reception on this occasion was most enthusiastic, but the ability displayed by the young lady was not such as to realize the expectations of the audience. A few years residence in the "land of song" has, however, worked considerable improvement in a voice of extraordinary compass.

The new opera, composed by Benedict, will be produced at Drury-lane on the Saturday in Easter week. It appears that M. Benedict has submitted his production to the opinion of several of the most popular composers and dramatists, and the result has been that a variety of alterations have been suggested. Hence we may expect an opera of more than usual merit, M. Benedict having listened to the suggestions of all his friends, or the friends of the management, respecting the conduct of the *libretto*.

It is asserted that Mr. Webster is likely to become the lessee of the Adelphi Theatre, and that the Haymarket is likely to fall into other hands. The credibility of such a rumour is somewhat questionable, for it is scarcely possible that the property of a prosperous theatre should endeavour to create for himself an interest in a less-favoured establishment.

Miss Austin, the young lady who is announced to appear in a favourite opera at the Princess's Theatre, is a pupil of Mr. Charles Young, and is the same *artiste* who made her *début* at Covent Garden, a few seasons ago, during the management of Madame Vestris. Her success, at this period, was somewhat marred by the more finished performances of Miss Delsy.

SCOTLAND.

DINNER AT KILMARNOCK TO THE EARL OF EGLINTOUN. — On Monday, the 18th instant, an elegant public dinner was given in the George Hotel, Kilmarnock, to this distinguished and much-esteemed nobleman. From Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Irvine, Beith, Dairy, Kilwinning, and all adjoining parts, there was a numerous and highly respectable turn out; and at five o'clock very nearly three hundred gentlemen had taken their places at the dinner-table in the ballroom at the inn, which was elegantly fitted up. Pointedly at the hour the Earl of Eglintoun, followed by a few friends, entered. Immediately the whole company rose, and received his lordship with loud cheers, which showed the respect and esteem in which the nobleman is held by all around the district. The chair was given to the earl "as a mark of regard to him as the patron and promoter of all our ancient Scottish games," and never was a dinner better conferred. Colonel Fergusson Hamilton of Carnhill presided.

GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—A special meeting of the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway proprietors was held in Glasgow on Wednesday, when the meeting, on the motion of A. Hamilton, Esq., W.S., unanimously resolved to place at the disposal of the directors the sum of £200,000, to aid in the formation of the projected Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—We perceive that Mr. Templeton has generously proffered the proceeds of the first representation of his new musical entertainment in aid of the funds for completing the beautiful memorial to the genius of Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh. A short time since, too, Miss Helen Faucit, in the same amiable spirit, contributed the sum of £5 for the like object.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. KEMP, THE ARCHITECT.—On Monday forenoon the body of Mr. Kemp, well known as the architect of the Scott Monument at Edinburgh, was found in the canal. He had been missing for twelve days previously, and was last seen at the house of Mr. Gale, contractor for the monument, on whom he had called to arrange about the progress of the works. It is supposed that, on his return home to Morningside, he had taken the way by the banks of the canal, and that, the night being dark, he had stumbled into the water at the place where he was found, an open and dangerous point beside Lochrin distillery.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION.—On Tuesday last, while a child was amusing itself on the brink of the stream that drives Barns Lint-mill, Girvan, it toppled off the bank, and, unobserved, was carried down by the current to the sluice, where its tiny person stuck at the aperture, preventing the passage of the water. The miller, finding his mill going lazily, fancied he had scrimped her of water, and, going out, raised the sluice, which he had no sooner done than the body of the child, till then unseen, was poured to pass under it, and to float towards the water-wheel, where destruction seemed impending, and where rescue was out of the question, from the impossibility of stopping the mill in time. The child in a second or two had passed under the wheel, and almost as quickly afterwards was pounced upon by the miller, who carried it into his house, apparently lifeless. The "hearty miller," however, was not to be so easily baffled in his humane exertions; well-applied thong and sour brandy—the Robertson almost immediate y, who followed up the miller's rubbing with hot flannels by other restoratives, and eventually the child looked up and smiled, and may live to bless them both.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. — On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, the byre and washing-house on the farm of Easthaugh, some miles from Edinburgh, occupied by Mr. Whinnerah, were discovered to be on fire. The byre contained ten fine cows and two calves, the whole of which were burned to death. In the washing-house was a gig-horse, which, in the midst of the flames, had broken away, and got out at the door; but its hind quarters being found literally roasted to the bone, it was deemed expedient to shoot it, which was immediately done. The fire was first discovered by a boy belonging to the farm, who raised the alarm; but, before any preparation could be made to stop it, the flames extinguished, or the servants on the farm were well aroused, the roofs of both houses fell in, thereby destroying all hope of any attempt to save the cattle proving curious. What the fire originated from is nothing in question, and the stock mentioned, no other loss was sustained. It is not known how the fire originated.

EARTHQUAKE.—We learn from a correspondent that a rather smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Galashiels on Friday evening, about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. The shock was experienced by a great number of individuals, and in a rather severe manner in some buildings in question, and &c. By some persons a low, rumbling sound was distinctly heard, and the ground was felt to shake beneath their feet. It is highly probable that more alarming accounts may soon be heard from some other quarter.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is fully expected that Mr. C. R. Scott Murray, who has abandoned the Protestant and embraced the Catholic faith, will resign his seat in Parliament for Bucks, when the Marquis of Chandos is of age, which will be in September next.

A meeting of the parishioners of Edgbaston, Birmingham, was held on Friday last, when a tribute of respect, subscribed for by upwards of 400 residents, was presented to the Rev. Charles Pazell, M.A., the rector. The Rev. Gentleman has been incumbent of the parish fifty years.

The Earl of Cardigan lost during the past week two very valuable horses; a favourite hunter, prized highly by his noble owner, was killed on Friday week in full cry after one of the crack packs of hounds in the county of Dublin. He was ridden by Mr. Peel, of the 11th Hussars, son of the Premier.

The Rev. Myles Atkinson, head master of St. Bees School, in a letter addressed to the governors, offers to present them with £500 for the purpose of building a chapel to be attached to the school, which most liberally offer the governors have thought proper to decline, deeming it preferable that the boys should attend the parish church.

The Marquis of Londonderry has handsomely made a donation of the stone required for the "Durham Monument" on Penshe-hill; and the trustees of the Countess of Durham's fund it gratuitously. The contractor for the erection has commenced operations.

There are twelve lines of railway in New England, which have on the aggregate cost 21,013,000 dollars. The total receipts for the past year were 2,..,000, the expenses of working, &c., 1,277,000, leaving the net profits to the companies 1,119,000 dollars. The aggregate return is about five per cent. on the capital invested; but those completed and working, and paying dividends, return at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

During the last three years the circulation of the Bank of England has increased from £16,446,000 to £21,206,000, of which the increase in the branch circulation is from £6,000,000 to £9,000,000. There we have in this market the Bank of England, with only 12 branches, keeps out an amount of country circulation above three-fourths the amount of all the notes kept in circulation by both the private and joint-stock banks put together, throughout the whole of England and Wales.

Sir Geo. Baillie Hamilton, secretary to the Earl of Westmoreland's embassy at Berlin, is not expected to leave town for the Prussian capital until the end of May

The *Toulonnais* announces that Admiral Hemelin is on the point of going to Brest, where he will command the squadron destined for Taheite, and on his arrival there will hoist his flag on the frigate Uranie.

A Barcelona journal, *La Verdad*, states that on the 17th a council of war ordered four men and two women to be shot, convicted of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Government. *La Verdad* complains loudly of the barbarity of these proceedings.

A despatch has been sent out from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India, relative to the temple of Juggernaut, and the superintendence of the native religious institutions. It intimates that the express desire of the Court that the authority of the police may be employed on all occasions in preventing the people from dragging the idol's car.

The reigning Count of Solms-Rodelheim died at Assenheim on the 18th of preliminary apoplexy. He was fifty-four years of age.

By the death of the King of Sweden, Marshal Soult has become the sole survivor of all the 18 Marshals of the Empire created by Napoleon in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne.

A beautiful design, by Mr. Barry, for an iron bridge on the site of the present Westminster bridge has been published. It consists of five elliptical arches, is of a light and graceful structure, and is at least fourteen feet lower than that now in use. The plan for this new structure is proposed in consequence of the unsafe and unsatisfactory state of the foundation of the existing bridge, as well as to improve the navigation of the river, and facilitate traffic, by lowering the carriage way. The estimated cost is £185,000.

The contemplated railway station of the Croydon Railway to the *Bricklayers' Arms* will shortly be opened for the benefit of the public.

The holders of tea are just now rather anxious about their future prospects, and seem disposed to get rid of some of the quantity on hand, in expectation of liberal supplies from China.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles, of Thursday, states that an Englishman a few days back put up at the Hotel Paradis, in that city, and enjoyed himself during his stay very heartily. He had plenty of money, and spent it freely. One day his absence from the *table-d'hote* being observed, a waiter was sent up to his room to call him. The door being found locked inside, and no one replying when the man knocked, it was thought advisable to burst it open. The unfortunate man was found lying on the floor, with a razor near, with which he had cut his throat.

Anticipatory of important changes, not quite completed, in the Post-office, it is stated generally in brief to the public, "letter-clerks are over on Tuesday taken into the "Twopenny" Post-office. A further increase will take place in a few day."

During the last few days a number of inquests have been held before the respective metropolitan coroners, on the bodies of young children, whose deaths had been occasioned by small-pox. During the last few weeks the mortality of infants arising from this fatal malady has been unprecedented.

The site of the contemplated Thames embankment, on the Middlesex side of the river, is undergoing a minute survey, and when carried into effect, will be one of the greatest ornaments of the West-end. A line of stone quays, similar to those on the banks of the Seine in Paris, is to be carried from Whitehall to Blackfriars Bridge upon arches, so as not to interfere with the navigation of the river and the numerous coal barges approaching the wharfs.

At a meeting of the Old Etonians, it was agreed that extensive alterations and additional buildings should be made in Eton College, for the accommodation of the scholars on the foundation, at the estimated cost of £22 000.

By the provisions of Lord Lincoln's Buildings Regulation Bill, it is enacted that premises used for the manufacture of ignitable or dangerous materials shall not be built within 50 feet from any other house or building. Also, that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of Sewers to authorise the erection of 50 feet of premises used for carrying on offensive or noxious trades, such as those of blood-boiler, bone-boiler, fellmonger, soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, slaughterer of cattle, sheep, or horses.

Wolsey's splendid hall in Hampton Court Palace, or, as Evelyn termed it, "the most magnificent room," is once again undergoing repair. The roof is about to be entirely stripped, and the spirit of renovation hovers over the venerable remains of the work of him whose blighted ambition has left a name to point a moral and adorn a tale.

There is at present in artiste busily occupied, by order of the King of Prussia, at Hampton Court, copying upon the most elaborate scale the cartoons of Raphael.

Last Saturday the supply of fruits and vegetables in Covent Garden Market was very abundant, and the sale was both brisk and profitable. Strawberries were sold at 2s. and 2s. 6d. an ounce.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich is about, for the first time in the last six years, to have an exhibition, commencing on the 1st of August; for which Government has placed at its disposal the new Palace just completed in front of the Glyptothek.

The Rev. A. A. Rees, some time curate of Sunderland, and lately the unlicensed minister of Thomas-street Episcopal Chapel, Bath, who has thrown off all ecclesiastical authority, and disregarded the admonitions, advice, and guidance of his ecclesiastical superiors, has arrived at Sunderland to form "a real-pious community" under his own leadership.

Measurements have been made of the volume of water of the Niagara river, from which it appears that the motive power of the cataract of Niagara exceeds by nearly forty-fold all the mechanical force of water and steam power available in Great Britain for imparting motion to machinery, including also the power applied for transporting steam-boats and steam-cars, and steam ships-of-war to the remotest seas.

It is calculated that by the new arrangements that are taking place in the Queen's household, there will be an annual saving of not less than £25,000.

The restoration of the venerable edifice, St Olave's Church, which was so severely injured by the destructive fire at Topping's-wharf in the autumn of last year, is rapidly advancing.

In the conservatory at Kew Gardens there are two magnificent specimens of the Strelitzia Regina in flower; the leaf-formed stems are upwards of 20 feet in height.

On Monday, Mr. James Linnell's reduced drawing from Mr. Edward Armitage's proof cartoon, "The Dying Briton," was exhumed to Prince Albert, who greatly admired the performance, and was graciously pleased to allow the print to be inscribed to his Royal Highness.

SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Monday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a respectably-dressed female, apparently about 25 years of age, ran down the eastern steps of the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, and threw herself into the river. She was shortly afterwards taken out by a waterman, and police constable 93, and conveyed to a surgeon, and from thence, in a cab, to St. Thomas's Hospital, when the surgeon in attendance pronounced her dead.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been very scanty, the demand for that article, to-day, was extremely dull, and, in some instances, purchases were effected on lower terms. Not a single transaction took place in foreign wheat. We refer to the following return for the quantities of wheat imported into wales, but grinding and distilling ports were amending. Malt, oats, beans, peas, and flour, were unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—*English*: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s to [illegible] 60s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, [illegible] new, 46s to [illegible] 50s; ditto white, [illegible] 52s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, distillers, 25s to 28s, malting ditto, 29s to 30s, Scotch, [illegible] 30s to 32s, Irish, [illegible] 30s to 32s, brown ditto, 26s to 30s; rye, [illegible] 30s to 32s; barley, [illegible] 30s to 32s, malting ditto, 32s to 34s; oats, [illegible] 18s to 20s, Scotch, [illegible] 20s to 22s, Irish, [illegible] 20s to 22s; beans, [illegible] 30s to 32s, Lincoln and Yorkshire, 28s to 30s, per 36 lbs. *Foreign*: Free wheat, 46s to 48s, Dantzig, 46s to 48s; white, 44s to 46s; Rostock, 44s to 46s; Barley, 18s to 20s. oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 12s, beans, 24s to 28s, peas 22s to 26s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s; Baltic, 2..s to 23s, per barrel.

The *West India Merchant* reports English sugar and molasses in demand, at full prices, but all other kinds of goods are a mere drug, at heavy stationary figures

The following are the present rates:—Lowest, English, average, 36s to 38s, Bellcrush ng, 38s to 37, Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 33s, bumpaced, 28s to 30s per quarter, extraline, 34s to 36s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 14s to 16s; tares, 5s to 6d per bushel. Regal, dispersed, new, 42s to 46s per cwt for the quarters, Linseed cakes, English, 25s to 26s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4..s to 4..s 10s per ton. Canary seed, 37s to 40s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d, of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 3..s 1d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 34s 1d; beans 31s 2d; peas, 31s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Averages each governor Duty.—Wheat, 55s 7d, barley, 33s 6d, oats, 19s 10d, rye, 33s 10d, beans, 30s 10d; peas, 31s 2d

Duties. Wheat, 12s; barley, 6s; oats, 4s; rye, 9s 6d, beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d

Tea.—Public sales of 30,000 packages have been held this week, but they have gone off heavy, and only about 8000 packages have found buyers. Prices, as compared with those of the previous week, show a decline of 1½d per lb. on Souchongs, and 2d per lb. on common Congous, Imperials, and Hysons. The fine kinds produced full quotations. The declines show a great falling off, while nearly 10,000,000 lbs. are now in bond, which is expected from China.

Sugar.—Owing to the deceptions of raw sugar the market is quiet, yet the merchants have refused to submit to lower terms. The refined market may be considered firm, standard lumps being had at 78s., bonded crushed, 52s. 6d. to 56s. per cwt. Here doing in lower Coffee.—For Java the market is steady, and the sales are very extensive, at full prices. Cheese 48s to 57s. 6d. for good ordinary. In other kinds of coffee only a moderate business is done at late rates

Provisions.—For fine Irish butter, which is scarce, the demand is active, at full prices, prime Waterford being quoted 84s to 86s; Cork, fine, 80s to 82s; ditto, middling, 76s to 78s; and Carlow, 82s to 84s per cwt. In foreign butter little is doing at unaltered currencies In bacon a further advance of from 2s to 4s per cwt. has taken place. Higher prices have been paid for lard. Hams and flitches dull, at 52s to 60s, and 44s to 52s. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—There is a steady demand in this market at full prices. During the [illegible] the spot is quoted at 40s 3d to 40s 3d, for forward delivery the quotation is 41s 9d to 42s For new and for winter it brings 41s to 41s 3d per cwt.

Oil.—Linseed oil has sold freely, at 28s 3d to 29s 6d per cwt. All other kinds of oil are quiet as before.

Wool.—The imports of wool from all quarters continue small. Privately, a good business is doing, at very full prices.

Potatoes.—As is usually the case at this period of the year, the quotations of potatoes are on the advance, the best York reds readily commanding 9s per ton.

Coals.—Stark's, 14s 6d, Carr's Hartley, 15s; Chester Main, 15s 6d, Gen's Redhugh, 14s; Towlaw, 15s 6d., Wylam, 15s., Adelaide, 15s 3d., Hetlu, 15s per ton.

Hops.—This market, although the amount of business doing in it is by no means extensive, remains very steady, and the week's operations are well supported. Yeald of Kent pockets, 85s to 95s 10s., Mid Kent do., 95s 10s to 105s 10s., Farnham do., 110s to 115s; Mid Kent bags, 85s 10s to 95s 10s per cwt.

Smithfield.—The supply of meats on sale here this morning was seasonably good as to number, but of middling and inferior quality, the except the veal. The beasts from Scotland, about 200. The best trade was again in a very depressed state, and prices had a decline of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The number of sheep were comparatively small, yet the sale for them were inactive, at barely late rates. The lamb trade was active at an improvement of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Calves moved off briskly, and were 2d per 8lbs higher. Pigs were dull, with a good demand. Milch cows sold at from 2..6 to 3..0 each. Per 8lbs, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, second quality do, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, prime Southdowns in the wool, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, Lambs out of the wool, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large sows, 2s 0d to 2s 8d; small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 4d, lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy demand here this morning, on the following terms.—Per 8lbs. by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2s to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d, lambs, 5s 2d to 5s 4d.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The money market has remained during this week in the same sound and healthy state to which we have, for some time past, had the satisfaction to frequently to allude. The share market still is the chief attraction for unemployed capital, and a good deal of business has been again done in railway associations. In those lines about to be formed, money is freely invested, particularly in the shares of the Lancaster and Carlisle, Chester and Holyhead, and the North British, the premiums previously paid on them being fully maintained, and the Guildford Wonden Rails Junctions continues to be also in moderate demand. For the Eastern Counties' shares there is a considerable demand, and rather higher prices have been paid for them. In the Midland, North Midland, and York and North Midland, some of money continues to be embarked, and their value has been fairly supported. From the great difficulty which capitalists find in profitably employing their property, it might naturally be inferred that trade was not in a sound condition; but this is not the fact, for a reliance has been more healthy at this early period of the year than is at the present time. The house consumption of manufactures is unusually large, and the export trade at the same time active. This was again proved to be the case on the Royal Exchange this post day, for the amount of bills drawn on foreign nations against the spring shipments exceeded considerably the wants of the foreign bankers, and a further rise in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the necessary consequence. This must the previous month continue to be remitted to the United Kingdom, in payment for the balance of our foreign purchases, and that must the means for internal improvement, and for the productive employment of all the industrious classes of society, be regularly increasing, and the real wealth of the nation proportionally so.

On the foreign Stock Exchange purchases of various descriptions of foreign national securities have been again made chiefly for foreign account, and prices generally are firm. Dutch bonds have touched 97, and in Spanish the improvement is not less than one per cent. Danish are likewise two per cent. dearer, and those of Russia support last week's advance. Brazilian are approaching nearer to their intrinsic value, although they are still much under that point. If the New Grenada Minister would only say that the Columbian money now in this country will be soon applied to the dividends, Columbian bonds would be dearer. Those of Buenos Ayres have been freely purchased at 58, and, in short, the chemist continues to be resorted to by the monied interest for the employment of a part of their capital.

The reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per cents. being now, we may say, completed, less attention has been employed on the English Stock Exchange during this week than previously been shown, but still prices generally have been fairly supported. Buyers of the shares of the Banking establishments are still numerous, particularly for those of the Union Bank of London, in which confidence is weekly increasing. India Stock has nearly reached 200, and Bank Stock has been freely purchased, at 200 to 201. Exchequer Bills have again advanced 2s. and 3s. and 3s 6d to 39 in the anticipation of the Three per Cent Consols. When the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. come fairly into the market, both the Consols and the Three per Cent. Reduced, will, as all events, be worth 90, if not go beyond it; the interest of money, in short, is at present nearly equal to that of steam, in the creation of property

BANKERS' PURSE.—London and Westminster Bank, 2½; London Joint Stock Bank, 1½; Union Bank of London, 1½ to 1¾; Commercial Bank of London, 1½; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 44, National Bank of Ireland, 13½ to 14½, Bank Stock, 201 to 203½; Ditto for Account, 203 to 203½ Three per Cent. Consols, 90 to 90¼; Three-and-a-Half per Cent., New, 102¾; India Bonds, 86, premium; Exchequer Bills, 68 to 70, premium; Consols for Account, 90

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Spanish Fives, 25½; Spanish Threes, 25½ to 37; Austrian Bonds, 118; Russian, 118; Danish 80 to 80; Brazilian, 83; Belgian, 106, Buenos Ayres, 58; Peruvian, 20 to 21; Chilian, 103 to 104; Colombian, 13½; Venezuelans, 41 to 42, Portuguese Converted, 46½; Greek, ex. the Coupons, 14, Dutch 2½ per Cents., 97¾ to 98; Dutch Fives, 101½ to 101; Mexican Bonds, 26½

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 60 to 62½; Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, 25 to 27; Bristol and Exeter, 78; Eastern Counties, 13½ to 12, new, 13½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 84 to 85, Great North of England, 103 to 102; Great Western 112; Hull and Selby, 80 to 81; Brighton, 44¾, London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 17¾; London and Birmingham, 235 to 238, Manchester and Leeds, 114 to 113; Manchester and [illegible], South Western, [illegible] to [illegible], North Midland, 12, [illegible], Paris and Orleans, 46½; South Eastern and Dover, 37; York and North Midland, 19½; Eastern Counties, 9; Norwich and Brandon, 6½, Dublin and Belfast, 3½ premium; London and Guildford Junction, ½ premium, Lancaster and Carlisle, 3 premium, Chester and Holyhead, 2 premium; Ditto New, 1 premium; York and North Midland, ¼ to ¾; Chelmsford and Brighton, 6½; Liverpool and Manchester, 220; Strasburg and Bale, 11½ to 12.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

BANKRUPTS.—P. WEBSTER, Oxford street, victualler. W. G. KELSON, Canterbury, builder. T. ANDREW, Little Kent-street, Seven-dials, victualler. W. LOFT, Ipswich, grocer. E. and A. S. LEVY, Oxford-street, fruit merchants. I. [illegible] SINKLER, Liverpool, victualler. J. WILLIAMS, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer. J. HEDGWAY, Chester, flower and seeds bags manufacturer. J. WILDEY, jun., Nottingham, apothecary. R. HITCHCOCK, Taunton, Somersetshire, miller. S. BETTISON, Leeds, victualler. T. WATCHHORN, wine and spirit merchant. R. FOTHERGILL, Derby, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. DEWAR, Edinburgh, cabinetmaker. T. ROAG and Co., Glasgow, merchants. MATTHEWS and KEITH, Aberdeen, leather merchants. W. HARKNESS, Edinburgh, Judges' robe keeper.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 29.—1st Regt of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut R. Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice Clifton; George Viscount Doppin to be Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, vice Sutton.

Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. G. Drummond to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Hon. C. Bagot, Ensign and Lieut. T. M. Steele to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Drummond; Ensign Sir G. F. R. Walker, Bart., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Steele

1st Foot: Lieut. and Capt. Ensign, vice Smith. Ensign W. E. Crofton to be Lieutenant, vice Hanley. 16th: Serg.-Ma. or E. Jones to be Ensign, vice Tritton. 21st: Assist.-Surgeon A. C. Webster to be Assist. Surgeon, vice Hart. 23rd: Second Lieut. F. E. Campbell to be First Lieutenant, vice Blackett, Ensign J. Fitton to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon. W. M. Fraser to be Second Lieutenant, vice Campbell. 28th: To be Lieutenant-Colonels: Brevet-Major H. Wynyard, from the 96th, vice Wemyss, Second Adjutant; to be Ensigns: Sergeant-Major J. Marshall, J. V. Rice, vice Malcolm. 31st: To be Lieutenant-Colonels: T. Sherman, vice Fred; Ensign R. W. J. Gray, vice Hood. 32nd: Lieut. and Capt. S. Fitzgera d to be Ensign, vice Sherman. 46th: Ensign S. Bewsher to be Lieut., vice Wakefield. R. S. Payne to be Ensign, vice Snelling. 51st: Assist. Surg. J. Cuthbert, from the Ordnance Medical Department, vice J. G. Carver, who exchanges. 96th: Brevet-Major J. Jonnson, Ensign J. Bradley to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, Ensign J. Lindsay to be Lieutenant, vice Harper. W. Parker to be Ensign, vice Swadley; Lieut. and Capt. W. H. Agar to be Ensign, vice Walter. 49th: Capt. E. Brown to be Captain, vice P. Nott; Lieut. G. A. L. Beddekonpp to be Captain, vice Brown; Ensign H. Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice Beddekonpp; G. Colson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Maller. 97th: Captain J. W. Collins to be Captain, vice Elrington. 48th: Ensign W. Fetherston to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. C. Pakenham, promoted to be Major in the 92nd: Major R. Hart to be Lieut.-at Colonel, vice G. Peacy, Major T. S. Reynolds to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. Brevet-Major D. Macadoyne to be Major, vice Reynolds; Lieut. J. Ramsay to be Captain, vice MacAndrew. 46th: J. Purcell to be Ensign, vice Gray 82nd: Lieut. H. D. Carden to be Adjutant, vice Brownrigg. 97th: Captain C. Sandforth to be Major, vice Collins; Lieut. W. J. M'Carthy to be Captain, vice Sandforth, Ensign J. K. D. M'Carthy to be Lieut.-enant, vice W. J. M'Carthy, W. T. Potts to be Ensign, vice Hon. C. Pakenham. 98th: Ensign H. J. Savage to be Lieutenant, vice Bowden, Ensign A. Cox to be Ensign, vice Harpson. 72nd: Ensign R. M. Lucas to be Lieut., vice Cole: Ensign R. Le Hunte to be Ensign; W. Bertram to be Ensign, vice Lucas. 78th: Capt. T. W. Elvinston to be Captain, vice Collins. 79th: H. A. Murray to be Ensign, vice Northwick. 90th: W. J. Braybrooke to be Ensign, vice Sackville. 92nd: Lieut. G. E. Wilmot to be Ensign, vice Brown.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. T. Armstrong to be Captain, vice Doran; Lieut. C. A. H. Rumbold to be Captain, vice Armstrong; R. J. Savage to be Lieutenant, vice Rumbold.

1st Veteran R.G. Regiment.—Lieut. H. J. Sackling to be Lieutenant, vice Hodges.

BANKRUPTCY.—Capt. Brown to be Mayor in the Army; Capt. T. Armstrong to be Major in the Army.

STAFF.—Col Sir R. H Sale, G.C.B., to be Quartermaster-General to the Queen's troops serving in the East Indies, vice Co.. Churchill.

BANKRUPTCIES.—G. and C. A. S. Ingram, Bensington, Oxfordshire.—J. BALLS, livery stablekeeper Hollow-av-road, Islington.—T. SMITH and J. OSBORNE, builders, Redcross-street, Barbican.—J. PEAVEN, ironmonger, Paddington street, Marylebone.—G. DEANS, coach builder, Southampton-street, Camberwell.—E. ECKERSLEY, surveyor, Doncaster.—R. H. WRIGHT, cattle dealer, Hatton Grange, Shropshire

BIRTHS

At Hither-green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, of a daughter.—At Impington-hall, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. Henry Hustwick Seaton, of a son.—At Dr. Lyford's Winchester, the lady of Captain Thomas, 8.st Regiment, of a son.—At the Lodge, Upper Clapton, the lady of Charles Sandbury Butler, Esq., of a daughter.—At Hackney, the lady of [illegible] Esq., of twins, both sons.—At Chelsea-road, Clapham-road Villas, Camden New Town, and No. 6, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, the lady of Mr. Serjeant Ryland, of a son.—At Cambridge, Caermarthenshire, the Countess Dowager Cawdor, of a son.—At Acetlehourn Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. George Rainier, of a son.—At Derby, Mrs. Rivers Fleming, of a daughter.—At 4, Wick, Somerset, Mrs. Richard Davis, of a son.—At the Rectory, Orton, the wife of the Rev. Walter Lucas Brown, of a daughter.—At Lee-park, Blackheath, Mrs. W. Smith M'Kenny, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At St Helier's, Jersey, James Redcliffe, of the Chateau de Crehan, Coten du Nord, France, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Thomas Aston Wellbeloved, Esq., of St Helier's.—At Hampstead, the Rev. [illegible] Esq., of Ware, late of [illegible] to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wilson Hartrenger, of August Place, Pentonville.—At Hornsea, by the Rev. Edward Hall, Mr. George Ward Berry, to Miss Jemima Hartrenger, youngest daughter of Mr. Wilson Hartrenger, of August Place, Pentonville.—At Hornsea, by the Rev. Edward Hall, Mr. George Ward Berry, to Miss Jemima Hartrenger, youngest daughter of Mr. William

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawing-room, the first this season, on Monday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. As this is the second occasion on which the State Apartments have been opened since their being refurnished and decorated, we shall take this opportunity of attempting to describe to our readers the magnificence of the entire suite, acknowledged to be, for purposes of state, the most convenient in Europe. It should be stated that the above restoration was highly requisite, the State Apartments not having been touched by the hand of the decorator since the year 1824; and such has been the economy observed on the present occasion, that the old draperies have been replaced in most of the rooms, but more especially in those apartments used only on state occasions, such as levees and drawing-rooms.

As we described in the 62nd No. of our journal, the entire suite of apartments, and the ceremonial of a drawing-room, it will be only necessary for us to detail the principal changes.

IN THE ARMOURY, OR GUARD-ROOM,

forming the entrance to the suite of state rooms from the grand staircase, the arms and trophies which decorate the walls have been entirely cleansed and polished. Other improvements have taken place, adding considerably to the general appearance. From thence the company are ushered to—

THE PRESENCE CHAMBER,

where also much has been done to restore it to its original elegance. The fine old tapestry which, we believe, previous to the fire which partially destroyed the north end of the palace, covered the walls of Queen Anne's-room, has been carefully cleaned, and the rich colours restored. The next apartment is

QUEEN ANNE'S DRAWING-ROOM, OR BALL-ROOM.

The massive cornice, extending the length of the four windows, has been re-gilt; and the draperies are of crimson silk damask, trimmed with heavy gold-coloured fringe. The seats are re-covered with a crimson brocade, and the frames of the furniture have been re-gilt, as likewise the pier tables, candelabra, and other ornaments.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

This noble apartment, forming the next in order, communicating with the Throne-room, is more sumptuous in its embellishments than the other rooms mentioned above. The carved ceiling has undergone but trifling change, the enriched compartments of the cove and the corner scrolls having been re-gilt. The draperies are new, and designed rather more tastefully than in the Ball room, although of the same material. The elaborately carved cornice, looking-glass frames, and pier tables, have been re-gilt: and the settees of crimson brocade and the other furniture is mostly new.

THE THRONE-ROOM.

Considerable improvement is more particularly apparent in this apartment. The walls are covered with a rich crimson brocade, and the draperies of the four windows are very sumptuous. From the cornice is an under drapery of crimson silk velvet, above which is a gracefully-formed drapery of a fabric of glass and silk interwoven, and called *tissue de verre*. The glass is of gold colour, and is worked in flowers of a continuous pattern, having to all appearance the effect of exquisite embroidery, and from being on a light crimson ground, becomes most strikingly magnificent, the figures seeming to be in bold relief. The curtains are of the same splendid material, bordered with crimson silk velvet to correspond with the under drapery, handsomely trimmed with gold gimp; the whole being lined with rich crimson ducape. The ceiling, similarly coved as in the Ball-room, is much more elaborately ornamented than any of the others in the range, and with the architraves and mouldings of the windows and doors, have been completely re-gilt and decorated; as have also the superb console tables. The paintings, among which the well-known full-length portrait of George IV., in his coronation robes, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the two historical paintings of the battles of Waterloo and Vittoria, have been cleaned, and the frames gilded. The throne—with a trifling exception—is also new. The richly carved canopy is re-gilt, and the pelmet drapery of crimson silk velvet, and its embroideries of our several national insignia, have been carefully restored. The mantle of the throne and the hangings on each side, are of crimson silk velvet, the Royal Arms being embroidered in the centre with the initials V. R. on either side. The curtains are embroidered at the bottom, and fringed with gold. The State chair has been covered with crimson velvet, with the royal cypher embroidered on the banner.

THE ROYAL CLOSET.

Here the window draperies are composed of *tissue de verre*, to correspond with the throne-room, and the valuable cabinets of buhl, &c., have been repaired. The council-table and massive chair have been suitably restored.

The Queen's Retiring-room, the Entrée-gallery, where the Ministers of State, Ambassadors, and other personages having the privilege of the entrée assemble, and the connecting waiting-rooms, have all been newly embellished and furnished; but, as they possess only minor importance, it is unnecessary to particularise them separately. All the *tissue de verre* velvet which has been used, is of Spitalfields' manufacture.

THE GUARD-ROOM, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, attended by the royal suite.

Before the Drawing-room, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the royal closet, who were ushered into the presence of the Queen by Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher in Waiting. The deputation consisted of the President, the Treasurer, and three Governors, accompanied by the Mathematical Master, the Drawing Master, and the Grey Boys educated in the Royal Mathematical School, founded by King Charles II. Her Majesty took particular interest in the drawings and charts of the boys, and was pleased to express her approbation of their execution. Her Majesty inquired the age of a number of the scholars, and was pleased to express the interest she felt in the prosperity of the institution. An engraving of the boys presenting their drawings and charts to her Majesty, last year, will be found in No. 62 of our journal.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was present at the drawing-room.

The Ladies in Waiting on the Queen, the Maids of Honour, and the Women of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, appeared in mourning.

It being a collar day, the knights of the several orders of knighthood wore the collars of their respective orders. The Duke of Wellington wore three collars of knighthood—those of the Order of the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and of the Order of the Bath.

The Duke of Norfolk carried his baton as Earl Marshal of England. The Earl of Erroll also carried his baton of office.

Her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty at the principal doors in the state rooms, and also in the Portrait Gallery and Presence Chamber.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the principal officers of the household, having entered the Throne-room, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and their ladies, were introduced.

We have not space for the entire presentations or lists of company in the circles. The Court appeared in mourning: her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wearing a costume composed of a black crape dress with flounces embroidered with jet; train and body of rich black double reps, trimmed with crape and jet. Head-dress, black feathers and crape lappets. Half-mourning appears also to have been general among the ladies' dresses.

After the drawing-room the Queen and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the household troops.

Our first engraving represents the guard-room, and the progress of the general company. The second illustration shows Queen Anne's room, with the company of the *entrée* drawing-room in the foreground, and those of the general circle within the brass railing, facing the windows; neither of these apartments was fully shown in our last year's series of illustrations.

Among the presentations were the following:—

Lady Anne Charteris, by Lady Rosebery
Lady Cecilia Des Voux, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Sligo.
Lady Selina Bridgeman, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
The Hon. Lady Butler, on her marriage, by Viscountess Forbes.
Lady Mildred Hope, on occasion of her marriage, by Viscountess Beresford
The Marchioness of Blandford, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Marlborough.
Hon. Miss Fanny Fraser, by her mother, Lady Lovat.
Lady Throckmorton, by the Countess of Clermont.
Lady Katherine Raymond Barker, by her sister, Lady Charlotte Berkeley.
Lady Ebbank, by Mrs. George Byng
Hon. Helena Dillon, by her mother, Dowager Viscountess Dillon.
Mrs. Henry Hamilton, by the Countess of Rosebery.
Hon. Agnes Browne, by her mother, Lady Kilmaine.
Hon. Caroline Waldegrave, by her mother, Lady Radstock.
Mrs. Beresford, by Lady Worsley
Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox, by Lady Louisa Alexander.
Hon. Miss Maude, by her mother, Viscountess Hawarden.
Lady Vivian, by the Countess of Charlemont.
Mrs. Abdy, on her marriage, by the Countess of Verulam.
Mrs. Inglefield, by the Countess of Haddington.
Mrs. Henry Boyce, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Marlborough.
Mrs. Anson, on her marriage, by the Countess of Rosebery.
Mrs. Howard, of Corby, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Norfolk.
Miss Dymoke, by her mother, Lady Dymoke.
Miss Couper, by Lady Couper.
Miss Selina Bridgeman, by her mother, Lady Selina Bridgeman.
The Countess of Shelburne, on her marriage, by the Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Lady Kathleen Ponsonby, by the Marchioness of Lansdowne.
The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, by the Countess of Hardwicke.
Lady Margaret Littleton, by Lady Wharncliffe.
Lady Sophia Cecil, by (Frances) Lady Clinton.
Lady Taylor by Lady Stanley.
Lady Alsinger, on her marriage, by the Countess of Eldon.
Lady Briggs, by Lady Seymour.
Lady Mary Bouverie, by her mother, the Countess of Radnor.
Lady Blanche Balfour, on her marriage, by Lady Eleanor Balfour.
Miss Pottinger, by her mother, Lady Pottinger.
Miss Somerset, by Lady Granville Somerset
Miss Escott, by the Countess of Carnarvon.
Miss Flora Spencer Stanhope, by Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope.
Miss Garden, by the Viscountess Canning.
Miss Lascelles, by Lady Caroline Lascelles.
Miss Osborne, of Pentland, by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
Miss Ormsby, by Lady Louisa Alexander
Mrs. Henry Matson, by Lady Ashley.
Mrs. Brunton, by the Countess of Verulam
Mrs. Pemberton, by Lady Hamilton.
Mrs. Henry Darrell, by Lady Aylmer.
Mrs. Hawkins, by Mrs. Kingston.
Miss Johnstone, by her mother, Lady B. Johnstone.
Miss Emily Octavia Law, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Law.
Miss Raymond Barker, by Lady Katherine Raymond Barker.
Miss Lloyd, by Lady Pottinger.
Mrs. Rack Keene, by the Viscountess Gage.
Mrs. G. Graham, by Lady Graham.

QUEEN ANNE'S ROOM, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A cachemire Turban-cap. A crape dress, trimmed with satin ribbons.

No. 2. A satin hat. A striped silk dress, ornamented with *passementerie* (silk gimp), and a quilling composed of the same material as the dress. A velvet, or satin hat. A lace coiffure, with lappets.

BONNET CAP.

The periodical *exposition* of novelties has commenced at the Palace of the Louvre, and on the reserved days the *salons* are crowded with *élégantes*; the following observations have been made on these occasions.

Crape and Satin Hats have now superseded those of velvet; they are frequently ornamented with a half veil of English lace placed on the brim, and with flowers underneath.

Hats and Capotes are now not so low at the ears as they have hitherto been, and the calotte or curtain behind is larger.

The most elegant Coiffures are still composed of lace, placed flat on the head, with lappets descending to the neck.

Lace Caps, ornamented with flowers, are also made in an infinite variety of forms, too numerous to particularize; they are all flat on the head, and the ornaments low on the cheeks.

Dresses with the front of the corsages open are now quite the rage; some are laced in front, others have lappels or facings.

When the question is asked how the skirt of a Dress should be trimmed, it is difficult to be answered, there being at present so great a latitude allowed; some adopt *volans*, placing them a short distance apart; in this case there are two volans; others ornament the skirt with rolls of *bouillonnés* (puffings) placed at intervals with a single deep volant underneath. There are, in fact, so many styles admitted, that, in default of a general rule, we must allow all to be right that are becoming.

Madlle. Favanti.—As this fair *cantatrice* on Saturday last was retiring from her vocal victory, such was the intensity of her feelings that she fell apparently lifeless within a few steps of the stage. Luckily, she soon had medical assistance, and through the skill of Dr. Wardrup recovered in a short time.

Mr. J. H. Tully.—This gentleman, the instructor of the choruses at Drury Lane Theatre, was presented with a handsome gold watch by that body last Monday, as a token of the respect they entertained for him as a man, a musician, and affable director.

SCENE FROM "THE [illegible]," AT DRURY-LANE [illegible] page 203.

RETRIBUTION.

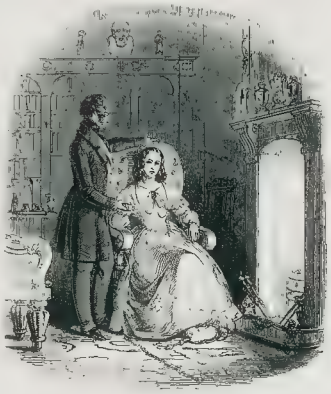
BY THE

BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

On a rainy evening, in the peculiarly dreary month of November (an English November), two persons were lounging in *fauteuils*, drawn close to a bright fire which ever and anon gave forth a sudden blaze, and so far illumined the apartment as to make apparent the comforts and almost luxurious fittings up of a well-furnished library.

A large poodle dog was extended on the rug, while the lady's tiny foot rested on its back

"Shall I not ring for lights?" said her companion; "your spirits seem depressed, and this uncertain twilight is calculated to increase rather than banish the gloom by which you are to-day so unusually oppressed. What can be the cause of this sadness, Stella? If any thing distresses you, why not



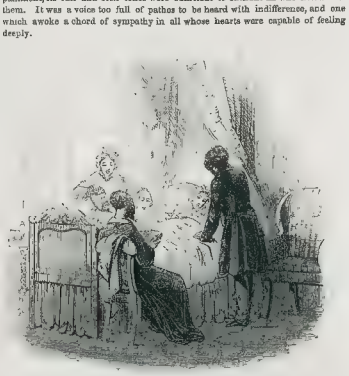
confide it to me? You know my wish, my anxiety, to save you pain; tell me in what I can serve you." And, while speaking, Mr. Nugent arose and gently took her hand. It was cold, and he almost fancied something like a shudder crept over it as he raised it to his lips

"You are to leave London to-morrow,' said she, "and can you wonder that I am sad, that a sense of my own loneliness should at such a moment obtrude itself'

Mr. Nugent fondly pressed the hand which remained in his, as he replied, "It is true that I am about to leave you, and for an indefinite time, but is it not with the hope of softening those obstacles which prevent our remaining for ever together? Ah! Stella, send me not from you (for is it not you who have bid me go?) with such a rueful countenance. You know how dear, how *very dear*, my motherless children are to me; do not make me feel that my duty to them forces me to do what will give you pain; would to God that these children knew you—knew you for the good, amiable, high-minded being that you are; but time and their father's proved affection can alone eradicate the unjust prejudices their grandmother has implanted in their young minds. You will write to me daily, Stella. Your beautiful and touching letters, and the high and truthful feelings you so ably paint, will do more than my eloquence to make my children value you; and when your delicacy on that point is satisfied, you will no longer refuse to be their father's wife, their friend and monitress."

Mrs. Hamilton avoided all direct reply, by saying, "I believe you are right, this uncertain glimmer makes me nervous; we will have lights and I will try to be cheerful. Shall I ring to you?"

She sat down to the piano and began to sing, her voice needed but little accompaniment, its full and rich tones were sufficient to enchant all who listened to them. It was a voice too full of pathos to be heard with indifference, and one which awoke a chord of sympathy in all whose hearts were capable of feeling deeply.



On this evening she sang with even more than her usual expression, and Mr. Nugent would have listened on entranced, but for the thought (which was ever uppermost in his mind) that something might yet be added to her comfort during his absence

"Did you not say you wished for a harp, Stella?" said he. "I will write to Erard immediately (and he proceeded to do so), to send you one of his last improved ones. You will practise during my absence, but not too much; remember, you must think chiefly of your health, and go out and amuse yourself as much as possible, if only to enliven my solitude by your lively descriptions."

I beg pardon. Mr. Nugent to his family seat to resume his parental duties, and with a firm hope of soon persuading his children to think of Mrs. Hamilton as affectionately as he himself did; and Mrs. Hamilton, to indulge in every caprice and pleasure which presented itself, or could be imagined by her, at Mr. Nugent's expence.

Mrs. Hamilton was a widow when her acquaintance with Mr. Nugent commenced. She had been brought up from childhood in habits of luxury, and during the few years of her husband's life, the principal of her fortune (which had not been settled) enabled her still to enjoy them; but, on looking into her affairs when she became a widow, she found that a very scanty provision was all which remained to the once wealthy heiress.

Endowed with great personal beauty, and with a highly cultivated mind, Mrs. Hamilton was not long without admirers. Her husband's testamentary dispositions had brought her into intimate acquaintance with Mr Nugent, for he was named sole executor to the will. At the period of Mr. Hamilton's death, Mr. Nugent had been some years a widower, and had devoted his whole time to the care and education of four girls growing fast into womanhood. Had any one said to Mr. Nugent that he would subject these beloved girls to the always galling yoke of a step-mother, he would have left his principles and parental affections misunderstood; but Mr. Nugent, like many others, was firm in his own untried strength, though it was not without certain feelings of alarm that he found himself a constant visitor at Mrs. Hamilton's. At first the arrangement of her affairs served as a pretext, and perhaps hid even from himself the weakness of his heart; but there came a moment when all was made clear to his understanding, and the truth in all its force was felt by the generous and positive nature of his youngest and scarcely best-loved daughter. "Papa," said she, "I hate Mrs. Hamilton; grandmamma says she is a syren, and lures you from your home."

The anxious father stood rebuked by his innocent child. Happy had it been for all if this remark had changed, as well as laid bare, the feelings of his heart. But it was not to be; and Mr. Nugent was no uncommon instance of a man who, because he cannot reconcile two contending interests, endeavours to silence his reason by the force of his feelings. Had Mr. Nugent lived with his children on the terms most fathers do, they would have had no right to complain, however much they might have lamented his making a second choice; but, from the hour of their poor mother's death, he had loudly declared no other should ever fill her place, that his love and his watchful care should be such, that his children should in him find a father's love and a mother's tenderness.

This promise had been religiously fulfilled till his acquaintance with Mrs. Hamilton ripened into intimacy, and then it became enfeebled by the numerous imperfections, his finer feelings deeply interested in her desolate position, and his self-love flattered by her apparent trust and almost child-like devotion to his opinion.

It may here be said that Mrs. Hamilton's means were found at the time of her husband's decease to be quite inadequate to her former style of living; but it had been Mr. Nugent's delight to surround her with every comfort his fortune could command. The expenses attendant on his own individual pursuits were abandoned. Mr. Nugent no longer kept hounds. Mr. Nugent no longer sought to become member for the country, in which his old hereditary estate stood. He neither debarred nor restricted his children's enjoyments; but these which had been his own were relinquished, that Mrs. Hamilton might not have any sacrifice to make.

It was peculiarly convenient to Mrs. Hamilton to make no inquiries as to the source from whence her expenses were duly supplied, and it accorded so well with the delicacy and refinement of Mr. Nugent's feelings that she should look upon him as the purveyor of her comforts, rather than the donor of his property, that silence reigned between them on the subject.

Mr. Nugent became every day more attached to this lady, and at length made her an offer of his hand. This was a moment Mrs. Hamilton had long looked forward to, and was prepared to give it the turn she thought most certain to preserve Mr Nugent's regard, and not compromise her own position, which was far more agreeable to her than becoming the step-mother of four grown girls.

She spoke of her affection for him as a fact he could not doubt, but said she should rest prove its extent by sacrificing her feelings to his interests and his children's welfare.

"I am aware," said she, "of their prejudices against me; and, though I feel them to be unjust, I would not place you in the cruel position of proceeding your wife against your children's unkindness, or shielding them against the ill-humour which I might perhaps feel while under the smart of their injustice. I would willingly," continued she, "devote my life to your happiness: to become your wife would be to realise my highest ambition; but I cannot, will not, enter a family who are determinedly prejudiced against me. Who knows," added she (while tears came opportunely to her aid), "who knows but the dislike to my children may eventually wear away time, influence your feelings, and lessen your regard."

It would be difficult to determine, after the first mortification had been got over, whether Mr. Nugent did or did not feel Mrs. Hamilton's decision a respite. His love for her was great, but his attachment to his children would have made it most painful to him to have caused them sorrow, and he perhaps felt unskilful with the understanding that he was shortly to leave London, and endeavour to win them over by argument and kindness to give at least a tacit approval of his marriage with Mrs. Hamilton. Nine days were, however, to elapse before he could tear himself away, and it was on the evening before his departure that we found them installed together by her fireside, at the commencement of our story.

Mr. Nugent's evening visit had been paid to his children's apartments, but it was not like their mention on former occasions. It had not the same charm of free and perfect unreserve. Both father and children had thoughts in which the other could feel no sympathy, and a fear of saying anything could not have on the forbidden subject, kept up a reserve hitherto unknown in their intercourse, which had ever been one of perfect confidence between parent and child.

Day after day passed, and nothing was heard Mr. Nugent still at ent as to his intended marriage. He looked at his eldest daughter, and thought not unnatural it was that she should dislike to have any one put in authority over her; but in this thought Mr. Nugent did his daughter injustice, from the eldest to the youngest their repugnance to this union arose from the representations their grandmother had made to them of Mrs. Hamilton's character, declaring her to be an artful, designing woman, wholly indifferent to their welfare, except from interested motives.

The daily correspondence Mr. Nugent had solicited was kept up by the lady, and her clear and brilliant style could not but render her letters most acceptable, while, even if they had not conveyed the incense they invariably did to his self love, by professions of attachment and anxiety for his happiness.

During the winter Mr. Nugent's absence was first rendered afflicted with severe illness, and the fond father never left her couch till he heard her pronounced out of danger, and then, during her convalescence, he would so completely devote his time to her—would read to and with her so much—from the eldest to the youngest their repugnance to this union arose from the representations their grandmother had made to them of Mrs. Hamilton's character, declaring her to be an artful, designing woman, wholly indifferent to their welfare, except from interested motives.

But, his child again restored to health, Mr. Nugent could no longer endure his separation from Mrs. Hamilton, and, without having advanced one step in removing his daughters' dislike, he returned to her, to receive congratulations on his return to her determination, and trust to after events to make her and his children friends.

And what had been Mrs Hamilton's real occupations while Mr. Nugent was keeping watch by his invalid daughter? Far different from those detailed in her letters. True, she had freq uented the scenes she described, but it had been in company with one on whom her heart's wealth was bestowed. Very early in life, ere she became the wife of Mr. Hamilton, her fancy had been enslaved by the personal beauty and fashionable appearance of Horace Vernon. When, as a widow, she again met him, the impressions of her youth were revived, and their acquaintance renewed. Till Mr. Nugent's depart ure nothing like intimacy was apparent, but from that hour they were ad lom seen apart. To those who were watching this fusion it became evident that the lady's side there was deep and devoted attachment; for she seemed to live but in the presence of one whose manner rather betokened the endurance of her attachment than any part ourtion of it.

Horace Vernon was known to be poor, was supposed to be industrious, and straggled to possess himself of means sufficient to permit his marriage with a young and very lovely lady in the humble sphere and moderate expectations Fortunes were now neglected for the ignoble one of being Mrs. Hamilton's *cavalier servante*. This lady had presented him to Mr. Nugent as one whose noble name she had formerly known, and who had spoken of his limited income, and lamented that such high talent should not be more justly appreciated, and mentioned the current report of his engagement to a very lovely girl; the only obstacle to their union being his inability to command practice at the bar. Ever alive to talent, and anxious to protect merit, Mr. Nugent had several times succeeded in bringing Mr. Vernon forward as a barrister, and when Mrs. Hamilton spoke of him in her letters it was with Mr Nugent's generous feelings. The Horace Vernon had become a changed man, and, with the gratefulness of true attachment, the young girl to whom his faith was pledged, discovered the change almost before he became conscious of it himself. Her income had been not filled with reproaches in the common acceptation of the word, but they contained expressions of meekness and sorrow which would have wrung the soul of him who addressed, had not that second year's penury only given the more ardent attachment. Horace Vernon would not admit that he was changed. No—the change, he said, was in the being whose heart was breaking under his cruel and unjust remonstrance. His love, only two weeks prior, gave the young victim force to put an end to their engagement, and Horace Vernon was a free man

Mrs. Hamilton had evidently derived this event, but its achievement was far from giving her the confidence she had expected. True, she had no longer an undivided rival, but from that hour Horace became a cold, calculating, unbending tyrant, rather than an assiduous lover. Her proud and imperious mind had found its master, and she lived in abject slave. Still she loved him, if such feeling could be called love. Many of their hours, when together, were passed in strife and menace; but it yet his absence seemed an insupportable evil, and it was one which he never failed to inflict on the woman on whose pride he doted.

The name for Mr Nugent's return to town was rapidly approaching; in every letter he spoke of it, and Mrs. Hamilton's senses were in a tumult of alarm; for Horace Vernon, knowing her power, had made the condition of his continued intercourse with her to depend on her skilful management of Mr. Nugent. "One act of weakness," he would say; "one moment of folly, and you never behold me more."

"I will save you weakness," she replied; "but remember, Horace, that my reward is not to be long delayed, that I am shortly"——

In no gentle voice did he interrupt her, exclaiming, "Are you mad, or do you wish to make me so? How often have I told you that I cannot, will not, live to be breathed long enough for your own ear to catch the sound? Beware, Stella, I am no Mr. Nugent, to be gulled and trifled with."

Wrung by a mingle threat did he leave her to reflect on measures necessary for the present moment; but Mrs. Hamilton trusted rather to chance for the direction of her present conduct, while she gave herself up to reflect on that future he had forbade her to mention.

These reflections were broken in upon by the sudden appearance of Mr Nugent, who, in eager hope of the pleasure his arrival would bestow, hurried to her house as soon as he got out of his travelling carriage. At the first moment she was so completely taken by surprise that it was beyond her powers of deception to meet him with her wonted warmth of manner; and Mr Nugent almost fancied that she seemed less glad than he had expected to find her But in a few minutes she had regained complete possession of herself, and he was again the slave of her will Her empire seemed more firmly established by their separation, and she exerted more power over him, as though she expected compensation for the time he had been removed from his influence.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Shall we go see the order of the course?—SHAKESPEARE.

The racing season formerly opened on the Warwick course—a course unsung it must be confessed—but it commences with the Spring Meeting on Epsom Downs, where people calculate on the *début* of a few Derby nags. As the latter tryst took place yesterday, we may assume that the business of the turf is fairly on the *tapis*, although that enacted twenty-four hours since was not of sufficient interest to call for a recapitulation of its details. The curtain having thus drawn up, we venture forth, in the capacity of chorus (or the old style), if haply not to grace the scene, at least to help on the plot more or to disappoint its immoralities, as it shall fall out. The position of the turf was never, probably, since its institution, so critical as at the present hour. The decision of the House of Commons as to whether betting is to be made a lawful accessory of it, or not, will wholly affect its character. Should the legalising of bets pass into a law, how will its popularity be influenced in a social relation? Will public convenience be served, the cause of honour or honesty promoted? The public impression of the economy of racing, according to the practice adopted, and long recognised by its leaders, was greatly improved by the evidence (or rather the opinion) given by Lord John Fitzroy—whose name is a guarantee for all that is honourable in sporting as in everything else—in a trial for libel which arose out of some charges made concerning the Derby of 1842. Had the public been cognisant of the following circumstance, alleged to have occurred in connexion with the St. Leger of 1836, what would they think of the system tolerated (to say nothing of practised) by honourable men. What would Lord John Fitzroy have said touching his opinion of it had he been examined respecting it?

One of the best two-year-olds of 1835 showed in high form for his three-year-old engagements, and, not being in the Derby, was backed very readily for the Doncaster St. Leger. As early as Goodwood Races, we believe, he had reached 6 to 1; at which figure the public backed him to a formidable extent: of course, countenanced in their speculation by the conviction that they were to have a race for their chance—if, indeed, the "crack" did not walk over. Shortly before Doncaster Races, however, it was publicly announced at Tattersall's, that the favourite would be allowed to run through at all, provided that his proprietor received, as a premium, the odds to £12,000, at double the market price—or, in plain English, a douceur of £6000!

That he did receive it is also understood, as also that thereby the backers of the favourite had £6000, to all intents and purposes, taken out of their pockets. Now this ingenious stratagem for raising the wind is attributed to an individual then and still a member of the Jockey Club. The committee on the gambling bill can at once satisfy themselves whether this be a fact or not of this story—the public agent in it, according to vulgar report, being a member of their own house.

If they do not investigate a fact so very generally received, will they feel that they are doing their duty? will the public so believe? And if they *do* probe it, and become assured of its truth, will they pass a measure to legalize play or pay betting on horse races, a system by which so grievous an outrage against honour—if not against honesty —could be perpetrated? Let the committee legislate—for so it can not only on the letter, but the spirit of fair play, for so popular a national taste as that of racing.

It is excellent well to examine trainers and betting men and gentlemen as to theories, but let not facts be overlooked. The existing turf system abounds with materials and facilities for chea—— that is to say for chicane. There's backing "lots," and then replenishing them, as with Seahorse in the Doncaster division, and Sister to Grey Momus colt in the Malton "lot." No offence to John Day and Scott, who have nothing to do *with* it. Then comes your handicap—a modern contrivance—whereby the schemer may make the winner if it so please his caprice, or his interest, a "certainty," as we once heard a tout say. Then what are your anonymous nominations for (an Irish figure of speech, for our English figure of over-reach)? Is it that we may not know whose nose to pull when we come to *confess here?* And there's the bi-and-di colt, the property of half-fortests, the meaning of which is, that the winner of a race does not receive half his stakes.

There are abominations in the economy of modern racing that cry aloud for reformation. Unless the gambling committee can mend these things, the less they meddle with the business the better. We don't want our national sports to be turned into substitutes for the street's cockpit; they should be cherished as a manly recreation or a manly enterprize—that alone is their legitimate character, their true English application. . . . What's that? A salute is roaring from the battery of the Royal Yacht Squadron-house. We see the flags and streamers are indicting their pleasant sympathy. Lo! sweeping through the white surge of the wind-stirred Solent comes a trim vessel, "her streamers waving in the wind." What is she, and whence does she come? It is the R. Y. S. cutter, the Ganymede, returning from the Straits. Hurrah for Mr. Pigott! the cutter's chivalry at Melton, or a cruise in the Mediterranean, is the true fashion of an English gentleman's recreations. All the gambling committees on earth or ocean could not help us to any so germane to the purpose; nor all the pens that ever writ quotations such as follow:

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The absence of most of the leading speculators at Northampton races, had the usual effect at the Corner, business being so flat and unimportant as to call for nothing more than a brief quotation of prices:—

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.
7 to 4 against the Ugly Buck.

10 to 1 against Pagan	21 to 1 against Freedom	25 to 1 against Sir Robert
10 to 1 —— Pharaoh	21 to 1 —— The Prior	25 to 1 —— Alice Hawthorn
20 to 1 —— Cossack		

EVENS

10 to 1 against Col. Peel's colt (t)	7 to 1 against Ratzen	40 to 1 against Sister to Grey Momus colt (t)
27 to 1 —— Sir G. Heath colt's 1st (t)	15 to 1 —— Orlando	50 to 1 —— Campanero (t)
13 to 2 —— Ugly Buck	20 to 1 —— Running Rein (t)	100 to 1 —— Akbar (t)
	20 to 1 —— Cotherstone (t)	

THURSDAY.—We need not expose the "nakedness of the land" by entering at length into the doings of the dullest of afternoons. Enough be it to state that Pagan retreated to 10 to 1 before Chesterfield morning, but on the last of a few venture, with plenty of friends; and that Jamie Forest and Scalteen were backed at better prices than have been quoted of late. For the Derby, the Ugly Buck and Orlando were cried up to evens, the former, as will be seen, no one would make out, owing quite as many friends as Mr. Crockford's mare Ionian, or the sister to Grey Momus colt. Mainstay and Akbar were *shelved*; no material alteration in the others

THE LATEST PRICES.
2000 GUINEAS STAKES.
6 to 4 agst The Ugly Buck.

SWEEPSTAKES AT HOOK.

5 to 2 agst Akbar	3 to 1 agst Emma

2000 to 15 agst Akbar winning this and the Derby.

CHESTER CUP.

11 to 1 agst Pharaoh	17 to 1 agst Jamie Forest	25 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	
15 to 1 —— Catiscliffe	23 to 1 —— Scalteen (t)	25 to 1 —— Sir Robert	
15 to 1 agst Pagan			

DERBY

9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot	22 to 1 agst T'ald Squire	66 to 1 agst Mainstay	
85 to 1 —— Cossack (t)	26 to 1 —— Ionian	66 to 1 —— Mount Charles (ire)	
16 to 1 —— The Ugly Buck	40 to 1 —— Campanero	1000 to 10 —— Akbar	
16 to 1 —— Orlando	50 to 1 —— Sister to Grey Momus colt		
20 to 1 —— Cockaneroo			

500 even between Ionian and Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)
1000 to 15 each agst Mainstay and the Sister to Grey Momus colt in one bet.

It is in contemplation to establish a police force for the security of that great national emporium of nuttiness of war, Woolwich Royal Dockyard, similar to that in her Majesty's dockyard, under Inspectors Robinson and Howard, of the metropolitan police.

Soon after his trial and conviction at Lewes Assizes, John Lawrence was removed to Horsham Gaol, in front of which he is to be executed on Saturday, the 6th of April. A very large subscription is being raised for the wife and nine orphan children of the late chief officer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

CHINESE EXHIBITION.—ADMISSION FREE GRAND DISTRIBUTION, on the principle of the Art Union, of CHINESE CURIOSITIES and PARISIAN NOVELTIES value £5000. The prices consist of magnificent Chinese Jars, Bowls and Dragon Services, &c., Oil Paintings, splendid inlaid Cabinets, beautiful Work Boxes, richly carved Chessmen, and a variety of other articles of the most costly description, the product of Chinese Artists; together with beautiful boxes of Parisian manufactures, filled with rare fruits, Armandes Rowlies liqueurs, bon-bons and the most fashionable and research description. The distribution will take place on the 8th of April next, shares in each, every share a prize May be obtained at the Exhibition Rooms, 7, Old Jewry, Cheapside, and the Chinese and Parisian Magazine, 44, Poultry, corner of Old Jewry, Cheapside.

TEMPLETON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, Hanover-square Concert Rooms.—Mr TEMPLETON begs to announce that being desirous to devote the proceeds of the first representation of his New Entertainment entitled the "Lays of the Last Great Scottish Minstrel," (Sir Walter Scott, towards the fund for completing the Scott Monument, he is unavoidably compel ed to postpone its production in consequence of provincial and other engagements) till Friday, April 26th, when it will take place under the immediate patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Members of the London Scott Committee.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The various and ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS in Ancient and Modern Times are explained by Dr. RYAN at Three o'Clock and Eight in the Evening.—DR LARDNER on the ADVANCE of MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT by ARGAND, the BUDE the DRUMMOND, the ROCCIUS, Professor FARADAY, the PELLETAN, the ELECTRIC LIGHTING by SILVER, New FRENCH LAMP, SEALE'S LAMP &c. &c. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock and at Eight in the Evening. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER, and DIVING BELL.—Admission One Shilling. Schools, Half price.—Various NOVELTIES, which are a preparation for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, will be announced in a few days.

THE REVOLUTION of 1688. — King William III. and James II., in splendid military costume of the period, the Marquis Wellesley, dressed in his own clothes, General Lepaitre; the coronation robes, and various robes of the late Duke of Sussex; the Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, in his costume; the magnificent coronation robes of George IV., cost £18,000; the robes of Napoleon and Josephine; the Carriage taken at Waterloo; the Camp Bed on which he died; Cloak of Napoleon, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman square.—Admittance, 1s.; second room, 6d.; open from 11 till 5 in the forenoon, and from 7 till 10 in the evening.

OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.—This interesting party of the Aborigines of North America, from the shores of Lake Huron, Upper Canada, having returned from Greenwich, where they met with the most enthusiastic reception, of which the Queen and Prince Albert were visited by nearly 4000 persons in one day, have engaged the Room lately occupied by the Model of Venice, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where, in consequence of their being a numerous party, the visitors will be afforded a far better opportunity of seeing them to advantage than they have hitherto enjoyed The Ojibbeways having completed their engagement with Mr. Catlin, the necessary explanations will in future be given by Mr. Rankin, a gentleman who has resided and have travelled from their distant homes, and who is perfectly familiar with all their habits, &c., having lived among them for a long time. Hours of admission, from 2 till 4, and from 7 till 9. Indians in the room from half-past 2 till 4, and from half-past 7 till 9. Admission 1s. A limited number of reserved seats will be provided.

TO GENTLEMEN who are particular in DRESS.—J. ALBERT and CO., 52, King William street, City, respectfully invite the above to an inspection of their extensive assortment of every article essential for Gentlemen's COATS, WAISTCOATS, and TROUSERS for the present Season, in all the varied forms. The cut and make of every garment are guaranteed to be equal to the first and most expensive houses in the West End, at such prices as will be found to be considerably lower than are usually offered. All inferior articles usually made up by Slopsellers and Hosiers to astonish and delude the public with low prices, are excluded from this establishment. Ladies' Habits, Uniforms, Liveries, and Waterproofs executed on the shortest notice.

REWARD OF MERIT.—DAWSON'S AUXILIAR, or, under a host of pretenders, stands unequalled for arresting the progress of Baldness or Grey Hair, and restoring it to its original colour. It is the latest period of life It makes it curly, effectually removes dandruff, and produces beautiful hair on children's heads. Its wonderful efficacy is proved by above 10,000 certificates from persons who have used it At 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by BARCLAY, 95, Farringdon-street, wholesale and retail; RANSOM, 24, Piccadilly; PRAYER, 229, Strand; D. TIBBS, 86, Fenchurch-street; and most respectable Chemists, Perfumers, and others, in the Kingdom. Sole Proprietor, Mr. DAWSON, 2, Cecil-street, Strand. Caution—Particularly ask for 'DAWSON'S,' and observe the signature, "R. DAWSON," on the Stamp. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn. An advantage in the larger bottles.

SHIRTS AND ALBERT CRAVATS.—S. W. E. WHITELOCK, 165, Strand, (established 50 years,) solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsand's Patent Long cloth, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wristo, the very best work-manship, and are in every respect, as to pattern and quality, superior and equal to what are usually charged 8s 6d. Also, all linen, 8s. 6d and 10s 6d., usual price 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. The measure required is the neck, sleeve, and waist right. Quarts as sample to any part of the kingdom upon receiving a post office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. The new Albert Cravats are most fashionable, in rich silk, 4s. 6d.; and rich satin, 5s. 6d. both plain black, and fancy patterns, of the long ones, to tie as Scarfs, 6s. 6d. Scarfs free, per post, on receiving the amount or patterns sent to select from. Outfits supplied for any climate on the lowest wholesale prices.

BETT'S and Co., PATENT BRANDY DISTILLERS, 7, Smithfield Bars, have placed the produce of this country, the grain grown upon British soil, and united and distilled by native industry, upon an equality with the produce of that child of the Continent, their EXCELLENT BRANDY. Their EXCELLENT BRANDY is a pure, wholesome, and palatable spirit, free from acid, and equal in quality to the best Cognac, it about half the price, and recommended by the most eminent medical authorities, at Guy's, St. Thomas's, and the Westminster Hospitals; and at other principal Hospitals and Infirmaries throughout the kingdom. Quantities of not less than two gallons, in stone jars, at 15s. per gallon, and upwards; and in bottles, at 1s. per bottle, and 12s. per dozen (or 2s. 6d. per bottle), the bottles and packages included. A single bottle may be had from the most respectable dealers in wines and spirits in every town and village in the kingdom. Purchasers are replete with every possible guarantee that has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, hosiery, dresses, bugle bretches, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247 and 249, Regent-street, corner of Hanover-street.—CLARK and Co.

SPRING.—The prevalency of cutaneous visitations at this period of the year inculcates the necessity of preserving the Skin in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high-and luxurious, yet rarely-enjoyed, blessing of a healthy complexion as scarce yet solid and seeming extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is during the period of Spring most pleasantly obtained. This preparation is the GREAT RESTORATIVE, and AN INVIGORATING, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing all impurities and disfigurements, and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion. Its universally great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who give the title of 'GENUINE' KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, or from other deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellant action on cutaneous health. It is therefore necessary to ask for the genuine article—to see that "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the wrapper.—All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

TWENTY YEARS' LOSS OF HAIR AND WONDERFUL RESTORATION.—"Church street, Weedby, Oct. 19, 1841. Gentlemen,—Of the last supply of OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, every bottle was sold immediately on receipt, and I have many more inquiries remaining for a further supply, which I hope you will send without the least delay. Orders have poured in more than ever since the powerful effects of the Balm have been so decisively demonstrated in the cases of several respectable persons residing in this neighbourhood, whose hair, among others which have attracted particular attention, is the case of a gentleman who had had little or no hair for twenty years. His head was completely covered in ten days, and ultimately his head shaved, and wore a wig. At my recommendation he tried the balm; and, after using it according to the directions for a short time, his head was supplied, and he has now as fine a head of hair as any person in Weedby.—Yours, &c., JOHN KILVINGTON.—To Messrs Kennaby, Brothers, 16, Westmoreland buildings, Aldersgate-street, London."— OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA is the only preparation in the first application causes it to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—Ask for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, 1, Wellington street, Strand.

ROYAL PATENT CARPETING, manufactured without RAP, or weaving.—This CARPETING having now obtained the universal approval of Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, for its elegance, durability, and economy, the PATENT SCHOOLED FLOOR CLOTH COMPANY beg to say that the sole manufacturers, beg to announce that their Patterns for the Spring, in the most novel and elegant designs, are now out and may be had at all the respectable Carpet Warehouses in London. In consequence of the increasing demand for this article, several parties have attempted to introduce to the public goods of a very spurious manufacture to imitate the Patent Carpeting, but, therefore in the interest of the public, it is but fair to the disadvantages of a common drugget. The Royal Carpeting possesses the quality of being perfectly reversible, and, therefore is by far more economical than any article hitherto produced for the same purposes. The Company have also a large assortment of Window Curtains and Table Covers, embossed and printed, in new and elegant patterns, and have all sizes. Tabinets, Venetians, Floorcloths, and numerous other goods of their manufacture. Agents have been appointed for the sale of these goods in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

LARGE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

THE following Catalogue of the valuable Stock of GOODS, saved from the late fire on the premises of Messrs. WINKWORTH and PROCTER, eminent Silk Manufacturers, No. 34, York-street, Manchester, were sold by Tender, at 8, Fountain-court, on Tuesday, and will be offered to the Public, for immediate SALE, by JAMES BAILEY and Co., during the week:—

Lot No. 2.	Black and Coloured Satins	. . .	5718 yards at 2s. 6d. per yard.
3.	Checked, Damasked Satins and Wave	. .	1s. 9½d.
5.	Rich Glace Gros de Naples	. .	1s. 4½d.
6.	Dito Shot Satins, Warranted to Wear	. .	1s. 4½d.
9.	Striped and Chine, &c. by Fire . .	. .	1s. 7½d.
12.	Figured Satins, slightly . .	. .	1s. 1½d
14.	Satin do., slightly damaged . .	. .	8½d.

With other Stock of rich Satin SHAWLS, two yards square, at 7s. 6d. &c.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Goods are now in Warehouse, by-stairs, to inspect the above.

Mr. JAMES BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS NOT ONLY PURIFY THE BLOOD, but also the CHYLE, BILE, and ALL OTHER FLUIDS, from which blood is composed. In all cases of dyspepsia, chills, jaundice, flatulence, heart burn, spasm, and all disorders of the stomach, bowels, and liver, they will effect a cure when all other medicines have failed. Of this we have ample proofs to exhibit to all who wish to investigate them.

The unparalleled reputation which PARR'S PILLS have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous

Their fame has extended to America, India, and all parts of the world, and equally there, as in England, are effecting surprising cures.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, on the Government Stamp.—Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s., with directions.

A NEW RAILWAY JOURNAL.—The First Number of THE RAILWAY CHRONICLE will appear on the 30th of APRIL. A detailed Prospectus will be sent free, by post, to all who send their Names and Addresses to the Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

EUGENE SUE'S WORKS.—Faithful and Original Translations of the famous of "THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS," "THE SALAMANDER," "PAULA MONTI," &c., by EUGENE SUE (the Walter Scott of France), will be found in the ILLUSTRATED NOVELIST. "Read them we entreat as a note of ourselves."—French Gazette.—Parts 1 to 3, each, and Weekly Numbers 6 to 13, each, of each of the Novels now complete, 2d. each.—London: CRANE, Shoe-lane, and all Booksellers.

Price 3s. 6d.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for APRIL, containing contributions by the Editor, the Honourable Mrs. Norton, Mrs. C. Hall, Miss F. Bowne, H. Mackeaton Milnes, M.P., Barry Cornwall, Sam. Lover, Mark. C. Compbell, the Author of "Peter Priggins," &c. &c., will be published this day by HENRY RENSHAW, 356, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and Stationers in the Kingdom.

CHEAPEST ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL OF THE DAY.

THE BUILDER, an Illustrated and Weekly Journal. A publication fitted alike for the drawing-room, the studio, the office, the workshop and the counting-house. Price 6d., stamped 7d. The Numbers may be had separately as in Monthly Parts. Vol. I., containing upwards of 500 Illustrations, elegantly bound in cloth, 10s.—2, York street, Covent-garden, and all Booksellers.

THE GARDENER and PRACTICAL FLORIST for April, price 1s.—Contents:—Garden Management—Forest's Flowers, and Hints of the best Pansies, Thomas Rivers, Florists, Nurserymen, and Seedsmen, Sawbridgeworth—Propagation of Plants—Management of imported Seeds—Culture of the Azaleas, Cyclamen, &c.—Choice Annuals—Designs for Fountains—Burning Cottages—Flowery Climbers—Ribes Sanguineum—Murray's Fern Insects—with Thirty other Articles on Gardening and Flowers.—R. GROOMBRIDGE and SON, Booksellers.

BRITISH SONG BIRDS.—The death of many a valuable caged favourite is attributable to ignorance of its disease, and of the needful remedies. The same be obviated by following the instructions of a series of articles now publishing in the GAZETTE of VARIETY, price 1d., on the Proper Mode of Rearing and Management of Song Birds. Nos. 7 and 8 of the GAZETTE contain an article on the Canary. "The Genius of Variety" is a valuable addition to useful and amusing literature."—Morning Advertiser.—London: Ch ere Sh ere ; and all Booksellers.

On March 1st, Part II., price 2s. 6d.,

A HISTORY of BRITISH FOSSIL MAMMALIA, by Professor OWEN.—Even eight to ten half-crown parts will complete the volume which we shall be uniform with the work of Buckland, Bowerbank, Mantell, and Forbes Yarrell, &c. It will be extensively Illustrated by Engravings. A few Copies of the Royal paper, price 3l. 3s. each part.—Those who have the large paper copies be printed on may complete their sets for 4l. 4s.—JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.

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MR. LEVER'S NEW WORK, Illustrated by Cruikshank,

ARTHUR O'LEARY; HIS WANDERINGS AND ADVENTURINGS IN MANY LANDS. Edited by his friend, HARRY LORREQUER, and Illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, in 3 vols., post 8vo.

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On March 31st will be re-issued, price 1s., to be continued Monthly,

HEADS of the PEOPLE; or, PICTURES of the ENGLISH. Drawn by KENNY MEADOWS. Each Part containing Six Plates, and Forty-eight Pages of Letter-press. The First Part will consist of "Heads of the Publisher," by Douglas Jerrold, "The Stockbroker," by Charles Whitehead, "The Dandy-cut," by Douglas Jerrold, "The Lawyer's Clerk," by Laman Blanchard, "The Lord of a Manor," by Mrs. Gore, "The Medical Student," by Paul Prendergast. The work will be completed in Sixteen Monthly Parts, forming two handsome Volumes.

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In Imperial Octavo, with the Maps guarded, half-bound in roan, price twelve Shillings.

A NEW, COPIOUS, and ACCURATE MODERN ATLAS; exhibiting, in Thirty entirely new Maps, the Natural Boundaries, Political Divisions, Chief Cities and Towns of every Country in the known world, and the Great Discoveries in the Polar Regions, Africa, Polynesia, &c., with an Introduction, explanatory of the construction of Latitude and Longitude, and the use of Maps, as a Geographical Exercise Book, or Companion to Geography. By ALEXANDER G. FINDLAY. London: Published by THOMAS TEGG, 73, Cheapside, where may be had, for the use of Schools, a Series of Outline Maps, corresponding with the above. Price five shillings. Full allowance to Schools or Merchants for exportation.

Fourth Year, just published, Gilt Edges, 8vo., price 9s. cloth,

DODD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, and TITLED CLASSES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND. Alphabetically arranged, and containing, in addition to the usual contents of a Peerage, the Junior Branches of Peers, Knights, Baronets, Privy Councillors, &c. By C. R. DODD, Esq., Author of "The Parliamentary Poker Companion," &c. Since the last edition, the errors of all deaths, and new creations, and the whole brought together with the names of peers in attendance on the Chinese and Afghan wars, have rendered an entire revision of the work necessary from the first article to the last. The "Arrangement of this volume is complete; the care, diligence, and accuracy with which it has been executed, and the simple and judicious plan of the work, it gives so much of genealogy as possess historical interest, and omits answering the purposes of a family record, and an official register."—The Times. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane

THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL.

This Day, the 30th of March, to be continued Weekly, price 6d., the First Number of THE LIBRARY of TRAVEL; being a Popular Description of Foreign Countries, with Notices of Scenery, National Characteristics and Manners, Cities, Towns, Antiquities, Public Buildings, &c. &c. Compiled from the most Authentic Sources, and Abundantly Illustrated with Wood Engravings.—Edited by WALTER K. KELLY. Each Weekly Number will contain twenty full pages of letter-press, every one octavo, embracing such Wood cuts as may be required to illustrate the Text. At the end of every month the Numbers will be collected into a Part, of which will be issued with the Magazines, and the Parts forming at each quarter's end, the Volume, as may be found most convenient. The Parts will be bound into volumes with separate title-pages.—SYRIA and the HOLY LAND WILL FORM THE FIRST VOLUME.

London.—CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand. Booksellers will please to order early.

In 18s. Parts, and 3d. Numbers, printed in music folio,

MUSIC for the MILLION; Vocal and Instrumental; intended to foster the Art, by the publication of standard and classical Music, of the lowest price consistent with accuracy and elegance of typography.—Part VII., now ready (1s.), contains.—I love the Night, by H. Russell—See the Conquering Hero comes, arranged for the pianoforte. Dibdin's Sailor's Journal, from Davidson's edition of his Songs. The Deep Blue Wave, an original song—one of Wilson's Scotch songs. Mr Heart in a Snare—Gide. Forgive, Bless'd Shade—the March in "Norma"—and a Quadrille by Strauss. All with Pianoforte Accompaniments, and to be had separately, in three penny sheets. Give your orders to any Bookseller, or at the Office, 75, Water-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where may be had—MUSIC for the MILLION, First Series, containing 96 pieces, including the unrivalled Irish Melodies, price 6d., and Parts, 3s. each. WEDDING SONGS, the Songs of Burns, 3s. 6d. each.—CALCOTT'S GRAMMAR of MUSIC, by which the whole Theory of Music may be learned, without a master, 6d.

For April, 1844, price Six-pence, No. 4, New Series, of

THE LADIES' CABINET of FASHION, MUSIC, and ROMANCE, Greatly Enlarged and Improved, containing Two splendid Engravings and Seventy-two pages of Literary and Fashionable matter, beautifully printed in type. The great extension of subscribers during the past year to this long established and well-known Work (the Largest and Cheapest of Female Literature) has induced the Proprietors to have applied the Table-book and Souvenir Compositors for the Leaves, has at once suggested the propriety of making a considerable addition to the literary contents and embellishments for the new year. In order to give full and exciting interest to the charm of variety in the Magazine, they have engaged the services of several first-rate writers to furnish an original work, under orders to each Bookseller, or at the Office, 75, Water-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where may be had:

STATUE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE. BY BAILY, R.A.

STATUE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

This noble statue of the popular ex-Governor of Jamaica has just been completed by Mr. Baily: it is of pure white marble, somewhat above life size, and cost £2000; and it will be placed upon a suitable pedestal, in the public square of Spanish Town, towards the close of the present year. It is, altogether, a fine work, and must add to the high reputation of the sculptor.

This statue has been voted by the Hon. House of Assembly in Jamaica, as a testimonial of their estimation of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government. Some time since, Mr. Baily, having completed the head and face, sent out to Spanish Town a beautiful cast of the same for the approval of the Committee of the House of Assembly, of which the Speaker is Chairman. In one of the Jamaica journals it is stated:—"We understand from those who have again looked our old friend in the face, that it is an admirable likeness. Indeed, it is said that there does not appear to be any suggestion necessary from the Committee to improve it. The cast is intended by Mr. Baily as a present to his honour the Speaker, who, we have no doubt, will be pleased at being presented with so faithful a likeness of his old acquaintance."

S. LOVER, ESQ.

This gentleman is a native of the sister country, where he commenced his career as a miniature-painter, in which line he soon became eminent, even surpassing his precursor Robertson in the strength and fidelity of his portraits. Endowed by nature with a turn for music and poetry, he was not content to remain in his father-land, where merit is appreciated, but not rewarded, and hastened soon to the mart of the world, London! Here his genius as an author quickly developed itself—producing many works, dramatic and narrative, which sufficiently proved him to be a man of original and versatile powers. The lectures which he has given of late under the title of "Irish Evenings" are replete with interesting anecdotes and vocal illustrations, amongst which we must mention the musical recital of some old Irish airs to his own words. Of all the "national" lectures, we must pronounce Mr. Lover's to be the most humorous and entertaining.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—M. DUPREZ.

The *début* of this distinguished tenor was attended by such infelicitous concomitants, that any other man would have been *au desespoir* on the occasion; but Duprez's claims to admiration are too solidly based to be overturned by any adverse storm which circumstance may bring to assail them; he knows this, and he therefore stood with firmness against it. On each repetition of his *Arnold*, in "Guillaume Tell," his strength became more and more apparent. He is a lesson to many of our English would-be singers, who possess greater physical powers, a lesson which, though gratuitously given to them, should not be overlooked or despised. Duprez is a foreigner, who, not by accident, but design, is acquainted with our language to such a degree of perfection, as (with a little French accent) to enable his auditory to understand every word — nay syllable, he utters! Moreover, he is a great actor—certainly the greatest lyric actor we have seen since the days of Garcia and Ambrogetti—such a man as we should have expected Kean to have been, had he cultivated his voice for vocal instead of verbal eloquence. Duprez's style is severe; he never presumes to insult his author by interpolations of his own, or to pander to the bad taste of a general public by disguising

A pattern of the rarest virtue, which
The pains and learning of some genius cost!

No; Duprez is a singing-actor, *sui generis*, and stands alone in the peculiarity of his greatness—viz., one who looks to sentiment more than sound, to dramatic truth more than clap-trap imposition, and who would rather have the cause of his client-composer unsuccessfully advocated by legitimate means, than see it successful, at the outrage of all taste and judgment.

The opera of "The Favorite," our readers will recollect, was produced, last October, at Drury Lane, with Templeton as *Ferdinand*, and Leffler as *Alfonso*; in the present caste Duprez is in his original part (expressly written for him), a substitution, or rather restoration, which exhibits the beauty of the character in its proper light. Stretton is in the place of Leffler, which we regret for many reasons: in the first place he cannot sing the music half so well as his predecessor; he *pumps* his voice very annoyingly; and in the next, we cannot but think that Leffler has been hardly dealt with. It was no crime to be labouring under a severe hoarseness. Miss Romer with Duprez is not the Miss Romer with Templeton; she has caught inspiration from her present vocal coadjutor, and fairly divides the palm with him. Of the present, the original representative of *Ferdinand*, too much cannot be said in praise. Actor, musician, and vocalist—accomplished alike in all—he certainly vindicates the bold assertion of the play bills, which announce him as "the most eminent tenor in Europe." Rubini may have more delicacy of voice, but there is an insipidity in his manner (we speak comparatively) which almost renders him to be "*vox et præterea nihil*." Mario has a freshness of organ, which, in itself, is delicious, but he pleases on the stage little more than he would in a concert room. Duprez, on the contrary, is an *artiste* of such rare compound, in which passion and identity with the part he would personate are the chief ingredients, that he quite carries us away by a sympathy which the others know not how to create or control.

The scene we illustrate is that in which Ferdinand indignantly renounces the King's favour and proves that a noble mind can undergo any privation but its own self-approval. In this scene Duprez was magnificently effective.

But we should fill our whole paper were we to enter into a minute analysis of his perfections: suffice it to say (and we are not alone in our opinion) that in the last scene there never was anything more tragically beautiful than his acting. In his gaze at the melancholy girl who dies in his arms, there is an admixture of conflicting passions —Fear—Hope—Despair, which, without his accessory of voice, would constitute him a great actor—able to assume the most intense character of our Shakspeare. In that momentary ebullition of abandonment, the passage in the duet, "Joy, joy once more fills my heart," (which was encored) he was most passionately energetic; and in justice to Miss Romer we must say that she was as enthusiastic and great as he. Duprez's stay in England will be short, and we advise every vocalist, nay, every actor, to go and take a lesson from him. What Horace said of writing—

Scribendi rectè sapere est et principium et fons,

may be applied to singing and acting too—which may be freely translated: "the more you know about your business the better."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

All lovers of graceful agility, or, in other words, elegant dancing, will regret to hear that Carlotta Grisi is about to depart from, or has

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI IN LA ESMERALDA.

already left our shores. The following tributary lines we believe will express the general loss or lessening of enjoyment which is experienced by her absence.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI.

"And will she not come again?"—SHAKSPEARE.

Farewell! farewell! Terpsichore's daughter!
Buoyant, and graceful, and free—
Ne'er did more beauty come over the water
Than we have worship'd in thee:
Light be thy heart as thy own reckless bounding,
Ne'er may it sorrow or sigh,
But while the world with thy fame is resounding,
Turn the sweet light of thine eye
Back to that island where many regret thee,
Many who think thee the *first*—
Who, if they see thee not, ne'er will forget thee,
But keep in their memory nursed
"The form of a Grace with the mind of a Muse,"
A sylphid they lov'd and unwilling to lose!

W.

NEW MUSIC.

The Flutonicon, or Flute Player's Monthly Magazine. G. Gauge and Co., Poultry.

The present number contains airs from Boildieu's opera, "Joan of Arc," tastefully arranged and marked for the instrument.

Melodies for the Million.—New work for all instruments? The Musical Bee. Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row.

This little "Monthly Hive" or "Collection of the 'Choicest *Flowers*' of Melody," as it calls itself, contains twenty different items; but whether they will suit *all* instruments or not, is hard to say. They will be found useful to amateurs and young beginners on the flute, violin, &c.

Song. The Aerial Steam Carriage. Written by J. A. Page, Esq., composed by F. H. L. Pendleton. Smith, Liverpool.

This song is very cleverly written, containing throughout several capital hits. In the last four lines, the author thus expresses his scepticism of the projected scheme:—

"We've seen it described in the papers—and heard
"That it form and in figure it's much like a bird;
"But tho' it has wings, and a fine flowing tail,
"We *must* think, 'till we see, that it's more *like a whale!*"

The music is *à la* John Parry, and very appropriate and effective.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, March 30, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 101, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844. [Sixpence.

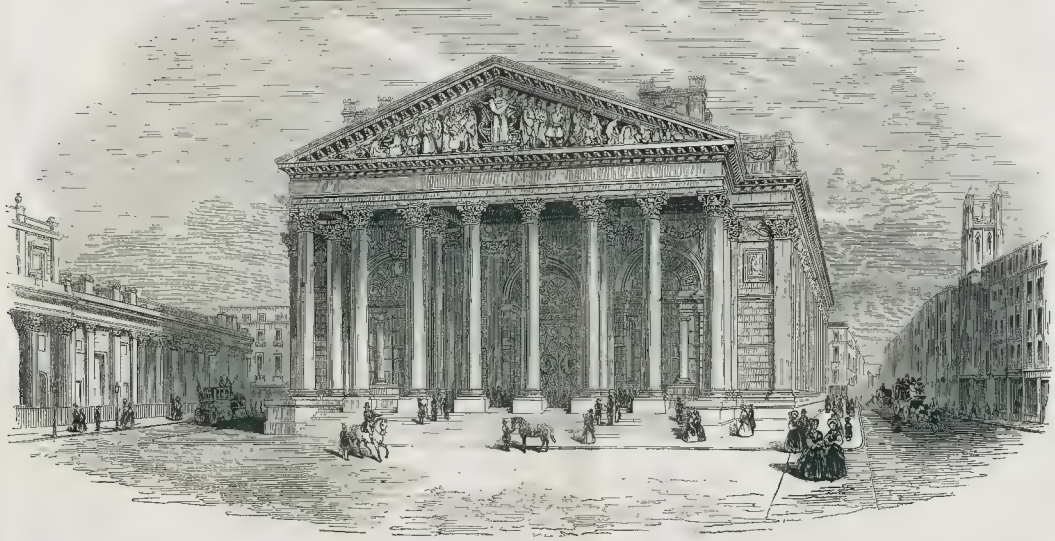
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARLIAMENT having risen for the holidays, there is a short suspension of the interest attached to its proceedings. We take advantage of the interval to pass in brief review the state of "Foreign Affairs," not exclusively as they are connected with the commercial interests of this country, but in some degree as they seem likely to affect the future prospects of the different nations themselves. In the stir and excitement of the many domestic questions that affect ourselves, we are apt to lose sight of the state of affairs abroad, of the difficulties, the struggles, the intrigues, the oppression of the weak, and the domination of the strong, all working on the destinies of mankind at large, all in simultaneous operation, yet often overlooked by us, and not seldom entirely forgotten.

In the last twelvemonths, Spain has been the country whose condition has excited most attention, on the same principle that periods of public calamity make the most prominent appearance in the pages of history. Plagues, battles, revolutions, conflagrations, massacres, all that entails horrors and sufferings on the existing generations of mankind, are dwelt on by the writers of what passes for history with the greatest care. The world is well supplied with records of the careers of Kings and Conquerors;—the history of a people, of the great mass of society, remains untold, because unknown. The rocks that break the smooth course of the stream are more noted than the stream itself which flows on to its ocean unregarded. Thus, of the condition of the Spaniards, taken as a people, we have but imperfect notions; but of the crimes of their rulers, o their imbecility, equalled only by their cruelty, which leads them to mark every success by some deed of butchery—of all this we have full, if not wholly accurate, accounts; and those accounts will be the materials of future history. In reading such instances of the bloodthirsty spirit of revenge, breaking all the bonds of humanity, our indignation is apt to be so strongly excited, that there is a danger of our becoming unjust, and visiting on a whole people the reproaches that are due, perhaps, only to the few in whom the worst failings of the national character have become developed by the license of strength in the midst of anarchy to the pitch of unreasoning ferocity. The greatest curse inflicted on a nation by the long existence of a despotism, is, that it becomes demoralized and degraded. The people are deprived of liberty till they become unfit for it, and, unfortunately, the effects of the yoke, moral and physical, do not disappear when it is, by time and circumstances, broken asunder. Ever since the death of Ferdinand VII., Spain has been the seat of a civil war, ending in a military Regency, that again breaking up into a contest of faction with faction, continued till it became an inextricable mass of confusion, of which all that seemed certain was the brutal ferocity of all parties, when they got the ascendancy. The passions are strong in the children of the South, and human life is not valued where the criminal law gives it scarce the semblance of protection. One act of revenge inevitably leads to another, by way of retaliation—"blood will have blood;" and so the fierce game goes on—the players stake their lives, and submit to their fate when the dice is against them, with remarkable firmness; they suffer but what, had they been the winners, they would have been ready to inflict. In the atrocities of the military executions at Alicant and Pampeluna, we see the terrible fruits of the cruel despotism to which the army was accustomed, both as subject and instrument, in the reign of Ferdinand. It is an utterly unfounded charge to allege that these crimes are the consequence of Revolutionary principles. That "child and champion" of the principle of the "divine right of kings"—the superstitious bigot, Ferdinand, authorised massacres as brutal, and drew his victims within his reach by a treachery even more detestable. The politics of Spain are poisoned by the universal corruption of those engaged in its contests; but one section is, unhappily, not to be preferred in this respect to another.

The affairs of Spain have just arrived at another crisis by the arrival of the Queen-mother at Madrid, to assume the government, for the authority of her child will, of course, be a mere cover for her own. If her influence can restore something like order, bad as the means have been which have reopened her path to the throne, her re-accession will be a boon to Spain. But it is useless for her adherents to try to conceal the fact that she is not popular. Her every footstep towards Madrid has been marked by blood. The stages of her triumph have been celebrated by military executions, and the purchased shouts of those placed to welcome her arrival, have been accompanied by the dread sound of the vollies that hurried whole bands of the vanquished factions into eternity. There has been an attempt to make her entry into the capital a spectacle of festivity and rejoicing, but it seems to have been a failure, while the tinsel tawdriness of the exhibition, coming as it did so close upon such deeds of blood, appears one of the saddest contrasts of the mean with the horrible, ever presented in the course of human affairs. Here is an extract from the account:

> A gilt coach, drawn by six horses, and containing half-a-dozen nymphs in pink gauze, burning incense and other perfumes, now made its appearance. The horses of the Queen now came in view, followed by another vehicle, freighted, like the former, with ladies in gauze dresses, who were occupied in throwing out



NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—(FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING.)

faded flowers, weeds, and nettles, into the faces of the bystanders. Under a canopy of this sate a female, gaudily decorated, representing Spain, and her judicial, de cted features conveyed to the mind of the stranger an accurate impression of the condition of that unhappy country. Next in the order of arrangement was a second group, with more palm twigs, more rude acclamation. A *aide-de-camp* mounted on a restive horse, and holding fast by the mane chance was [illegible] chief cause of anger to girls and others. *Spadem furiosa*, with cas[illegible] the next. A landau, drawn by six horses, contains Queen Isabella [illegible] Maria Christina, with her four children. On the left of her Majesty we [illegible] attitude denoting an affecting solicitude for her children. On a seat before the ex-Regent was placed a pile of clean pocket-handkerchiefs; at her feet was a heap of wet ones—they were saturated with tears. Roses and oranges were thrown by young ladies from the windows of the private dwellings, the greater part of which falling short, were unappropriated by the pop lace.

Was such a scenic effect ever attempted without the walls of the Opera? The pink gauze, the perfumes, the flowers, the dust! girls, the studied attitude of the *prima donna*, the wet handkerchiefs, and the dry ones; the whole array moving through a population which, the rod of martial law being extended over it dared not express its feelings; all this delusive display contrasts strangely with the three hundred bombs thrown by Roncali into the castle of Moros, and the five-and-twenty men murdered in cold blood at the gate of Alicant. We trust, for the sake of Spain and of humanity, that the second sway of Christina may be marked with more wisdom than her first, and that it may proceed bet er than it seems to have begun.

But Spain has detained us too long; some attention is due to the state of matters in other countries, but our allusion to them must of necessity be brief.

In Italy there are symptoms of discontent, repressed only by the immense military power of Austria, which could be brought to bear on any isolated movement with an effect that would render its success a matter beyond hope or possibility. These discontents do not prevail so much in the Austrian states as in those which are subjected to the political power of the Pope, who, as a temporal ruler, exhibits a lamentable lack of worldly wisdom and political intelligence. As jealous as Austria itself of any advance on the part of the people towards freer institutions, he is not so able in his administration of their affairs, and is far less careful of the phy ical wants of his subjects Metternich is the minister of a despot, and would crush political freedom from a conviction that it is a dangerous gift. He has annihilated the press, prohibited discussion, till he has destroyed the wish to discuss the questions that are forbidden. But, on the other hand, the state he rules taxes the people lightly, provides for their material comfort, sees that no class wants food, and that all have amusements, and if a people must be slaves, it is, perhaps, some alleviation of their state, that they should be well fed ones. But the Roman States, while they are as much under the yoke as those held by Austria, feel the want of that clear-sighted provision for the physical necessities of the inhabitants, which is the redeeming quality of the sway of Metternich: and the consequence is what we see—hatred ill suppressed, and rebellion only prevented by fear.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

By the courtesy of [illegible] we are enabled to present to our readers a [illegible] drawn by the accurate Cooke, under the superintendence of Mr. Tite, as we are about to [illegible] the interior of the building next week. The view has been taken from the [illegible] in front of the portico, and exhibits [illegible] the principal features in relation to those of the Bank of England, the church of St Michael, Cornhill, which are also shown in the engraving.

With the promptitude and punctuality that have attended all the proceedings connected with this noble structure, the mass of Bankbuildings, which conceal the royal or west front, have been removed within a short month, and the portico in all its beauty is now exhibited. It is stated to be by far the largest portico in London, and to be only second to the portico of the Pantheon, at Rome, and the Madeleine, at Paris. It consists in front of eight Corinthian columns, the extreme breadth being 90 feet, and the height to the apex of the pediment 76 feet. At the last meeting of the Joint Gresham Committee the most liberal suggestion was entertained for further decorations in relation to the exposure of the architecture; and it was resolved, that it was [illegible] to the sculptors on the pediment, the interior should be decorated by a [illegible] Queen Victoria; and that inasmuch as the statue of the munificent founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, in the [illegible] is destroyed by fire, a new one should be provided and placed in the niche of the tower over the great eastern entrance. Other suggestions for further decorations were referred to a sub-committee for consideration

Hereafter, we shall illustrate the striking changes which have taken place upon this site during the past century: and, upon the completion of the New Exchange, we shall describe and figure its leading architectural details.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 2.

SPAIN.

Christina is once more in Madrid. The inhabitants received her with enthusiasm; her levee was well attended. The theatre she was received with acclamations: in short, in the Spanish capital the Queen Mother is the idol of the day. The same men who drove [illegible] the Minister who ended her with the most [illegible] are now in her train. The only reason capable of saving the country from anarchy and [illegible] is their retired or their love, go to extremes. Christina is now their Providence; and to such an extent do they carry their enthusiasm, that one of the influential papers gravely relates "that when Espartero left Madrid to bombard Barcelona, a raven hovered over his head, from the palace of Buena Vista, as far as the Prado, and then, after having almost knighted him, suddenly disappeared; that even when the two Queens entered Madrid, on the 23rd, a dove entered their carriage, and was carried by Queen Isabella to her palace!!"

Wait awhile. The struggle for power between Christina and Narvaez will soon commence. You may expect intrigue after intrigue, conspiracy following conspiracy, until—and no assured the day is not far distant—Spain will again be the scene of revolt and insurrection. With victory on the side of Narvaez with the Queen Mother or the sanguinary military despot—it is [illegible] it depends on the army, on the money that can be procured to [illegible] services of their country. At present, Espartero is decidedly in favour of Narvaez. His staff—his brilliant staff, as it is termed by the Madrid journals—on the entry of Christina into Madrid, was composed of Generals Schelo, Pezuela, Cortines, Figueras, Alcoyen, Seoane, Christina *aides-de-camp*, and numerous body of officers of inferior rank; and yet Narvaez is far from being safe—his castle is not impassible!

We are told by the French telegraph, "that the most perfect tranquill ty prevails in all parts of Spain." It is true, that Cartagena surrendered at discretion on the 24th of March, but many private letters I have seen from the Basque Provinces, Galicia, and other parts of Spain, are unanimous in stating that the greatest discontent reigns in every kingdom.

That old would-be-liberal, the Lafayette of Spain, Don Augustin Arguelles.—The Divino Arguelles, as he is called, in the prosperous days of the Cortes of 1823—is no more; he died the middle of last month, and was buried at Madrid, on the 25th ult.; he was followed to the grave by an immense crowd of persons of every class, and there were not wanting those who carried his remains.

The tobacco contract has been accorded to M. Salamanca, for thirty-five millions of reals, about £350,000 more than was made by the Government when it kept the monopoly in its own hands.

M. de Lesseps, the celebrated French Consul-General at Barcelona, has quitted Spain for France. He arrived at Marseilles on the 28th ult.

The Duke de Rivas has been named Ambassador to the Court of Naples.

ITALY.

I have, in several of my last correspondences, kept you well informed as to the real state of affairs in Italy; the accounts now received from that part of Europe, bear out all that I have stated. It appears certain, that a band of forty brigands armed men made an attack upon Cosenza, in Calabria, which, though the chief town of the province, had no other garrison than an officer's guard of fifteen men Whilst the Intendant was getting the National Guards together, the small troop kept the assailants in check, and in the struggle, four soldiers and the commanding officer, who was the son of the famous metaphysician, Baron Galoppi, were killed. The insurgents, who had also lost four men, fled on the coming up of the National Guards. Similar occurrences took place *at the same time*, in several other places, and amongst them, at San Giovanni, in the same province, when a Justice of Peace was killed. The Government having sent a large body of troops to Cosenza, order was restored. The news produce little effect at Naples, but the consequent arrests excited a great sensation. Amongst the persons taken into custody, are two nephews of General Pepe, an advocate, named Rozelli, who held a public office, a son of Baron Poerio, and many other persons of rank and note

The following is a copy of private correspondence received by one of our morning papers:—"Rome, March 20. The weather is beautiful in the extreme. The Chesterfield hounds meet regularly twice a week The Campagna proves to be a good hunting country; foxes are only too numerous, but the scent is bad, and with a large field very difficult. The Chesterfield hounds will prove themselves an overmatch for any fox: the stopping of the numerous earths is perhaps the most troublesome part of the sport, and will require another season, and a little more attention. It is but justice to Captain Langford, R.N., the master of the hunt, to say, that his polished manners and admirable temper in the field have gained him the respect of all classes Prince Paskewitch and the Honourable Mr. Ker Seymer, the latter a relative of the Hertford, were of the celebrated astronomer. She was visited by the King, the Prince, and Princess. Miss Herschell is a native of Hanover. She discovered two comets, and published several works, for which the Royal Astronomical Society of London awarded her the large golden me.

The official returns of the receipt of the German Customs Union for 1843, are as follows: Gross receipt of customs, duties of export, import, and transit, 25,065,000 thalers; being 2,767,000 more than in 1842.

FRANCE.

On Saturday last the Chamber of Deputies decided, in opposition to the Minister of Finance, who declared that the adoption of the measure would occasion a loss a falling off in the revenue than twelve millions of francs, that M. St. Priest's proposition for a reform in the postage of letters should be taken into consideration on

The semi-Conservative organ *Le Presse* has the following curious article on the Customs Bill. After declaring that commercial treaties generally have been [illegible] with the exception of that with England, it continues:—"This is particularly the case with the treaty of 1826 with the United States, and that of 1826, with England. The official tables show that in 1842, on a movement of 9,340,000 tons between France and Great Britain, the latter power covered 7,701,000 tons. On the total quantity between France and the United States, the American flag takes 94 per cent., leaving only 6 per cent for France. Such are the fruits of treaties. The real evil would be less striking if the injury to our mercantile shipping were in some degree made up for by advantages in favour of our manufactures. But this is not the case. The last customs tables prove that England receives from us to the amount of 29,000,000 of products, and sends to us an amount of 112,000,000. As to the United States, the disproportion is still stronger. In 1842 they took only 48,000 000 worth from us, and sold for 135,000,000 millions of our markets. If we are not lucky in commercial treaties, it is prudent to abstain from them."

Count de Ravneval, the son of France's best diplomatist, has been named Charge d'Affaires to the court of St. Petersburg, and left yesterday for Russia The count is a young nobleman of first-rate talent; he lately married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of M. Bertin de Vaux, attached in a similar capacity to the person of Louis Philippe. The mother of the present countess is a lady of great personal merit, and a patron of the fine arts

Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the daughter of his Majesty Louis Philippe, was safely delivered on the 26th of a prince. He has been named by the King, Philippe Ferdinand Mario Auguste Raphael.

The Opposition journal *La Commerce* was sold yesterday for 317,000 francs.

At the sale of books at the veterinary school of Alfort, the late Courtemont, born in England in 1642, was sold for 3690 francs, ab ut £144

Auber's last opera, "La Sirène," is a decided hit, and may be considered the best composition of this pleasing maestro, after "La Muette de Portici." The opera throughout is melodious, and filled with original melody; in short it is the best opera produced in France for many years. After the representation on Tuesday last the orchestra with a body and gave a serenade to Auber. This is the thirtieth opera written by Auber. I wish I could speak as favourably of Halévy's "Lazzarone," it is a complete failure. Several one act operas are in preparation, but, from common report, they possess no extraordinary merit. Mademoiselle Lola Montes, so celebrated for her exploits with the Prussian and Russian police, debuted as a dancer at the Grand Opera with but little success. She is not to be compared to the sisters Dumilâtre. Madame Stoltz, the prima donna of the Grand Opera, has obtained a legal separation from her husband, M. Lecuyer.

The Italian Opera closed on Saturday, after rather a prosperous season, chiefly owing to [illegible] Don Pasquale," "Maria de Rohan" (performed ten times), "Otello," "Puritani," and the "Barber of Seville." Mademoiselle Bambilla, the favourite of the season, has already entered on her last performances. Mademoiselle Bambilla does not quit Paris for Italy, as reported by those jealous of her appearance in England. This lady has received most pressing invitations from the first families of rank in Italy to [illegible]

Mademoiselle Nesser left last week for Milan. She is replaced by Madame Mascara, a lady possessing a most powerful voice. Ernst, the celebrated violinist, quitted Paris on Saturday for London. I believe he is engaged for the Manchester Festival.

The Emperor of Austria has accorded to musical composers the property of copyright. A piece in five or three acts pays 10 per cent on the net receipt, 6 per cent. on two acts, and 3 per cent. on one act operas. The King of Prussia has, so I am informed, given the same boon to Prussian composers

Report speaks very highly of Malibran's brother, Sir Felix Garcia, named Alexander, a colonel in the Russian army, and lately appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

Vestris-mps and his sister reached Mexico on the 1st of February, preceded by Madame Damoreau and M. Auber.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pacha, Captain G Wilson, arrived on Tuesday from Gibraltar, &c., bringing the Malta and Peninsular Mails

Her dates of departure are as follow: From Gibraltar, March 28; Cadiz, March 24; Lisbon, March 27; Oporto, March, 28; Vigo, March 28.

Ships of War lying at Gibraltar.—Her Majesty's ships Malabar and Scout, and steamer Locust; and the United states corvette Fairfield. At Lisbon.—Her Majesty's ships Albion and Vernon; the French steamer Gomer, and the brig Volage.

Vessel passed off the coast of Portugal, five leagues south of the Berlings, the Montrose, steering to the southward, on the 27th of March.

Speed on board.—Eight knots.

List of Passengers—Mr. E. Desalles, Mr. A. Lacoste, Mr. C. Relerft, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. R. T. Duarte, and Mr. J. Montgomery.

The Great Liverpool steamer, Captain Bell, left the river the same afternoon with about 40 passengers and a quantity of merchandise. She also took out the usual mails. The Royal Mail Packet Company's steam-ship Tay, Capt. Hayden, left on Wednesday for the West India Islands, taking out the mails, 40 passengers, and a large quantity of quicksilver. The Bann steamer left the river on Thursday morning. She has upwards of 200 steerage and 15 cabin passengers, and will touch at Cork Harbour.

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—On the 14th instant the Porte made an official communication to the English and French embassies, of the resolution to which the Divan had come on the subject of the fulfilment of the religious laws, which resolution was sanctioned by the approval of the Sultan. The Porte has expressed its willingness to enter into the strongest verbal engagement, that it will in future avoid the application of the penalty of apostasy to Moslems They effectively and unequivocally refused to abrogate a decree, received by the whole Mussulman people as one of divine origin. It is stated that this reply not being satisfactory to the ambassadors, was twice sent to the Turks for their reconsidering it, in the hope of being able to discover some mode of dressing up the self same determination in a shape more suitable to the instructions of their Excellencies.

MARCH 18.—The great dispute between the Western Powers and the Porte, is in the fair way of an amicable settlement. A part of the arrangement is, it is stated, to be the reorganization of the Turkish army, under the control of the government. With a new ministry to their taste, there can be no doubt that the ambassadors could accommodate matters without exposing the office. Lorens, and empire, to submission by that act abrogation of the Mussulman law.

The spirit of fanaticism, which seemed to have been extinguished in the time of Mahmoud, is now become fiercer than ever. Almost simultaneously, in different parts of the empire, attempts have been made to force the Greeks to embrace Islamism—at Ghinstendel, at Brousa, at Adrianople, and latterly in Constantinople itself. In every instance the friends of the unfortunate victims of this tyrannical zeal have proceeded to the British ambassador's house for the following are the particulars of an occurrence which took place in Constantinople, and which during the past week created much interest:—An Armenian, a servant in the house of one Bedros, a rich Armenian banker, fulfilment of religious laws. The child having been kicked by one of the boy's horses, and severely wounded, was taken into the baram to receive medical assistance. After some days the father applied to see his son, but was told that no request could now be granted, as the boy, having become a Musulman, no longer owed any duty to Christian parents. The Armenian, overcome with grief at the prospect of being thus robbed of his child, applied to the Armenian patriarch, who proceeded in the case before the council, and claim redress. Feth. Ahmud Pacha, the president, was unfavourable to the violent course which had been adopted by Shekur Bey, on the ground that the boy was not yet old enough to have any opinion on matters of religion. A pacha present, however, declared him to have arrived at the age of discretion, which he proceeded to prove by the following ingenious and conclusive test. Placing the boy before him, he drew a knife and made a feint to stab him. The convert, instead of catching hold of the blade, immediately started back. "God is great, and the pacha, "the boy who is able to understand the virtues of a knife, can also comprehend the truths of Mohammedanism, and therefore must not be abandoned to the Giaour." The unfortunate man, thus robbed of his child by the humane and sagacious verdict of the pacha, prayed the intervention of Sir S. Canning, who seized the opportunity of again addressing a most serious and urgent remonstrance to the Porte

There cannot be a doubt but that this step will procure the immediate restoration of the child thus unlawfully detained by Shekir, although it is to be regretted that the British Ambassador has been thus intentionally placed in the position of protector of the rayahs of the Sultan. It is thought that Austria is about to join with Russia in opposing the policy of England and France. The withdrawal of Prussia in the matter of the letter is highly commendable—the more so when we consider the close relation which exists between that power and Russia, as it shews that with her the dictates of humanity have more influence than the prospects of political advantages which might result from acting in unison with her northern neighbour and ally.

AMERICA.

The New York packet-ship Virginia, Captain Allen, arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening with dates to the 14th inst., her day of sailing from New York.

The President has appointed the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to fill the office of Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Upshur, and the appointment has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—The Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives on Saturday, makes an important change in the duties of the present tariff. The average duty of the present tariff upon dutiable articles is 35.85 per cent. The new Bill proposes that the maximum duty shall be thirty per cent. until September, 1845, and thereafter twenty-five per cent. The duties to be valued at the port and charges at the place of exportation, and that the duties not fixed by this bill shall remain as under the present tariff.

CANADA.—PUBLIC WORKS.—Montreal papers state that the labours on the public works along the St. Lawrence from Cornwall to the Rapids have been resumed, and that great numbers of workmen are engaged in completing the excavations. The board of public works had in hand a portion of the canal by raising embankments upon the surface, instead of cutting a channel through the soil. The seems at first sight an unwise decision, as artificial embankments of that sort must be generally affected by the severe frosts of the Canadian winters, and will also be liable to injury from the rapidity of the current The entire chain of works in which the Provincial Government has engaged will involve them in a debt of £2,250,000.

MEXICO.—Arrivals at New Orleans bring intelligence that the Mexican Government has approved of the arrangement made by their Minister in London, so that all differences with England will be arranged. Mr. Bankhead, the new British Minister, had not arrived. The February instalment of the indemnity to United States, *has been paid*. The Vincennes was waiting to bring General Thompson home.

TEXAS.—The steamer Neptune arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., from Galveston, bringing Texas papers to the 24th ult. The news is unimportant. The birthday of Washington was celebrated with great spirit at Galveston and at Houston.

There is some "talk" in the papers, but little more.

The people of Texas, before they separated, passed a resolution complimentary to President Houston, the vote standing eight to four. A similar resolution was lost in the House of Representatives, by a vote of twenty to nineteen.

Congress has passed a bill providing that a Commodore Moore shall be tried by a court-martial composed of *soldiers officers*. The Major-General of the Militia is to preside, and the other officers are to be selected by the Secretary of War and Navy from the Brigadier-General and officers of inferior grade, above the rank of captain. The papers call it in derision an amphibious court, and think it will never convene.

Captain Hays, at the head of a company of mounted rangers, has gone to Bexar, to disperse the marauders in that section.

A Mr. Wyraant, who resides on St. Joseph's Island, lately found two cabin doors of a steamer, that were washed on shore by the waves, and from the resemblance they bear to the cabin doors of the San Antonio, there can be little doubt they are from the wreck of that ill-fated vessel. The San Antonio was seen off Aransas the day before the gale came up in September, 1842, and it is not improbable she went down a few leagues from that harbour.

President Houston has ordered the Treasury to be closed for sixty days, and no Exchequer-bills are to be issued from the department during this period.

The small-pox has made its appearance in Austin county.

The colony in the Cross Timbers is rapidly increasing and extending.

The correspondence between Captains Elliott, British Chargé d'Affaires, and Anson Jones, Secretary of State, on the pressure claims is published in the *Houston Democrat*. Mr. Jones has shown the want of validity in those claims.

Captain Todd, who is bearer of despatches to our Government at Washington, came passenger in the Neptune.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The news of the present month is singularly unimportant, the most remarkable event being the addition of ten men to each company of all the Bengal and Bombay Native Infantry Regiments and the infantry of the Sirmoor Battalion of three companies, each, since the augmentation of a like amount made by Lord Auckland in January, 1842. Letters of the 18th February, from Gwalior, describe everything as being peaceful. *Loodiana Akbar* of the 22nd speaks of the unhappy spirit still prevailing amongst the troops; the report contained in the *Delhi Gazette*, of the threatened encroachment of the Sheiks, must be unfounded. There seems no necessity, for the present, for meddling with the affairs of the Punjaub. In Scinde matters begin to assume a more auspicious aspect than heretofore, in so far as the pacification of the country and health of the troops is concerned. The expenditure will be a source of heavy annual outlay to the state is beyond all doubt. This is virtual y admitted by the Governor-General himself, in his intimation that the army is to be increased, and of Sir Charles Napier, who refuses to abandon the idea of maintaining the strength of 15,000 men. Sir Charles Napier is evidently popular in the army as a fighting man; he is brave, kind hearted, and indulgent to those under him. But he is characterised by true Irish levity of a new, and indifference to the loss of human life. Sir Charles Napier, the moment he finds matters not going exactly to his wish, flies at the throats of the Seindians. Last month it was mentioned that he was about to proceed to Kurrachee to Sukkur, with a strong detachment of European and Native Infantry, to see if he could not get somebody to fight somewhere about something. His mortification appears to have been extreme, when assured by the Politicals that really no one was disposed to come into the field to meet him, and that unless he removed his army beyond the mountains, he had no chance of so much as see no enemy.

The Hon. Mr. Anderson, who acted as Governor of Bombay from April, 1841, to June, 1842, has returned to England by the present steamer—he has been for five years senior member of Council, and leaves amidst the unmingled regrets of all who knew him. Mr. Read is, by the vacancy thus occurred, admitted into Council.

SCINDE.—Our last intelligence from Scinde is contained in a letter from Kurrachee of the 21st ult. The occurrences of the week are scarcely sufficiently conspicuous or connected to furnish subject for a narrative. Sir C. Napier appears to have abandoned the project of an expedition to the northward; matters indeed seem to present a prospect of peace for the present beyond Sukkur, that there is really no enemy to encounter, and to go into the desert or amongst the hills in quest of one, is too arduous a feat with the hot weather at hand. H.M.'s 86th is another corps proceeded to Hyderabad on the 1st March (this day, but that is apparently for the purpose of permitting further reliefs. The medical committee, formerly appointed to report on the means of improving the salubrity of the station, have recommended the filling up of the ditches round the town, as a more cheering view of matters than might have been anticipated That the malaria is chiefly occasioned by the inundation appears unquestionable; but much of the sickness recently prevailing is to be attributed to the watering of the fields by canals for the purpose of irrigation, which can without trouble be put a stop to, provided we are willing to purchase health for our men at the expense of the fertility of the soil. Fever is the most prevalent disease, more prevalent than within the Delta, and there our troops have almost equally suffered, however protected. H.M.'s 13th reached camp two months since in the highest condition as to health and discipline of any regiment in the country, but immediately on their arrival, and of the earliest sufferers several have died. Sir R. Sale, whose health stood out all the tens of Cabul and hardships of Jelalabad, has become ill, and will, it is feared, prove one of the numerous victims to the climate. Some idea of the effects of the recent sickness on the constitutions of the men may be gathered from the fact that out of a detachment of forty-five Europeans and one hundred and fifty natives proceeding to the river, thirty-six of the former and eighty-two of the latter died before reaching Ferozepore. Precisely one half of the European artillery left their bones at Sukkur, the survivors being in all likelihood destined never more to return to active service. Her Majesty's 86th, now at Poonah, continues to suffer almost as much as ever in the fatal climate of the Deccan, from the effects of the poison damps of the Indus Though this state of matters is of frequent occurrence, and was on the present occasion wholly unexpected, officers best acquainted with the climate are of opinion that visitations similar to that which has just been experienced may be looked for periodically as recurring at intervals of from five to nine years. Our posts beyond the river—Sukkur, Shikarpore, Lockhana, &c.—will, as each occasions, be placed in the mercy of the hill men, who cherish blood feuds with religious fervour from generation to generation. The Bombay Government are said to have memorialised the Court of Directors for an addition to their army. The cost of the troops now on the Indus amounts to about a million sterling annually, the entire revenues of the Ameers to about half of this—our share of which is less than a quarter of a million The Indian army was, in the later years of Lord Auckland's rule, increased by 50,000 men on account of the operations in Affghanistan and China. It was ordered to be reduced in February, 1843, by about 18,000; so that it is now considerably stronger by 32,000 men than it was before our recent war policy began. It was found strong enough for everything but foreign war, and so it would again were we to keep within our own territories. The 2nd and 4th troops of the 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, the 16th, 54th, and 63rd Regiments of Native Infantry, are still under orders for Scinde, but whether they are actually to proceed there appears to be a matter of doubt. The 54th having become mutinous, and positively refused to proceed to Scinde, their destination was altered, and they were ordered for Benares instead one of the best stations in India. The 54th, now at Ferozepore, were destined to take the place of the 54th, and equally declined to proceed unless on their own terms. Letters from Loodiana of the 17th state, that the troops there had become mutinous at the thoughts of service in Scinde, and occasioned much

tribulation at the station; and, finally, the whole of the regiments on their way downwards have been halted on their march towards Subhur, until the matter could receive more mature consideration. Half the Bombay army being occupied on the Indus, and the troops not employed on foreign service being barely sufficient for the duties of the Presidency, the Madras government was applied to. The 47th regiment, under orders for Moulmein, was dispatched for service in Scinde; but it was found advisable to alter these destination; they were landed at Bombay, and misunderstandings of a grave description which broke out amongst them are at present under investigation. The Madras 20th N.I. having been ordered to proceed from Belgaum to Surat in the Bombay Presidency, were accidentally countermarched when two days on their march. The 16th of her Majesty's Native Infantry was put in orders in their place, when a government order directed both to remain where they were. If it is intended to keep Scinde with Bombay troops, an augmentation of from 5000 to 10,000 men must immediately be made in the army of the Western Presidency, at present less than 30 000 strong.

CABUL.—The news from this part of Central Asia affords much matter for speculation. It extends to the 9th January. We find from our letters direct from that place, that the acquisition of Khiva by the Ameer of Bokhara is spoken of as a *fait accompli*. It appears certain that Sultan Mahomed and his son are actively engaged in secret intrigues with Sultan Mahomed at Lahore, and Peer Mahomed at Peshawur, but do not yet consider themselves in a condition to quit Cabul for the purpose of invading the trans-Indian possessions of the Sikhs, and which it has been for months expected they would do with as little delay as possible. But the imprisonment at large of Sultan Mahomed, the brother of the Dost at Lahore, with all his family, is apparently a stumbling block in their way, which is not easily got over, as it is probable that the moment Dost Mahomed appeared as an enemy on the east of the Khyber, the life of Sultan Mahmood would be sacrificed by the Sikhs in their present state of anarchy.

LAHORE.—Now that the eyes of the public of India have been withdrawn from the late hostile and arrogant conduct of the Gwalior, they are again returned directed to the Punjaub, where dissension and disorder are in the ascendant in every part of the country. The brother Rajahs of Jumboo, Goolab Singh, and Suchet Singh, are plundering the royal treasury, during their absence from the capital, of almost all it contained, and then returning to their mountain fastnesses, have shown no sign of interfering in the Government, but are quietly preparing themselves for the time when the power of Runjeet Singh shall fall to pieces, and they will have the long-coveted opportunity of declaring themselves independent of the throne of Lahore. A victory over Futteh Khan Tawana, in the trans-Indian province of Tank, had been confirmed, and a brother of that chief himself taken prisoner in an att mpt to pass over to Mooltan, whither he was sent to obtain aid from Dewan Sawun Mul. Payments to a large amount had been made to the troops at Peshawur, no doubt to prevent the chiefs from their following the mutinous example of the Ram Gul Battalion, and for the time a lull has taken place, but how long it will last, and what may be its result it is impossible to say. Heera Singh is continuing immense military preparations, tending, it is firmly believed, to resist an aggression on our part, of which he is in daily fear. As signs of coming events, and of the intention of Lord Ellenborough to return to the Upper Provinces, to carry out his plans in regard to the Punjaub, it is stated that the Body Guard will remain at Benares during the approaching hot season, and that the marching establishment of the Governor-General's camp, has, as was the case on his lordship's return to the capital last year, been directed to be kept up in a state of preparation.

MISCELLANEOUS. Considerable mystery attaches to the movements of the Governor-General, who was expected in Calcutta about the 20 h of February—the second anniversary of the day of his arrivent in India, which he was said to be desirous of solemnising at the seat of government. He had left his secretaries behind him, and as no official notification had been made of his departure from the north-west, it was supposed likely that he might speedily return to watch from the hither side the Sutlej the affairs of the Punjaub. The eyes of the good folks at Calcutta have this month, for the first time, been gratified with the arrival and departure of a couple of Suez steamers. The Hindostan left on the 19th, with 103 passengers on board. she took the ground when s ell down the river, but after some delay was g t off again without damage: the Bentinck reached from Suez on the 18th, after a beautiful run of 24 days. She brought with her 41 passengers. Singularly enough the number of letters and newspapers to and fro by this way appears as yet in no way to be diminished by the facilities sent by the Calcutta steamers. A shock of earthquake was experienced at Tavoy, Tenasim on Feb. 12: it seems to have occasioned little or no damage. The Nawab of Bengal has sent home a memorial by the present steamer claiming from the Court of Directors the restoration of an annuity of £15 000 a year guaranteed to the grandfather of his wife, his heirs, and successors, by treaty with the British government in 1800, in lieu of the government and revenues of Surat then made over to us on threat of violence. The suspension of payment took place on the death of the late Nawab, the last of the male line of the royal house—the treaty being understood to include both males and females. We are bound on to us by ties over in silence the loss which our society has sustained in the death of Mr. Sutherland late Secretary to the LAW Commission.

BOMBAY LOCAL. A subscription is now on foot, and is filling up rapidly, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Eldred Pottinger. The brass guns in the desert betw at Cutch and Scinde are being broken up in a and piece a model to be delivered to his family, and a duplicate of the monument to be erected by Government at Bombay, in honour of the victory of Meeanee. A subscription has been opened to receive money to assist in the liberation of Colonel Outram and Captain Conolly, now believed to be in Bokhara.

The London mail of the 6th January reached Bombay on Sunday morning, February 11, per Victoria steamer. This was the largest mail which has ever reached Bombay, announcing 15 397 letters and 4 495 packets. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Benlinck reached Point de Galis from Aden on the 16th, Madras on the 14th, and Calcutta on the 18th of February, with dates to the 6th of January: but through some unexplained circumstance it came the heavy mails for those places, instead of being sent on direct by her, were as usual forwarded to Bombay! The Bombay express, with the first portion of the overland mail, reached Madras on the 16th, and Calcutta on the 18th. The Bentinck made the distance from Calcutta to Suez, and vice versâ, in the shortest space of time on record. The number of deaths which occurred on the island of Bombay during the month of January was 1100—232 of which were caused from cholera, which disease seems to have settled down into one of the ordinary maladies of the place. Her Majesty's ship Thalia, 42 guns, Captain Charles Hope, got under weigh on Thursday afternoon, the 15th, for New South Wales and the Pacific station; but got on shore on the Pronge shoal off the lighthouse. As it was young flood she was got off in about ten minutes, but Captain Hope thought it advisable to return and take up an outside berth until the ship's bottom was examined. On examination it was found that there was no reason to suppose any damage had been sustained beyond the false keel being rubbed in some places. The vessel proceeded on her voyage on the morning of Sunday the 18th.

CHINA.

The accounts from China are down this month to December 24th, but there is scarcely anything worth noticing. Business in Canton had, however, considerably improved; but in the article of opium both here and at other places, hardly any sale had been effected since the proclamation of the Emperor.

At Shanghae, trade continued dull, owing to some very partial restrictions imposed by the Emperor on the Customs department, a subject which was about to be brought to the attention of Sir H. Pottinger.

The Cora wallis, transport, from England, had safely arrived at Hong Kong with the recruits and officers for the 98th Regiment. Major General D'Aguilar, Commander of the Forces in succession to Lord Saltoun.

The massacre of the Bishops Jinbert, Messrs. Chastan and Maubau, with several Christians, all Roman Catholics, at Corea, is confirmed by the *Friend of China*. The same paper adds, that in addition to the above, who were all beheaded, one hundred and eighty other Christians were put to death by strangulation.

After the battle of Gwalior it was discovered that two Europeans had deserted to the enemy; they avoided the ignominious death that was alted them, by taking at the guns they were serving

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house met at five o'clock.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Annual Indemnity Bill were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The Earl of RIPON stated, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, that troops had been sent from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to New Zealand to aid in its protection. At the same time the Government felt that great inconvenience attended the moving of troops from one colony to another, and considered that New Zealand, as it had the power by law to levy militia or constabulary, ought to provide for its own security.

The Earl of ABERDEEN laid on the table the supplementary treaty with China, containing the regulations for the conduct of our trade; and, in doing so, remarked that the northern ports of China were now open to British commerce, and, he was happy to say, with every appearance of the most extensive and successful trade: a trade that was carried on with the gre t advantage to the parties [illegible] and to the various settlements in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's line.

The DUKE OF BEAUMONT called attention to the state of our commercial relations with the Sublime Porte for the purpose of showing that our commerce, as regulated under the convention of 1838, had suffered considerably by a subsequent treaty concluded between Turkey and Russia, by which Russian merchants were placed on a much more favourable footing than ours.—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, that if Russia was really placed on a more advantageous footing than us, we were entitled, by the first article of the treaty, to be put on the same footing; but not one of our consuls recommended us to seek such a favour. In fact, intrance was had been recently sent to the Russian Minister at Constantinople to negotiate a treaty of commerce for Russia accepting the basis of the British treaty of commerce, and the Government here hoped that negotiation would prove brought to a successful issue.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a third time and passed, after renewed protestations against the retention of the Diocesan Courts by Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell.

The International Copyright Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Captain Harris took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Christchurch.

Mr. CORDEN gave notice, for after Easter, to move for a select committee to inquire into the effect of protective duties upon the corn trade.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated that Government had entered into communications with the different powers having territories on the coast of the Mediterranean, with the object of placing them on shorter time of quarantine, and there was every prospect that those powers would consent to a more limited period.

In answer to Dr. BOWRING, Mr. MANNERS SUTTON stated that the Government had not yet decided whether they should introduce a measure on the subject of turnpikes, confining it to South Wales, or whether they should extend it to the whole principality.

Mr. BOREHWICK proposed till after Easter his motion, which stood for this evening, on the subject of the convocation of the clergy.

Lord ELIOT moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the registration of voters for the counties of parliamentary election in Ireland. By this bill it is proposed to introduce the system of registration established in England, with some modifications, giving to the Lord Lieutenant the power of dividing the counties into polling districts, and to appoint in the county barrister shall hold an annual court, granting an appeal from the revising barrister's decision to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and limiting the duration of the po l to one day for towns and to two days for counties. It is likewise proposed to place on the new register those persons who are on the present register, excepting them from lash ty to challenge during the remainder of the term for which the old register would have lasted. With respect to qualifications, the bill proposed to establish the solvent tenant test, requiring that there shall be a clear yearly value over and above all rents and charges of £10. The effect of the application of this test, it was computed by the Government, will be only to decrease by 50 000 the present county constituency. To compensate for this decrease the bill proposes to grant to all occupiers who are rated to the relief f the poor in the sum of £30, the benefit of voting. The effect of this franchise will, it is computed by Government, be to add 55,000 voters to the new registry—thus, after deducting the 25,000 struck off by the solvent tenant test, increasing the county constituency by 30,000. The bill also proposes to the possessors of freeholds or leases for lives renewable for ever, of the clear year's value of £5, the right of voting; and this with the intent of encouraging the creation of a class of peasants, or small independent proprietors, such as now exist at present in Ireland. The bill likewise proposes to dispense with the necessity of actual occupation in cases of freeholds and leaseholds of the clear value of £10. With respect to the qualification of £50, which is the only alteration proposed by the bill to substitute for the numerous rates and taxes which the voter is now obliged to pay, the following, viz., the town rate for lighting, paving, &c., the poor rate, the borough rate, and the grand jury cess.

Lord ELIOT also moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Irish Municipal Corporation Act. By this bill it is proposed to extend to Ireland the provisions of the English Municipal Registration Bill, and to give the right of voting to every inhabitant householder who shall have occupied for the space of three years, who during that time hath been rated to the relief of the poor, and who hath paid his rates and taxes. The bill also proposes to limit the rates and taxes necessary for the municipal franchise to those necessary for the right of voting for members of Parliament. Mr. M. O'FERRALL objected to the £50 occupation franchise as one which would be greatly under the influence of the landlords, and thought the new £5 freehold franchise should be extended to 40s freeholders. He approved generally of the principles of the measure, with the exception of the £50 occupancy, and he could regret was that the Government did not carry out their views to a sufficient extent.—Mr. SHAW objected to unwillingness to register at all in Ireland, in consequence of certain unregistered voters, was the cause of the limited number of registered voters in Ireland.—Lord J. RUSSELL [illegible] £50 or a £30 qualification, it would have but little practical influence on the number of voters. Lord J. RUSSEL

THE HOLY WEEK IN ROME.

PALM SUNDAY—PROCESSION IN THE SALA REGIA.

At this moment, thousands of pleasure-hunting tourists are attracted to Rome, to witness the magnificent church ceremonies performed there during "the Holy Week," as the week which closes the fast of Lent is designated by the Roman Catholics. Mrs. Starke refers to these church ceremonies as "the principal amusements during Lent;" and, as a superb dramatic spectacle, they are unparalleled. Accordingly, we have deemed this pageant a seasonable subject for illustration in our pages.

The first day is called *Palm Sunday*, from the rite then observed in the Catholic church, of blessing and distributing palm or olive branches; or, where the climate does not produce them, branches of other trees, in commemoration of what the Jews did when Jesus entered into Jerusalem. The principal function on that day takes place in the Papal chapel, or "Sixtine," at the Vatican, where the Pope officiates, and blesses the palms, after which the "Passion" is beautifully chaunted; and there is a procession round the *Sala Regia*, the large and splendid hall, which connects the two Papal chapels, Sistina and Paolina. This imposing scene is represented in our first engraving. It is requisite for foreigners to go at nine in the morning to witness this ceremony. It is not deemed proper, during the Holy Week, to appear in public without wearing mourning; and whenever the Pope officiates, ladies are directed to appear in veils.

During the two following days there is nothing in the public offices of the church peculiarly attractive. On Wednesday, at four in the afternoon, the "Tenebræ" and the "Miserere" are sung by the Pope's choir, in the Sixtine, and likewise in St. Peter's. For the office of "Tenebræ," or darkness, a certain number of candles, placed on a triangular stand, are by degrees extinguished, one by one, that is, after each psalm, until a mystical darkness (it being still day) is produced.

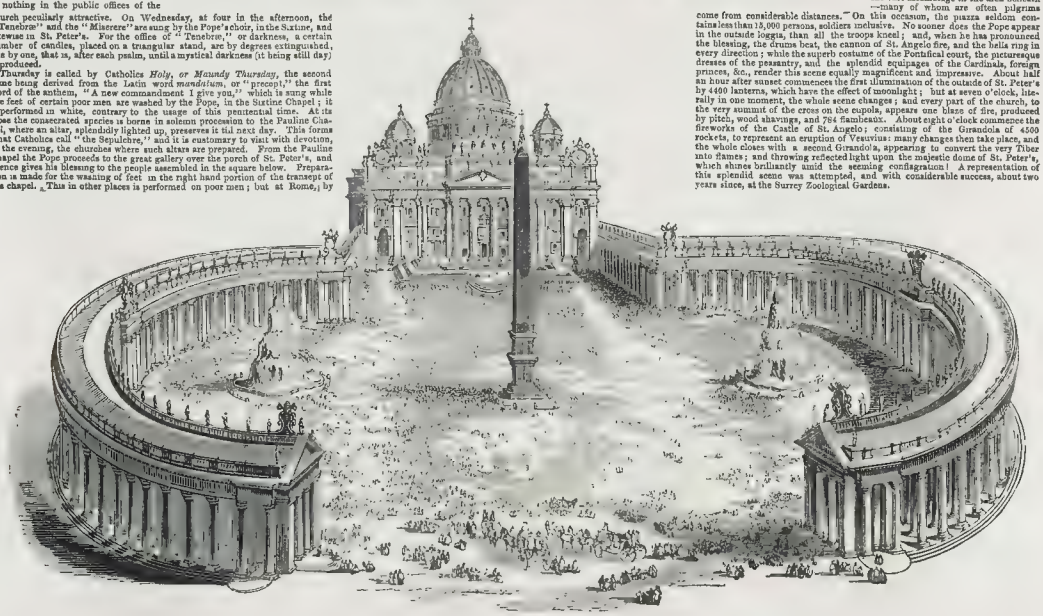
HOLY THURSDAY—THE POPE WASHING THE FEET OF POOR PRIESTS.

Thursday is called by Catholics *Holy, or Maundy Thursday*, the second name being derived from the Latin word *mandatum*, or "precept," the first word of the anthem, "A new commandment I give you," which is sung while the feet of certain poor men are washed by the Pope, in the Sistine Chapel; it is performed in white, contrary to the usage of this penitential time. At its close the consecrated species is borne in solemn procession to the Pauline Chapel, where an altar, splendidly lighted up, preserves it till next day. This forms what Catholics call "the Sepulchre," and it is customary to visit with devotion, in the evening, the churches where such altars are prepared. From the Pauline Chapel the Pope proceeds to the great gallery over the porch of St. Peter's, and thence gives his blessing to the people assembled in the square below. Preparation is made for the washing of feet in the right hand portion of the transept of the chapel. This in other places is performed on poor men; but at Rome, by the Pope, upon 13 priests, generally poor, of different nations, who are afterwards by him served at table, in a hall upstairs. For conveniently seeing all these functions, tickets are necessary, which may be easily obtained. The washing of feet is represented in the second illustration.

On Friday the service throughout is lugubrious and sad; the throne and altar are stripped of all ornament, the floor and seats in the chapel are bare—the sacerdotal vestments black. After silent prostration and a broken service, the image of Christ crucified is unveiled with solemnity (having been kept covered for a fortnight before), and issued by all the clergy on their knees, while the "reproaches" are sung to pathetic music, and the service ends with a procession and vespers. In the afternoon, after "Tenebræ," the Pope and his court descend into St. Peter's, to venerate the holy relics kept there.

Saturday, properly speaking, has no office: that which is performed on it belonging to the following night, and being entirely appropriate to Easter. But in the Lateran basilica, orders of every degree are conferred, and Jews or Mahomedans receive baptism and confirmation. In the Pope's chapel, the entire ceremony is very beautiful, consisting of the blessing of new fire, and of the paschal candle; and then of mass.

In conclusion, comes Easter-day; when the Pope signs solemn mass at the high altar of St. Peter's; and at its close, gives his benediction from the portico, to the vast assemblage in the area beneath —many of whom are often pilgrims come from considerable distances. On this occasion, the piazza seldom contains less than 15,000 persons, soldiers inclusive. No sooner does the Pope appear in the outside loggia, than all the troops kneel; and, when he has pronounced the blessing, the drums beat, the cannon of St. Angelo fire, and the bells ring in every direction; while the superb costume of the Pontifical court, the picturesque dresses of the peasantry, and the splendid equipages of the Cardinals, foreign princes, &c., render this scene equally magnificent and impressive. About half an hour after sunset commences the first illumination of the outside of St. Peter's by 4400 lanterns, which have the effect of moonlight; but at seven o'clock, literally in one moment, the whole scene changes; and every part of the church, to the very summit of the cross on the cupola, appears one blaze of fire, produced by pitch, wood shavings, and 764 flambeaux. About eight o'clock commence the fireworks of the Castle of St. Angelo; consisting of the Girandola of 4500 rockets, to represent an eruption of Vesuvius: many changes then take place, and the whole closes with a second Girandola, appearing to convert the very Tiber into flames; and throwing reflected light upon the majestic dome of St. Peter's, which shines brilliantly amid the seeming conflagration! A representation of this splendid scene was attempted, and with considerable success, about two years since, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.



EASTER SUNDAY—THE POPE BLESSING THE PEOPLE FROM THE PORTICO OF ST. PETER'S.

MARSHAL SOULT.

Ultimus Romanorum.

Last of the Warriors rais'd by him
Whose glory, in the latest hour,
Was left all gloomy—exiled—dim—
Whilst Theu, and others of his pow'r,
Creations of his grandeur, stood
Undarkened by the veil of Time—
A melancholy proof the flood
Of Fame, just like the Nile hath slime
To nourish what it washes o'er,
Yet waste itself, and be no more!
Old "Hero of a hundred fights,"
Thy comrades all are now laid low—
One star is left of all the lights,
Th t rais'd a comet-like glory
Shine on—and let thy lurid beam
Illumine peaceably the years
Thou yet may'st float adown the stream
Of Life, amid this vale of tears!

W.

Jean-de-Dieu Soult, now Duke of Dalmatia, and minister at war to Louis Philippe, was born of humble parents, at St. Amand, in the department of the Tarn, the 29th of March, 1769. At the age of sixteen he entered the service as a private, and, after spending some time in the Royal Regiment of Infantry, became sub-lieutenant of grenadiers.

Under Hoche and Jourdan, he distinguished himself by a bravery always subservient to sound discretion. His talents were strikingly exhibited at the battle of Fleurus. In 1794 he was chief of the staff to General Lefebvre, who headed the advanced guard of the army of the Moselle.

In 1796 he was appointed general of brigade, then joined the army of Italy, and made the campaign of 1799 with distinction, until he was shut up in Genoa, with Massena. From this period commenced the friendship which the conqueror of Rivoli ever after entertained for him. Buonaparte, who only knew Soult by report, one day inquired of Massena, whether he deserved his high reputation. "For judgment and courage," replied the veteran, "he has scarcely a superior." The consequence of this honest praise was, that he was entrusted with the command of the cuirassiers of the consular guard, and thenceforth honoured with the personal esteem of Napoleon.

MARSHAL SOULT.

When the invasion of England was resolved on, Soult was placed over the army encamped from Boulogne to Calais. The discipline which he established was more severe than had ever been known to exist among the French troops: from daybreak to nightfall he was on horseback, inspecting their various evolutions, or superintending on foot their labours in the entrenchments. Many of them complained; and one day even the First Consul expressed an apprehension that they would sink under it. The general replied, "Such as cannot withstand the fatigue which I myself undergo, will remain in the dépôts; but those who do stand it, will be fit to undertake the conquest of the world." Expressions like these could not but be grateful to one who was meditating so vast a design; and, in May, 1804, Soult was presented with a marshal's truncheon.

He was present at the battles of Austerlitz and Eylau; and was afterwards called to a scene where his triumphs were to be short-lived, and defeat was generally to attend his ablest measures.

In 1808 he entered Spain. His first duty was to pursue Sir John Moore, whose retreat he harassed, but whom he dared not openly attack, until the English reached Corunna. Under the walls of that city he furiously assailed Sir John, in the view of preventing the embarkation of the British troops; but, after a sharp action, was completely repulsed.

The Duke of Dalmatia's next step was to invade Portugal. For some time he met with nothing like a combined operation. Oporto was taken, and the fruit of his victory was the capture of immense magazines of powder, and a hundred and ninety-seven pieces of artillery. Thirty English vessels, wind-bound in the river, and loaded with wines and provisions for a month, also fell into his hands. He endeavoured to remedy, as far as it was possible, the deplorable result of the soldiers' fury. Recovering and restoring a part of the plunder, he caused the inhabitants remaining in the town to be treated with respect; and invited, by proclamation, all those who had fled, to return.

But to subdue the country was beyond Soult's power. The very peasantry, ill armed and undisciplined as they were, arrested his progress; and at last the British, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, advanced against him, and with such celerity, that the marshal was surprised at the passage of the Douro. That he should have suffered himself to be taken by surprise, is considered a blot upon his military reputation; but, from the commencement of his retreat, all his operations were marked by talent and decision. He unhesitatingly adopted the only measure by which his army could be rescued from their danger; and by the prompt sacrifice of his artillery and baggage, he succeeded in evading his pursuers.

In 1813, Soult was called from this diversified scene to support the tottering throne of his imperial master in another region. He was present at the battle of Bautzen, and was treated by the Emperor with great confidence. While at Dresden, news arrived of the defeat of the French at Vittoria—a defeat which left the Peninsula at the mercy of Wellington, and brought the war to the foot of the Pyrenees. Confounded at this new reverse, which the Emperor imputed to the inability of Joseph and Jourdan, he looked around for a general capable of repairing so many errors, and the choice fell upon Soult. He enjoined him to go and rally his forces, and defend, inch by inch, the passage of the Pyrenees. Soult would not have hesitated, had not his wife, recently arrived at Dresden, shown some repugnance to return to Spain, "where," said she, "nothing is to be got but blows."

From 1813 to 1816 Soult was employed in supporting the tottering throne of his master, but in vain; he subsequently fought at Fleurus and Waterloo by the side of the Emperor. He remained in abeyance, the whole family of France disliking him, till the revolution placed Louis Philippe on the throne. Under him he has filled the posts of Minister of War, and Ambassador to England, the former of which he still occupies.

To the Duke of Dalmatia war has has not proved an unprofitable game. He possesses valuable estates, and an income sufficiently large to confer splendour on his high rank in the army and peerage. His person is thus described by one who visited, in 1802, his fat-famed gallery of Murillos:—"We were received with a plain frank courtesy by the marshal: a middle-sized, though somewhat corpulent personage of from fifty to sixty years of age, whose dark curling hair rendered somewhat conspicuous the bald patch in the middle of his head, while his sunburnt complexion accorded well with his dark intelligent eye. His black stock, plain dark coat, and loose blue trousers, which, capacious as they were, could not hide his bow-legged form, obviously suggested the soldier rather than the courtier, the marshal rather than the duke; though, if I had encountered such a figure in London, I should rather have guessed him to be an honest East or West India captain."—*From the Court and Camp of Buonaparte.*

THE CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOLARS AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Stjernecrona, Aide-de-Camp of the late King of Sweden, has arrived in town from Stockholm, to present to her Majesty letters of notification of the demise of the King Charles XIV. John; and of the accession of King Oscar I. to the thrones of Sweden and Norway.

Sudden and Serious Illness of Lord Abinger.—On Monday last Lord Abinger was suddenly attacked by paralysis whilst being entertained by the magistracy of the county at Bury St. Edmund, after the business of the day, which he had met and discharged with his usual power and clearness. This melancholy circumstance has caused the greatest sensation. The answers on Tuesday were, that his lordship though sensible was quite unable to articulate.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOLARS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The engraving represents the scholars of Christ's Hospital, taking their annual luncheon with the Lord Mayor, in the Venetian parlour, at the Mansion House, on Easter Monday. On this occasion, the boys walk thither in procession, and the Lord Mayor (who, by virtue of his office, is the head Governor of the charity), presents to each scholar a shilling; and he is likewise regaled with a bun and a glass of wine. The scene is altogether one of considerable interest; and the demeanour and healthy appearance of the scholars, never fail to impress the spectator with a due sense of the excellent administration of this right royal foundation.

PALM SUNDAY.

In another column of our paper will be found the origin of this ancient church festival. In Catholic times in England, willow branches were used instead of palms; and the ceremony of bearing them on Palm Sunday was retained in England after many other ceremonies were dropped: indeed, it was one of those which Henry VIII., in 1536, declared were not to be contemned or cast away. They were borne till 2 Edward VI.; and the boughs or branches underwent a regular blessing. A twisted tree, or with, was also used as a substitute for palm; and such is the antiquity of the general practice that we find it mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The day was otherwise commemorated, for, in the churchwarden's and chamberlain's accounts of Kingston-upon-Thames, we find "1 Hen. VIII. For Ale upon Palm Sonday on synging of the passion, £0 0s. 1d." Fuller, in his "Church History," touchingly says. "Bearing of Palms on Palm Sunday is in memory of the receiving of Christ into Hierusalem, a little before his death, and that we may have the same desire to receive him into our hearts."

The custom, in a religious sense, is now altogether confined to the Roman Catholic and Greek churches: in the latter, the Russians have a very solemn procession on Palm Sunday.

It is still customary with our boys, in most parts of England, to go out and gather slips with the willow flowers or blossoms at this time: these are selected as representatives of the palm, because they are generally the only plants at this season, easily to be come at, in which the power of vegetation can be discovered.

In the neighbourhood of London, too, "palming" is still a practice on the Sunday before Easter. The weavers of Spitalfields, leaving their murky workshops, customarily ramble into the fields and lowlands of Essex, on this day, to gather "palm," and inhale a better atmosphere. Our artist has depicted a scene of the return of one of these parties. The yellow catkins, or male-flowers, are more highly prized than the white, or female flowers.

PALM SUNDAY IN SPITALFIELDS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 7.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 8.—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 9.—Lord Bacon died, 1626.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Day 14h. long.
THURSDAY, 11.—Rowland Hill died, 1839.
FRIDAY, 12.—Dr. E. Young died, 1765.
SATURDAY, 13.—Handel died, 1759.

High Waters at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 13

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
3 52 4 5	4 34 5	7 46 8 36	9 11 9 51	10 33 11 9	11 43

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. W. G."—*The hint shall not be lost sight of.*
"O P Q R S."—*Yes.*
"An Hibernian Subscriber."—*It does.*
"Ernest" *should consult the medical advertisements. The treatises on the subject referred to are very numerous.*
The person who complains of the first page of his paper being sullied, should apply to his news-agent. The other subject referred to shall have due attention at the proper time.
"A Lover of Justice" *is quite right, and such are the views we have always advocated.*
"A Constant Reader."—*Mr. Warren is the author alluded to. He is a barrister.*
"A. B."—*Bangor, should apply to Mr. Hudson, Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, Hanover square London.*
"Mr. Fry" *Plymouth.—We shall be glad to receive the promised sketches.*
"A. Z." *Isle of Wight should apply to an attorney.*
Our Beccles correspondent should insert an advertisement in the newspapers.
"J. K." *Glanvre, County Donegal—The scenes are quite familiar to us, and shall have our attention at some future period.*
"A Subscriber from the Commencement" *must see that we are often constrained to be very economical of space.*
A Volunteer" will find the information he requires in a number of our paper a few weeks back.
"Waltham."—*Two are sufficient if neither be interested.*
"Norbella."—*From the dog thieves. They steal none but the best.*
"Alfonso."—*No.*
"A. S. M."—*The heir at law can claim only the real property.*
"E. H."' *Ipswich.—The sketch will be acceptable.*
"We think."—*Our object referred to is the exception, not the rule.*
"P G J" *Thy grammar.*
"An Amateur Turtler" *shall be gratified at the proper season.*
"A Constant Reader" *Peckham, should apply to Mr. Robertson, Mechanics' Magazine office, Fleet-street.*
The "Navel" from Liverpool —Declined.
"I. J." *Sheffield—We have not room for the Water Kites; besides the invention is two years old.*
"Principe."—*The inspector was not justified in offering the compromise.*
"M J B." *Pelton-road East Greenwich.—We regret that we cannot accept the manuscript.*
"—H. B." *as the authoress of "The Lives of the Queens of England."*
"B K C." *The proffered communications will be acceptable. Gutenburg Rarrs will take place on May 14 and good sport is expected.*
"R. F." *Maidstone. The duties of a Gentleman-at-Arms are to attend her Majesty's Levees and Drawing-rooms; the salary £56 per annum.*
"A. B."—*Received £5\.*
"A. G."—*Inquire of a dealer in birds at Knightsbridge.*
"Fides," *Liverpool.—We know nothing of the pictures of Adam and Eve; nor do we approve of picture lotteries.*
Rescue from Drowning at Battersea Bridge.—The address of Mr. W. Charlton is 20, Whitehall place.
"R. H. B." *Esq.—The* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *has been translated in France and Germany, and arrangements were made for a similar journal in Spain.*
"Paul Preston," *Bristol.—That is sounded.*
"J. D. F."—*Where is Duke Mill? Esquire is derived from a chivalric title. See the article in the Penny Cyclopædia.*
Naval," Ashton-on-Lyne, should write to the Secretary of the East India Company.
"M J. C." *Ballycastle.—Declined, with thanks.*
"John Cade."—*The sketch will not suit.*
"R. B." *should apply to any solicitor.*
INELIGIBLE.—*The Last Meeting; Lines on a Betrothed Maiden; Lines by A. P. L.; Hark the Lark; the Primrose, by M. B. C. P. L.; Lines by W.—ton, &c.*
"J. G." *of Merthyr, is informed that the progression of consecutive fifths and octaves, which he finds fault with, constitute the genius of the Scotch air from which his quotation is taken. Not only Beethi, but all the great masters have produced their sublimest effects by consecutive fifths—witness Handel's "Dead, Lord, to me thou art," and many others. Dangerous in the hands of the unskilful, and should be used sparingly used. A careless consecution of fifths produces a bad effect; an intentional one, on the other hand, strengthens some sentiment or design.*
CHESS.—"Y. C. B." *will be glad to accept "W. G. M.'s" challenge.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

THE two last evenings of the Parliamentary sitting, previous to separating for "the Recess," were very productive; in the Commons, on Monday, Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill for amending the Irish system of registration. Those who remember the fierce Parliamentary contests on this question during the Whig Administration will be surprised at the quietude of party spirit upon it now, and greater, perhaps, than his surprise will be his wonder that the Tory Government should have embodied in a measure some of the provisions that, through Lord Stanley, it so strongly denounced when in opposition. The bill professes to be an introduction into Ireland of the system that has been in operation in England from the passing of the Reform Bill; it gives the Lord Lieutenant the power of dividing counties into polling districts, and restricts the duration of elections to the same time as that fixed by law in England—two days for counties, and one day for boroughs. These alterations are improvements; but the main objections to the bill will evidently be founded on the different qualifications proposed to be introduced. It will disfranchise a large number of voters; that seems certain; it will give the franchise to many who do not now possess it; but then arises a question whether all, or nearly even large proportion of those entitled to exercise the privilege, will invest themselves with a right which experience has too often proved has been injurious to the owner. More than one Irish representative has declared, that among the tenant class of Ireland there is a very general reluctance to place themselves on the register as voters, as it subjects them to importunities from those who cannot, for worldly reasons, be refused what they demand, and whose demands cannot, from conscientious ones, be complied with. This shrinking from the exercise of the dearest privilege of a citizen of a free state, is one of the worst symptoms of a bad political condition. It shows that the power which wealth gives may be unduly used on the one hand, and a well-founded fear that it will be so used on the other. But this feeling is by no means confined to Ireland; it exists to a great extent among the tenant farmers of England, many of whom evade the difficulty of refusing the landlord's canvass by disenfranchising themselves, though fully qualified. Thus, by wielding those who have the right, and exercise it willingly, on the side which their immediate interest points out to them, and by preventing others from holding it, by the fear of the consequences of having a political conscience, one party obtains an absolute supremacy in the county constituencies, and the small boroughs dependent on them. The antagonist power is only found in the large towns, in the manufacturing districts, or in cities. One object of the proposed bill is to hold out encouragement to the creation of an independent class of small freeholders. But in England this class is disappearing rapidly, and, as a body, its influence is wholly lost, being completely neutralised by the operation of the tenant-at-will clause of the Reform Act. In Ireland, where a freehold, however small, can only be acquired by purchase from the landholders, whose policy it has been for years to destroy small holdings altogether—a policy that has caused almost all the murders and horrors known as "agrarian outrages,"—we fear that no act of the Legislature will be able to create such a class; Ireland asks for "equal laws" with England; but the want is not supplied by giving her laws precisely the same: the same laws, under a different state of society, may work very unequally.

In the Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Campbell brought forward a bill for remedying an anomaly that at present exists in the law relating to those misdemeanours in which a writ of error may be moved in arrest of judgment. It cannot be moved, it seems, till sentence is pronounced; and as this, like most other legal processes, is attended by delay, the sentence may have been undergone before the result of the writ of error can be known. After a man has undergone an imprisonment, it is but a poor satisfaction to him to be told that his sentence was an erroneous one. The bill of Lord Campbell is intended to suspend the operation of the sentence till after the writ of error shall have been disposed of. The pending writ of error, which it is now officially announced will be moved by the traversers in the late State Trials, has drawn attention to the subject

A PRISONER in the Westminster Bridewell has died in that establishment, apparently from the effects of previous illness, as he had been an inmate of the Small Pox Hospital. The occurrence is not of itself an extraordinary one; sickness and death are everywhere, and of late seem to have made their visitations to prisons and penitentiaries with painful frequency. If there was any blame in the present case, it seems to attach more to the managers of the hospital than the authorities of the prison; he left the former establishment, it seems, in a weak and feverish state. The jury was of this opinion also, but took one of the most extraordinary methods of placing it on record that the annals of "Crowner's 'Quest Law" have ever furnished. One of the Jury was for passing a censure on the authorities of the hospital for allowing the man to leave it in such a state; another would give no verdict but in accordance with the opinion of the surgeon of the prison, that the man died from debility occasioned by previous illness. In order to come to a compromise "the foreman proposed the verdict should be 'Sudden death,' and twelve hands being held up for it, it was agreed to. The Coroner: How shall I enter the verdict? The foreman: 'Sudden death.' The Coroner (somewhat surprised): Nothing else' Foreman: No: only 'Sudden death.' The verdict was accordingly recorded."

Jurors seem to be perpetually misapprehending the nature of their duties; they are sworn to investigate the *cause* of death, not to state the fact of the *manner* in which that death took place, whether it be suddenly or slowly, which proves nothing, attaches blame to no one, and leaves the matter to be investigated as much in the dark as before the Jury was summoned at all.

We feel called on to state, in reference to this inquest, that the physician and surgeon of the Small-pox Hospital have demed in a letter to the *Times*, that any person of the same name as the deceased man had been a patient of that establishment.

FRANCE, if we may take the Paris journals as indicators of the public opinion, is as much occupied with the affairs of England as with her own; the defeat of the Ministry on the Factory Bill, and the strange combinations of party to which it has given rise, having afforded ample materials for discussion. The opposition of M. Guizot to the war party continues to excite the anger of the journals which are the organs of that large portion of the French people, and his latest offence is, that he is praised for his firm and temperate policy by the political writers both of France and Germany.

The other states of Europe may be despatched in a few words. Sweden has passed quietly as a royal inheritance to Oscar I., the son of Bernadotte, who was singular in his fortune among the most fortunate of Napoleon's Marshals to be created a throne, he kept it, and he has left it to his son. It is rumoured that an attempt will be made to unite Sweden, Norway, and Denmark as one kingdom. A step towards this has, it is said, been already taken by Oscar assuming the title of King of Norway and Sweden—not, as heretofore, of Sweden and Norway. This is confined to such royal acts as may be published in Norway; but still it is an alteration to which some significance is attached.

THE REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue has been made up until Thursday evening, and shows a very considerable increase in all the main branches of revenue. The quarter's account exhibits an increase, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, on the item of revenue, thus testifying a progressive improvement in the commerce and trade of the country, and the condition of the several classes of the population. On the year the revenue exceeds that of the year ending 5th April, 1843, upwards of two and five hundred thousand pounds. On the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, the accounts, as at present made up, show an increase in the Customs of upwards of £500,000. In the Excise the increase is from £400 000 to £500,000. The property tax remains much the same. There is an increase in the Post Office returns, the stamps, and in every other branch of the public revenue.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon and Rev. G. Lewis Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace in the course of the day. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended Divine Service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon from Psalms xxxii., and verses 5 and 6. Prayers were read by the Rev. D. Wilson, the Lessons by the Rev. Dr. Scott, and the Communion Service by the Rev. Dr. Sleath. The anthem "Who is this" (Arne) was sung by Messrs. Bradbury, Bennett, and Hawkins.

There was a dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Earl of Aberdeen, Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, and Sir George Couper. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Dowager Lady Clanwilliam and the Hon Miss Boyle, left her residence, Marlborough House, in a carriage and four, at twenty minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon, for Bushy Park.

Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, Knight, C.B and K.C.H., went off in the barge of the William and Mary yacht to the Princess Alice steam-vessel to welcome his Majesty the King of the Belgians and bring him ashore at Woolwich, which, as we previously stated in a late number, Lord Rivers Captain Francis Seymour, and the Belgian Minister, received his Majesty on landing on the floating pier, and accompanied him across the Wharf and Mary yacht to one of the royal carriages, which he entered, and immediately proceeded by the lower road through Greenwich for Buckingham Palace. An escort of the Royal Horse Artillery was in waiting outside the Dockyard gate to accompany the King of the Belgians, but he left orders they should return to quarters. His Majesty left Ostend at nine A.M., and the Princess Alice made the passage in little more than ten hours.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite, who arrived at Woolwich in the Princess Alice steam-packet, from Ostend, at a quarter before eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, reached Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past nine o'clock, where his Majesty was received by the Queen and the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, and partook of a *déjeuné* with her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians. Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The royal family were taken airings in the royal carriages.

On Wednesday, her Majesty, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Royal Family, left town for Windsor Castle The royal party took their departure from Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before three o'clock, in four of the royal carriages and four. In the first carriage were the Queen the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Countess of Dunmore, Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. The royal family, with the attendants, followed in three other carriages. The royal party were escorted by a party of Light Dragoons from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, and left town by a special train for Windsor Castle. They arrived at the Castle at four o'clock. At five o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, drove out in the Great Park in an open carriage and four and returned to the Castle shortly after six. Major-General Wemyss attended on horseback. Her Majesty and the King and Queen of the Belgians were joined in every drive. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, arrived at Frogmore House at twenty minutes past five o'clock same afternoon in a travelling carriage and four.

On Saturday last the remains of the late Countess of Uxbridge were interred in the family vault attached to the Cathedral of the ancient city of Lichfield, The deceased lady was fourth daughter of the late Sir Charles Bagot, and has left eight small children to bewail the loss of an affectionate parent.

A numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons took place on Monday afternoon, at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Downing-street. There were upwards of fifty members present.

The Attorney-General for Ireland had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Monday.

A Privy Council was held on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours.

RESIGNATION OF LORD STUART DE ROTHESAY.—We are enabled to state on competent authority, that Lord Stuart de Rothesay, her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, sent in the resignation of his post to the Earl of Aberdeen several weeks since, which being laid before her Majesty, she was graciously pleased to accept. A steamer will be placed at his disposal early in the month of May, so that his lordship may be expected home at the latter end of that month or the beginning of June. Although only sixty-five years of age, his lordship has been some forty-eight years in the diplomatic service of his country, during the whole of which he was actively employed in various parts of the world, exceeding the late Governments. The Hon. Mr. Bloomfield, in consequence of Lord Stuart's retirement, is nominated Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburgh, where he has so long resided in the capacity of Chargé d'Affaires. During the Secretaryship of Lord Aberdeen the functions of which office, as Secretary of the embassy, he has fulfilled with distinguished ability. It is not intended to replace Lord Stuart by any diplomatist of the rank of ambassador, as the accompanying representative of Russia at this court, Baron Brunnow, holds only the same diplomatic rank as the Hon. Mr. Bloomfield is now invested with.

The Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was on Saturday last elected Master and Elder Brother of the Trinity House, in the vacancy caused by the death of Viscount Sidmouth. As customary, after the election, the Members of the Corporation dined together at the Trinity House, Great Tower-hill, the Deputy-Master, Captain Sir John H. Pelly, Bart., presiding in the absence of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Wednesday, for Strathfieldsaye, Hants. The noble and gallant Duke proposes to remain there until Saturday next. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro and Lord Charles Wellesley join the noble Duke, and a distinguished circle of visitors will assemble there for the holidays.

The Archbishop of Canterbury commences his public dinners at Lambeth Palace immediately after the Easter recess.

Viscount Melbourne left town on Wednesday for Brocket Hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, departed on Thursday for Brocket, and the Hon. William Cowper, Hon. Mrs. Lamb, and other visitors are expected to pass the holidays with the noble Viscount.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel intend to receive a select party of friends at Drayton Manor during the parliamentary recess.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister left town on Wednesday afternoon for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

LORD ABINGER.—The accounts received in town on Thursday morning from Bury St. Edmund's, are regret to say, not favourable. The noble and learned lord is remaining in the same alarming state. His lordship appears at times as if conscious of what was passing in the room, but he is unable to speak. Mr. Travis's Copper remains at Bury, we understand that he does not give the slightest hopes of the learned judge's ultimate recovery. The enquiries in Spring Gardens were very numerous.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. The Lord Mayor presented a petition from Mr. David Williams Wire, solicitor, stating that he had been admitted a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, after paying the stipulated fee at the office of the Inferior Courts of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, commonly called the Mayor's Court. He was fully aware that the practice of that court had been exclusively confined to four gentlemen, and that they had obtained a vested interest in the monopoly, having either purchased or obtained these places by the gift of the corporation. But, notwithstanding such practice, and notwithstanding its previous legality, he submitted that the act of the last session (6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 73) completely destroyed any chartered or vested rights, and threw open the court to all practitioners admitted by the superior courts. Alderman T. Wood and Alderman Brown moved and seconded a proposition to refer the matter to a committee, and to advise with the law officers of the corporation thereon. The motion was unanimously agreed to.—Subsequently a similar petition was presented from Mr. Hartley, of New Bridge-street, solicitor; and it was stated that several more petitions upon the subject would be likely to follow, it being the determination of the profession to open the court. Sir P. Laurie called the attention of the court to a statement which had been referred to by Mr. Wells, the late common councilman of the ward of Farringdon. It appeared from t newspapers that Mr. Wells had waited upon the Lord Mayor, and represented that he had been subjected in some newspaper of conduct adopted towards Mr. Barnard Gregory, in the gaol of Newgate, of the most unjustifiable description. Mr. Wells's complaint threw a vast deal of odium upon the magistracy of London and the sheriffs, and it was evident that there existed not the least ground of complaint. The whole of the information upon which Mr. Wells grounded his charge was most grossly false, and the untrue accusation consisted of a monstrous series of misrepresentations.—Sir C. S. Hunter said that, if the court noticed newspaper paragraphs, they would soon have constant employment chalked out for them.—Alderman Farebrother objected to the mention of the matter at all, and said that the existence of it in that court would answer the purpose of Mr. Wells, by giving his name the respectability of having been used in it. (Laughter.) The accusation of cruelty was beyond anything absurd. —The Lord Mayor said he believed there was not the slightest foundation for the statement to which reference had been made, and that the whole was a tissue of the most ridiculous exaggeration.—Sheriff Musgrove declared that the only thing he felt in the remarks for which there was the least foundation, was the assertion that Mr. Gregory's health was suffering—of that fact there was not the slightest doubt. It was palpable that Mr Gregory's health was rapidly declining.—Here the conversation ended.—After the discussion of a little local business, the court adjourned.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitants and electors of the Tower Hamlets was held at the Court-house, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, for the purpose of adopting measures with reference to the grievances attached to the Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts in that district. The chair was taken by the Sheriff, Rose, who explained at some length the nature of the meeting. From the statement of several speakers, it appeared that under a recent act there is no provision made for the arrest of persons against whom decrees may be obtained in the Court of Requests, and, consequently, many persons possessing no goods or chattels are in the habit of evading arrest. The chairman added, that persons arrested by the sheriffs of the City of London, and other counties, had on several occasions been refused admittance, on the ground of the non-connection of the prison with the borough. Letters were read from Sir W. Clay, Colonel Fox, Mr. Wilson, secretary to Mr. Hume, &c., expressing their regret at legislative measure was about to be brought forward during the present session. After several resolutions in accordance with the proposed bill, the meeting separated

STEAM-BOATS AND STEAM-ENGINES.—On Tuesday, at the Auction Mart, two steam-boats, the Prince Albert and the iron steam-boat the Locomotive, were sold by auction, under the direction of the assignees of Mr. John Milner, a bankrupt, and with the concurrence of the mortgagee. The Locomotive, which was stated to have cost £2000, and was 41 tons register, was sold for £630. This vessel has been in the habit of running between London and Richmond. The Prince Albert cost in building £2000. It is of 99 tons burthen, and built with two engines of 50-horse power each, and a saloon of 36 feet in length, elegantly fitted up. These engines, individuals in 1835 feet, and it draws 4 feet 9 inches water. It never, however, ran.

ST. STEPHEN'S WALBROOK.—On Wednesday the parishioners met in public vestry, pursuant to adjournment, to nominate overseers for the year ensuing, to elect a vestry clerk in the room of Mr. J. M. Pearce, resigned, and for the transaction of other business. The Rev. Dr. Croly, the rector, took the chair at twelve o'clock, and opened the proceedings by stating that he had received a communication from Mr. Edmeston, co-churchwarden with Ald. Gobbs, addressed to the "Select Vestry," which had been held last morning. It ran as follows: "Gentlemen, I beg to acquaint you that I decline again serving the office of churchwarden or overseer of the above parish, and I protest against being again elected to the one, or nominated to the other office." —(Hear, and cheers.) Mr. Rock entered into a statement with regard to the churchwardens and officers of the parish and said they were unfit persons to be re-elected on the approaching

parochial elections at Easter. Mr. Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Eddison, their present Churchwardens, had been so for exactly twenty years up to that day, and during all this time, they (the parishioners) had been quite in the dark as to what was the extent or nature of their revenue—(hear, hear,—until at length they had obtained a clue to it from an answer to a bill in Chancery, filed by the Attorney-General, and in which Alderman Gibbs on affidavit swore he had received £700 per annum, to the account of the revenue of St. Stephen, Walbrook. (Hear.) The only clue, on the other hand, which the parish had to their out-goings was that of a book which had been circulated by Mr. Alderman Gibbs, and by which he endeavoured to show that the parish were in debt to him in £1,800. It was proposed by Mr. Fright, seconded by Mr. Unwin, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Henry Rock and Mr. John Williams be appointed overseers for the year ensuing, to receive further discussion, in which Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Flight, and Mr. Brandram engaged, a resolution was passed, adjourning the vestry until the Easter week.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The commencing trip for the season of the members of this club took place on Thursday last. There was a very considerable attendance of members, who certainly enjoyed the amusement much. The day was remarkably fine, and every thing passed off satisfactorily. The yachts undore hoisted his flag at Greenwich. The appearance of all the yachts was exceedingly brilliant, and such as to justify the expectation of a most promising season.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—Thursday last the quarterly general court of the subscribers to this charity was held at the board-room of the Asylum, Westminster-road, Lambeth. The usual business being gone through, the meeting was dissolved. Several appeals on behalf of this charity have been made in the several churches of the metropolis; and reporters are always excluded from the meetings for transacting the business of the Asylum. Those who receive alms should draw an exact analogy from the generous, as no charities, with the exception of the Philanthropic Society and Indigent Blind Society, both in the same locality, come a similar cavil.

DEATH OF THORWALDSEN, THE CELEBRATED SCULPTOR.—Copenhagen, March 26. The celebrated Thorwaldsen died suddenly the day before yesterday. He was taken ill in the theatre, carried out, and died immediately. He was 74 years old.

DREADFUL MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

On Saturday evening the neighbourhood of Marylebone was thrown into great excitement by the perpetration of a murder by a man named William Crouch, upon the person of Frances, his wife, and the subsequent attempted suicide of the murderer. The scene of the horrible occurrence is Little Marylebone-street, leading out of Great Mary-bone-street near Edward-street.

The murdered woman, who is about twenty-six or twenty-seven, had been married to Crouch, who is about twenty-five, in May, 1843, and had a child about nine months old. Since their marriage, Crouch has led rather a wild life, making as a horse-keeper, occasionally, but never being in constant employ, which his wife was a prudent and industrious woman, maintaining him for a part of the time by her labour, and the assistance of the parish. From her mother, who is living as lady's maid in Wilton-place. For some time they were living together at No 7, Little Chesterfield-street, but the child took ill and as her was very bad, and her mother declined any longer to assist her, she converted a part from her husband, which step she adopted about a fortnight since, when the landlord in Little Chesterfield street was given up. the landlord to quarter £1 rent, which was due. Mrs. Crouch, from this time, at the house of a person named Hembery, corn dealer 22, Great Marylebone-street, to whom she was well known, having during the day took her infant in the care of a female named Line the wife of a journeyman tailor, living at the house of Mr. Dawes, Line, Mary, below-street, at whose house the murder was committed. Crouch was remanded to Little Chesterfield street, in the room of another lodger, whose his wife now, the husband they were parted, almost daily to see the child to him. that he might take it. Saturday in rising she went to over at the house of Mr. Bush, Wesan-embankment in the same vicinity, leaving the child, as usual, with Mrs. Line. On leaving her work, shortly after six, she went to Mrs. Line's for the purpose of suckling the child, and while doing so, began to mend a pair of stockings for her husband Mrs. Line, about a quarter of Mrs. Crouch had entered the room, which is on the attic, left it, to clean the stairs, leaving to the room with Mrs. Crouch her own child, about six years of age. While so engaged, the husband, William Crouch came up stairs, and was met by Mrs. Line to pass him, and go into the room. He had not been there, however, above a minute, before Mrs. Line was alarmed by the loud cries of her child, and on hurrying in, and entering the room, she saw Mrs. Crouch falling off her chair, with her face covered with blood, and her husband standing by a chest of drawers, wiping a razor with a piece of rag. On seeing Mrs. Line, the man never paused past her, and ran down stairs into the street; but the immediately followed him, and on running an outcry, he was stopped, after running about 200 yards, and given into the custody of Bennett, 18 D, by whom he was taken back to the house. On their return to the apartments a horrid spectacle presented itself to the unfortunate woman being found on the floor in a state of insensibility, her head against a tub turned, having in her up her unconscious offspring, whose clothes were completely saturated with her blood which had flowed from a frightful gash across her throat. The child was immediately given into the care of a female in the house Mrs. Line, a surgeon, arrived in a few minutes, and, on examining Mrs Crouch's throat, found the jugular vein to be quite severed, the instrument with which it was done being completely severed the windpipe, with the whole of the anterior portion of the neck, leaving only the cervical vertebræ.

In the meantime the murderer was conveyed by a cab to the station house in Mary-le-bone-lane, followed by a large concourse of persons, where, on his arrival, he was immediately searched, when the razor, which was stained with blood, was found in his trowsers pocket. While at the station house he made several bold his chin down in his neckerchief, and on Inspector Brown telling him to hold up his head, as he could not see what he was about, he replied that he had not a good mind to cut his throat from ear to ear. He was then removed to the station house, where he was searched, when a quantity of silver and copper coin was found in his pocket. Mr. Clark, a surgeon, was sent for, who, on examination, found a wound about three inches and a half in length, on the left side of the throat, a little below the ear, and nearly to the windpipe. Mr. Clark, having great difficulty in dressing the wound, it was thought that he had completely severed the windpipe, with the whole of the anterior portion of the neck, leaving only the cervical vertebræ.

In the meantime the murdered woman was conveyed

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE.

THE GEORGE, PREVIOUS TO THE RACE.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.

In the fulfilment of our promise made last week, we here present a continuation of our Pytchley Hunt Sketches—the Northampton Grand Military Steeple Chase—now one of the most exciting and important events in the whole yearly round of equestrian contests. For some years past, these races, owing to want of patronage, have been on the decline, but several spirited noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county, having determined to revive the meeting with all its wonted spirit

PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN,—STEWARD.

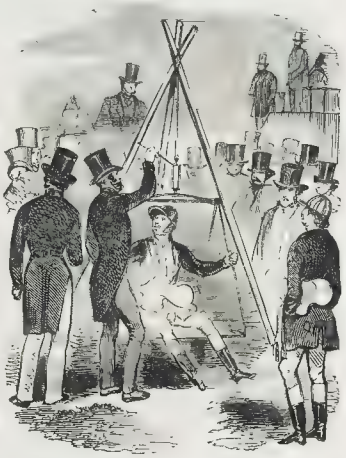
and attraction, means were adopted to do so with effect—and the result was a most unusual and unexpected measure of success. Amongst the most distinguished of these patrons stands the Earl of Cardigan, one of the Stewards of the Chase—a nobleman who, apart from all private imputations and black-bottle concoctions, is acknowledged to be a fine chivalrous lion-hearted fellow, whose purse and arm are equally ready in the service of his friend and country. In our desire to give a due meed of celebrity to this remarkable sporting event, we subjoin a portrait of his Lordship, with, it will be seen, a few of the most salient points in the chase, chosen by our artist on the spot, during one of the most exciting contests on record. During the morning, the town of Northampton presented a most bustling and animated appearance—the front of the George Inn being occupied as a betting ring, and, of course, the great centre of attraction to all gaudsmen and sporting characters. The trains north and south kept hourly adding to the multitude, until, at half past one o'clock, when the procession, consisting of a long cavalcade of carriages, rigs, and conveyances of all sorts, moved forward towards the ground, it was estimated that there were upwards of twenty thousand persons present.

The following list contains but a small portion of the fashionables who were present:—The Marquis of Exeter, Lady Southampton, Lord Lilford, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord St. John, Lord Maidstone, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Bateman and party, Sir Robert Gunning, Sir Francis Goodricke, Sir John Hanbury, Sir W. Russell, Sir Peckham and Lady Micklethwait, Sir Watkin Pell, Hon Geo. C. Murray, Hon. Capt. Spencer, Col., the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Holy Hutchinson, Mr. Heuvenie and party, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr Geo. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Isted, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stopford, Rev. Geo. Stopford, Mr Kingston, Mr. Paris, Mr. Mason, Rev. W. Stockdale and the Misses Stockdale, Mr. Clark Hilyard, Mr. and Miss Woodford, Mr. Lyon, Mrs. Langham, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal Wood, Miss Fisher, Mr. Dundas and sisters, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Chr. Hughes, Mr. Wm. Smyth, Capt. Gregory, Mr. Robert Isham, Mr. and Miss Gough, Mr. R. Sandbrand, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Bailey, Mr. H. Hillyard, Captain Fuhenham, Mr. Langham Christie and party, Mr. J. C. Mansel, Captain Sutton, Mr. W. A. Orlebar, Miss Hancock, Mr. Taylor and family (Harrington), Mr. Geo. Hanbury, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. Dryden and family, Mr. and the Misses Dayrell, Mr. and Mrs. Tryon, Mr. and Miss Farrar, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Mansel; Miss Hanburys, Rev. Loraine Smith and family, Mr. H. Nothercoat, Captain Turner, Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas and Miss Lucas, Mr. W. Christie, Mr. Grigg, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Cocuvius Gunning, Mr. Hungerford, Mr Cartwright, Colonel Dixon, Mr. Since and the Misses Since, Colonel Peat, Miss Fardell, Capt. Goodenough, Mrs. and Miss E. Dashwood, Mrs. and Miss M. Logan, Mr. Lionel Ames and Mr. Henry Ames, Mr. Spencer Lyteiton, Mr. W. G. Duncan, Mr. F. G. Chapman, Mr A. B. Leigh, Mr. Maunsell, jun.; Mr. Sutton, Capt Boyle, Mr. Griffith Smith, Mr James, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr Broadhurst, Mr. Drake Mr. Warburton, Mr. H. Littledale, Mr. W Higgins, Mr. and the two Misses Hussey, Mr. R. Knightley, Captain Hamilton, Mr. W. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer (Brayfield), Colonel Yale (48th Regt.), Captain Little and the two Mr. Littles, Capt. Blake, Miss Wake, Miss Palmer, Capt. Gambier, Mr. Stiwell and party, Mr. Pask, Mr. Bryan, Rev. W. Bullin, Capt. Thomson, Capt. Holvocke, Capt Cater, Capt Russell, R.N , Mr and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Card, Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bevan, Capt. Jenkinson, Capt. Taylor, Capt Peyton, Major Fowkes, Mr. Sutton Western, Lieut. Willesford (64th Regt.), Lieut. Ratcliffe (R. Artillery), Lieut. Portal (83rd Regt.), Mr. Lawrell, Mr. Clark, Mr. Melville, &c., &c.

The first act of the day, after arriving at Wootton, was to view the line of country; the start taking place in Mr. Higgins's dairy ground, down the hill to a stiff thick-set hedge, leaving Wootton on the right. Then over a piece of heavy grass land, to a rasping bullfincher, with a ditch on each side, and a considerable fall on the opposite one. From this point it verged a little to the left, leading to the great obstacle of the course (the brook) which was rather an ugly one, about five yards in breadth, the banks on each side being in a very unsound state. From hence over another piece of grass land, leaving the Quinton road on the right, across Mr. Smith's grass field, and leaving Wootton brook and a hay rick (on which a flag was placed) on the left. After passing over Quinton field and two or three stiff fences, they came to a field half ploughed, half grass, and bearing a little to the right towards Mr. L. Christie's house at Preston; the extreme flag was placed in Preston park field. Leaving Mr. C.'s house, they turned to the right over Mr. Tiles's farm, where some stiff fences presented themselves; thence to the left, over Mr. Cave's great ground, round the point where the flag was placed, and returning over the same ground to the brook; thence over the two remaining fences home. We should likewise have mentioned a tremendous jump over a thick-set hedge, and a double flight of hurdles standing near the last flag.

Shortly before three o'clock the riders were all mounted, and in gay and party-coloured suits, described in the card of amusements, took their preliminary gallops forwards and backwards at the commencement of the appointed course, which was admirably kept, attracting by the gracefulness of their motions the admiring regards of the fair sex, whose smiles of recognition tended not a little to inspire them for their approaching struggle. In the fields beyond crowds of horsemen were observable, while at the more dangerous leaps hundreds of the unwashed artisans of the town stationed themselves to enjoy the perils to which some few were exposed, and to laugh at abilutions which, in sober seriousness, might have been very usefully applied to themselves. All being in readiness, and the impatient phalanx having formed line between the starting flags, at the given signal they went off in excellent order, and, dashing down the hill in an oblique direction, took the first leap in good style, with the exception of two or three mistakes hereafter described. The eyes of the multitude followed the wide-spreading evolutions of the competitors, the eccentricities of whose movements were guided by the exercise of their respective judgments, until they reached the turning flag, and in the run home the excitement became greater, each looking anxiously for the position of his or her favourite.

THE START.



WEIGHING ON THE GROUND.

FIRST RACE—HEAVY WEIGHTS.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for horses the property of and to be ridden by officers on full pay of the army; 12st each; winners of any steeple chase previous to the day of nomination to which 100 sovs was added to carry 7lb extra; the second horse to save his stake and receive a bonus. Four miles; 60 subs.

Captain France's (Carabineers) Brenda, aged	(Owner)	1
Capt. Nesbell's (17th Lancers) br g Humbug ..	(Capt. Broadley)	2
Mr. Barnett's (Scots Greys) br g Boxkeeper ..	(Capt. Bell)	3
Earl of Cardigan's (11th Hussars) Water Witch..	(Lieut. Peel, 11th Huss.)	4
Mr. Cator (R.H.A.) ns ch g Rival (late Lutzow), by Hargrave, aged	(Mr. Villan)	0
Mr. Morrett's (R.A.) ch m Prima Donna	(Owner)	0
Mr. Arkwright's (4th Light Dragoons) br g Cyrus ..	(Captain Halkett)	0
Capt. Shirley's (7th Hussars) b m La Gitana, by Gaberlunzie ..	(Capt. Sutton)	0
Sir W. Russell's (7th Hussars) br g The Great Western, aged	(Owner)	0
Capt. Jenkinson's (6th Hussars) br g Knight Templar, by Lottery, aged	(Owner)	0
Mr. Thompson's (8th Hussars) ch g Whitney	(Owner)	0
Capt. H. Hamilton's (13th Light Drags.) br g Tea Fighter, aged	(Owner)	0
Mr. Haworth's (17th Lancers) ch g Biped, by Vagabond, 6 yrs	(Owner)	0
Capt. Markham's (72nd Regiment) ch g Coatham, aged ..	(Owner)	0
Capt. W. Boys's (87th R.I.F.) b g Mallard, aged	(Owner)	0
Mr. Boucherett's (17th Lancers) b g The Imposter ..	(Owner)	0

Nineteen were drawn, and 30 subscribers did not name.

THE SOLDIER IN THE BROOK.

5 to 1 was taken about Waterwitch and Boxkeeper, 8 to 1 about Humbug, 9 to 1 Brenda, 10 to 1 Coatham, 13 to 1 Mallard, and 14 to 1 about Tea Fighter. As the hour for starting approached, Boxkeeper increased rapidly in favour, and at the finish of the betting he cannot be quoted higher than 7 to 2, Waterwitch closing at 6 to 1, Humbug 6 to 1, Coatham 7 to 1, and Tea Fighter and Brenda at 10 to 1 each.

DEAD HEAT.

In running up the hill Humbug seemed to have it all his own way, but at the last rush gave way to Captain Francis's Brenda, who, as it will be seen, after having been ridden with consummate judgment, became the winner.

TAKING THE BROOK.

So much for the grand result; and a few words more respecting the "untoward events," and we shall bring our notice of this race, which we have taken no ordinary pains to describe as correctly as possible, to a conclusion. La Gitana, as we have stated, commenced the "chapter of accidents" with a regular purler at the brook, ditto Impostor, who "out it" forthwith. Rival could not be prevailed upon to take the fence after the brook. Tea Fighter was not content with two falls, for

CROXTON PARK RACES.—THE RACE.

after his downfall at the double he fell at the fence, where Mallard got floored the first time going out. Knight Templar was going pretty well about fifth or sixth, but we heard was completely shut out by the mob at the brook, so that he was compelled to take it standing, and his hind legs slipped in. There were several other casualties, we believe, not described, but were and to whom we had not opportunities to discover.

MATCH BETWEEN PETER SIMPLE AND EMPEROR.

The match between these horses, for 100 sovs a side, 11st 7lb each, came off over the same four miles run over in the preceding race:—

Mr. W. Elkins's g g Peter Simple	(T. Goddard)	1
Lord Maidstone's Emperor	(Oliver)	2

Peter Simple made the running, with the Emperor waiting upon him, clearing all their fences in first-rate order, until arriving at the double in returning. At this both fell; and Emperor sneaking away from his rider, left Peter, who continued to the end at a good pace, to go in alone.

THIRD RACE.—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., for horses the property of, and to be ridden by officers on full pay of the army; 11st each; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs, if demanded; four miles; 40 subs.

Mr. Grant (Scots Greys) ns g g Warwick	(Hon. Mr. Gage)	1
Earl of Cardigan's (11th Hussars) Patron	(Hon. Lieut. G. Noel, 11th Hussars)	2
Sir W. Russell's (7th Hussars) b m Fanny, 5 yrs ..	(Captain Sutton)	3
Captain Scobell's (17th Lancers) b g Cock Robin ..	(Mr. Boucherett)	4
Captain Sutton's (7th Hussars) b m Jessy, by Bruiandorf, 6 yrs, (Captain Bell)		0
Mr. Wilson (R.H.A.) ns b g Conspirator, by Confederate, out of Conviction, aged	(Owner)	0
Mr. Shute's (Inniskilling Dragoons) b m Sweet Biscuit ..	(Owner)	0
Captain Little's (9th Lancers) b g Pickwick ..	(Capt. Little, 1st Dragoons)	0
Mr. Whitehead's (16th Light Dragoons) Cuirassier ..	(Mr. Thomas)	0
Mr. Haworth's (17th Lancers) b g Marengo, by Napoleon-le-Grand, aged	(Owner)	0
Captain Markham's (32d Regiment) b g The Soldier, late Tycoon, aged	(Owner)	0
Captain Broadley's (17th Lancers) b g The Tod Rider ..	(Owner)	0
Mr. Hobson's (17th Lancers) b m Gangrene	(Owner)	0

Thirteen put in an appearance out of the 37 entered for this race, which was run over the same line of country selected for the heavy weights.

A noble field of thirteen started for this race, and, as in the first affair, the riders were attired in very gorgeous jackets and caps. On the office being given, they all trotted off, and, after proceeding a few lengths, Warwick shot out with the lead. At the jump, before arriving at the brook, Warwick, Cuirassier, and Conspirator took it in close together, that the former, on landing, came in contact with Cuirassier, and the latter being knocked against Conspirator, their legs got entangled, and both came down heavily. Warwick escaped falling, and went on. It was feared one or both of the riders had received some injury; but, happily, such was not the case, and they shortly remounted. All their endeavours, however, to get their horses over the water proved unavailing, and they were compelled, no doubt very reluctantly, to remain in the small meadow, and witness the others pursue their course, without being able to follow them. Cock Robin, Tod Rider, and Pickwick landed on the other side of the brook, cleverly in advance; and the rest also got well over in rapid succession, excepting Jessy, who, owing to her fall, was last; and her rider took the brook so much to the right, that the line of spectators had to scramble out of the way, to give the mare something like a clear course. The pace was good, and several succeeding fences were taken in close company by the leading horses, Tod Rider, at the seventh jump, being in advance, followed by the Mare, viz., Pickwick, Patron, and, we believe, Cock Robin. Sweet Biscuit, Warwick, The Soldier, Gangrene, and Marengo came next, and all were pretty fairly together. Pickwick afterwards singled himself out, and made strong

THE LODGE OF THE EARL OF WILTON.

THE EARL OF WILTON'S FALL.

running, fly-weed by Warwick Passenger over the Patron, Cock Robin, 20 and all round as the flag fell at last a little more than a length. On wending their way towards home, Pickwick had a considerable lead four fences from the brook Warwick continuing second, but here the pace was much slower. Five or six in the race came above in excellent order closed upon each other and some of them seemed to be going well. There improved their pace and there was nothing like the straggling or tails there were in the first race. Pickwick and Pussy came to the brook, and took it admirably nearly together, rather in advance of Warwick, who also cleared it in a workmanlike manner. Patron, Cock Robin, Ted Rider Gamerena, and Marengo followed. Ted Rider settling his head again; but he managed to get on the right rank in a few seconds; and his rider, Who was near being contrived by no ordinary exert on to keep in his saddle. The S ilder, who ran last at it, but in a skeer, and it was feared that Captain Markham was under his horse, and a rush was made to the edge of the brook, by a numerable spectators to ascertain the fact. Fortunately the captain car to leave to extricate himself, and although much grieved up to his armpits, got safely on land; but some time elapsed before the animal could be got out of his difficulties, being falling into the water on his side, at times when it was in a bed he was likely to gain the bank. The race progressed without any alteration in the front, to the last filed but one, when Warwick, who before starting had been looked upon as the safest horse in the race, went in, and was first over the fence into the winning field. Pickwick, instead of rising to it, fell over, and Pussy, who had been following his stable companion, jumping on it, was nearly down letting Patron in, and losing a very respectable chance of being first at the winning flags. Meanwhile the grey (Warwick) kept a good lead, and won easily by a dozen lengths. Patron came in second, about the like distance, and a similar same separated the latter from Cock Robin. Ted Rider was next by in, Gamerena sixth, and Marengo seventh. Mr. Smile on Sweet Biscuit fell at the brook his eighth one

On re urning to the town upwards of 100 of the nobility and officers dined at the ord nary at the George Hotel, which was indeed a most brilliant and sump tuous affair. The chair was taken by Lord Forester, and the vice-chair by Major Lawrenson. The dinner, dessert, and wines, were of the most costly kind, and great praise was given to the Messrs Hunt's, for the splendid manner in which they got up the unexpected festivity. Patron, in which the noble gentlemen of the neighbourhood and the manner in which they had been treated in Northamp ton, that they would give the preference to that country. It would also be particularly agreeable to him to have the opportunity of affording so much amusement to his friends and neighbours in his own county. (Renewed cheering.) The second race would be for a sweepstakes of five sovs each, with His 7lb each, the owner and riders as in the last. The manner in which for 100 sovs, if so demanded in the usual way

The following toasts were also proposed and responded to:—"The Pytchley Hounds and Fox Hunting." "The Master of the Nort Warwicks re Hounds." "Captain Thompson and the Stewards for the next military steeple chase."

It was here announced by the chairman that the names of three gentlemen had been received as an nounced to next year's hunt steeple chase and the names for the Right weight!

The chairman, after proposing a success to the Grand Military Steeple Chases for 1845," vacated the chair, and left the room warmly cheered by the company.

CROXTON PARK RACES.

Stewards—The Earl of Wilton, Lord Forester, and the Marquis of Granby.
John Day, Secretary; John Orton, of York, Judge.

In the great improvements which have of late marked almost every race course in the kingdom, however small or mean in feast, Croxton has at length begun to partake. A couple of stands and a weighing house have been built for the occasion, and covered with canvass, if contrasted with what *has been* at Croxton, instead of what is at most other places, the improvement must be admitted to be great and acceptable. The new course was another source of the present meeting, and is considered a very great improvement; its main objection is, that the start for most of the races now takes place at the back of the course, and out of the view of the spectators. This course was completed for the first day, the distance generally being much less numerous than on the day previous. Notwithstanding this drawback, there never was a greater difficulty in procuring conveyances from the railway stations to within sight of the course, and the visitors never were had hold of with genuine thankfulness. The weather was remarkably bland and cheerful, and the attendance of all classes very numerous.

The Duke of Rutland was prevented by indisposition from attending, but among the company present were the Marquis of Granby, Lady Adelaia Manners, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord Seymour, Hon. Captain Forester, Lord Forester, Lord Rancliffe, Sir W. Wynn, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, Col. Wyndham, the Misses Case, and most of the gentlemen who have been staying at Wilton during the hunting season, together with the members of the Croxton-park Club, and many other persons of rank and distinction.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

The Farmers' Plate of 50 sovs each and 10 to the second.

Mr. Stokes's g m by Sister to Whitefoot, by Advance, 5 yrs (Owner) 1 1
Mr. Vincent's b h Unfortunate, by Emilius, 6 yrs 2 2

First Heat: Unfortunate made the running to the end of the first turn, when Pedlar came forward and kept up the running to the distance, where Sister to Whitefoot came out and won easy. Second Heat: Unfortunate got away with a great lead, which he maintained to the distance, when the mare came up to him and again won easily

The Sentry Stakes of 5 s each, with 20 added, for horses of all denominations, 12st each.

Lord Granby's b m Gazelle .. .. .. Captain Oliver, 1
Mr Puk's br h Billy Button, by Sir Hildebrand, aged (Owner) 2

The Granby Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, wit 50 sovs added, for horses as all denominations (two year olds excepted).

Lord G. Bentinck's Newmarket, by Liverpool, aged, 12st 7lb (Lr. Maidstone) 1
Count Bethany's Fox, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb .. .. .. (Mr. Scudell) 2
Mr. Bell's Thrse, 6 yrs, 11st 5lb .. .. .. (Col. Ty.. .. 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Thrse and Robinson 2 to 1 agst Thrse 4 to 1 agst Robinson, 8 to 1 agst Johnny Fox, 100 to 8 agst Naworth; any odds agst Fox.

The Hilsdon Copine Stakes of 25 sovs each, h ft, for horses not thorough-bred.

Lord Chesterfield's ch c Grumbly 6 yrs .. .. .. (Mr. Puk) 1
Mr J. T. Raworth's b f by Giovanni, out of Cracksman's dam, 4 yrs .. .. (Mr. O'Isaldeston) 2

Match, 50 sovs, h ft, 12st each, half-a-mile. Mr. Puk's Billy Button received from Mr. Leslie's Chrisopher Sly.

FRIDAY

The Farmers' Handicap of 50 sovs and 5 for the second horse, given to be run for by those horses which save their distance in every heat of the Farmers' Plate, gentlemen riders; beats, once round

Mr. Vincent's b m Unfortunate, 5 yrs, 12st 7lb .. (Mr Puk) 1 1
Mr Vincent's b h Pedlar, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb (Lord Maidstone) 2 2
Mr Stephenson's b h British Yeoman, 5 yrs, 11st (Lord Wilton) 3 3

The Hilton Plate of 50 sovs, given by the inhabitants of Milton Newbury.

Count Bethany's b m Fox, 4 yrs 1
Mr. Edmondstone's ch h The Lord Mayor, by Pantaloon, aged (Mr. White) 2

Match, 50 sovs; 1 mile.

Mr Puk's Cresto, aged .. .. (Mr. White) 1
Lord Chesterfield's g c Ainsworth, 4 yrs .. .. (Lord Maidstone) 2

Mr. White, on Cresto, made running to the turn, followed by Ainsworth about two of three lengths behind. In making the turn Ainsworth slipped and fell, throwing Lord Wilton forward with great violence. He was carried for a considerable time, but when he revived it was found that fortunately he had received no serious injury. His lordship and Lady Wilton soon after left the course for their house in Rockingham.

A Gold Cup added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each
Lord Chesterfield's ch c Knight of the Whistle 6 yrs, 12st 2lb (Mr White) 1
Mr. J. T. Raworth's b m Chance aged 10st 7lb (Mr. Scudell) 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth aged 10st 7lb. .. (Lr. Maids on) 3
Mr. Hilton's ch h Thrse 5 yrs 11st 5lb .. .. (Capt Oliver) 4

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Knight of the Whistle, 3 to 1 agst Thrse, 4 to 1 agst Chance, and 4 to 1 agst Naworth.

The Optional Plate of 10 sovs each, with 20 added.
Mr. Osbaldeston's Shocking Mamma, 4 yrs, to be sold, for £100

Lord Chesterfield's br g Artful Dodger, 5 yrs, £150 (Mr. White) 0 2
Mr. Taylor's ch m Nora Creina, late Kate Kearney, by Pioneer, 6 yrs, £150 .. .. .. (Capt. Oliver, 3 0

Betting—6 to 4 on the Artful Dodger.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants:—Robert Lowcay to the Bonetta; A. Woodley, to the Gorgon; R. W. Aldrich, to the Fre... R. A. J. Lloyd, to the Gryper. Masters:—Alfred Mastey, to the Fre... Stephen Johns to the Wanderer. Surgeons:—Thomas, to the Fire... Cunningham, to the Tortoise. Mates:—Charles Fellowes to the A... John Cartwright, to the Vigora; G. E. Wright, to the Caledonia; Charles G. M'Gregor, to the America; Henry Bain andge, to the Calcutta. Assistant-surgeons:—C. C. Swan, to the Sparrow; J. P. Laurence, to the Sixty; T. D. Wenmer, to the Williams and Mary. Secretaries:—Gustavus G. Sorell, to the Firefly; W. Farrant, to the Excellent. Midshipmen:—H. M. Elliot, to the Eagle, W. B. Harris, to the America. Masters' Assistants:—John Matthews, to the Gorgon; W. Reed, to the Vigora; W. Bowden, to the Sparrow; J. Fitz Hardinge, to the Firefly. Naval Cadets:—H. G. Glynn, H. F. May, F. S. Dalison, J. C. Smith, H. B. Jackson, to the America

PROMOTIONS.—Commanders:—John Forbes and William Holman, to be retired captains. Second Masters:—Stephen Johns and Francis H. May, to be masters. Lieutenant Montague Thomas (1841), late of the Tiara, 42, in the Pacific, to command the Firefly

NAVAL OBITUARY.—The following is a list of officers whose deaths have been officially reported, from 29th December, 1843, to 9th March, 1844. Since the latter date another flag officer has di... Rear Admiral Parr. Only three post-captains have died for the last six months, and only one promotion. Promotion to the annual one from the coast guard, has been place in the retired list. Flag-Officers:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles E. Nugent, G.C.B. Admirals Sir Edward Bruce K.C.H.; Sir Robert L. Fitzgerald, Knt., K.C.H.; Edward S. Dickson. Captains:—Jeremiah Coglan, James F. Westropp, Thomas Dalby, Gregory Grant, John Chase, Andrew Hodge, William G. ... Commanders:—Edward Williams, John B. Smith, John F. Morgan, ... Purdet, Walter Toby, John M. Wauch, John Guyon, Thomas S. ... William Miller, Thomas Jones, Charles Channeon, Peter B. James, Nicholas White Adam Hoseason, Francis Hutchinson, Lieutenants:—John Lee, Leonard W. Graves, George Hawkins, Joseph Taylor, Francis Purchas, John Pigott, Francis Brooke, Augustus R. L. Pasmgton, John H. Peel, Richard Ampleft, James Hogg, Thomas Edwards, Frank Burton, Edmund Bullock, Edward Nicolls. Males:—John Fisher, George A. Seale, Wm. H. Wardrop Davers: William Young, James Peire, John Kidd, John Wa dbert, Thomas Hunrom, Mark Hainsselin. Medical Officers:—Surgeon Wm. Gunning, Isaac Wood, John Marple, Thomas Jackson, Archibald Johnston, James E. Goodridge, Richard L. Jack. Assist-Surgeon Marcus J. Hall, m.d. Paymasters and Pursers:—Thomas Fitzmaurice, John S. Hulbert, Alexander Steadman, John Rees John Broun, John C... Royal Marines:—Lieut.-Colonels ... ger W. Hubbard, George S. P. Bowen.

MONTHLY ARMY OBITUARY.—General R. Bell, East India Company's service. Lieutenant-General Dick, East India Company's service, Bt. ... Major-Generals:—W. H. Beckwith, Chester; Sir Octavius Carey, C.B.; R. C. B., London; Sir J. R. Oswald, C.B., late 42nd Foot; Sir G. Lamb, Ingouville, Guernsey; Sir John Gibbons, Royal West Middlesex Militia, Uxbridge. Lieutenant-Colonels:—W. Earl of Lonsdale, h. G., half-p... Foot, Eachenham; W. C. Thomas, Bt. Medical Officer, Fort Pitt, Chatham. Majors:—D. Dick, late of 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, Edinburgh; J. Birch, unattached, Bristol, J. Hunter, unattached. Captains:—Lord William F. A. St. Hill, 2d Dragoon Guards; Lord Arthur Fitzmaurice, Royal Scots Fusileers; Thomas Fitzmaurice, 2d Foot, Bengal; Lord of Waterford, 2d Foot, Bengal; Lord of December, 1843 near Punnar... 97th Foot, Corfu; Thorne, ... Garrison Battalion, Cork; Carne, Unattached, Cheltenham; P. Thomas, ... pay 45th Foot; H. Bunbury, 21st Dragoons. Lieutenants:—Murray, 7th Foot, Moorghy Bengal; Rourke, 21st Foot, Umballah; ... S. P. Baker, Royal Marines; Hubbard, half-pay Royal Marines; Davison, half-pay 11th Foot; Pratt, half-pay, 87th Foot. Cadets:—Freed, ... 30th Foot; C. Von Hlotnitz, half-pay 7th Line Battalion German Legion. Knockberg. Ensigns:—A. Smith, 4th Foot Reading; Sharpe, 40th Foot (deputat), St. Vincent; Bruce, 9th Foot, Cobar... 8th Veteran Battalion, Thorn, Canada. Quarter-Master Byron, half-pay 7th Dragoons, late 2nd Medical Department ... Dr. Allan, 79th Foot, Edinburgh. Ostrich, Newark, Assistant-Surgeon Dr. Allan, 79th Foot, Edinburgh.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL. A General Court-martia assembled at Kingston Barracks, Jamaica, on Wednesday, the ... of December last, and following day, for the trial of Lieutenant Browne ... of the Royal Artillery at that station. President, Lieut.-Colonel Warden, Deputy Quartermaster-General; Major Grierson, Royal Staff corps; Captain Giffe... Second West India Regiment; Captain Tomkyns, Royal Artillery; Captain Gordon, second battalion 60th Rifles, Assistant Military Secretary Captain Wyndeke... Second West India Regiment; Lieutenant Armstrong, Second West India Regiment; Lieutenant North, second battalion 60th Rifles. Deputy Judge Advocate, Carde... Jones, second battalion 60th Rifles. The customary forms of open ne the Court having been gone through, the following charge were read or the Deputy Judge Advocate:—First Charge—For malicious and unfounded conduct ... and becoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in dishonestly secreting two cards from a pack said to the purpose of deciding a bet between ... Lieutenant Browne Wills, Royal Staff Assistant Surgeon Thomas Reid, and Lieutenant Young, in the presence of the said Staff Assistant Surgeon Thomas Reid and of Lieut. L. Lovat Fraser, of the Second West India Regiment in the quarters of the said Lieut. Browne Wills, at Fort Augusta, in the island of Jamaica, on the night of the 29th December, 1843, between the hours of seven o'clock, P.M., on the night of the 8th December 1843 ... to the prejudice of the prisoner were, for such time to be fixed with ... conduct without taking means to extricate himself, and with having ... to be conscious of such conduct that any such ... The Court, after patient, hearing the evidence adduced in support of the charges, and on the second day the defence, remitted to the ... to the adjournment, and on the 7th of March that Lieutenant Browne Wills is cashiered; and the sentence ... has been confirmed and approved by her Majesty, Lieutenant Browne Wills is dismissed the service accordingly.

THE ROYAL GEORGE.—A few days since died at Morden College, Blackheath, Mr. Webb, one of the last, if not the only surviving officer ... held rank on board the unfortunate vessel of Admiral Sir Philip Durham at Spithead. At the time of this unfortunate casualty the late Mr Webb, who was a midshipman, had a narrow escape from the fate which awaited hundreds of his companions. He was one of the boat's crew who had permission to go ashore under the command of a lieutenant. The boat had rowed off some distance when a brother midshipman requested that he might return, as he had forgotten ... desk. The lieutenant refused to allow the boat to return, as the ... was on board, but stopping longer than the ... the boat ... and scarcely got out of the reach of the overplow, caused by the sinking of the ship. The late Mr Webb, who never ranked higher than a lieutenant ... the navy to embark in mercantile pursuits, and so became qualified to pass the ... of his days under this hospitable roof. His remains were ... on Wednesday, and with the usual honours, and although he was upwards of ninety years of age (twenty of ... which he spent in that asylum) he retained his faculties unimpaired to the last.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The annual meeting ... of the members of this club, for the transaction of the annual business, was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street. Shortly before nine o'clock the chair was taken by the Captain Superintendent, Sir Harry ... Bart. The business of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, several gentlemen were appointed to act as the sailing committee for the ensuing season. The auditor's report stated the receipts of the club for the past year, including subscriptions, entrance fees, to be £597 12s. 9d. Deduct ng the total expenditure, including the sums paid for prizes, suits, &c., a balance remained in the hands of the treasurer of £179 17s. 5d. A list of the yachts entered was then read, amounting to 60 in number. Amongst the owners are the names of the Marquis of Anglesea, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., Lord de Ros, Sir William Russell, Bt., Sir Thomas Troubridge, the Hon. H. Upton, the Hon. Augustus Berkeley, T. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., Captain Erle, Captain Armstrong, Hulme Radcliffe, Esq., &c., &c. The first match of the season will take place down the river on the 23rd inst., when the gallant admiral has challenged Mr. Captain Eden and off the Caledonia, 120, in April, 1841, on his brother-in-law, the late Sir Graham Moore, striking his flag on board that ship as a volunteer. After the race the usual dinner will take place at Greenwich.

There is no order issued for inspection or enrolment of the veteran service pensioners in this district, under Captain Hamilton, as yet.

On Monday last the 2nd Regiment was inspected ... at Newry barracks, from the head quarters in Dublin, recently by a party of the 27th under Ensign Herring.

A detachment of the 24th Regiment has arrived at Drogheda, as paymaster of the pensioners about to be raised in that district.

HOUSE OF LORDS

The usual weekly meeting of the Royal Association was held on Monday, at one o'clock precisely, Mr. O'Connell entered the Hall and was received with great applause. When ... has had been obtained ... Mr. Smith O'Brien ... to the chair.—Mr. O'Connell read a letter from ... York stating that Lord Brougham and Mr. O'Connell had ... to meet on the Monday following between Lords Cranbourne and French, relative to ... presenting a petition to her Majesty, pointing out the necessity of holding ... Parliament or session of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, for the ... which ... such business as might be more conveniently transacted there.—Mr. O'Connell moved that the documents then read should be inserted ... the minutes ... and that a vote of thanks to Lord French ... for his ... letter. He (Mr. O'Connell) had ... statement of facts employed some anxiety on behalf of his native land; and although he did not go the ... way with them, it was well to ... him for even a part of it.—Mr. O'Connell then ... that he should be ... on the Association to three questions of great importance—first, the Presbyterian marriage question, the expenses of which, in the ... of law, were borne, he understood, by the dissenters of the Established Church, who might, he thought, have spent his money better. He was sorry ... that in the recent discussions among the Presbyterian body, a great deal ... time was spent in abusing the poor Papists, but they would not do ... their best ... relieve them from the difficulty in which they were ... He would, therefore, move for a committee to inquire how they could most effectually co-operate with the Presbyterian body in their efforts to obtain justice from the Legislature. The hon. and learned gentleman then laid before the Association the state of their prospects in England as well as in Ireland. He was very unwilling to go to the ... on this occasion, because he knew that the disparity was omnipotent ... yet, that he was glad to say, he found a spirit of concession, and a spirit of good will so prevalent among the people of England, that he heartily rejoiced at the change of determination ... he then publicly pledged himself that, from that moment, no word should ever pass his lips in disparagement of the English people; and, if he were at liberty—that was to say, if they did not ... him to a charge on, he would return to England, and throughout the most populous districts he was certain of meeting with that sympathy which he had a ready so fully experienced. The hon. and learned gentleman then impressed upon the ... the necessity of perseverance, and concluded by assuring them that he ... what he meant by himself, provided he could bequeath peace and prosperity to his country. (Loud cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman then ... that it be referred to a committee to consider the best mode of aiding the Presbyterians. Secondly, that it be referred to a committee to prepare an address to the people of Ireland ... peace and perseverance.)" The rent for the week amounted over £900.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland has reduced the rate of interest on deposits to 1½ per cent.

On Saturday 110 convicts, from the Kilmainham depôt, were embarked at Kingstown, on board the Cadet convict-ship of London, Captain May, master; Dr. Boyce, R.N., in charge. An immense mob attended the *travellers* from town, and were much disposed to be disorderly but were kept in check by a troop of the 11th Hussars. There are forty-eight yet to be embarked to complete the complement. Those from the provinces constitute the *harvest* of the late assizes. The convicts on board are confined in separate berths—not in fours, as was formerly the practice. The Cadet sails the latter end of the week.

A man charged with the murder of Mr. Waller, and Miss Vecker, at Finnoe, escaped from Nenagh gaol, on Friday morning.

Mr. Thomas O Brien, the newly-appointed stipendiary magistrate, is to be removed from Nenagh to the county Down.

The Waterford Repository have purchased a steamer to take them to the Cork dinner to the "Convict Liberator" on Easter Monday.

Several presents with the Rev. Dr. Olfe at their head, and seven Sisters of Mercy, embarked on board the Fox Queen steamer, for an extra disbursement lately founded at Bombay. A vast concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. They will stop for a short time at ...

JACK CADE.

An allusion made to the principles of Jack Cade, by the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department, having roused the fame of that celebrated character from a slumber of nearly four centuries, we this week present our readers with an engraving of the cave at Rackheath, in which, according to tradition, Mr. Cade, as he is called in the House of Commons, confined his prisoners; and we also subjoin a quaint and descriptive account of his proceedings from the unexpurgated edition of "Holingshed's Chronicle of England" (1586.) The Graham of Netherby could scarcely have anticipated that a passing mention of Cade's name could have directed public attention so forcibly to this bold and ruthless Reformer of ancient times, but the words of great public characters are things, and the result of this allusion to Cade, has been to set some of our contemporaries upon ingenious conjectures, as to what Jack's principles were. We think it better to afford our assistance *tantas componere lites*, by extracting an account of the principal passages in his eventful career.

"Soone after anothere disquiete befelle here. Those that favoured the Duke of Yorke, and wished the crowne upo e his brede (for inasmuche as their judicede he had more ruithe unto it than I e that were it) procurede a commotion in Kente in this manere. A certeine yonge man of goodlie stature and ryhte pregnante of wit, was inclined to take upon him the name of John Mortimer, although his name was John Cade (an Irishe-man, as Polychronicon saith,) and not for a soothe policie, thinkinge by this surname that those who favorede the House of the Earle of Marche, would be assistante unto hime, and soe indeede it came to passe, as in such cases there is no breedere of a broile but he shall finde adherenty enow no less fayorede to furnishe his pernicious enterprise by their foolehardinesse than himselfe has the grete of his devise, thoughte in fine, as it is the unlucke lot of such tumults, their attempte was withstoode, and theire offense dulie rearedede, as in process of the storie shall appeare more at large, accordinge to the wise man's sentense—

Sepe in magistrum sceleta redeunt sua.

This capteine, assemblinge a greate companie of tall personages, resolede them that the enterprise whiche he tooke in hande was bothe honorable to God and profitable to the kinge, as well as profitable to the whole realme, for if either by force or policie there could get the kinge or queene into theire handes he wolde cause them to be honorable used, and take suche order for the punishemente and redresse of the misdemeanours of theire bad counsetores, that hereafter subsidies sholde thereafter bee demanded, nor once agayne cause anie impositions, or taxes bee spokene of. The Kentishe people, provede at these persuasions, in goode order of battel, thoughte not in greate numbers, and came withe theire capteine into the plaine of Blackheathe, between Eltham and Greenwich, and there kept the fielde more than a monthe, filling the country about, to whome the resorte of Londoners that thinke was verie favorable; and the sadde capteine sent for suche citizens of Londone as it pleased him to commande to repair unto him, and letteris of safe conduct as followes:—

THE safeguarde and signe manuelle of the Capteine of Kent sent to Chamis Cock, Draper of London, by the Capteine of the great assemblie in Kent.

By this oure writeinge ensealed, we grant and will permit trulie, that Thomas Cock of London, Draper, shall come in good suretie and in safeguarde to our presence, without anie hurte of his persone, and so abolde from us againe at his pleasure, with all other persones assigned at his denomination with him comeinge in likewise.

THE commande of the Capteine of Kent to Thomas Cock saith, for your instrotion, first ye shall charge all Lumbards and strangers, being merchants, Genowais, Cenetians, and Florentines, and others, this day to drawe them togethere to ordaine for us, the Capteine, twelbe harnesses complet of the best fashion, four-and-twenty brigandines, twelbe battle-axes, twelbe glaives, six horses with saddle and bridle, completely harnessed, and a thousand markes of readie monie, and if this demande be not observed and done, we shall have the heads of as manie as we can get of them.

But to the intente the cause of this glorious capteines comeinge hither mighte be shadowde under good meaninge, he sent to the kinge an humble supplicatione, offeringe that his comeinge was not

against his grace, but his counsellors, as were lovers of themselves, oppressors of the poor, commoners, flatterers to the king, and enemies to his honour; surkers of his purse and robbers of his subjects, parciall to their friends and extreme to their enemies, through bribes corrupted, and for indifference having nothinge.

The chronicler here recounts the numerous grievances which Cade complained of. It is given in the form of a remonstrance, but the last clause, which we subjoin, gives the principal charge of injustice which Saksnearn has so happily introduced.

"Item, desireth the said captaine and commons that all extortioners used daily amonge the common people in gatte be lade downe, that is to saie, the greenwaxe, the whiche is falsely used to the great and destruccione of the kinges true commons of Kent, also the Kings Benche, the which is too greef-ful to the shire of Kent, without provision of our sovereigne lorde the kinge and his true counsel, and since in takeinge wheate and other greine, beefe, muttone, and all other victails which is impertenente without provisione of our sovereigne lorde and counsel. They wille no longer beare it."

These bilies, when the counsele had wele perusede, they did not onelie disallowe and condemne them, and the authores as proude and presumptuous, but also persuaded the kinge rather to suppresse these rebels by force thane by faire promises; whereupon the kinge removed from Westminster into Greenwiche, frome whence he wolde have sente certain lords with a power to have distressede the Kentishe men; but the men saide to these lords they wolde not fighte against them that laboured to amende the common weale; wherefore the lords were driven to leave their purpose. Ande because the Kentishe men cried owte against the Lord Saie, the Kinge's treasurer, he, as they beelaime, he was by the kinge committede to the Towere of Londone. There went the kinge to Londone, and within two cares afterwards wente against the Kentishe menne with fifteene thousande menne well prepared for warre, but the saide Kentishe menne fled the nighte before his comminge into the woode countrie near Senocke, whereupon the kinge returned againe to Londode.

The queen, that had rule, beinge of his retraite advertisede, sent Sir Humphrey Stafforde, knight, and William his brother, with manie othere gentlemene, to followe the Kentishe men, thinkinge they had fledde, but they were deceivede, for at the first skirmishe bothe the Staffordes were sleine, and all their companie discomfitede. The kinge's armie comminge to Blackheathe, hearinge of this, begane to murmure amongste themselves.

Jack Cade, upon victorie againste the Staffordes, apparelled himselfe in Sir Humphries impendidor, clad full of gilt nailes, and so in some glorie returned againe towardes London, diverse idel and vigarant persons out of Sussex, Surrey, and other places stille increasinge his numbere. Thus this glorioune captaine, giurdede withe a multitude of rusticall people, came againe to the plaine of Blackheathe, and there amonge encampede himselfe, to whome were sent from the kinge the Archbishope of Canterburie and Humfrie Duke of Buckinghame to common withe hime of his griefes and requests.

These Lordes founde hime sober in talke, wise in reasoninge, arrogante in haste, and stiffe in opinione, as who that by no meanes woulde graunte to dissolve his armie excepte the kinge in persone wolde come to hime and assente to the thinges he wolde require. The kinge hearinge the demandes of this villanouse rebel and doubtinge his owne meniale servantes which sparede not to speake that Cade's cause was profitable to the commonwealthe, departed in all haste to the Castle of Killingworthe in Warwickshire.

The Kentishe captaine beinge advertised of this, came firste intoe Southwarke, and there lodged at the White Harte, prohibitinge to alle his retinue murder, rape, and robberie, by which color of wellmeninge, he the more allured to him the hearties of the common people

After thate he entred London, cut the ropes of the drawbridge, and stroke his swoorde on Londone stone, saieinge, "Now is Mortimer lord of this citie;" and after a glorieuse election made of the maior, touchinge the cause of his tiuthere comminge, he departede againe into Southwarke; and upone the thirde daie of July he causede Sir Jas. Fines, Lord Saie, and Treasurer of Englonde, to be brought to the Guildede, ande there to be Arraignede; whoe beinge before the Kinges justices, put to answere, desire the to be tried by his peeres, for the longere delaie of his life, the capteine, perceivinge this dilatorie plea, by force toke hime frome the office, and brought hime to the standerde in Cheape, ande there before his confessione endede causede his heade to be stricken offe, and pitchede it upon a highe pole, which was openlie borne before hime through the streets.

Aude not contente therewith, he went to Mile-end, and there apprehended Sir Jas. Cromer, theine the Sheriffe of Kent, and son-inlaw to Lord Saie, causing him alsoe, without confessione or excuse heade, to be unheaded, which beinge done, he sente the heades of these two heads this bloodie wretch entred the citie againe, and, as it were in spight, caused theme in everie street to kisse togethere, to the great destestione of all the beholderes.

After this execrable murder he shewed manifeste robberie in manie houses within the citie, and special.ie in the house of Philip Malpas, Alderman of London, and diverse others, over and besides ransominge and fininge of diverse merchantes for the sweete of their lives and goodes. He also put to executione, in Southwarke, diverse persionnes, some for breakinge his ordinance, and others of his former acquaintance, lest they shoulde bewraie his base lineage, beinge of his old acquaintance, and disparage hime for takinge the name of Mortimere.

The maior and other magistrates of London, perceiving themselve neither to be a ire of goodes nor of life well warranted, determinede to repelle and keepe oute of their citie such a mischevous guiste, and to be the better able to do so, they made the Lord Scales, and that renowmede captaine, Matthew Gough, privie to their intended enterprise, beseechinge them of their helpe and fiitherance therein. The Lord Scales promised him his aide with a number of the artilerie in the Towere, and Matthew Gough was by him appointed to assist the maior and Londners in all that he might, and so he and others captaines undereole to the defeasse of the cite tooke upone them to the inclelte to be p.ie of Southe, and would not suffer the Kentishe men to approache Bridge, for fear of sudden invasion, but caused all the bridge gates to be kepte, ran in the greate haste to open that passage, where betweene both parties was a fierce and cruell fighte.

Matthew Gough, perceiving the rebels to stande to theire tackling, more than he could have thought they would have done, advised his company to withdrawe and pretende a counterfeite flighte, whereupon the rebels, supposing the victorie to have been theirs, followed the chase, and so entred the citie, but the Londners, which were in ambushe, issued forthe, and so provide for the same, put to the sworde the greatest parte of them that were entred. Great ruth it was to beholde the miserable state wherein some, desireinge to eschew the fier, died upone their enemies weapon; women, with childrenne in their armes, leaped for feare into the water, in a deadlie care how to save themselves betweene fire, and water, and swoorde, were in their hoe lises choaked and smothereede. Yet the captaines, not sparing, forthe on the bridge all nighte vailantlie, but in conclusione, the rebels got the drawbridge, and drowned manie, and slew John Litton, alderman, and Robert Heisand, a hardie citizen, with manie o heres, beside Mathew Gough, a man of great wit, and much experience in feates of chivalrie, the which in continuall wars had spent his time in the service of the kinge and his father.

This sare conflicte indured la.dou.btfiil wise on the bridge till nine of the clocke in the morninge: for some time the Londners were beaten backe to Saincte Magnes corner, and suddenlie againe repulsed Southwarke till the rise apparelde, that they mighte see where the place of jeopardie rested, and soe to provide for the same, b.it to s little availde. For the rebels withe theire multitude drove backe the citizens from the steps at the bridge foote to the drawbridge, and besides gave to set fire in diverse bumses. Great ruth it was to behoide the miserable state wherein some, desireinge to eschew the fier, died upone their enemies weapon; womene, with childrenne in their armes, leaped for feare into the water, in a deadlie care how to save themselves betweene fire, and water, and swoorde, were in their hoe lises choked and smothereede. Yet the captaines, not sparing, forthe on the bridge all nighte vailantlie, but in conclusione, the rebels gotte

should rather be said, a dispensation from all, and in itself something immeasurably better than all, with Mr. Pecksniff. A man who was able to look down upon Mr. Pecksniff could not be looked up at by that gentleman with too great an amount of deference, or from a position of too much humility. So always it is with great spirits.

The following Pecksniffian rhapsody would have moved one of the astrologers of old:—

"Behold the wonders of the firmament, Mrs. Lupin! How glorious is this scene! When I look up at those burning orbs, I think that each of them is winking to the other to take notice of the vanity of men's pursuits. My fellowmen!" cried Mr. Pecksniff, shaking his head in pity, "you are much mistaken; my corny relatives, you are much deceived! The stars are perfectly contented (I suppose so) in their several spheres. Why are not you? Oh! do not strive and struggle to enrich yourselves, or to get the better of each other, my deluded friends, but look up there with me!"

Mrs. Lupin shook her head, and heaved a sigh. It was very affecting.

"Look up there, with me!" repeated Mr. Pecksniff, stretching out his hand; "with me, an humble individual, who is also an Insect like yourselves. Can silver, gold, or precious stones, sparkle like those constellations? I think not. Then do not thirst for silver, gold, or precious stones; but look up there, with me!"

This number is full of salient points, and is throughout capital.

The Illuminated Magazine, No. XII., concludes a volume so cleverly as to promise well for its successor. In the editor's "Chronicles of Clovernook," the "Gratis," the "Lane of Velvet Path," and "The Tragedy of the Till," maintain the reputation of the series for highly-wrought satire, and the power of laying bare uncharitable self. Miss Toulmin has contributed a tale of the day—"The Orphan Milliners," which may effect much good in awakening sympathy to a class of sufferers, whose wrongs have been but lightly estimated in the social scale. "The Levy Papers," it may be requisite to inform some readers, is a chronicle of bill-discounting attorneys, sheriffs'-officers, &c. "A Night wi' the Industrious Fleas," two Irish Legends, and "The Poor Girl and the Angels," are among the remaining contents. Our specimens of the illustrations are from a tale of a tournament, near the Springs of St. Chad, between Ware and Hertford; but the story itself is too long for quotation. Our next engraving illustrates one of Mrs. Postans' sketches of Parisian Life.

THE PARISIAN DANDY.

The Parisian dandy of to-day, as we see him lounging on a chair at Tortoni's, has an aspect, striking, remarkable, we may add grotesque. His long flowing hair, and beard *à la Vandyke*, his wide flat-brimmed hat, and large bowed cravat, give to his head an air almost of the antique; but this again is contradicted by a surcoat, or *paletot*, of the most singular form, lemon kid gloves, an amber headed cane, and the little bunch of violets, that purchased for a sous, of the pretty Norman peasant, with the gay kerchefed head-dress at the corner, he now bears daintily between his fingers.

The Parisian dandy, effeminate in appearance, and devoted to frivolity, affects a love of all manly exercises, with an attachment to dogs and horses, races and hunting parties. These he discusses, while attired in a blue cashmere dressing gown, lined with orange silk, a Persian cap, surmounting his perfumed locks, a cigar peeping from his moustache, and a cup of coffee by his side. The last picture of Alfred de Dreux is on the wall, and on the table a very odd collection, composed of the Charivari, and a bunch of violets; boxing gloves and bonbons; Bürgmuller's last waltz, and George Sand's new novel; with an essay on government, by the Abbé Lamennais, and a design for the embroidering of a cashmere waistcoat, by our dandy himself.

Sometimes the Parisian dandy, indifferent to Jules Janin, and all the critics of all the journals, unhesitatingly commits his literary labours to the suffrage of society, and society is very lenient. Men smile, and call him a "bon enfant;" and pretty women, in consideration of his charming moustache and delicious "bonnet rouge," from beneath which the ideas have flowed, (if there are any,) immediately deposit their five franc pieces at the nearest library, and sensing on the straw-coloured volume that promises so much, devote themselves wholly to it, for the sake of its delightful author.

It is questionable whether the literary dandy gains much by his pen—probably not; perhaps the brilliancy of his style, and the flowers of his rhetoric, do little more than provide varnish for his boots, and violets for his table; but this is not the point, he burns a genius, and believes his works immortal; he imagines his tomb heaped with laurel wreathes, and fair girls in pink bonnets and cashmere shawls sprinkling rose-buds around the poet's grave! It may be that his funds forbid all thoughts of a cutlette at the Café de Paris, or a quiet supper at the Rocher de Cancale; no matter, he smokes his cigar at four sous, sips his eau sucré, and is supremely blest.

The Parisian dandy does not confine his caprices to the effects of his costume, nor to the strange combination of his taste, in manners, habits, or equipages; he loves to carry them even into his apartment in the Rue Rivoli, or the Rue de la Paix, and there surround himself with all times, all styles.

The Parisian dandy sometimes affects the interests of a sportsman, not so much for the honest love of sport, but because it is well favoured by the princes of the blood. He occasionally joins the Paris Jockey Club, and cultivates, as he says, an amateur taste for Whist, plum-pudding, and "bifstreck à l'Anglaise;" although, in fact, the first and last have long been naturalized as foreigners in France. The dandy here talks of horses and odds, as grac fully as he converses the evening before with Madame la Comtesse, on poetry and perfumes; for zealous in no thing he has the air of an enthusiast in all.

The true dandy is careless of expense, indifferent to his means, extravagant in his luxuries; but his intimate examines tradesmen's bills, talks of what he does not possess, and looks often at the total of his cash book. He dines, not at the Café de Paris, nor at the Rocher de Cancale, nor at Verrey's, but at a two franc restaurant's in an unfrequented neighbourhood, and then he lounges on a chair at Tortoni's, smoking his cigar even to its conclusion. He talks of society he never mixes in, relates personal anecdotes of friends he knows only by name, and passes every leisure moment in his apartment on the fifth floor, in arranging and renewing, by every possible aid, his somewhat faded and threadbare attire. Miserable man! whom vanity thus cheats out of the few comforts that fortune would allow him; who talks of balls and dinners when famine hovers near him—of equipages and hors a while ready to drop from fatigue—and of the heat of the opera and the glare of a bal masqué, while remembering that his desolate chamber cannot boast of either fire or candle! And yet so will men live, cheating themselves of comforts, as well as deceiving others; disquieting themselves for a vain shadow.

At forty, be he false or true, the Parisian dandy commences his old age—and instead of his yearly accounts being filled with charges for champagne, articles of luxury, and bouquets of rare exotics, a considerable sum here and there appears in favour of Désirabode, the Parisian Cartwright, and other artists enjoying a high character for repairing time's destroying influences. Supported by the high art of the capital, greater perhaps in artifice than any in the world (whether applied to eyebrows or to manner), the dandy of forty strolls forth on the asphalte of the Boulevards, still proud of the enamel of his teeth, the delicacy of his complexion, and the graceful wave of his abundant tresses.

This number, as we have already intimated, is brimful of entertainment; and, like its predecessor, it contains one of Leech's attractive coloured etchings.

ALFRED BUNN, ESQ.

This active *entrepreneur* took his benefit at Drury Lane Theatre on Thursday week, when a house literally crowded to the ceiling bore ample testimony to the merits of the *beneficiaire*.

To be a manager, and a successful one, in these days, argues some extraordinary ability on the part of him who fills that arduous situation. Energy of unabating power, judgment of the most delicate perception, and a peculiar tact which feels the pulse of the fluctuating public's will, are all most necessary or essential to his

MR. BUNN.

position. He is a caterer who provides for a numerous party, and nobody should blame the cook because

"His worst of dishes chance to please the most."

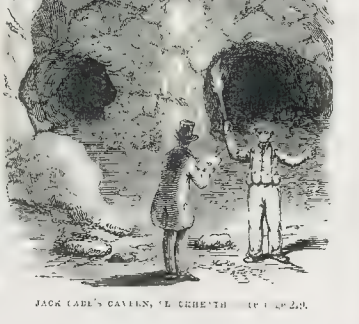
But Bunn never served up a bad dish. He has got up some good operas and ballets in a style of unprecedented magnificence, and moreover is an encourager of modern art wherever he can find it. Bunn has had more managerial experience perhaps than any other person: he has had the metropolitan theatres, some provincial ones, and the Dublin also under his controul, in the direction of which he displayed a thorough knowledge of a dramatic tactician.

We cannot speak very descriptively, or even accurately, of the origin of Alfred Bunn, Esq., for according to his auto-biography, "Those who open its pages for the purpose of ascertaining if their writer had any ordinary or extraordinary father or mother, uncle or aunt, brother or sister, relative or friend, will decededly be disappointed." Mr. Bunn, by his own statement, is now forty-seven years old. In the year 1823, Elliston gave him his first appointment, as stage-manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In the month of April, or of May, 1833, Mr. B. became a lessee of both the patent theatres, and issued an address which pleased the public, and annoyed the professional Thespians.

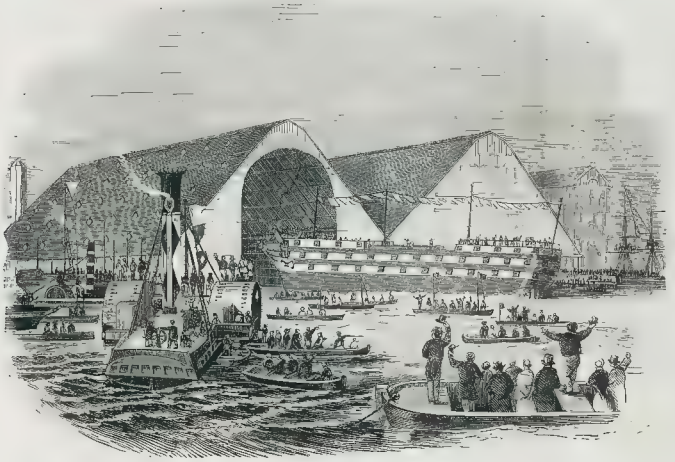
In the interim between '33 and '37, Macready had become lessee of Covent-garden, and published an address preparatory to the opening of his season, which was bitterly replied to by the lessee of Drury; for he *can* write, and sharply too! It is a pity that his style is not a little more amiable. In the three volumes which he has published under the title of "The Stage," had there been less vinegar and more honey, the amusing anecdotes would have flowed on much more pleasantly. He is now manager of Drury-lane Theatre, where frequently he has produced some *féeries* of his own construction with decided success; and, latterly, Mr. Bunn has contributed some comic rhymes of merit to "Bentley's Miscellany."

Some worshippers of John Kemble's days cry out, "Why does he not produce the legitimate drama which enchanted us in our youth?" Mr. Bunn's answer is simply this: "Because, gentlemen, in the first place, I have no actors to present you with, and in the next, the head of Taste is (as the Jonathans would say) rather considerably turned: heels light as they are or may be, will weigh down any intellect when put into the scale of present public favour." Go on, and prosper, Mr. Bunn, continuing to give us new operas and ballets, now and then letting us have a "taste of our own quality," by bringing out the work of a native composer; for, depend upon it, with all our love for the foreigners, we have yet remaining a little national pride. Be to musicians what Mæcenas was to poets, and we shall not want Purcells or Mozarts, whose merits, combined with your own, may produce you a benefit every night of the season!

The annexed portrait is from an admirably drawn lithograph, by Lane.



JACK CADE'S CAVERN, 'E CRIES 'TH[illegible]



LAUNCH OF THE "BOSCAWEN," AT WOOLWICH.

LAUNCH OF THE BOSCAWEN OF 70 GUNS AT WOOLWICH.

Oh! 'tis a glorious sight to see
A gallant ship first time set free,
Just like an ocean-bird, to have
Its form within the surging wave!
But is't not pity, too, to think
How soon her daring prow may sink,
And add to that dread list which tells
Of deaths that had no friend's farewells?
Forbid it Fate! our benison
Be ever round this stately one,
And guard her well. But why should we
Express a wish so timid,—
To safety and alike to Fame
A passport is *Boscawen's name!* W.

Wednesday was one of those periodical *fêtes* days at Woolwich, when the good old town appears to the staid and sober portion of its inhabitants turned upside down, and the houses inside out. The busy note of preparation for the launch had been sounded for some days previously, and the plodding inhabitants of the metropolis, forgetting the cares and anxieties of business in the excitement of the launch of a ship of the line, and the glories of a brilliant summer sky, turned out in thousands, and from an early hour the Blackwall and Greenwich Railways, the various steam-boat companies, and all the other ordinary and extraordinary conveyances towards Woolwich reaped an abundant harvest, from the immense multitudes who continued to arrive from all quarters up to the time the launch took place.

Within the dockyard ranges of seats, rising gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, had been erected around the ship, and those set apart for the public functionaries and their friends were decorated with flags of all nations, and when filled with elegantly dressed females and officers in naval and military uniforms, had an extremely brilliant effect. Off the dockyard, the merchant vessels, Government steamers, and craft of all description were gaily dressed out with flags, their decks and rigging being crowded with spectators; and the spirit-stirring strains of the military bands of the Royal Artillery and Marines, mingled with the hearty cheers of the assembled multitudes, greeted the majestic vessel as she gracefully glided into the water. The launch was fixed to take place at half-past one o'clock, and at half-past twelve the workmen commenced knocking away the shores and blocks, but an unexpected overflow of the tide at a few minutes before one o'clock, "took the vessel," to use the phrase of one of the artisans, "out of their hands," and carried her off the slips over four of the blocks which they had not time to knock away. The only inconvenience resulting from this was that a great portion of the public who were assembled outside the gates, and some of the more aristocratic portion of the visitors, were too late to witness this national spectacle. The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by the Countess of Haddington; and among the distinguished visitors, we noticed the Danish Ambassador, and family; Sir C. Forbes, and a large party of friends; the whole of the naval and military authorities stationed at Woolwich; the Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir S. Herbert, and other persons of rank. The ship floated gallantly out on the river, and will forthwith drop down to Sheerness, when her masts will be stepped, and her rigging completed. There was a large party on board the Boscawen when she went off the slips; and one jolly tar sat astride of the figure-head of the old admiral, waving his hat and cheering most lustily as she left the dock.

This fine vessel (named after our intrepid admiral,, was originally intended to be a 74-gun ship, but was altered, under the superintendence of Sir Robert Seppings, to an 80-gun ship, and reduced at last to a 70-gun ship by Sir W. Symonds, who added seven feet to her breadth. This alteration makes her too short for beauty as a model, and gives her somewhat of a stunted outline. The following are her dimensions:—

	Ft.	In.
Length of the gun-deck	180	0
Length of keel for tonnage	149	9½
Breadth extreme	54	0
Breadth for tonnage	53	0
Breadth moulded	53	0
Depth in hold	24	0
	Tons.	
Burden, old measurement	2 213	81 94
Burden, new measurement	1,91.	2931-2,500

THE HORSE-WATCHER.

This may not be a very intelligible title to many of our readers, but we will hasten to inform them what is meant by it, in the best way we can. Horse-racing was established in this country in the reign of James I., under, nearly all, the rules and bye-laws which at present regulate the turf. We cannot say, that the sport was conducted then upon more honourable principles than at present: on this point we should like to be silent, but we cannot help thinking that the first plunge into the vortex of all gambling—horse-racing—was anything but a purifying bath for the morals. Time was when there was honest betting on the supposed merits of the respective horses; now, the said betting is influenced by secret information derived from a set of fellows who are technically called touters—bush-skulkers, or horse-watchers, whose subornedduty is to conceal themselves, as well as they can, near the training ground, and observe the condition and performance of the horses entered to run, as they take their gallops every morning previous to the contest with their enlisted rivals. These men, who are all stable-yard bred, can, from their hiding-place, scientifically discover a perfection or disqualification in a racer, and report, accordingly as they are paid, to either side of the interested parties who have large sums depending upon the issue of the course, and who make up their "books" in conformity with the amount of information thus dishonourably obtained. This system of *espionage* is not always successful, and we are glad of it—for betting, which at the best is a bad thing, is never worse than when, by artifice and design, it presumes upon the positive incredulity of the unwary.

The rearing season having just commenced, the tricks of the Horse-Watcher cannot be too prominently placed before the public.

THE HORSE-WATCHER.

RETRIBUTION.

BY THE

BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

MR. NUGENT had not been long in London, when he received a note from his bankers, to beg he would not draw on them to any large amount until fresh dividends were received, as his account was already some hundreds overdrawn. Mr. Nugent received this letter as he was putting on his gloves to join a party at Mrs. Hamilton's, from whence they were all to proceed on a water excursion. "There must be some great error," he exclaimed; "there must be thousands in their hands! What can they mean? The £20,000 for the sale of my Oxfordshire estate has been paid in.' But while these reflections were passing in his mind, he put the letter into his bureau, and hurried off to one, whose ready smile banished for that day all recollection of the letter and its contents. The next morning he proceeded to his bankers, and was thunderstruck to find them persisting in their report that he had no money in their hands. "But the £20,000," said he; if even my yearly income is exceeded (which I cannot comprehend), you have still the £20 000, which is to pay off the mortgage my poor father left unredeemed."

The elder partner in the house, to whom Mr. Nugent addressed himself, saw instantly that something must be wrong, and with great kindness of manner, said—"Endeavour to recollect the payments you have made, Mr Nugent, for it is my painful duty again to repeat that some hundreds beyond your income, and the £20 000, have been drawn out in your name.'

There was an earnestness in this speech which made Mr. Nugent feel that he had by some means been robbed; and in an agitated tone he desired to see the orders on which these sums had been paid. The orders were produced, and a hair handed him, that he might examine them at his ease. Mr. Nugent's memory was so retentive on all matters of business or money transactions, that he could in an instant remember each order he had written; but among those he knew to be in his own handwriting were mixed many, for very large sums, which he felt certain were forgeries. He put them apart, and then said, "Here are forgeries to the extent of £32,500.'

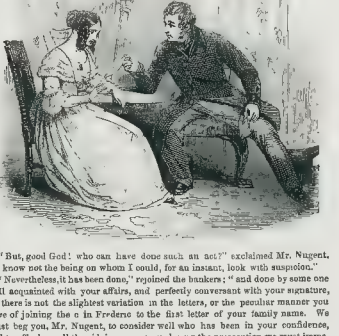
"Forgeries!" exclaimed the partners. "On whom do your suspicions fall, Mr. Nugent?'

"I can no more imagine," replied he, "than you who paid them without discovering them to be so.'

"This is a serious affair,' observed the elder partner, "and the more painful, as it must have been committed by some one in your confidence, by some one who was aware of the unusual amount in our hands."

"It is a circumstance which cannot, I should think, be known to many," remarked Mr. Nugent, "for the sale of my estate was negotiated privately by my agent, and he was aware that it was merely placed here till the term of notice was complete for paying off my father's mortgage."

"It will be necessary to send immediately to your agent," replied the bankers, "and we will also consult our professional man. Immediate steps must, of course, be taken; the last order, you perceive, has been presented within the last week, and we must hope detection will not be difficult. How fortunate," added he, 'that you should have drawn for £1000 a few days since, or the iniquity might have remained concealed, and the culprit had time to escape."



"But, good God! who can have done such an act?" exclaimed Mr. Nugent. "I know not the being on whom I could, for an instant, look with suspicion."

"Nevertheless, it has been done," rejoined the bankers: "and done by some one well acquainted with your affairs, and perfectly conversant with your signature, for there is not the slightest variation in the letters, or the peculiar manner you have of joining the o in Frederic to the first letter of your family name. We must beg you, Mr. Nugent, to consider well who has been in your confidence, and to afford us all the aid in your power during the prosecution we must immediately institute."

A much longer conversation ensued, and it was decided that the parties should again meet at the earliest hour their professional agents could attend.

On leaving his bankers, Mr. Nugent came suddenly on Horace Vernon, and, on the impulse of the moment, he exclaimed, as he took him by the arm, "Vernon, you are just the person I am delighted to meet; a very unpleasant affair has just been discovered, and your clear head and legal knowledge may assist me in unravelling the mystery which attends it."

"I need not say," replied Vernon, "how happy I shall be to give any aid in my power. But what is the nature of this discovery?"

"Forgery, said Mr. Nugent, "forgery to an enormous amount."

"Forgery!" echoed Vernon. "Good God, how extraordinary! Are all I regard to be the victims of this awful sin? Excuse my agitation, Mr. Nugent; you are not my first friend who has been ruined by this detestable act.'

"Ruined! No, thank God, not quite so bad as that," interrupted Mr. Nugent; "but compose yourself, Vernon, while I relate the facts I did not know," he continued, as he affectionately pressed the arm he held, "that I was touching on a point so painful to your feelings."

"Painful indeed," returned Vernon, "and reviving sad recollections; but the pang is past; and now tell me, Mr. Nugent, all the particulars, that I may judge how I can serve you.'

Mr. Nugent related every thing which had transpired at the bankers'. Vernon shook his head, saying, "it is a bad business; and I am sorry to say, suspicion would seem to point to a quarter whence no such act could have emanated; but you must perceive, my dear sir, that, as no one but Mr. Thornton was aware of the unusual amount at your bankers'' ——

"Stop, Vernon," cried Mr. Nugent, "do not profane Thornton's name by coupling it with this act. It is as morally impossible that he should have any knowledge of this business, as that you or I should have been guilty of it."

Vernon resumed "I did not mean to infer that he was so; but might not some villain in his office have become acquainted with the state of your account?"

Mr. Nugent remained silent and they soon reached Mrs. Hamilton's, at whose door Vernon took his leave, saying, "Command my services, if you think they can be of any use in this nefarious transaction.'

"I will let you know the result of my conference at the bankers', where I am to be at five o'clock this afternoon, when I expect to meet their solicitor and Mr. Thornton; meanwhile, Vernon, do not mention the circumstance to any one.'

"You may rely on my silence," returned his companion, as, shaking him by the hand, he bad him adieu.

It had been Mr. Nugent's first intention to acquaint Mrs. Hamilton with this fatal discovery; but, while talking with Vernon, he had decided on not making her uneasy until he had gained some probable clue to the delinquent. Of her sym-

pathy, under his or any other misfortune, he felt certain; but he loved to see her smile, to see her cheerful, and, in fact, had not the heart to cause her any sorrow.

Mr. Nugent possessed one of those kind and noble dispositions which find pleasure in forestalling the wishes of others, and therefore Mrs. Hamilton had never been forced to ask for the gratification of any wish; and even at this moment, when his position was considerably embarrassed by the discovery he had made, he could not resist saying to her, on the departure of a person to whom she had been expressing her wish to possess some exquisitely wrought toilet ornaments, which were for sale—"Stella, shall we go together and look at these things, or will you trust to my taste in their selection?" *And as usual* did she answer,

"Oh, you must not buy them; they are beautiful—they are unique, but you must not spend your money on me—your children would dislike me still more."

Mrs. Hamilton was sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Nugent's mind to be aware that the instrument would be sufficient monitory to him to do what she secretly wished. She knew that to name his children's dislike would make him run out, by any mad-genee, to atone for what he considered their injustice towards her.

The ornaments were purchased, and sent to Mrs. Hamilton ere he returned to keep his appointment with the banker. He found the two professional men waiting his arrival, and, long and, to Mr. Nugent, a most unsatisfactory, closet in their place. It appeared desirable to produce the cheque book Mr. Nugent was in the habit of using, and this had unfortunately been left by him in the country. It was then suggested that he should, without loss of time, direct his servant (Mr. Thornton) proposed to accompany him, that they might continue their deliberations on this painful occurrence

"If we start directly," said Mr. Thornton, "we shall be in time for the mail train; but, calling on the way, we have not a moment to lose."

"I will only write a line," observed Mr Nugent

"Impossible, my dear sir," returned his solicitor, "we have barely time to reach the station."

Mr Nugent, however unwillingly, felt forced to resign himself to the advice and opinion of those around; but the tire of "What will Stella think? How alarmed she will be at my not returning, as I promised to do!" occupied almost as prominent a place in his mind as the fire of hell.

While Mrs. Hamilton was regarding with admiration her newly-acquired trifles ornaments, Horace Vernon was announced. His manner of entering was so abrupt, his countenance so pale and agitated, that Mrs Hamilton became alarmed; but, in answer to her inquiries, he said, "You will laugh at me, Stella, but I have been so sadly impressed by a dream, that I cannot shake off the uneasiness it has created, and I am come to continue you to place the realization of a part at least beyond the power of fate. I will not harrow your soul by a description of the horrors I have had to endure for the last few hours; suffice it to say, that out-door, the pocket-book I placed in your bureau. Nothing else will remove the fears conjured up by my dream, of the frightful consequences to yourself. Do not hesitate, Stella, I am half mad when I think of this event." There was an earnestness, and also a tenderness in his manner, which powerfully affected Mrs. Hamilton; she sought to sooth his agitation by every expression of tenderness but persuasion to leave the house until it was out the possession of his pocket-book, she hastened to place it in his hands, several of his saying the dream which had created such a proof of his regard, the unabated cessation of which she had been mourning. "I will take it with me to my dinner," said he, "and will return to pass the evening with you. Your tenderness will, I trust, sooth my half-scared senses

"Alas, Horace" replied Mrs Hamilton. "I fear that may not be; for Mr Nugent has already received my permission to do so, still you know how will only"——

He interrupted her by saying "Oh no account would I have you make any change; early to-morrow you may expect me Farewell till then, Stella." And Horace Vernon was half way down stairs before she could return his parting salutation.

"It is very odd," thought she, "that a mind like his could be so distressed by such a phantom as a dream" But the revival of attachment appeared to have produced the double reward of making him forget the jealousy which had formerly startled by a loud ring at her door "Pshaw" she remarked perceptibly, "how easy he has overcome his dreams aware that it was not Mr Nugent's step on the stairs, and, on the door being opened, the servant announced Mr Spencer, a gentleman from Mr Nugent's

Mrs Hamilton half arose as she said, "Has anything happened to prevent Mr. Nugent's coming himself?

"Yes, madam, replied Mr. Spencer, as he drew a chair and, unasked, seated himself near her. "A very unpleasant affair has detained Mr. Nugent, and I am compelled by the gravity of the case to take measures which may, I fear, be unpleasant to you. You are, I am to d, well acquainted with Mr. Nugent Pray do you feel yourself sufficiently conversant with his handwriting to be able to identify it on oath Mrs. Hamilton turned deadly pale but, after a momentary pause, during which Mr. Spencer's eyes were fixed on her, she said, 'Believing myself to be the cause of Mr Nugent's detention, assure me this is not, I am I shall be better able to talk of matters I indeed know little about, though I confess my ignorance on all such matters."

Mr Spencer took from his pocket-book one of the forged orders, and, holding it close to her, said, "Will you swear to the best of your knowledge and belief that this is Mr. Nugent's handwriting" Mrs. Hamilton appeared to examine the writing attentively, and then, without reading a word, replied, "I should say, to the best of my knowledge or belief, it is his handwriting; but why do you ask with an offended air," why am I questioned on this matter? By what right or such only a you trouble me on a subject which can concern me?"

"Pardon me, madam, if I venture to say it is one which does most materially concern you. A very extensive forgery has been committed on Messrs C— and D——, Mr Nugent's bankers, who have, I regret to say, declared they will have instructed me to secure your person, and by virtue of this search-warrant examine your papers."

"What can you mean" exclaimed Mrs. Hamilton, struggling to conceal her agitation. "Who has presumed to authorise this indignity? What have I to do, or how can I be made responsible for a forgery (if there has been one) of Mr. Nugent's name? Do you mean to insinuate that your employers suspect me of any knowledge of it?"

"Upon my honour, madam," coolly replied the man of business.

"Then, sir," exclaimed she, "you and your employers shall be made to repent his insolent outrage. Where on earth is Mr. Nugent, that he does not come for me to protect me from such indignity?

"Mr. Nugent, madam, has left town, and the business rests in the hand of Messrs. C—— and D——, who, though compelled by some certain facts, joined to very strong evidence, to make this accusation, have instructed me to render the proceedings as little offensive to you as possible.

"And is it by forcing your way into my presence, under false pretences, that you fulfil those instructions?"

"Nay, madam, you have no right to complain of any undue severity I have simply detained you here while the officers have been searching other parts of the house, and now, with your leave, I will call them to examine yonder bureau

Mr. Spencer opened the door, when two men entered, and, without heeding Mrs Hamilton s threats of punishment, or cries of indignation, proceeded in the search, for which they had been summoned. In the secretaire in her dressing room a large sum in gold was found, but neither bank notes nor any memoranda which could give colour to the suspicion on which the bankers had proceeded.

"What next am I to be subjected to?" she inquired.

"Simply, madam, to the surveillance of these gentlemen, who will remain in possession

"Then I am your prisoner?" said she

"I fear, madam, that is the fact," replied Mr. Spencer. "This restriction must be enforced over to-morrow (Sunday), as the offices will be shut; but on Monday you will be examined on oath, and, if you are as strong as you state in your own innocence, nothing is supposed, and you will only have to be so able to make this so evident, that no further proceedings will be taken Is there any one you would wish to consult?

"I wish to see Mr Young immediately" Mr Spencer replied

"I have already passed on, said Mr. Spencer, that he left town; but had you not better send for your solicitor?" Mrs Hamilton appeared much shocked at Mr. Nugent's having left town without seeing her; but she wrote a note to her solicitor, and late at night he came to her.

To him she protested her innocence as strongly as she had done to Mr. Spencer; and, on his expressing his belief in it, she requested to know what she must be aware that the services in the power of any professional man to render her must in a great degree depend on her perfect candour and confidence, she asked, with the flush of anger on her cheek, how he dared insinuate that she had any confidence to make beyond the assertion of her innocence of the charge so unjustly and barbarously brought against her. "I have written," added she, "to Mr. Nugent, and I wish my letter to be treated as his immediately. It is to request him not as to my innocence, for that is I know unnecessary; but of my sympathy in what has befallen him, and my desire to submit to all which he should think necessary to detect the culprit. Will you undertake," continued she, "to have this letter delivered into his own hands before to-morrow night?"

"I will go instantly, and endeavour to hear where he is, and, if I succeed, return immediately for the letter; meanwhile I will direct a confidential clerk to call himself in readiness to start with it."

Mrs. Hamilton remained in her study till her solicitor returned, when she eagerly inquired his success

"I have an express at the door ready to take your letter to Mr Nugent, who is gone with his solicitor to Lincolnshire, to see the Bishop."

Mrs. Hamilton presented him with the letter, saying, "you will direct your messenger to proceed without one instant's delay; bid him deliver it himself into Mr. Nugent's hands, and, without waiting for any answer, return hither to render me an account of his embassy

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EASTER ANTICIPATIONS.

Didst thou not fall out with a tailor for wearing his new doublet before Easter? *Romeo and Juliet.*

The great holyday of Christendom is Easter—consecrated as it is, to the memory of the most momentous event in the history of the world the most reverenced by civilised man. As the memorial of "glad tidings," it has been from its earliest records a season of festivity and sport. As far back as the reign of Edward IV., we read that at Easter there was wont to be played public matches at hand-ball, in which the winners were rewarded with fancy cakes, accompanied by Selden, to commemorate the custom observed by the Jews, of eating bitter herbs during the Passover.

In many parts of England the distribution of church ales prevails at this festival: and in the Scilly Isles there is a very comical practice still kept up at Easter, called "goose dancing," performed in this wise. The lasses dress themselves in men's habits, and dance to music, for a certain number of hours' houses. All kinds of jollity go forward, and unlimited liberty of speech is permitted, to the extent of revealing all the social secrets of the islands. "By the present law," says the author, from whom we derive our information, "there is a spirit of wit and drollery kept up among the people." Were the habit introduced into the larger islands of Great Britain, there is reason to believe, in addition to the promotion of fun it would considerably augment the business of the bone-setters. Above all pastimes, however, Easter, both in times of yore and in modern days, has ever been rife in manly sports and exercises. In the middle ages horse-racing was peculiar to the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays; and it was during an anniversary of the former, in the reign of Henry VIII., that, accord ng to Randle Holme, the present gold cup, the property of the corporation of the city, was originated at Chester, on a common, adjacent to the walls of the city, called the Roodhee. Having thus established our precedents, we proceed to suggest such modern instances as may be best adopted by those who seek wholesome and seemly recreation for the coming week

We write for the metropolitans; the rural people lead such royal lives all the year round—of exercise, we mean. The "festive two thousand that the world was made for" are independent of guides to relaxation. We write for the middle classes—would to God it were not a mockery to say for all our fellow labourers in the vast workshop—labouring as we do, too, with how many of them dream of no leisure beyond the assurance of daily bread. To begin with the Cockney who aspires to his spurs the Epping Hunt is no more! woe is Diana. But there is a rail to Slough, and the rural business of that day is carried on at the Windsor Inns. It is a pleasant ride from the station, and will probably be in appetite when he reaches the meet. The royal huntsman spreads his hospitable board after the season. He will ask his friends to breakfast—he will be very glad he may get it. For those pleasure seekers that elect to follow the Thames towards its source, there are Windsor, Hampton Court, Richmond, and the Star and Garter at Putney, each of them a haven of rest to which Fishers is celebrated above bridge. Many will prefer going further a-field. To these the various railways offer facilities did now unknown. Your Oriental may go to the New Forest, and the rural Londoner may commune with the deer at Hatfield; the South Western rail will take him to "Southton" and back for a guinea! We will not become familiar with the Brighton chalk pier, with Shakespeare's Cliff, with Olympic Newmarket, when he can do so at a less expense than stay at home?

Thus may it be done by the agency of steam coaches; by steam vessels equal nearly to anything short of a voyage to the Cape of Good-hope—none but the brave deserve the *fair*"—that is to say it requires good nerves to enjoy that particular pleasure. To our degeneracy while toiling and sweating (we ask pardon the phrase in Hindoo) in our manufactories, in our numerous throngs, all dust and dirt, ment and no room, we have ventured to think, that the greatest of a pastime is now called a penance—it would be held a grievous infliction that Greenwich Fair. But there is still the wooden legs, and flags, and naval pictures, and such like battle pieces as noble picture for British courage and pride.—Go to the—puzzled hall, and unless you come out of it athirst for glory gasping with desire for fame—we cannot know your prayer for bale point of swipes should we meet you in Alger's "Crown and Anchor" Some daring p rsons will descend to Gravesend—haply to Herne Bay; the desperate to Margate. We hope their company may meet reward. In vain should we volunteer counsel to those who seek gratification within the circle of London and Westminster, where all will be a pageant from morn till morn again. The parks, the parks, the exhibitions and the institutions, the galleries, the saloons, and the theatres, from the Italian Opera, in the Haymarket, to the native at Rouz's and White Conduit Gardens. "Joy; joy for ever joy" "Christmas," says the proverb, "comes but once a year." Easter ought to occur every quarter, for it falls to the lot of many and who knows but one May might visit us more often than she does, if there were more frequently Easter sermons and vocals to welcome her advent! Whitsuntide is but a lukewarm neat: Easter has long been the sacrament of holidays: 'tis the season for bright cloths, glad hearts, and best bobs and tuckers. Now let the world wag as it will, Easter Day—our holiday clothes: you may not now "fall out with a tailor for wearing his best doublet."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Saving that Alice Hawthorn and Vakrel were supported in three or four quarters at improved prices there was nothing fresh in the betting on this day's racing, but it was a very busy morning, and the afternoon was almost wholly reserved in the Derby, for which several horses were backed with great spirit We may especially mention Rattan and The Ugly Buck, *par excellence* the "movement" stage; for to have taken 10 to 1 against a horse that each supposed to be the genuine), pubble favour being so equally divided that a sovereign for an even five hundred would have turned the scale. Orlando, Bay Momus (the sister to Grey Momus, who ran second last year to Coronation), Tarn, and Fortitude, and Mr Forth's lots, were also in general request, in most instances at better prices for the layers than we have quoted of late. Nothing fresh on the Oaks, and not a bet laid on the 2000 Guinea Stakes.

CHESTER CUP.

12 to 1 agst Pharaoh	20 to 1 agst Bramble	33 to 1 agst Gen. Pollock (t)	
14 to 1 ... Cattonite	20 to 1 ... Vakrel	50 to 1 ... The Broken Down (t)	
14 to 1 ... Fugal	25 to 1 ... Bravery Andrew		
15 to 1 ... Alice Hawthorn	25 to 1 ... Scaltena	50 to 1 ... Emma (t)	

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)	16 to 1 agst Rattan Rein	50 to 1 ... Go Tom	
18 to 1 ... Sir G. Heath-cote's lot (t)	25 to 1 ... Cochineanee	66 to 1 ... Rebington	
	33 to 1 ... Camparero	100 to 1 ... Flaherty	
16 to 1 ... Mr F. Ford's lot (t)	33 to 1 ... Alice Hawthorn	100 to 1 ... Reggot	
5 to 1 ... The Ugly Buck	40 to 1 ... Bay Momus (t)	Diddle	
6 to 1 ... Rattan	40 to 1 ... Fortitude	120 to 1 ... Redmor	
14 to 1 ... Orlando	40 to 1 agst Leander		

OAKS

10 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)	12 to 1 agst Barricade	15 to 1 agst Fanny Eden

THURSDAY.—The formidable display of favourites for the Chester would without explanation, lead to an erroneous impression as to the actual amount of business transacted. True it is that all were backed, but the investments, in three cases out of five, were so ridiculously small, that we do not return the prices without some sufflings of conscience. The chief outlay was on Freedom, Bramble and Roscius, each of whom was supported, *au sprrito*, by the "infinitunals." The prices, generally, tally with those previously quoted. The Derby betting again left the two favourites nicely balanced, that we dare not venture to say which, if either, had the call. The grand feature in the speculations on this race was the absence of Mr. Ongley's King of the Gipsies to 25 to 1, taken to a large sum, solely on the strength of a trial on Monday with Rebecca rick, and it will require frequent and liberal investments to keep him up. If we add that Mr. Ford's horses were in great force and that Running Rein was at a discount, we shall have completed our notice of the movements of an averagely busy Thursday.

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

6 to 4 agst the Ugly Buck (t)	5 to 1 agst Keeley (t)	20 to 1 agst Joe Lovell (t)

12 to 1 agst Pharaoh	25 to 1 agst Freedom	25 to 1 agst Merry Andrew	
13 to 1 ... Cattonite	25 to 1 ... The Prior	30 to 1 ... Gen. Pollock (t)	
14 to 1 ... Fugal	25 to 1 ... Roscius	33 to 1 ... Emma (t)	
18 to 1 ... Alice Hawthorn	25 to 1 ... Hocton (t)	33 to 1 ... Forrest	
20 to 1 ... Bramble (t)	25 to 1 ... Broker (t)	33 to 1 ... Brown Dwyn (t)	
20 to 1 ... Red Deer (t)	25 to 1 ... Sir Robert Peel	50 to 1 ... Emma	

8 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)	20 to 1 agst Cockamamie	40 to 1 agst Voltri	
18 to 1 ... Sir G. Heath-cote's lot (t)	25 to 1 ... K. of the Gipsies	50 to 1 ... Qui Tam (t)	
	25 to 1 ... Camparero	50 to 1 ... Fortitude	
6 to 1 ... Ugly Buck (t)	30 to 1 ... Leander	1000 to 10 ... Phalaris (t)	
7 to 1 ... Rattan (t)	40 to 1 ... Akbar	1000 to 10 ... Sir Peregrine Diddle	
13 to 1 ... Orlando	40 to 1 ... Bay Momus		
20 to 1 ... Running Rein	40 to 1 ... Bay Momus	1000 to 15 ... Lancet (t)	

23 to 1 agst Mr. Ford's lot { 250 to 1 agst Rattan and Camparero (t)

10 to 1 on the field	11 to 1 agst Barricade (t)	14 to 1 agst Boarding School Miss	
	30 to 1 agst All-round Boy Hat (t)		

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERIFF'S COURT.—THURSDAY.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—LACY V. FENWICK.

Considerable interest was created, from its being known that the case of "Lacy v. Fenwick," for a breach of promise of marriage, would be tried. The court was crowded by fashionably-dressed persons of either sex. Mr. Thesiger, Queen's Counsel, with Mr. Peacock, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sergeant Shee, with Mr. Russell, for the defendant; entered immediately after the jury, and were some minutes in earnest consultation. The plaintiff, Miss Charlotte Lacy, is, it appears, a young lady possessing considerable personal attractions, and daughter of Colonel Lacy, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, and the defendant, William John Fenwick, is a gentleman of fortune residing at Hayling Park, Croydon. The pleadings stated that on the 31st of January, 1838, the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff, and failed to perform his promise up to the 31st of December, 1843, when he was requested to fulfil it, and refused to do so. The damages were laid in the declaration at £20000, and the defendant, having suffered judgment to go by default, the present jury were specially impanelled, under a writ of inquiry, to assess the damages which the plaintiff was entitled to recover of the defendant. After the jury were sworn, Mr. Thesiger rose, and, addressing himself first to the gentlemen of the jury, he was happy to relieve them from further attendance, as his friend Mr. Sergeant Shee and himself had agreed between themselves to take a verdict for the plaintiff for £1000. This announcement gave evident disappointment to the fashionables in attendance, who, doubtlessly, anticipated some disclosures of an interesting character.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—THURSDAY.

Before S r C. WILLIAMS

IN RE CHARLES MATHEWS, THE COMEDIAN.

Mr. Charles James Matthews, the comedian, appeared before the Court on Thursday, for the purpose of undergoing his final examination.—Mr. Lewis said that, pending the proceedings, Mr. Mathews had saved for his creditors £2000, but to enable him to earn that money, it had been necessary that he (Mr. Lewis) should advance of that £2000 to go to Liverpool, and for the purchase of the necessary dresses.—Sir C. Williams: Those dresses will be useful in future, I suppose.—Mr Mathews: Oh, certainly, Sir Charles; they are all in perfect order.—Mr. Lewis continued to say he had advanced this money on a pledge that he should be repaid, and he now applied for the sanction of the Court for its repayment out of the amount of the earnings which day to his account at the Bank of England.—Sir C. Williams could not comply with this request, not having the power, but had the greatest confidence that the creditors would do everything that was reasonable.—After some further conversation and arrangements as to the commencement of the periodical payments by Mr. Mathews, the final order was signed for his protection from all further proceedings. It was ultimately arranged that the payments should be quarterly or half-yearly, and date from 13th April.

IRISH MUSICAL EVENINGS.—Mr. Lover had his third evening on Wednesday, which went off with great *éclat*; and notwithstanding Passion week, when there is dialectical which to appear at any public entertainments, he contrived to coax many of the fashionables out of their shells by the genial warmth of his truly Irish entertainment. It is a strange blending of sentiment and fun—now reaching at symphonies, and the next moment producing laughter; and then comes the sweet song deliciously sung by Miss Dickson or Miss Cubitt, or given with a author's own peculiar manner of poetical reading or arch expression, which does not require to know him a month to be at home with Mr. Lover expression in everything, and it is evident that the self-possession he has acquired since his first appearance enabled him to do himself more justice than hitherto. A beautiful ballad of the "Pilgrim from Harper" was encored, but the honour as modestly declined; afterwards, however, even an Irishman's modesty could not get over the thundering encore which his "Widow Machree" obtained, and then he promised us that the former should not exceed two hours. The rooms were heavily fashionably attended, amongst others by Lord and Lady Rossmore, the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Leicester Stanhope, Lady Mcdonnell, Mrs. Hiers Bunbury, Mr and Mrs Emmet, Mrs. Milnes Gibson, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Chapman, M.P., Mr. M. J. O'Connell, M.P., and hosts of musical, literary, and artistical notabilities

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the receipts of English wheat up to this market have been only on a moderate scale, nevertheless, they have been fully equal to the demand. The best parcels have usually supported the previous value, but the value of other kinds has given way, and we have to deal with decidedly cheaper wheat, as to the new and indeed corn, as it has been during that the rates have remained more or less unaltered, during which time but a small quantity of foreign wheat and malting sorts have met a downward tendency. The malt trade has been very dull at barely same many prices as of all other grain, including flour, having undergone no alteration. Friday being a holiday no market was held.

Essex and Kent, red wheat 56s to 60s, white 58s to 62s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red 56s to 58s, white 58s to 62s, grinding barley, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 52s; ditto ground, 54s to 56s; Scotch and Ware, 60s to 63s. Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s to 23s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Dutch and Cork ditto, 18s to 20s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; brown beans, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 34s; white ditto, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 54s to 55s; Suffolk ditto, 46s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 49s, per 28 lbs. Seconds, ditto, 42s; Essex, ditto, 44s; ditto, fine, 46s; ditto, fine, 48s. Irish—Stirling 19s to 21s, new, 20s to 22s; ditto feed, 18s to 19s, new, 20s to 21s, per quarter. Flour American 34s to 35s; Baltic, 31s to 32s per barrel.

The Money Market.—During the whole of the week ending the period of the year, a very limited amount of business has been transacted in all kinds of stocks, at prices barely equal to those of last week.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 66s, Baltic crushing 50s to 52; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 49s; hempseed, 28s to 30s per quarter; coriander 30s to 36s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 16s to 24s; tares, 4s to 6s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £28 to £26 per last of 10 quarters; Garlic, Sicily, £24 to £25; Black Sea and Baltic, £20; rapeseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton; canary, 38s to 40s per quarter.

Considerable prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; of household ditto 7d to 8d loaf.

Since our last week there has been an improved demand for most kinds of tea, and prices have advanced a trifle. At auction, on Monday, 798 packages of Assam were disposed of at full prices; and of the Pekoe so long as 1½d, as 8s per lb. No sample have been paid for more than 1s 3d, while the generality of the public sales show a 4d fluctuation.

Coffee.—Holders of Ceylon are demanding higher rates owing to which very little is doing. Good ordinary Cheribon is 52s per cwt. Low plantation was 45s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee a fair business is done at late currencies

Cocoa.—The supply of West India is very small, and the demand is steady, at full prices

Rice.—The sales are very slow, yet we have no alteration to note in its value

Spices.—Pepper is scarce in the city, and prices have a downward tendency

Provisions.—Owing to the arrivals of foreign beef being large, the demand for that article has become inactive, at drooping prices. The same may be said of foreign butter. Bacon is in fair request, at full previous rates. All other kinds of provisions remain about stationary

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at £31 per cwt. Other kinds of oil are inactive

Tallow.—The market is steady for P. Y. C. at full prices, 46s 6d to 47s, delivery 42s

Potatoes.—All kinds of potatoes the sale is active, at advanced rates, the best York sorts producing 30s per ton

Coals.—Tanfield Moor 18s; Wylam 16s 3d Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d, Hetton, 23s 9d; Lambton, 23s 6d; Russell's Hetton, 23s 6d; Eden Main, 23s; Eden Tees, 22s 6d per ton. In other kinds of coffee a fair business is done at late currencies

Cheese.—The supply of Cheshire is very large, yet the demand is steady, at full prices *Bacon.*—The supply is moderate, yet we have no alteration to note in its value

FOREIGN STOCKS AND ROYAL—Russian, 113½ Austrian Bonds, 114; Danish, 87 ex. div. Small Spanish Bonds, 20¾ Dutch Certificates, 35¾ Venezuela, 40; Brazil, 74 Mexican, 31¾ Columbian, 30¾ Peruvian, 32½ Buenos Ayres 36 Spanish Five, 21½ Spanish Threes 48¾ to 49, Dutch 2½ per Cents, 60¾ Dutch Fives, 99¾ ex. div.; Belgian, 105¾ Portuguese Bonds, 45 to 47; Chilian, 101.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, April 2.—Borough of Carrickmorcester.—The Hon. E ward Alfred John Harry, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ho ard, who has accepted the Office of Steward of the Manors of Northstead, Hempholme, and Thorganby, in the County of York, and of the Bailiwick of Escrick, in the County of the City of York.—Dublin University.—The Right Hon. Joseph Napier, in the room of the Right Hon. James Plunket, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

WAR OFFICE, April 1.—The Rev. George Robert Gaig, Chaplain of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to be Principal Chaplain to the Forces from the Rev. William Mansfield Dobree, D.D., who retires, the Rev. Robert Browne, M.A., to be Chaplain to Troops stationed at London.

BANKRUPTS. J. GAME, Long Melford, Suffolk, corn dealer.—J. S. CHRISTO PHERSON, Bridgeman street, City, merchant.—T. JOHNSON, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman.—C. J. BRADSHAW, Mary-ebone street, Middlesex, wine merchant.—W. BALL, Woodgate-street, Totteridge, corn road, fishmonger.—J. F. GARNETT, Tuckey-street, Monument, Lanter.—W. BROWN, Liverpool, Lancaster, shipbuilder.—G. MCDONELL, Mincing-lane, wine and spirit broker.—F. WITSTANLEY, Lawrence Lane commission agent.—E. J. H. MULLER, Addle street, Wood-street, merchant.—S. BALL, Liverpool, chemist and druggist.—E. GIBSON, Kendal, Westmoreland, haulier.—T. ROBINSON, Lowery, wine merchant.—G. HAWKINS, Bristol, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. FORSYTH, Glasgow, grocer.—J. MUIRDOCH, Mewmilns, Ayrshire, merchant.

FRIDAY APRIL 5.

WAR OFFICE, April 5. 2nd Life Guards R. H. Hesketh to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut., with Montgomery. 2nd Dragoons Lieut. R. T. Graham to be Captain vice Lord W. Hill, Lieut. G. A. F. Swan to be Captain, vice Graham, Cornet H. T. C. S. Figott to be Lieutenant vice Salman, W. W. Hunter to be Cornet, vice Pigott. 6th Dragoons Guards C. G. Logie, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. 3rd Dragoons. 11th Light Dragoons Lieut. J. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Lucvoor, W. B. Ellerton to be Cornet, vice Williams.

1st, or Grenadier Foot Guards. Brevet Col. T. F. Wade to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dunn. Lieut. and Capt. R. B. Reynardson to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wade. Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. R. W. F. Curzon to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Reynardson, Ensign C. G. Elliott to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Curzon.

11th Foot. Capt. W. Jesse to be Captain, vice Bertram C. Mitford. Lieut. A. F. Jarrett to be Captain, vice Jesse. Ensign W. Imbault to be Lieutenant, vice Jarrett. Ensign C. A. Powell to be Ensign, vice Chambers. 49th: H. E. Gun to be Ensign. Staff. Second Lieut. C. H. Fennell to be Second Lieut. and Adjutant of Militia, vice W. H. Ballinghall, who has resigned. Second Lieut. Emanuel Prevost, 54th: Assistant Surgeon G. Belcombe to be Surgeon, vice Ingham. 72nd: Assistant Surgeon G. Hornidge, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Logie. 73rd: Capt. G. L. Calkett to be Major, vice W. H. Berry. Lieut. M. C. O'Connor, to be Captain, vice Collins: Ensign W. C. Bunce to be Lieutenant, vice O'Connor. 91st: Lieut. Col. Hon. Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., W. Butler, Major, vice H. Fenwick, Lieut. J. H. Touraby to be Captain.

UNATTACHED. Brevet-Maj. Sir De la Beche, K.C.B., from Captain half-pay 5th West India Regiment, to be Major.

ROYAL ARTILLERY. Capt. W. Barker to be Major in the army; Lieut. C. Collins to be Major in the army. Capt. J. R. T. Grahame to be Major in the army.

STAFF.—Col. T. F. Napier to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving at Ireland, vice Colonel Wade, Paymaster L. H. Peirce to be Paymaster of the Forces, vice H. B. Adams.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Capt. W. Y. Peacock to be Captain, vice Macmillan; First Lieut. H. A. Turner to be Second Captain, vice Peacock. Second Lieut. D. M'Dowall, Fraser to be First Lieutenant, vice Turner. Serg.-Major S. Rogers to be Quarter-master, vice Barnes.

BANKRUPTS. P. CHILD, [illegible] Sussex, [illegible] J. PEGLER and [illegible], Reading, Berks, [illegible] KING [illegible] W. G. CLIFF, [illegible] Oxford-street, High-street, [illegible] N. BEAN, [illegible] Hereford-street, Gardiner. A. J. SAGE [illegible] High-street, Wapping. [illegible] Lancaster-street, Burton-crescent, [illegible] J. BRIGGSHAW [illegible] Wadsworth, Surrey. T. C. HODSON, Lamb's-court, Leadenhall-street, Hertfordshire. M. DEVINE, grocer, Liverpool. J. BROWN, grocer, Weymouth.

BIRTHS.

At Heathorpe Rectory, Northamptonshire, the lady of the Rev. Charles Ramsay Hunt of a daughter.—At Woolwich, the lady of Captain Charles Bingham, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.—At Reading, the lady of Major Mant, 31st Regiment, of a daughter.—At Sandgate, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy East Indian Company's Service, of a daughter.—At Ashford, the lady of Captain Wakefield, Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.—At Edgbaston, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Wyndham Madden, 13th Light Dragoons, of a son.—At Clapham, the lady of William Lucas Sharpe, Esq., of a daughter.—At Demerara, the wife of Charles Brown, Esq., of a daughter.—At Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Charles Bernard, Esq., of a daughter.—At Wood's Avenue, Mornington-road, Dublin, the lady of Thomas Ernest Nightingale, Revenue Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Co-ombe, William Keene, Esq., of Jamaica, third son of the Rev. Thomas Ferris, vicar of Dorchester, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Robinson, Esq., of Islington.—At Paris, Sir Robert Gardiner Cunynghame, Bart. of Milncraig, to Theresa, eldest daughter of Thomas Wright Hope, Esq., of London.—At Bath, Alfred Hamilton Bathurst, Esq., of Clarendon-park, Wilts, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Poore Esq., of Hemsted, Kent, to Agnes, only daughter of the late Edward Pavitt Esq., of Chislehurst, Kent.—At St. Mary's Knowsley, by the Rev. the Rector, Lieut. Col. Hon. Edward Stanley, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, to Mary, second daughter of J. C. Hall, Esq., of Knowsley Hall.—At Stevenage Church, by her father, the Rev. H. Caleb Jo. la, to Frederick, eldest son of Sir Frederick Pollock, M.P., Chief Baron of the Exchequer.—At Bath, the Rev. Charles Cowper, Lincoln, Canon of Southwell, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Lawrence, Cornwall.—At Bonsall, Derbyshire, by the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Rector of Barrow-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Henry Gisborne, Esq., of Holme Pierrepont, Notts, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Gisborne, Esq., of Yeaveley Lodge, Derbyshire.—At the Abbey Church, St. Albans, Mr. Samuel Randall, of Hertford, to Albertie, fourth daughter of W. Langley, Esq., Mayor of St. Albans.

At Pisa, George, second son of William Peel, Esq., London, aged 19.—At Bremen, Germany, in the 81 year of his age, Commander Henry Vincent Hall, R.N.—At Cheltenham, Maria, the beloved wife of Edward Leigh, of the Lance Troughton, Kent, Esq. Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Eastcourt, St. Michael's, St. Albans, aged 80.—At Chelmsford, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hall, M.A., Rector of Coggeshall, East Anglia, Essex.—At Sandgate, Kent, Mary, the wife of Lieut. Col. the Hon. James Stanley, of Dunsmore.—At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Lieut. Col. Le GRANT, late of the 6th Carbineers, 3d Light Dragoons.—At Penrhyn, Wood, George Lockington, Esq.—At 32, Minster-square, Isling on, of scarlet fever Catherine Cochrane eldest daughter of Mr. Will iam Cochrane.—At Upton Hall, Gloucestershire, Martha Jane, sixth daughter of Samuel Wellman, Esq., aged 70.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed, that on Thursday next, April 11, will be given an EXTRA NIGHT, and that on the following Tuesday, April 16, will be presented, first time in a Season, Don Giovanni addressed Opera, DON PASQUALE Morning Music, Grand; Madrigals, by Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lindsay, Sharpe, Sgr. Mario and Don Pasquale, Sgr. Tamburini; Malatesta, Mr. Harley; Ernesto, Sgr. Gardoni; Norina, Mdlle. Grisi. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Boxes and Stalls may be secured, and places taken at the Box-office, Opera-colonnade, Haymarket. Doors open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Prices of admission as usual. Tickets to be had of the Box-office, Opera-colonnade, Haymarket.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Immense attraction for Easter.—M. DUPREZ will sing three nights in the Easter Week.—On EASTER MONDAY, April 8th, Rossini's Opera of GUILLAUME TELL; Arnold, by M. DUPREZ, (being his first appearance in the revived Melo Drama of THE TALE OF MYSTERY. On TUESDAY NIGHT, by Command of Her Majesty, the FAVOURITE OPERA of LUCREZIA BORGIA, in the WEEK will be given a variety of Performances will be given for the BENEFIT of M. DUPREZ. On FRIDAY, The BOHEMIAN GIRL, and other Entertainments.—On MONDAY, a favourite Opera, on which occasion, M. DUPREZ will take leave of the British Public.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST, is now OPEN DAILY, from Nine A.M., till Dusk. Admittance, 1s., Catalogue, 1s.

EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

RAFFAELLE CARTOONS.—The original TAPESTRIES, for Cartoons at Hampton Court, are now on view, and will be OPEN for Public Inspection on and after MONDAY NEXT, the 8th instant, in the GALLERY, No. 309, PALL MALL. Admission is. Descriptive Catalogue, 2d. each.

OJIBBEWAY INDIANS, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—This interesting party of Nine Wild Indians, from the eastern extremity of Lake Huron, Upper Canada, will give their War Dances, Songs and other Ceremonies on the same Scenery occupied by the Model of Venice. The necessary explanations will be given by Mr. Barnett, by whom they have been accompanied from their own land. Hours, from Two to Four, and from Seven to Nine. Tickets in the Room from half-past Two to Four, and from half-past Seven to Nine. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats are provided for a limited number.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The arrangements for the EASTER HOLIDAYS includes the Exhibition of a LONGBOTTOM'S PHENAKISTICOPE, a new Invention, which shows the figures dancing or Rope-dancing, to the size of Twelve Feet. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, and Enlargements of Insects, &c. to the size of One Foot. The Large and New Set of DISSOLVING VIEWS, including the Old and NEW HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, with the FIRE. POPULAR LECTURES, with the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel and Professor Faraday, illustrated by ARCHTRONIC MAGNO-ELECTRIC MACHINES, and other Apparatus. The DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c. &c. MODELS of the KINDS of MACHINERY in motion. Open from Ten in the Morning to Five, and from Seven to Half past Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Schools Half-price.

EXHIBITIONS of FLOWERS &c., REGENT'S PARK.—The following are the days appointed for the exhibitions of Plants, Flowers and MICROSCOPES, in the Gardens of the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY of LONDON:—

Tuesday, April 30
Tuesday, June 4
Saturday July 6

When Prices exceeding £200 will be distributed. Tickets for admission may be had by orders to be delivered at the Office in the Gardens, or from Fellows or Members of the Society, on or before April 18th, 4s.; after that day, 5s., except on the days of exhibition, when they will be 7s. 6d. each. Schedules of Prizes, and further particulars, may be had at the Gardens.

GEORGE DARBY, Secretary.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS, CROWN AND ANCHOR, STRAND.—Mr. LOVE has the honour to announce that he will resume his Annual POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS and Lectures on Life and Character on EASTER MONDAY, and we I complete the same on the Saturday following and Friday. He will introduce much novelty, which has been long in preparation, on, with entirely new and appropriate machinery costumes and appointments, and a change of performance every evening.—On Monday, Mr. Love's Entertainment, entitled "Love's Contrasts."—On Wednesday, "Love's Rem miscences" with "Mine Host's Humorous."—On Friday, April 12, "Love in All Stages" with "Love's Labour Lost," and other Entertainments.—Particulars in handbills. Begin at Eight. Admission, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION for the EASTER HOLIDAYS REMOVAL of the ARTIFICIAL ICE from the Baker-street Bazaar, to the New and Splendid GLACIARIUM, on No. 3, GRAFTON STREET EAST, Tottenham Court road, near the London University.—The elegant place of amusement, composed at an immense outlay will OPEN to the Public on EASTER MONDAY, with a surface of 600 square feet of Artificial Ice, including a picturesque Cascade. The Saloon by Mr. Cooke Marshall,—a panel of his most effective style and no expense has been spared to render the GLACIARIUM one of the most central and favourite places of resort during the day. An exercise Promenade Band, under the direction of Mr. Jean Colson, will enliven the Ice-Rink every Evening. Open from Eleven in the Morning until Five, and in the Evening, brilliantly Illuminated, from Seven to Eleven. Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price.

GREENWICH FAIR.—STEAM-BOATS run direct from Hungerford Market Pier to Greenwich every quarter of an hour during the EASTER HOLIDAYS. Boats to Chelsea Redhouse, Battersea, Vauxhall, Westminster Temple Bar and London Bridge every quarter of an hour. Fast and splendid Packets run to Greenwich every Morning, at Ten and Eleven o'clock.

A. L. LAITH, Clerk.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—EXCURSION TICKETS on EASTER MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Returnable on any of those Days.

TO BRIGHTON and BACK, 12s., 8s., and 5s., by all the Trains.
London Terminus, at Cobourg Basin, Kent Road.
By Order, C. F. MACKENZIE, Sec.

MUSIC.—A young married LADY, aged 23, the pupil of Mr. [illegible] Masters, is desirous of meeting with a Lady about the same age, who is fond of Music, with a view to give INSTRUCTION on the PIANO, or in Thorough Bass, at her own house or to Private Families, on moderate or its vicinity. For particulars address to A. B. D., Post-office, King William-street, City.

RIDING TAUGHT to LADIES and GENTLEMEN on the Road or on the Riding-house, by Mr. JOHN HAWKINS of the Grosvenor Riding Establishment, 2, Southdown, Park Lane. Mr. Hawkins's Carriage Horses are remarkable for their perfect obedience. Terms for one to six lessons, £3 3s.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1838, at 23, Ludgate Hill, are now filling up their List of Agents, and propose forming of such an opposite one, by which many have realized considerable incomes, with entire risk, the last week six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

NOTICE to INVENTORS. The Printed Instructions gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by letters Patent or Registration, under the Designs Acts, may be obtained of Messrs. WILKINSON and CO., Solicitors, 5, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, City, by letter, pre paid, to Office for Patents, Lincoln's Inn fields.

ALEX. PRINCE.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze and Buhl.—Mr. SMITH, Importer of Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze and Buhl Goods, No. 3, Newman-street, Oxford-street, begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his extensive assortment of Marble Mantels, and Tazzas, Vases, and Figures in Alabaster, Marble, and Bronze, suitable for Presents, Prizes, or Ornaments for Drawing-rooms, Libraries, &c. Imported by J. TENNANT (late of Leith), Italian Warehouseman, 3, Newman-street, Oxford-street. Also arrangements for Students in Geology, Mineralogy, or Conchology, to Sanitary Collections in the Trade.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable Styles, by [illegible], Brewer-street, Regent-street. Schools for Young Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, with private lessons, and expedition. An extensive academy on Tuesday and Friday. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Va se Deux Temps every day.—A card of terms may be had, on application, as above. The room may be engaged for private parties.

MEDICAL.—A Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, with considerable Provincial Experience, is desirous of receiving a well educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. He will be treated in every respect as one of the family. A moderate Annual Payment for Board and Lodging will be required. Address to Messrs. Bossa, Booksellers, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling [illegible] Strand, [illegible] Tea, 12s. [illegible] Tea, 16s. [illegible] Tea, 20s. [illegible] Tea, 24s. [illegible] Tea, 28s. [illegible] Tea, 32s. [illegible] Tea, 36s. [illegible] Tea, 40s. [illegible] Tea, 48s. [illegible] Tea, 60s. [illegible] Tea, 72s. [illegible] Tea, 80s. [illegible] Tea, 96s. [illegible] Tea, 120s. [illegible] Tea, 144s. [illegible] Tea, 160s. [illegible] Tea, 192s. [illegible] Tea, 240s. [illegible] Tea, 288s. [illegible] Tea, 320s. [illegible] Tea, 384s. [illegible] Tea, 480s. [illegible] Tea, 576s. [illegible] Tea, 640s. [illegible] Tea, 768s. [illegible] Tea, 960s. [illegible] Tea, 1152s. [illegible] Tea, 1280s. [illegible] Tea, 1536s. [illegible] Tea, 1920s. [illegible] Tea, 2304s. [illegible] Tea, 2560s. [illegible] Tea, 3072s. [illegible] Tea, 3840s. [illegible] Tea, 4608s. [illegible] Tea, 5120s. [illegible] Tea, 6144s. [illegible] Tea, 7680s. [illegible] Tea, 9216s. [illegible] Tea, 10240s. 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The capital (£500,000) is divided into 5,000 shares, a small number under two thousand shares, reserved, for the purpose of appointing County Directors.

Each proprietor of a share pays a deposit of £2 per share.

The Directors of this Institution are aware that, to interfere with any other Office but, as the Norwich Hail-storm Insurance Office has announced rates lower even than those charged by the Farmers' Office last year, they do not feel that they are going too far in calling public attention to the comparative positions of both Offices

ROYAL FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, GENERAL HAIL-STORM INSURANCE AND HAIL-STORM INSURANCE INSTITUTION. (NOT WITH NORWICH UNION INSURANCE OFFICE).
Empowered by special Act of Parliament. NO ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Sub-scribed capital, £500,000. PERMANENT CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Number of shareholders registered, 1865 Number of shareholders, not announced
Shares £5 each, according to Act of Parliament. Shares £5 each
Fifty years' experience.
Rates based upon the above mentioned experience, but, if found too high, a return will be made every third year.
Full liability to the extent of £500 000.
Power given by an Act of Parliament by which parties insured may sue the Company, in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors.

EXTRACTS FROM RESOLUTIONS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES"

That in order to prevent the establishment of fraudulent Companies, and to protect the interests of the subscribers and of the public, it is expedient that all Joint Stock Companies (other than Railway companies) hereafter formed, whether future or already formed, be registered in a office to be appointed for that purpose

That the registration of future Companies be made—(1) Provisionally, before the publication or issuing of the Prospectus; and (2) Absolutely, by and (3) Annually, or competently, on the full formation there

That on such provisional registration, such future Companies do register the principal particulars the following, such as—

The name and nature or purpose of the Company
Its place of business, and every branch office or agency appointed or contemplated
The names and addresses of the promoters and also, as the case may be, the names and addresses of the provisional committee, directors, officers, and of the subscribers
And any prospectus or circular issued, or to be issued.
And from time to time such further information, any addition to or change in such particulars
That on the absolute or complete registration, such future Companies (except Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or by charter, otherwise than under the Letters Patent Act) do register the principal particulars thereof, such as
A copy of every prospectus or circular addressed to the public
A copy of the Deed of Settlement, Subscription Contract, or other such instrument.
The business or purpose of the Company, and its place of business
The amount of its nominal capital, and the proportion paid up
The total number of shares, and the amount of each share
The names, addresses, and occupations of its members, with the shares held by each
The names of directors trustees, persons auditors and all other officers of the Company, with their occupations and addresses, and a written consent of acceptance of office by each

And such other like particulars as may, upon consideration, appear to be requisite.
That for enforcing such registration, it is expedient to provide that any future Company not registered, shall not be lawful.
That in order to prevent jobbing in shares of non-registered Companies and those Companies in an immature state, no allotment of shares have any legal effect till the Company be provisionally registered, and all sales or transfers of shares void and that till the Company be completely registered
That if any such Company be duly constituted, them, on its being registered provisionally it be entitled to the following powers and privileges.—

To use a common name,
To open accounts with bankers,
To receive deposits, and
To perform such other acts only as are necessary for the establishment of the Company;
But not to make calls;
Nor to declare dividends;
Nor to purchase or hold lands;
Nor to enter into contracts (except such as are necessary in its provisional state);
Nor to sue or be sued as a Company
And that on its absolute or complete registration, it be entitled to the following powers and privileges.—

To use a common name, but that together with the word "Registered," or other words denoting the particular character of the Company or future patent under which the Company is constituted or is or may be registered,
To enter into contracts,
To open accounts with bankers,
To receive deposits, and
To perform such other acts only as are necessary for the establishment of the Company, and in every such case the date of the registration, and also,
To perform all acts necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of such Company, which it may be empowered to do by the articles,
To purchase and hold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with reference to the purposes of the Company, under such restrictions as shall be deemed necessary; and also,
To enter into contracts for the execution of its works, and for the supply of its stores, or for any other necessary purpose, and also,
To sue and be sued in its common name, and also,
To issue certificates of shares, with the date of complete registration and the particular character of its Company marked there n, and also,
To receive certain moneys from the subscribers or others in respect of the amount of any shares not paid up, and in respect of any claims of the Company, and also
To declare dividends of the profits of the concern, if profits there be.
That existing Companies, not incorporated by Act of Parliament or Charter, register such particulars thereof as the following:—
The name and purpose of the Company
The names and addresses of its directors and officers;
The place of its business, and every branch office or agency;
The number and amount of the shares of the Company.
The names and addresses of the Officers appointed to sue or be sued on behalf of the Company, and a copy of every Act of Parliament or Charter patent under which the Company is constituted or is or may be regulated,
And that all future Joint Stock Companies make such returns as may be required.
That for enforcing such registration, it is expedient to provide that any such Company not registered shall cease to be lawful after a time to be appointed in that behalf, provision being made for making it known to the public.
That with regard to existing Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or by Charter every such Company shall register—
The name and purpose of the Company
The place of its business, and every branch office or agency;
And a copy of every Act of Parliament or Charter under which the Company is constituted or is or may be regulated.

That the Committee recommend that her Majesty's Government do cause Bills to be prepared for carrying into effect the above Resolutions, with such subsidiary provisions whether relating to any of the Companies or to any of the provisions of the subject not therein specifically treated, as may be requisite for that purpose.
14th March, 1844

SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter Capital—Five Millions sterling.
GOVERNOR—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, K.G.
LONDON OFFICES
No. 449, WEST STRAND, AND No. 78, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
LONDON BOARD
PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD.
VICE PRESIDENT—ROBERT HON the EARL of SEAFIELD.
DIRECTORS.
HONORARY
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B
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JAMES GORDON, ESQ., SUPERVISOR.
SOLICITORS—MESSRS. CURTIS, DAVIS, AND LAVIE.
F. G Smith, Esq , Resident Secretary
J. Acland, Physician.
E. W. Duffin, Esq., Surgeon.
MESSRS COUTTS & CO., BANKERS.
MESSRS. CURTIS, DAVIS, AND LAVIE, Solicitors.
SAMUEL REED, ESQ., SURVEYOR.

The Scottish Union Insurance Company may be most favourably contrasted with any Institution. Unquestionable Security is assured by the subscribed Capital of Five Millions sterling—divide , at its origin in 1824, amongst Five Thousand Proprietors.
At the First Division of Profits, which took place on the 1st August, 1841, after averaging Fourteen per Cent., or Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured, was added to the Policies. A few extracts from the Company's Books at once prove the practical effects resulting from the plan peculiar to this Company.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS

Profit Policy. No.	When and in what Year Issued	Sum Assured.	Total Sum now Payable in the event of Death
		£	£ s. d.
812	July, 1834	4000	4617 3 0
1040	April, 1835	5000	5765 12 0
1183	Nov., 1835	5000	5672 0 0
1257	March, 1836	5000	5848 1 6

The next Division will take place in December, 1846, being a period of Five Years.
Specimens of the Rates for assuring £100. Entitling the party to participate in the Profits

Age.	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Premium.	£1 16 5	£2 4 3	£2 9 11	£2 16 3	£3 5 0	£3 15 11	£4 7 9

Persons not wishing to Participate are charged on a Lower Scale.
. A Board of Directors meet every TUESDAY, at Seven o'Clock precisely, to consider proposals, at the Office, No. 449, West Strand, when one of the Company's Medical Officers attends, but Assurances may, if required, be effected on any other day, upon application to the Secretary.
Fire Insurances effected at the usual reduced rates, and Policies may be transferred to this office without any charge, and on terms very favourable to the assured.
Special rates reasonably rated
Forms for Proposals, and Prospectus, containing all the necessary particulars, may be had at the Office, No. 449, West Strand, and 78, King William-street, City.
F. G SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.

CHASION'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admired to be the most unique and best to exclude either Hard or Soft CORNS From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASION, Chemist, Warton, Norfolk. In boxes at 1s. 1½d. each, or thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom

UNDER the especial patronage of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Queen Adelaide, Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, Her Majesty the Duchess of Kent, Duchess of Cambridge, and all the Nobility; ARNOLD'S IMPERIAL CREAM, for strengthening, preserving and promoting the GROWTH of HAIR. It read cates the dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, and in a short time produces a beautiful growth of a single most remarkable.—Prepared only by the Inventor, THOMAS ARNOLD, Hair Cutter and Perfumer in Ordinary to the Queen, 2, Princes-street, Hanover-square, where it may be had, price 3s. 6d. per bottle, and at the Depôt, 20 High Street, Kensington, who cease and Retail, in Pots price 3s. 6d. each with a Brush on the Hair inclosed, and by most Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and Medicine vendors.

F. ARNOLD'S ROYAL FAVOURITE.—This most beautiful Perfume, which is so justly admired by all the Nobility and Gentry, has the additional recommendation that it preserves the Linen in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND'S KALYDOR continues to maintain as an active yet mild and soothing exhilarator of all impurities of the skin, is daily the period of by its most pleasingly evinced. This preparation, eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING, is equally celebrated for its speedy efficacy removing all impurities and discolorations, and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion. Its universally great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who gave the title of "GENUINE" KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellant action as dangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are on the wrapper.—All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 102, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1844. [Sixpence.

NATIONAL FAITH AND NATIONAL FINANCE.

AN occurrence, which is so rare in itself, and so important in its consequences, that it almost makes an epoch in the history of the nation, has just taken place in the midst of us. It has excited some, but not all the attention it deserves; but it will have its full effect on foreign nations. We generally find that those dwelling in the closest vicinity of the wonders of nature or the glories of art, are of all others the most indifferent to them; and with respect to great moral and social phenomena, individuals are often so distracted by the cares of life, or engrossed by its pleasures, that they do not perceive them in all their bearings.

The occurrence we allude to is one recorded among the news of the week, and of which the Stock Exchange has been the theatre. On Tuesday last the Three per Cent. Stock was, to use the technical language of the money market, "quoted at par," that is, one hundred sovereigns in gold were given for the transfer of a hundred pound stock, in the books of the Bank, to any individual purchaser. It is only a very few years short of a century since a similar circumstance occurred. It is remarkable then for its rarity, but far more remarkable for the state of things it indicates. In the first place it proves the existence of vast masses of wealth —of capital unemployed—over and above the still greater amounts that have rushed into and filled up every possible field of more profitable investment: in the next place, it proves how unlimited is the confidence, how boundless the security of the public in the good faith of the Government of England, which, of whatever parties or men they may be composed, have always made it their scrupulous care, that in all emergencies "Faith must be kept with the public creditor." In the firm position we hold in the confidence of the world, verily we have our reward.

It must be remembered that the purchaser of any portion of stock becomes a shareholder in a vast fund, which though, as far as its yearly interest is concerned, it may be considered a "great fact," yet as respects its capital is undoubtedly a great abstraction. That capital is gone, lost, spent; vanished from the eye and touch, as entirely as the snows of the last century. We owe it, though our fathers and grandfathers spent the great bulk of it. In what way they spent it, whether wisely or foolishly, it would be now useless to enquire. Some of it purchased the glories of Blenheim—so early did it begin; and some of it bought only the disasters, dishonours, and sufferings of the campaign in Affghanistan, and the retreat from Cabul, to so recent a period does it come down. What events have filled the interval! The wars of the first Georges, the war that lost us the Colonies of America, the war with the French Republic, the war with the French Directory, with the Consulate, with the Emperor, the long and terrible series of struggles, battles, and campaigns, that began at Jemappe and ended only at Waterloo. It was in the period of which these dates are the beginning and the termination, that the greater part of our debt was contracted. To supply the waste of that quarter of a century the resources of England were anticipated and burdened for all succeeding generations. The gold of the people was transmuted into armies and fleets—brave as men and stout as vessels;—the armies were consumed in conflict, and the fleets were wasted by battle and tempest; but regiments could be recruited, and ships rebuilt, by those who were lords of the powerful spell that could create both. And thus it went on with a reckless profusion, that when we now look back on it, having its glories and triumphs brought to our minds only as abstractions, but feeling its burdens in the daily pressure of taxation, and the increasing difficulty of living, we wonder what could have been the guiding principle of the statesmen of the day, and what the sort of wisdom that then governed the world! For the question of the child to the old soldier, in Southey's beautiful ballad, frequently recurs to us—"what good came of it at last?" And in both cases the answer that is no reply to the question, is equally applicable.

But regret for the causes that created the debt, and a lament for the burdens it entails, does but increase our admiration of the strong principle of honour, and the unwearying exertions which have marked all the dealings of the English people with respect to it. There it stands against us, a mighty obligation; and so assured are all that the obligation will be sacredly regarded, that, even at the low rate of three per cent. interest, the competition of capital to be invested in it is so great, as to raise a hundred pounds of stock to an equality of value with the real and solid tangibility of the precious metals. We do not think this present high value of this stock in the market will continue for any length of time.

As new fields of enterprise are discovered, or as the existing sphere of trade and commerce is enlarged, capital will be withdrawn from the Funds to be applied in these new directions. But as the rise has been gradual, the fall will be gradual also, and only a most extraordinary concurrence of events will reduce it to the low level to which it has, at various periods, been reduced. Capital flows to this country for investment from every nation of the world. The Americans have cheated others to such an extent that they have lost all faith in themselves, and they have arrived at the last degradation that falls on a confederation of sharpers—they are afraid to trust each other. Large sums of money are sent over here from the States, for investment, because, small as the interest may be, the principal is at least secure. The South American republics and the Empire of Mexico are by none so mistrusted as by those who are in some degree rulers in them, and from thence also arrive monies for the same purpose. Santa Anna and General Rosas are both stated to be large holders of English stock. In disturbed periods in Europe the same thing happens, so that the high price of the Funds cannot be taken as altogether a test of the wealth of this country, for what is thus remitted may, of course, in the same way be recalled. But, on the whole, it is a great tribute to the commercial greatness and national honesty of Great Britain, that she is thus regarded. America has made the payment or nonpayment of public debts a party question, and the Repudiators have the majority.

The consequence is, that for any great national undertaking, the Republic will be powerless; she could not negotiate a loan in any capital of the world; the Rothschilds of the Earth utterly "repudiate" her, they "like not the security." Honesty is frequently to be preserved only by great self sacrifice, and much exertion; but it brings a reward that is well worth the struggle. The past can be appealed to, as a support through the difficulties of the future, even should those difficulties arise. But, with a better knowledge of what constitutes real national greatness, we trust the errors of the past will be avoided; we shall then find that our best field for conquests lies over the tenantless but fertile lands of our Colonies, and that the wisest mode of bettering our position is not so much an interference with the policy of other nations, as the amendment of our own.

With such resources at our command—with such wealth within ourselves—what might not a great statesman accomplish, for the education of the people, for the lessening of toil and the increasing of food, for the improvement of our towns, for the health of the people, for all that ensures life, and, after that, for all that adorns it—for literature, for music, for painting—for the arts in all their beautiful varieties.

Feeling how much *could* be done, and seeing how little *is* done for all these, the grief at the waste of our resources must be great in proportion to the magnitude of those resources themselves. We hear of millions consumed in a campaign among the wilds of the Indian continent, and sigh over the miserable grant of a few thousands for the teaching of the people; we read of millions more sunk among the swamps of the Indus, and grieve to see the tardily undertaken improvements of the capital, in streets, parks, and squares, dragging along in unsightly incompleteness, from year to year, as if the Exchequer was bankrupt.

Let us hope, with the "Funds at par," and the coffers of the state overflowing, that in both respects there may be a speedy amendment.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The building wherein the business of the Stock Exchange is transacted, is situated in Capel-court, on the east side of Bartholomew-lane, on the site of the mansion of Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor in 1504. The first stone was laid on May 18th, 1801, and contains an inscription, which states for the information of remote posterity, that the National Debt was then upwards of five hundred millions. This building, which is the present Stock Exchange, was opened in March,

1802. The entrance to Capel-court is nearly opposite the door at the east end of the Bank, leading to the room in that building called the Rotunda.

The following details we have abridged from Mr. Knight's popular "London:"—

No one is allowed to transact business at the Stock Exchange unless he is a member. If a stranger unluckily wanders into the place, he is quickly hustled out. There are about three hundred and fifty firms of stock-brokers and jobbers whose places of business are situated in the streets, courts, an alleys, within five minutes walk of the Stock Exchange. To these we must add thirty or forty bullion, bill, and discount brokers. All the more respectable of these monied dealers are members of the Stock Exchange, and the total number of members is at present about six hundred and fifty. The admission takes place by ballot, and the committee of the Stock Exchange, which consists of twenty-four members, is elected in the same manner. Every new member of the "House," as it is call ed, must be introduced by three respectable members, each of whom enters into security in £300 for two years. At the end of two years, when the respectability of the party is supposed to be fairly ascertained and known, the liability of the sureties ceases; but, as each member of the house is re elected every year, if in the course of the preceding twelvemonth there is anything discreditable in his conduct, he is not re-elected. If a member becomes a defaulter, he ceases to be a member; though, after enquiry, he may be re-admitted on paying a certain composition; but he must be re-admitted, if at all, by vote of the committee. When a member becomes unable to pay his creditors, there are certain official assignees who receive all the money due to him and divide it amongst his creditors. No man can be re-admitted unless he pay 6s. 8d. in the pound, from resources of his own, over and above what has been collected from his debtors. As soon as the practices of the Stock Exchange are contrary to law, and cannot be enforced in the courts, the members are only to be held to them by a sense of honour, and such restraints in the way of exposure and degradation as the governing committee may be authorised to apply by the general body of members. Cases of dishonourable or disgraceful conduct are punished by expulsion. The names of defaulters are posted on the "black board," and, in the language of the Stock Exchange, they are then technically called "lame ducks." In short, the committee have the power of effectually destroying the credit of a member whose transactions are of a dishonourable nature. They investigate the conduct of members whenever called upon by other parties, and give their award according to the evidence.

The two leading classes of men who have dealings on the Stock Exchange, are the jobbers and the brokers, though the business peculiar to each is not unfrequently transacted by one person. Some members deal for the most part in English stocks, others in foreign, and many confine their attention principally to shares in mines, railways, canals, joint-stock banks, and other public companies; some call themselves discounters, bullion and money-dealers, and transact business always ready either to borrow or lend, we have become, as it were, a channel directly or indirectly for a great portion of the loans between Lombard-street and the Stock Exchange; and the magnitude of our money-dealings will be at once understood when I state that we have both had and made loans to upwards of £200 000 at a time with one house; that the payments and receipts through our banking a counts on each side amounted to eighteen or twenty millions per annum, but our loan transactions far exceed that sum, and extend to the vast amount of from thirty to forty millions a year. Our loans for the year ending October, 1841, exceeded thirty millions on an average of three millions a month, or £100,000 a day; and generally, upon four or five days in every month, the loans have amounted to 150, 2, 3, 4, 5, and even £700,000 in a single day."

THE HIGH PRICES OF THE FUNDS.—It appears that for the first time for nearly a century the Three per Cents. Consols are at par, or £100 money for £100 stock, which they reached on Monday last. The last time they were at £100 was in 1749, the year after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; at which period the amount of the public debt was rather more than £78 000 000. The highest price the Three per Cents ever rose to was in 1757, prior to the year 1797-8, in consequence of the great success of the French armies on the Continent, and of the mutiny at the Nore, and of the rebellion in Ireland, together with the failure of the attempt to negotiate with the French directory, the price of which became less than it was before or has been since that time. In May, and again in June, 1797, the Three per Cents Reduced were as low as 46¾. In the September of that year the Three per Cents Consols fell to 47¾, being the lowest price to which they have ever fallen. Dr. Hamilton, in his valuable work on the national debt, states that they were also at that price in January, 1798. The Three per Cent. Consols have not been under 68 since the latter part of the year 1820, when they were 67¾. The highest price the Four per Cents ever attained was 107¾, in August, 1791; and the lowest price was 59½, in January, 1798. The highest price the Five per Cents ever attained was in August, 1791, when they were 123¾; and the lowest price was in August, 1798, when they were only 69¾.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, April 8.

SPAIN.

The present state of affairs in Spain is so truly depicted in the following correspondence from Madrid, dated the 2nd, addressed to one of our evening papers, that I cannot do better than give it at full length:—"Notwithstanding the contradictions of the Ministerial journals," says the writer, "and the new favour conferred on the present Cabinet, I can assure you that we shall have a modification, if not an entire change of Ministry, after Easter. A law on the press is being prepared, and will be published in a few days, for the raising of the state of siege, for nothing is so much dreaded as the re-appearance of the opposition journals. Opinions are much divided in the council on the different questions of the day, particularly as regards the censorship of the press. Some of the Ministers are desirous of submitting the question to the Cortes; others, acting under the influence of General Narvaez, wish to bring the decree immediately into operation. The amnesty project also meets with great difficulties, for the opposition of Messrs. Madoz and Cortina, who would thereby be set at liberty, is much dreaded. Place no reliance in the apparent calm which reigns at this moment; the state of things is very grave, and I am not in the position which has always led to political excesses—that is, a want of confidence in the Government. Some uneasiness is felt as regards the Mecatraxo, and General Roneali has been ordered to repair to that place in disguise. The war there will last longer than the blockades of Alicant and Carthagena, as the chief part of the partizans who assemble in bands, and fire from behind the hedges and the gorges of mountains. Six battalions of infantry have received orders to march in that direction."

Queen Christina is cajoling the clergy: she daily visits the churches, and is in constant intercourse with her confessor. Don Carlos, notwithstanding the time occupied in devotional exercises, she keeps an eye to the main chance. She has of her first acts on entering the capital was to demand that the sums due to her and her two daughters, by the will of Ferdinand VII., should be immediately paid. The Ministers, alarmed, made evasive replies; but Christina insisting, they consented, in the hope of gaining time, to name a commission, to report on the amount due.

The Ministers are not behind hand in *generosity*, for acting under the advice of her council, they have conferred on M. Carrasco, the Minister of Finance, the dignity of a Count; on Gonsalez Bravo, the Grand Cross of Charles III.; on the Marquis of Peralta, Minister of the Interior, the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic; on that innocent warrior, General Masarredo, Minister of War, the rank of Lieutenant-General; on Donoso Cortes, the appointment of private secretary to the Queen, with a salary of 80,000 reals! The modesty of Narvaez would not permit him to accept any favour for the present. He authorises us to give, not receive!!

I know no one act which more clearly shows the real feelings of the inhabitants of Madrid than the fears of the present Ministers to place arms in the hands of the National Guards. Not content with having disbanded this useful body of men, they have now determined on organising what they call a Civic Guard, composed of men taken from the army, and erected to mutiny in the force is to be 130 companies of infantry, and 20 squadrons of cavalry. Where the money is to come from to maintain so large a military police has not yet been taken into consideration.

The Emperor of Morocco seems determined to pick a quarrel with Spain, and takes every opportunity of showing his animosity to that kingdom. On the 20th of March a felucca, with a crew of only three men, left the port of Algeziras, for the purpose of fishing on the coast of Barbary. On the 21st, when near the coast, off Cape Negrete, a musket shot was fired from a fort, and one of the crew was killed by it. It is said, but I much doubt it, that Narvaez and Bravo have determined on chastising the Emperor. Bravo wishes Narvaez to take the command of the expedition against the Barbarian, but he is too *rusé*, and will not quit Madrid.

In the beginning of last month a formidable conspiracy was discovered in the Havannah. The blacks had made preparations for murdering all the whites, and taking possession of the island. Numerous arrests have been made; among the number are several Frenchmen, respectable planters in the environs of Matanzas. These arrests were made on the depositions of a free black, who had been a slave to one of the Frenchmen, who, in order to divert suspicions that rested upon himself, denounced his former masters.

I have extracted the following from the *Verdad* of the 3rd, a Barcelona paper:—"On the 2nd, the police arrested a Frenchman named Victor Dulmares, who, with a Sardinian passport, and under the designation of Miguel Bastienes, had been committing all sorts of crimes in Barcelona and its environs. There were found upon him 18 passports, 16 of which were in blank. He is said to be one of the persons implicated in some of the attempts to assassinate the King of the French, and who escaped from France."

The *Heraldo* reports, in news from Portugal, that on the 27th of March the Royalist troops crossed their fire against Almeida, and that the greatest confusion reigned in the fort.

ITALY

The news received to-day is very contradictory. By some we are told that the presence of an imposing force of Austrian troops in Lombardy had so discouraged the insurgents, that the chiefs had fled from Italy; others, and I must confess from good authority, gave as certain that the insurrection daily gains ground, and that the greatest discontent reigns throughout the Papal States. The people are exasperated at the treatment experienced by many persons of rank and greatly believed by their fellow citizens, particularly at the imprisoning in the fortress of St. Elme of Messrs. Roselli, De Augustine, Charles Poerio, Salvatore, the brothers Assanti, nephews of General Pepe; Ayrita and Pierri, Italian officers of the navy and artillery; and Messrs. Ganiou, Francesco, and Marcel, rich landed proprietors.

A letter from Rome of the 31th of March says, that the assurance which a great power, friendly to the court of Rome, has given it at London and Paris, that it will not suffer any revolutionary manifestations in the Roman states, has produced a favorable impression, and been decidedly effective in Romana. The heads of the insurrection are silent.

The Archduchess of Parma has, by a decree, re-established the order of Jesuits in her states, and authorised the opening of a Jesuit convent at Parma. She has also decreed that they are to be charged with the duty of secondary instruction.

GERMANY.

It would appear that Prussia is desirous of gradually acquiring a maritime force proportioned to her wants, from the fact that in the treaty entered into with Russia relative to the communications by steam between St. Petersburgh and Stettin, there is a clause that the long steamers may, at the will of their respective Governments, be armed as vessels of war.

The Austrian Government is making great preparations for pouring an immense force into Lombardy. The unsettled affairs of Italy seriously occupies the attention of Prince Metternich. The imports of Austria into France during 1842, amounted to 4 484,710 francs, being a diminution as compared with 1841, of 1,055,562 francs. The articles of import are principally cattle, hides, and colouring matters. The imports from France into Austria, in 1842 amounted to 11,167,201 francs, being something over six millions more than in 1841. This increase principally affects coffee, the cotton, silk tissues, madder, colouring matters, indigo, thistles for carding, woollen stuffs, cotton tissues, and muriate of copper.

The fortifications of Rastadt are proceeding actively. In three years the town will be transformed into a fortified place, and 3300 troops are to be garrisoned there even in time of peace.

There is no truth in the report that the treaty of extradition, in the case of deserters, has been renewed between Russia and Prussia.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* says, that the Albanian troops in Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, commit the most revolting excesses against the Christians; these atrocities are caused by the fanatical hatred of those soldiers against all those who do not profess their religion. The same journal ment ons, that the Emperor of Russia will visit the baths of Bohemia during the month of May, and from thence proceed to Vienna.

A letter from Trebizond, dated March 10th, addressed to a mercantile house of Vienna, contains the following melancholy intelligence:—"The town of Resht, in the province of Ghilan, has been the theatre of a terrible fire, which consumed the bazaars, and several large Khans filled with goods. Resht is one of the largest manufacturing towns in Persia, and all the silks of superior quality which are sent to Europe come from it. The whole loss is estimated at a million of toumans (about £480,000.) Resht is situated in a forest, and contains 2000 houses. It is five miles from the Caspian Sea."

FRANCE.

We are very dull, not only in political movements, but news of every description: the only thing worth recording is the following despatch, published last night by the Government:—"Baron de Bourqueney to the French Consul-general, March the 24th, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Reis-Effendi, Rifaat Pacha, had just placed in the hands of the two first interpreters of the Ministers of France and England the following official note, dated March 21:—'His Highness the Sultan is irrevocably resolved to maintain the friendly relations, and strengthen the bonds of perfect sympathy which unite him with the great powers. The Sultan has given positive orders for the future to prevent, by effective means, any Christian abjuring Islamism from being put to death.'"

The Royal Family will leave Paris early this year for Neuilly. Preparations are already making for quitting the Tuileries.

Count Mortier, the Ambassador to the court of Sardinia, has left Paris for Turin.

I am sorry to state that the eldest daughter of M. Guizot, a most accomplished and beautiful girl, only sixteen years of age, is dangerously ill; indeed great apprehensions are entertained for her life, caused by a severe cold, which has settled on her chest.

The *Gazette de France* of Saturday last, has the following on the condemnations which it received on that day:—"The confiscations which were abolished by the Charter, Ferdinand VII. has restored in future to prevent, by effective means, any Christian abjuring Islamism from being put to death."

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The Royal *Family*

to the van usually employed in carrying prisoners to and from the gaol to the Shire-hall. On the arrival of the van at the gaol, the turnkey went up on the door of the van to let out the prisoners, when they suddenly made a sudden spring from the steps. The governor (Mr. Orridge), who was standing by at the time to receive the prisoners, noticing the circumstance, quickly attempted to grasp his collar, but the sudden motion of the convict prevented his so doing, and he, suddenly eluding his grasp, ran off rapidly in the direction of Haberden grounds. Several of the turnkeys attempted to follow him, but the darkness of the night, together with the speed of the convict, prevented their coming up with him. Large rewards have been offered for the convict's apprehension.

HORSHAM.—The sentence of execution passed upon John Lawrence, at the late Lewes Assize, for the murder of Mr. Solomon, the chief officer of Brighton, was on Saturday last carried into effect at the usual place of execution, on the top of the county gaol. From the character of the offence, and the circumstances under which it was committed, there was not the slightest chance of any remission of the sentence; and from the time of his conviction, the wretched culprit evidently prepared for the fate which awaited him, and appeared anxious to make all the atonement in his power by a sincere repentance. Very few persons, comparatively, were present. It is now nine years since there has been an execution in this county; and it is remarkable that the last man who was executed, for four daring burglaries, was brought to justice mainly through the exertions of Mr. Solomon, the murdered officer.

MANCHESTER.—EASTER GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—On Monday evening last the first of the two performances announced took place in the great Free Trade Hall. Much interest, for some time past, has been excited concerning these musical festivals. The principal vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Sabilla Novello, and Miss Maria Hawes, and Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, and Phillips, and the instrumental performers were Herr H. W. Ernst, Mr. C. A. Seymour, Mr. W. Lindley, and Mr. Howell. The performances consisted of the first and second parts of Haydn's Oratorio "The Creation," with a selection of sacred music. Sir H. R. Bishop was the conductor. The band and chorus consisted of about three hundred performers. The spacious and splendid hall was well filled, and the performance gave great satisfaction.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The colliers in this vicinity, whose period of service expired on the 6th instant, have struck. A large meeting took place on Monday at the Black Fell, near Gateshead. It is said that about two thousand men belonging to one of the collieries are about to proceed to work, protected by a detachment of the 97th Regiment.

SHEFFIELD.—INFERNAL MACHINE.—About half-past one on last Saturday morning some murderous rascal threw a tin case loaded with gunpowder into the bedroom window of Mr. George Gillott, file grinder, residing at 197, Granville-street, Park, Sheffield. Mr. and Mrs. Gillott, and an infant, were at the time in bed; but on jumping out Mr. Gillott saw the fuse burning, and very wisely got his wife and child down stairs as quickly as possible. They had scarcely, however, crossed the lower room towards the door, when the explosion took place, shaking down part of the ceiling of the bedroom, and breaking every pane in the window, with a part of the sash also. So great was the shock that it shook the wall of a house next door, caused by Mr. James Barker. We regret to say that occurrences of this kind are not unfrequent in Sheffield.

TRURO.—Mrs. Hartley and her son, who were lately the unfortunate subjects of an inquiry under a writ of lunacy, passed through Truro on last Saturday afternoon, on their way to their seat, near Camborne. They travelled in two carriages and four, that in which Mrs. Hartley rode having, in addition to the arms, a royal crown, with the star and badge of the garter, emblazoned on the panels.

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL'S VISIT TO CORK.

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Cork on Saturday evening, accompanied by his son John, Mr. Steele, Mr. Barrett, Dr. Gray, the Rev. Mr. Tierney (his co-conspirators), and Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The principal streets were thronged with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the man from their hopes are centred. About three o'clock on Sunday the Chamber of Commerce was assembled with the leading Liberals of the city and most of the strangers in town, it having been understood that Mr. O'Connell was to be present about that hour. The scene on his entrance was indescribable. It must have cheered the heart of the traitor to have received a welcome so warm, a homage so reverential. During the whole evening the Chamber was the object of attraction, while the streets were paraded by the best bands of the city. The Repealers of Waterford cheered, and the Repealers of Cork, here, to bring up their contingent to the great provincial muster. The scene at the quay of Waterford was animating in an extraordinary degree. Thousands of the Repealers of Waterford city filled the quay, to behold the emancipation of more than 300 gentlemen, including the corporation. Every ship upon the broad bosom of the river was decorated with flags and streamers, many bearing the magic word "repeal," while the masts and yards were manned by hundreds of the nautical fraternity, who were eager to have the best view of the stirring scene. The vessel steamed at half-past five o'clock, amidst deafening shouts. The whole coast, from Waterford to Cork, was illuminated by countless bonfires, blazing splendidly in the still night. In Cove, the bands were on the beach; and the bands of Passage were stationed on the St. George's Quay, to receive the Waterford Repealers.—On Monday a public meeting was held in the County Court-house, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of adopting resolutions condemnatory of Lord Ebrington's Registration Bill. Mr. O'Connell made a speech of extraordinary power in desunciations of the bill of the Irish Chief Secretary, and this speech forms the most obdurate resolution of perseverance, under all possible circumstances, in his efforts for the restoration of the domestic Parliament of Ireland.

THE DINNER.

This entertainment, for which such active preparations had been made for weeks, came off on Monday evening, in the Lancastrian School-room. The tables were placed along the centre of the room, and these were crossed at the head by one large table, at which the chairman and guests were seated. A gallery was erected, which was filled with ladies. Above the head of the chair were the words—"Justice to Ireland." Tables were arranged for 800 persons, and it was said that more than that number had been taken.

At six o'clock the Mayor appeared, and in a few minutes Mr. O'Connell arrived, and was received with loud cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies in the gallery. He was accompanied by W. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. O'Brien having taken his seat at the upper table, there sat on his right, David O'Connell, M.P.; Dan Callaghan, M.P., the Mayor of Kilkenny; Sir David Roche, Bt., Limerick; Caleb Powell, M.P., the Mayor of Limerick; the Mayor of Clonmel; the Mayor of Waterford; Alderman Geary, Limerick; Mr. Hogan, ex-Mayor, Limerick; Thomas Lyons, ex-Mayor, Cork; John O'Connell, Esq., Grena; Alderman Byrne, Clonmel; Rev. Archdeacon Laffan, county Tipperary. On his left sat the Mayor of Cork; John O'Connell, M.P., Kilkenny; the Mayor of Limerick; Maurice O'Connell, M.P., Tralee; Nicholas Meagher, M.P., Tipperary; Thomas Steele, Head Pacificator; T. B. Reader, M.P., county Cork; Rev. Mr. Tierney, Conibret; Dr. Gray, Dublin; Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., county Kerry; Richard Barrett, Dublin; James Kelly, A.M., T.C.D., Amina House, Castle Connell; Sir Benjamin Morris, Waterford, &c.

Letters of apology were read by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan from Dr. Slattery, Titular Archbishop of Cashel; Dr. M'Hale, Titular Archbishop of Tuam; Dr. Higgins, Titular Bishop of Ardagh; Dr. Kennedy, Titular Bishop of Kildare; from Mr. Timothy O Brien, the Mayor of Dublin; from Francis Stack Murphy, M.P. for Cork; Charles Gavan Duffy, Thomas Mathew Ray.

The cloth being removed, and the usual loyal toasts drunk,

The Chairman, after a suitable preface, proposed the health of Mr. O'Connell. (Loud cheers followed for several minutes, during which a small gilt figure of a boy was let down from the ceiling, having in his hand a green scroll, on which was painted in letters of gold, "Ireland expects that every man will do his duty." It would be impossible to describe the effect which this had on the audience, and which was received by loud clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.)

Mr. O Connell then rose, and was received with rapturous and lengthened cheering. When he procured a hearing he said, I come not here to gratify mere pleasurable feelings. I have higher sensations of mind than to receive the praise and regard of individuals with their hundred thousand kindnesses. but I have a higher, a nobler motive to induce me. I am advanced in life—the prison may terminate my existence. (Loud cries of "No.") I do not say so in pitiful fear. (Cheers.) (No, no.) I came here to proclaim to the province of Munster, and from this I will send my voice to the utmost limits of the northern and to the eastern and western provinces—I came here to read you a lecture. I am here to instruct you in your duty—I came here to tell you, and universal Ireland, that it would be the basest thing the world ought to think that I would go into prison. (No, no.) I am as sure as that any man hears me here that I will go into prison. (Several cries of "I will.") I must for others command. How is any man foolish enough to imagine that I will not? There are three ways of avoiding the prison.—First, would you recommend me to make an abject submission? (Cries of "No, no.") Now we are agreed perfectly on that. The second would be the result of a writ of error. I confess I know so much of the lodges that, though my conviction as an old lawyer, putting self out of the question, I have the clearest possible case, I never believe any one who prophesies the result of a law suit. (Laughter.) Still, though there ought to be a fair chance, there is not at all. Cries of "Oh.") The third way of avoiding it would be by the government abandoning the present prosecution, and holding us by recognizance, to come up at some indefinite period. (Cheers.) Will the government do that? They will not. They cannot. They won't relaxe. They cannot relinquish, for this manifest reason—they have not the manliness to shrink from it. They would consider a relaxation as a confirmation of themselves—as giving up to Lord John Russell that the trial was unfair. The more they did wrong the more determined they are to persevere. No one could imagine, even a mere dunimier, that amongst the present administration Lord Stanley would relinquish a conviction against me and against Ireland, and I will say, without being in the least a bigot, any Catholic in Ireland, or that Sir James Graham could relinquish it, who I already placed in the awkward predicament of being ready to fight me because I wouldn't fight, and he would not fight O Gorman Mahon because he would fight; or Sir Robert Peel, from whom I extracted Catholic Emancipation; or poor old Wellington, who could not be brave in the House of Lords, whose everything was so peremptory. (Laughing.) Then take it for certain that the sentence will be executed, and take this for a consolation, that they may imprison me—that they may confine my person, but they will not deprive me of a single pleasurable sensation. There is no horror in confinement for a man who was working for forty years for Ireland. I want to proclaim everywhere the absolute necessity for peace and tranquility, for you could not gratify your enemies more than to hear of a disturbance in any part of Ireland. (Cheers.) Peace and tranquility all over Ireland is the way to confound and confuse them. (Cheering.) I have another demand to make on the people, viz., taking a doubly active part for the repeal. (Loud shouts.) I pronounce him no Irishman who does not avow himself a pealer. (Great cheering.) I hope no friend of mine will keep company with any man who is not a repealer. (Loud cheers.) Don't be ashamed of wearing a badge—call it a procession button, if you please, but wear it; let it be worn voluntarily, not as belonging to an association, and then you will know who is for or against the prosecution

Mr. O Connell then proceeded in his customary manner to point out the natural advantages of Ireland, and concluded by begging of them not to run the risk of allowing their countrymen to commit crime, but avoid everything criminal, and if they wanted to give him consolation in their dungeons they would be all repealers (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. R. B. Reade, Q.C., Mr. Jeremy Winston Barron, Mr. John O'Connell, Rev. Mr. Tierney, Mr. Steele, Dr. Gray, the Mayors of Cork. Limerick, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and the chairman afterwards addressed the company, and the meeting separated.

On Thursday Mr. O'Connell performed the ceremony of laying the first stone of anew Roman Catholic chapel in James's-street, Dublin. A glass bottle, containing one of each of the present coins of the realm, together with the following scroll, was laid in a hollow in the under stone made for that purpose:—"Parish of St. James, Dublin. The first stone of this church, dedicated to the Apostle Saint James, was laid on the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-four, in the Pontificate of Gregory the Sixteenth, and the seventh year of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., with permission of Daniel Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, attended by the clergy, parishioners, the Lord Mayor, and a vast number of the citizens. George Canavan, P.P." The ceremony concluded by the ceremonial of blessing the place, and the chanting of the appropriate hymns, &c.

The Right Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, with the Hon. Sydney Herbert, Secretary of the Admiralty, and Captain Beaufort, surveyor and engineer of works, arrived at Cove, in her Majesty's war-steamer the Black Eagle, on Thursday. Accompanied by Admiral Bowles they visited Haulbowline in the course of the morning, inspected the works, &c., and expressed their admiration of the state in which they found this magnificent pile of building.

The *Northern Whig* states that a company is about to be formed for the purpose of extending railway communications from Portadown to Monaghan, with a view to further extension towards Longford and the banks of the Shannon in one direction, and towards Enniskillen and the west of Ireland in the other. We understand that arrangements have been made for proceeding immediately with the preliminary survey of the proposed new line.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND FIELD-DAY IN CHATHAM.—The troops of this garrison, consisting of the 1st division of the Royal Marines, the 58th Regiment, the four company depôts of the 23th, together with the provisional battalion, assembled in review order on Monday on Chatham-lines, under the command of Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart, K.C.B., attended by Brigade-Major J. Doyle O'Brien, and two aides-de-camp, Captain Valiant, of the 49th, and Captain Wade, of the 29th. The number of men under arms was upwards of 3000, and the day being extremely fine, the lines were covered with holiday folks, and most of the gentry of the towns and neighbourhood were present in carriages to witness the brigade exercise of the troops. For the first part of the review the troops, with their bands and colours, marched past the Commandant and his personal staff in slow and quick time. They were afterwards formed into three battalions. The first battalion consisted of the Royal Marines, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Ferguson and T. Peebles, with Adjutant Gascoyne. The second battalion was formed by the 58th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Wynyard, and Major C. Bridge, with Adjutant M'Leay. The 3rd battalion was comprised of the 23th, and the Provisional Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Kelly, with Major Robinson of the 2nd Queen's. The three battalions were formed into eight divisions of 24 files each; and each division had two officers and three sergeants, exclusive of the officers and sergeants of the colours. The battalions having advanced from the right, changed front to left, and then formed a line, and changed again front to right. The company of each battalion, after undergoing many other military movements of all manner to brave recruits, and forming a line, broke into columns of companies left and front, and marched off the ground by sections, the 58th taking the direction of Brompton Barracks, the Marines to their divisional head-quarters, and the Provisional Battalion to their quarters in Chatham Barracks. The whole of the troops went through their evolutions with the greatest precision. It is the intention of Sir Thomas Willshire to hold these field-days every week during the summer months.

TORRES STRAITS.—Her Majesty's ship Fly has surveyed a passage hitherto little known. An island stands nearly in the centre, and thus there are two channels, one of three miles to the eastward, and four to the westward. Captain Blackwood, we understand, intends to recommend that a beacon light be placed on the island.

Her Majesty's surveying steamer Fearless, Commander Sherringham, commenced making an official survey of the Southampton river on the 2nd instant, on which day she was employed taking soundings on the bar between the docks and the opposite shore at Hythe, where the bar runs across, and renders the river so difficult of navigation to the large class steamers of the Royal West India and Peninsular and Oriental Companies at half ebb tide.

Major-General Charles Fraser will take the command of the Cork district this month; and Lieutenant Turner, R.A., will be his aide-de-camp.

Col. Napier, Assistant Adjutant-General at Belfast, is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at head-quarters, vice Col. Wade.

Col. Mackintosh, from Enniskillen, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Belfast, vice Napier.

The half-yearly inspections of the army in Ireland will not commence before May.

Insolvent debtor to be heard in Dublin, 1st May—Richard Samuel White Hackett, of Ship-street, Liverpool and of Glasgow, and formerly of Plymouth; engrain in her Majesty's 24th Regiment.

The Hibernian United Service Club, Foster-place, Dublin, had an accession last year of 11 permanent members and 191 temporary. The entire number of members is 601. The receipts, including profit on wine, &c., amount to £2469. Expenses, £1802, including club-master's allowance, £800; secretary's salary, £75; newspapers, sheet-music, and stationery, £197.

Four officers of the 16th Regiment were fined 2s. 6d. each, at College-street Office, Dublin, on Thursday, for being disorderly the night before in Clarendon-street.

The officers of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons have recently caused to be erected in Rubbesford Church, near Bewdley, an appropriate and beautifully-executed monumental tablet, as a tribute of their affectionate esteem for the memory of Francis Edward Winnington Ingram, late a captain in that regiment, and eldest son of the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, canon of Worcester Cathedral, whose premature and much-lamented death took place in January, 1843. The design of this monument consists of a military figure of Victory, mounted by a canopy of the same metal, the whole richly engraved upon a slab of Purbeck marble.

The appointment of Masters of the Royal Navy to Greenwich Hospital is an arrangement which reflects much credit on the Government; and we trust that the consideration of the Lords Commissioners will now be directed to the claims of the officers of the Royal Marines, who, as they have fought and bled in the same field of glory, are justly entitled to the rewards bestowed on their companions in arms.

The Hecate and Stromboli have sailed from Tarbert. The Fox and Flamer are lying at Tarbert.

The body of the late Lieutenant-Commander Nicholls, of the Dwarf, has not yet been discovered.

DEAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.—This splendid building, which has been so long unoccupied (except one ward, which has been used by the men belonging to the coast guard), will, it is expected, be shortly appropriated to the reception of the men belonging to the army and navy. A gentleman has been down to survey and make a report, which, we hear, is highly favourable.

The Vernon, 50, frigate, Captain Walpole, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning, from Lisbon and the Mediterranean. It is not intended that she shall be paid off directly; she will be kept ready for ea service.

By private letters by the Dee we learn that the Cambrian sloops, Ringdove, Commander Sir W. Daniell, Kt.; Albatross, Commander R. Yorke; and Wasp, Commander Henry Bagot, were the force to be detached from the squadron under Sir C. Adam, for service on the coast of Africa. They were all at Barbadoes on the 1st ult, whence they sailed to Bermuda, whence, after a refit, they were to make the best of their way to the Island of Ascension, and be under the orders of Captain Jones, of the Penelope, steam-frigate.

The Scylla, 16, Commander H. Sharpe, left Bermuda on the 23rd ultimo, for Hx.

The Spartan, 36, Captain Hon. C. J. G. B. Elliott, was on her way from Carthagena to Port-au-Prince.

The Cambrian, 28, Commander Maclean, was ready to sail from Jamaica when the Dee left, with the 60th Regiment, to Halifax and Quebec.

The Griffon, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant-Commander Jenkins, was at St. Jean de Nicaragua.

Our accounts state that there was some sickness on board the Hermes, steamsloop, Lieutenant-Commander W. Carr, which vessel, with the Imaum, 72, receiving-ship, Commander Sharpe, C.B., were the only men of war left at Port Royal.

APPOINTMENTS.—Assistant-Surgeons—James Fisher (1840), to the Camperdown; James A. S. Addison, M.D. (1837), additional of the St. Vincent; G. H. Ryan (1842), of Haslar Hospital; and W. H. Bent (1840), additional of the Caledonia (additional) to the Illustrious, for service in the West Indies.

The Black Eagle, steam-yacht, Master-Commander B. Cook, with Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry and Hon. Sidney Herbert, has left Cork for Dublin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday night week, a Dutch East Indiaman ran foul of one of the Brighton mackerel boats, about twenty eight miles off Shoreham, and carried away her mainmast, mizenmast, mainyard, and her two lanterns. There were five persons in the boat, viz., J. Miles (master), and three other men, and a boy. Immediately the boat was struck Miles sprang to the Dutch vessel, and succeeded in getting hold of the bowsprit shrouds, and in a few minutes he was safe on board the Indiaman. He requested the captain to tack about and lower the ship's boat to save his companions, but the captain refused to do either one or the other, and poor Miles sailed away with a heavy heart for the fate of his companions, fully expecting the whole of them had perished. He was put on shore at Hastings on Saturday morning, and about six o'clock in the evening he arrived at Brighton with the news that the boat had been run down, and his companions lost. The greatest consternation prevailed among the fishermen on the beach the whole evening. About eleven o'clock, however, their grief was turned to joy by the unexpected appearance with their missing companions, followed by a pawnbroker's vessel, which they had rescued to save from sinking, and, by cramming tarpaulin into the holes produced by the collision, were enabled to get safe ashore. The name of the bark which struck the boat was the Gothen, Jacob Calderbeg master, bound to Famburgh. Damage to the amount of between £30 and £40 was done to the fishing-boat.

FALMOUTH, April 8.—We have had an arrival off port of a vessel, the Sam Slick, from Buenos Ayres, and a small was loaded of January 26; but three days later advices having been received via France, those now received are fully anticipated.

W. ROLE'S INSOLVENCY.

NEWCASTLE.—It appears by the official returns from the Customs of this port, to Dec. 31, 1843, there were registered at that Custom House 1360 vessels, 271,879 tons, and 14,361 men, being an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of eight vessels, 3232 tons, and 446 men.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

W. ROLE'S INSOLVENCY.

In this case the insolvent described himself as secretary and treasurer of the West Middlesex Assurance and Annuity Company, and applied, under the new act, for his interim order. His schedule exhibited debts and liabilities to the amount of £30,773, and he stated a deficiency of £17,077, as due to him from the trustees of the company, being for money lent to, and paid on, their account, secured by bond. This debt is returned as good.—Mr. Byng, solicitor, said he attended to oppose the insolvent, but it appeared Hole had not come forward. The insolvent's only object in filing his petition was to avail himself of the protection afforded by the Court, and defeat the object of his creditors. He (Mr. Byng) was fully prepared, had the case been gone into, to show the system of fraud carried on by the insolvent.—Mr. Commissioner Evans remarked, that the act was one of the most unmanageable ever passed, and he had no doubt that in many instances it was very advantageous to the insolvent.—Mr. Simpson, barrister, applied on behalf of the creditor, for the Court to make an order directed to the registrar, requiring an explanation from the insolvent of his non-appearance to-day before he was allowed to petition again.—Mr. Commissioner Evans said he thought it ought to be so.—The petition was then declared to be dismissed.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The above court met on Monday pursuant to adjournment. The Commissioners present were the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Kelly and Sir G. Marshall, the Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, &c. There were 260 prisoners for trial.

Upon the court being opened, a conversation took place with regard to the admission of the public to the galleries of the court, and the illegality of demanding admission money.

The Recorder having addressed the Grand Jury, and the latter having retired, Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton addressed the Recorder from the gallery, and said that although he had given directions that the doors of the galleries should be kept locked, some one had opened them, and several persons who were then in the gallery had informed him that they had paid money for their admission. The Recorder gave directions that the person who had received the money should be brought into the body of the court, and this was accordingly done. In answer to questions from the Recorder, this person said that he took the money under the authority of Mr. Dornton, "who stood at the galleries from the Sheriffs." The Recorder said there could be no doubt that he was taking the money at the peril of the person indicted. Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton requested the court to give an order for the restitution of the money that had been received. The Recorder said he could not take upon himself to make such an order, but the parties who had paid it had their remedy. Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton said he was informed that the doors of the galleries had been forced open by order of the Lord Mayor. It was impossible for the Sheriffs to keep order in the court if they were not prevented to adopt their own measures for that purpose. The Recorder thought it would be better not to enter into the matter any further at that moment, particularly as the Lord Mayor had left the court. All that could now be done was to place an officer in the gallery to preserve order, and the public would be admitted without interruption.

(Before the Recorder.)

On Wednesday *Ann Elizabeth Earnshaw*, aged 34, married, and Emma Rose, aged 20, single woman, were indicted, for stealing a silver knife, value 6s. 6d., the property of Mary Anne Rose. The circumstances under which the present and several other charges of a similar character were made against the prisoners having been very recently given in our police reports, it will be unnecessary to repeat them at any length on the present occasion. The prisoner Earnshaw, who is respectably connected, accompanied by the other woman named, had formed the habit of going to the shops of different jewellers and asking to look at various articles, such as watches, rings, &c., and taking that opportunity to steal any article that came in their way. In the present case they went to the shop of the prosecutrix, in Farringdon-street, and asked to look at some silver fruit knives. A great many were shown them, but they did not purchase any, and immediately on their leaving the shop a silver knife was missed. They were soon followed to a pawnbroker's shop and taken into custody, and upon Wells being searched, a silver knife was found in her possession, which the prosecutrix identified as her property, but it appeared that it had not been paid for. Several witnesses were called, who gave the prisoners an excellent character, and it was stated that Earnshaw was in the receipt of a considerable income, and that the other prisoner lived with her as a servant. The jury, after a short consultation, found them "Not Guilty" and convicted Wells, but at the same time recommended her to mercy.—The prisoners were then indicted for stealing two diamond rings, value £3 7s. 6d., the property of Thomas Hutchinson. The case was a similar description to the last, and the jury returned the same verdict; acquitting Earnshaw.—The prisoners were then charged with stealing a gold watch, value £30, the property of John Smith. The jury in this case found prisoners "Guilty."—The prisoners were then indicted for stealing a gold locket, the property of George Smith. The case was clearly made out, and the jury again returned a verdict of "Guilty," against both prisoners.—The Recorder sentenced them to be transported for seven years.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—*Henry William Albert*, a German, was finally examined at the Guildhall, charged with uttering two bills of exchange for 877 marcs banco and 878 marcs, knowing them to bear a forged indorsement, purporting to be that of Messrs. Bolte and Co., of Bremen, merchants. He was committed for trial.

FOREIGN PRISONER.—*Joseph Gonzales* was re-examined, charged with embezzling money, from the Boulogne steam-boat, under the command of Captain Tune, in September. The evidence previously taken brought home to the prisoner the passing of a 5l note as part of the money received, remitted from Calais at Boulogne to the Union Bank in London. The passing of three other notes by the prisoner was proved, but these formed part of a second parcel. He was again remanded.

CLERKENWELL.—*William Burton Newnham*, charged with the abduction of Miss Frances Louisa Worthum, was placed at the bar for further examination. Mr. Ballantine, on the part of Mrs. Worthum, attended, and stated that, since the prisoner was then again remanded, for the production of certain documentary evidence.

WOOLWICH.—ATTEMPTED MURDER.—*George Moore*, aged 20, was brought up in custody of Gladwin, of the detective force, 122 R, and charged before Mr. Jeremy, with having attempted to murder Eliza Arnold, aged 19, by cutting her throat with a knife. The offence was committed on Tuesday last, but the prisoner had eluded the officers until Gladwin apprehended him at Poplar. The prosecutrix, who appeared in a very exhausted state, deposed that she resided with her mother at Rope-yard Rails, Woolwich, and on Tuesday last, met the company with her for some months, but had been away for some time. On Wednesday last he called to see her. Having heard something of his conduct which she disapproved of, she treated him rather coolly, and he went away. He came to her at the door, and asked her if she had got a fresh young man, and she replied she had not, but she intended to give him up, as his conduct was very bad. She let him go out by at the door, and he went away, but returned in a few minutes —and on the door being opened by prosecutrix's mother, prisoner said he wanted to see Eliza. Prosecutrix went to speak to him, and he put his arm round her neck, and said, "Then, Eliza, you really mean to give me up?" She said she did; and in a moment after he drew a knife across her throat, and she fell backwards. Mrs. Arnold, the mother, deposed that when she answered the door to the prisoner, she invited him in, but he said he only wished to speak to Eliza. Prosecutrix went to the door, and in two or three minutes witness heard her call in a faint voice, "Oh, mother, mother!" Witness ran to the door, and her daughter fell into her arms, bleeding from a wound in the neck. Witness asked, "Oh, George, you have stabbed my girl." Prisoner made no reply, but walked away. Mr. Downe, surgeon, of Beresford-street, Woolwich, deposed he was called in to attend the prosecutrix, and found she had received a wound on the neck, under the left ear; it was two-and-a half inches in length, but not deep. The knife must have been blunt. It was a drawn cut. The prisoner was fully committed on the capital charge.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Higgs, the Coroner for Westminster, held an inquest on Wednesday at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street, Rupert-street, on the body of James Ingles, aged 35, a sailor, who lost his life on sunday night last by falling out of window. Deceased had been out on Easter Sunday, and returned home shortly after midnight in a state of intoxication. He scrambled up stairs to his room on the third floor, and at five o'clock in the morning he was found lying in the yard bathed in blood, which had flowed from a wound at the back of his head; he was quite dead. It was evident that deceased had fallen out of the staircase window on the second floor, mistaking it probably for the door in an attempt to get out again instead of going to bed. Verdict—Accidental Death.

THE WILLS FORGERY TRIALS.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—THURSDAY.
OLD COURT.

Before Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Maule.)

Shortly *after* ten o'clock, their lordships took their seats on the bench, and *William Henry Barber*, *Joshua Fletcher*, and *Georgiana Dorey*, were then placed at the bar for trial. The trial had been postponed from the previous day, at the request of the prisoners' counsel, owing to the absence of a material witness for the defence.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Sir John Bayley, were the counsel for the prosecution.

Mr Wilkins and Mr. Parry appeared to defend Barber: Mr. Graves and Mr. Ballantine for Fletcher; Mr. Stone and Mr. Phinn for the Sanderses; Mr. James for Mrs. Dorey; and Mr. Doane to watch the case for Griffin.

Before the indictment was read over,

Mr. Wilkins said he had an application to make to the court, on behalf of the prisoner Barber. Although he had pledged himself not to challenge the jurors, he had now an affidavit which stated that justice could not be done to the prisoner unless he had a separate trial. In case the Court granted this, Barber would call the other prisoners as witnesses on his behalf, and their evidence would be very material to his defence.

Mr. Baron Gurney asked the Attorney-General whether he had any objection to the proposed course?

The Attorney-General could not consent to it, he believing that it would greatly embarrass the prosecution.

Mr. Parry (who was with Mr. Wilkins) referred to the trial of

MR. WILKINS, COUNSEL FOR BARBER.

MR. CLARKSON, COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Hardy and others, as affording a precedent for the application.

Mr. Baron Gurney said he thought the application could not be made as a matter of right.

After some discussion, the application was refused.

The indictment having been read over at length,

FRIDAY.

At a few minutes before ten o'clock the judges—Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Maule—entered the court.

The names of the jurors having been called over,

Mr. William Smee, the chief accountant of the Bank of England, was called, and examined. He deposed to the transfer of certain Long Annuities referred to in the indictment.

After a number of other witnesses had been examined,

The Lord Mayor was called to prove that he had had no private interview with Mrs. Dorey at the Compter.

Several objections were then taken that the indictment had not been properly set out, but they were all overruled by the Court.

The case for the prosecution closed at half-past five o'clock.

We have given portraits of the three leading counsel in these important trials; there has seldom been a case which on both sides has called more legal talent and acuteness into exercise. But while the result is pending we would avoid expressing any opinion. A portrait and biography of the Attorney-General has been already given. This is probably the last case in which he will be engaged as the prosecutor for the Crown, as it is hourly expected he will accept the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He is assisted in the prosecution by Mr. Clarkson, one of the most eminent of the criminal lawyers of the day. He is acute, energetic, and industrious; and, as a result of the combination of these qualities, successful. We believe that almost the whole of the task of collecting the evidence in these complicated cases has devolved upon him. Mr. Wilkins appears for the prisoner Barber. His name has not been so long before the public as that of Mr. Clarkson, but he is rapidly rising in his profession. Mr. Ballantine is retained for Fletcher. He is nearly related to the presiding magistrate of the Thames Police-office.

MR. BALLANTINE, COUNSEL FOR FLETCHER.

The Attorney-General rose to address the jury on behalf of the prosecution. He entreated the patient attention of the jury while he stated the facts which were necessary to enable them to understand the evidence which would be brought in support of this charge. The accusation was connected with an offence of a novel description, and it affected persons who had hitherto moved in good society, and maintained a creditable name. It would be idle to conceal that the matters to be brought before them had already been the subject of much publication, but he trusted that they would forget all that they had either heard or seen with reference to the transactions which were to be the subject of inquiry that day, and he had no doubt they would faithfully and fearlessly discharge their duty. The case was this. One of the prisoners was charged with publishing a forged bond, and the others were charged with being accessories before the fact. To speak in more popular language, the offence charged was that of procuring, by false and fraudulent means, the transfer of a sum of money from the unclaimed Stock which was transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. He desired to state, with as much calmness and simplicity as possible, facts which would undoubtedly be proved in evidence, and he should abstain from any comments, except such as were necessary to enable the jury to understand the bearing of the entire case as respected the individuals charged.

The learned gentleman then proceeded, in his usual calm and temperate manner, to lay before the Court and the jury a succinct statement of the facts, which, as they have been so fully detailed during the several magisterial investigations at the Mansion House, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, but no new facts were elicited.

The Court at its rising adjourned until next day.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE AT ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

This sacred edifice was on Tuesday last the theatre of one of the strangest scenes that has probably ever been witnessed within its walls, namely, the marriage of Alexander Cadotte, otherwise Not-cun-a-kam, or "the Strong Wind," interpreter of the Ojibbeway Indians, now in the metropolis, to Miss Sarah Haynes, aged 18, daughter of Mr. Haynes, a respectable carver and gilder, residing in Great George-street, Hampstead-road.

In order to prevent public curiosity as much as possible from making the sacred ceremony a mere sight, Mr. Rankin, with very good taste, had arranged that the marriage should take place at the early hour of nine o'clock. His precautions, however, were ineffectual; for long before that hour not only were the windows and balconies of every house in George-street (where the Indians reside) filled, but the street itself crowded by hundreds of people anxious to catch a glimpse of this singular bridal party. The Indians themselves occupied a spring carriage drawn by four horses, in which also rode Mr. Anderson, the manager and secretary of Mr. Rankin, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hind, also in the service of that gentleman. The remainder of the party, including the bride and bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes (the parents), and a sister of the bride, together with Mr. Rankin, occupied four private carriages. On arriving at St. Martin's church, the whole of the steps and large area under its noble portico was so densely crowded that it was with the greatest difficulty a strong body of the A division of police could obtain an opening for the wedding procession. Indeed there could not have been fewer than from 2000 to 3000 persons assembled. As early as seven o'clock in the morning, indeed, so great was the anxiety of the public to view this unprecedented union, that a large concourse of persons, the greatest portion of whom seemed to be of a superior rank in society, had assembled to obtain admission to the church, and long before the hour appointed for the ceremony the sacred building was crowded. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, took his seat by the altar precisely at nine o'clock, and at half-past nine o'clock the tinkling of the Indians' bells, and the buzz of the crowd without announced the arrival of the party at the church porch. At this moment curiosity was so intense that the usual decorum observed in a place of worship was simultaneously, though unintentionally, forgotten, the whole of the spectators rising on the seats. The first to enter the aisle, accompanied by a young gentleman, one of the wedding party, was "the Boy Chief, aged 75, Ah-que-we-zainte," attired in his full Indian dress, wearing a large wedding favour with streamers from the left side of his head and breast. He was followed by "The Diving Cloud," war chief, aged 51, "Pat-an-ba-quotta-wee-be," accompanied by a youthful associate, the chief attired in his full war costume and wedding favours, "The Flying Gull." We-nish-ka-wee-be, and Mr. Sanders, a friend of the bride's father; "The Moonlight Night," Gush-wee-kush-e-ghee, and Mr. Hughes; "Tobacco-sah-ma," and Mr. Anderson; and lastly, "The Squaw of the Moonlight Night," Wos-see-ah-e-neuh-qua, accompanied by Mr. Rankin.

They walked up the aisle in pairs, and, on their arrival at the communion-table, they were ranged on either side by the verger. As the Indians walked up the aisle in the order described, their dignified demeanour and placid appearance were the theme of general admiration, and though one of the attendants on them assured the reporter that they had never entered a Christian church before, they exhibited throughout the entire ceremony a devotional observance of all that passed around them that spoke much in their favour.

Two or three minutes elapsed, and expectation was at the greatest stretch, when the bridesmaids, Miss Emma Haynes (sister to the bride) and Miss Edmonds, accompanied by two other ladies, attired in white, approached the communion, followed by the father and mother of the bride, with the happy couple. The bride presented a most interesting appearance. She is a delicate-looking young lady, of pale complexion, with dark hair. She was attired in flowing white, with a veil which reached from a wreath of orange blossoms encircling her hair, to the bottom of her dress. The bridegroom was habited in a robe of blue cloth, handsomely trimmed with shells and Indian needlework round the neck, arms, and edges. He also wore a rich head dress, but somewhat different from those worn by the Indians, and over his surcoat a scarlet shawl of the brightest colour, and his feet were clothed with a pair of moccasins, presented to him by the war chief, adorned with the most curious needlework, made of the skin of the moose deer. On taking his place at the rails of the communion he divested himself of his head dress and shawl, and handed them to Mr. Anderson, and, having gracefully placed his intended bride on his left hand, the clergyman proceeded to unite them in bonds indissoluble. The anxiety of the spectators to catch a glimpse of the features of the wedding pair, more especially the bride when she unveiled, cannot be described. During the performance of the ceremony, the bridegroom answered the responses in a low tone of voice, though, as it would seem, with the greatest solemnity of manner. The same observance was given on the part of the bride, and when the clergyman came to the words, "Wilt thou take this man to be thy wedded husband," &c.? she answered, "I will," with an emphasis that appeared to show how thoroughly she understood the nature of the obligation she was taking on herself. The father, Mr. Haynes, gave his daughter away, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony, which was performed throughout by the Rev. Mr. Ramsay, with an earnestness rarely heard on similar occasions, the rev. gentleman cordially shook hands with the new man and wife, and the bridegroom instantly, and with much grace, imprinted on the lips of his bride, in the presence of the entire congregation, the hymeneal salute. The entire proceeding was characterised by an interest almost without parallel in the annals of wedlock, and the requisite forms and signatures having been gone through in the vestry, the wedding *cortège* took their departure in the order they entered

The intention of Cadotte (who is a half-caste, his father being a French Canadian, who was confidentially employed at the period of the late war, and his mother, a full-blooded Indian woman) is, after having completed their arrangements in this country, to return to his own soil, accompanied by his wife, to whom he has, contrary to the usual customs of the Indian nation, promised to devote himself entirely. On quitting the church the crowd, who were unable to obtain admission, set up a loud cheer as the bridal party entered their respective carriages, and the curiosity of the public was so great to catch a glimpse of the married couple that it was with the greatest difficulty the police were enabled to clear the way for their progress homewards, where a breakfast for a large number of friends had been provided.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.

Captain Grover has received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 6th of February. He left Tabris on the 30th of January, and after a perilous and painful journey, reached Teheran in perfect health on the 4th of February. Fifty-six miles from Teheran he was obliged to write to Colonel Sheil, petitioning that five horses might be sent to his assistance. Colonel Sheil instantly sent the required horses, and wrote in the kindest terms, inviting the Doctor to take up his quarters at the British Embassy, and promising every assistance. The Doctor says—"Could anything be more kind than this? He (Colonel Sheil) has also detained in his house Mesheede Rajah, who was three years servant to Colonel Stoddart, and by whom he (Mesheede Rajah) was sent to Cabul. He had been imprisoned at Bokhara. I have taken him into my service, and he is to accompany me to Bokhara in about ten days time. I have met with the greatest kindness and hospitality from Colonel Sheil and the gentlemen attached to the Embassy, and I wish this to be understood in the strictest sense of the word."

Dr. Wolff further says—"Colonel Sheil told me that he had seen the Ambassador from Bokhara, who told him that he did not believe that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly had been killed, but that they were kept in prison."

Doctor Wolff had seen Count de Medem, the Russian Envoy, and received from him an account of his interview with the Ambassador, which differed but litt e from that published some time ago in the papers. The Doctor has not been to visit the Bokhara Ambassador, as he wishes previously to be presented to the King of Persia.

Dr. Wolff says Colonel Stoddart's servant told him "that people had been frequently detained for five years in prison at Bokhara, and believed by all the inhabitants to have been killed, and then suddenly had made their appearance again."

The Doctor then says—"So much is certain, that no one at Bokhara has witnessed the execution of Stoddart or Conolly; and my determination, therefore, of going straight to Bokhara is unshaken and unabated. I shall now begin to draw money on Drummond's in good earnest, for I must appear respectably at Bokhara as the great Mullah from England described by the Sultan and the Sheik-el-Islam; but as the Mullahs among the Mahommedans live with great simplicity, I shall do the same. I shall not neglect to make search for the other British officers at and near Bokhara, and every sepoy I might pick up."

The King of Persia evinces the kindest zeal: he has already written to the Ameer of Bokhara, claiming these unfortunate men, as British officers of distinction, and urging the Ameer to send them immediately to Tehrean, with all the honours due to their exalted rank. His Majesty has also ordered a Mehmandah to accompany Dr. Wolff to the Bokhara territory.

Such is the result of the powerful aid so kindly afforded by the Earl of Aberdeen: without that aid Dr. Wolff never could have reached Teheran; and we may now confidently expect that the fate of these officers will not long remain a mystery.

The Tartarus, steam-ship, Commander Wolfe, R.N., is now engaged in the survey of Hanly Bay.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A STEAMER.—On Friday last the steamer St. Columb left Glasgow for Londonderry; after landing some passengers at Campbeltown, she left that port about five o'clock, p.m., and proceeded along shore on her voyage. About half-past seven, the weather being very hazy, she struck on a sunken rock near the Sanda Isle. The passengers were thrown into the greatest consternation, and much noise and confusion prevailed. The captain proceeded to back her off, but the crew, remembering the fate of the Pegasus, remonstrated, and prevailed on him to keep his engines slowly going, to keep the vessel on the rock, lest he should surge off, and sink in deep water, there being seven and a half fathom water astern, while her bow was on the rock. The small boat was then lowered to convey the passengers and crew to Sheep Isle, about ten minutes' pull distant. This was a tedious operation, as she could only take eight or nine persons at once, while there were in all about seventy souls on board. The females and children were first sent off, and afterwards the rest of the passengers and the crew, and all were safely landed on the islet, some of them, however, drenched to the middle in landing. Here they passed a most uncomfortable night, without fire, shelter, provisions, or change of raiment. Next day they obtained some provisions from the steamer, which allayed their hunger a little. In the course of the forenoon the whole party were ferried over to the island of Sanda on which there is a farm-steading, where some shelter and scanty refreshments were received. During the day the steamer St. Kieran came to their relief. She lightened the St. Columb, towed her off the rock, and taking all her passengers from the island, conveyed them back to Campbeltown. The St. Columb, which does not appear to have received great injury, returned to Greenock, and subsequently, we are told, to Glasgow, for repairs. Among the passengers by the St. Columb, there was a Captain Tilden of the Marines, with his lady and family, and a party of thirty marines. The conduct of this lady is very highly spoken of.

EMIGRATION TO SYDNEY.

TOWING OUT.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP.

Thou semblance of the Angel Death,
With thy dark dismal shrouding wings,
Whose fluttering seems to catch the breath,
The very latest breath that wrings
The soul from body, thou art there
Like Hope half soothing wild Despair!

In thee is promise that thou'lt bring
A change of season to the mind
Of those who chance a distant spring
For the dull wintry waste behind!
Yet—what's the wintry waste they leave?
Alas! all hearts with theirs must grieve!

They quit their Native Land for life,
A land they'll weep for when away,
Sister and Brother—Husband—Wife
May never meet another day!
The living Death of absence, quite
Obscures the gloom of endless night!

Perchance to some hope will be true
And lead them on to riches—fame—
But all they lov'd, and all they knew
Is in early days, just like a name
Upon a tombstone will appear,
And mem'ry vainly wish them near

Some may return with pow'r to bless
The weeping wretches left behind—
And see that home all loneliness
Where they expected them to find!
The son for mother look in vain,
Then, seek the wide—wide world again!

The signal's given—away to shore—
Break ties of every dearest kind!—
One parting kiss—one look—one more
Farewell to those now left behind!
Divorcer Ocean! thou dost make
Many a gentle heart to ache!

Oh! Emigration! thou'rt the curse
Of our once happy nation's race!
Cannot our Fatherland still nurse
Its offspring without taking place
Of dislocated men to make
More cause for thy disturbing sake?

Thou art an enemy to peace,
Thy restless hope but ends in grief—
Where comforts in the mother cease
How can we hope step-dame's relief? *
"Better to bear the ills we have'
Than seek in foreign climes a grave!

W.

* "Dulcior mater quam noverca!" is a maxim which it ought to be our native land's endeavour to instil into the minds of those discontented with home.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of our readers that a Government grant was made to assist families and single men, agricultural labourers, shepherds, carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, bricklayers and masons, being of good character, to emigrate to Australia, limiting the number, we believe, to five thousand. Amongst these were to be included a certain portion of single women and girls, between eighteen and thirty years of age, who had been in domestic or farm service. Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners entrusted this important undertaking to Messrs. Carter and Bonus, of Leadenhall-street, who have been engaged for several years in the management of emigration to Australia, Canada, &c., and from what we have witnessed, it could not well be in better hands. The trust is certainly most onerous as it respects the selection of individuals to be sent out, for it must be obvious to every one that the future well-being and respectability of the colony mainly depends upon the good conduct of the working classes. There is, perhaps, something extremely melancholy at the idea of quitting our native land—perhaps for ever; the ties of kindred, the bonds of locality, cling round the heart, and true it is that absence only serves to strengthen the links that unite us to HOME; for in whatever part of the world an Englishman may be, he still looks with ardent affection and longing desire to the spot of his nativity. But with all these feelings, dear and precious as they are on second consideration, there is not so much to excite painful sensations in emigration as at first there seems to be. A large field is opened for skill and industry; there is a prospect of gaining a competency which promises a "welcome return;" and unhappily there exists in England so much real distress, that anything

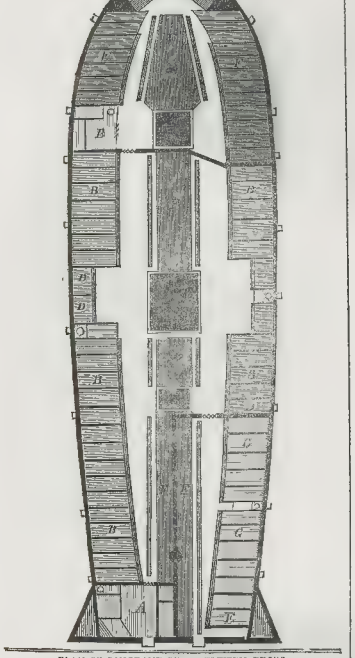
EMIGRANTS AT DINNER.

in the shape of improving the condition must be grateful to the feelings. It is true the voyage is long, and no one who understands the nature of the feeble elements but must be sensible of the many unpleasantnesses attendant upon a tedious passage in a crowded ship; but when these are overcome, and there is health and strength, and a willingness to labour, they are soon forgotten in the quiet of occupation on shore.

Several emigrant ships, under the direction of Messrs. Carter and Bonus, and superintended on the part of the Commissioners by Lieutenant Lean, of the Royal Navy, have already sailed—some for Sydney and others for Port Philip—and on Monday, one hundred and sixty-five souls, men, women, and children, embarked from the depôt at Deptford, on board the St. Vincent, Captain John Young, of 629 tons (registered), preparatory to sailing on the following day for Plymouth, where she will receive all who may be assembled there from the western part of England; from thence she will proceed to Cork, and take in emigrants from Ireland, quitting the last-mentioned port on the 16th of April, for Sydney.

The ships are expressly fitted out for the purpose in the London Docks, where an active and intelligent agent is in constant attendance, and persons desirous of obtaining the advantages of a free passage must address a letter to Messrs. Carter and Bonus, stating their name, age, and calling; whether married or single; and if married, the number of children. The name and address of the clergyman of the parish must also be forwarded; the period on which they will be ready to embark, and to which port of the two they are desirous of going. An answer is returned to the eligibility of the applicants, and if they are accepted under the bounty, a statement of terms for passage is given. Printed forms of application and testimonials are forwarded by the agents, which must be sent back for approval, together with a deposit of £1 for each adult, and 10s. for each child between one and 14 years of age, in payment for bedding (comprising a new mattress, bolsters, blankets, and coverlids), a small box, fifteen inches square, for clothes, a knife and fork, two spoons, a metal plate, and a drinking-mug—all of which become the property of the emigrants on their arrival at the colony. They have also the free use of water-breakers, and many necessary culinary articles. In the event of a passage not being granted, the deposit is returned. On being accepted, every male must provide himself with two suits of outside clothing, two pairs of strong boots or shoes, eight shirts, six pairs of worsted stockings, three towels, &c.; and each female, besides outward garments, must possess a cloak and a bonnet. Those who desire comfort will also supply themselves with sheets and many little articles or essential use.

The between decks of the St. Vincent are 124 feet in length, the breadth at the main hatchway twenty-five feet three inches, the height from the deck that is walked upon to the deck overhead six feet four inches. From the stern of the ship right away to the stem on the larboard side, and back again to the stern on the starboard side, the space is entirely occupied by a double tier (one above the other) of standing bed places, &c., according to the annexed plan.



PLAN OF EMIGRANT SHIP; BETWEEN DECKS.

A. The hospital for females, fitted up with six bed-places (one of which is prepared and devoted to accouchements), and containing necessary conveniences.
B. The hospital for males, with four bed places, &c.
Between A and B are forty-eight bed places, six feet by three each, for married people above, and for their children below, every one furnished with bedding, pegs on which to suspend their clothes being placed to every upright stanchion, and each bed place divided from the next adjacent by stout planks from the deck below to the deck above. From the men's hospital (B) a bulkhead goes across the ship to separate that part of the vessel forward which is appropriated to single men and youths, whose bed places range from the hospital (B) round the bows to the termination of the bulkhead on the starboard side at C. Of these the number is forty-six, and as every one sleeps alone they are six feet by two. Between C and D are twenty-four bed places for married people (as on the opposite side), a bulkhead then goes half way across the deck, and runs to midships to the stern, enclosing the apartment of the single females to F, and containing twenty-four bed places, each six feet by three, as two are required to sleep together.
FF are tables, the entire length of the ship, with fixed seats on each side of them, and beneath which are plate-racks and battens to hold the breakers (small casks) containing the daily allowance of fresh water, and hanging shelves are arranged for the females. Seats are also fixed at the outer extremity of every bed-place. The narrow interstices on either side are water-closets for females alone, as those for the men are upon the upper deck. It will be seen that the sleeping boxes are all athwart-ships, except the main hatchway (in the middle of the plan), where they are placed fore and aft, to afford more room. Numerous counties admit light and air, and the bulkheads are so constructed as to allow a free circulation of the breeze from windsails, &c.

Thus it will be considered that the single women have an enclosed apartment to themselves, and so have the single men—one abaft and the other forward; the married couples filling up the intermediate space.

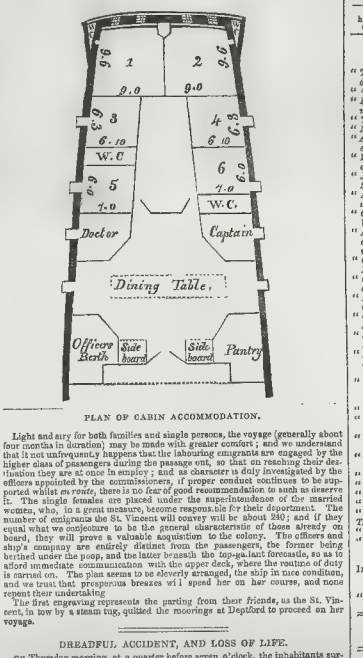
The depôt at Deptford is close to the main entrance of the Royal Dockyard. It is a building fitted up and arranged with bed-places, bedding, &c., in distinct apartments, separating the married from the single, and a large dining hall, where the emigrants get their meals. Here they continue collecting between the periods of sailing of the respective ships, and all are expected to be present two days before the day of embarkation. Provisions are supplied (which are paid for by themselves or by the parishes which send them), and are of very good quality.

On Monday (as we have already stated) the St. Vincent received her living freight on board from the depôt, and they were immediately counted off into messes of eight or ten each, and victualled for the day. It was between one and two o'clock that we witnessed the spectacle of taking the first meal (good mutton, beef, potatoes, and soup), and it certainly was a most interesting scene. The married people were very decently attired, though not so much so as the single, for in several instances, amongst the latter, both male and female, there were indications of gentility in dress and manners that caused surprise. Many had travelled a long distance to the depôt, and most of them had never before seen a ship; yet there was a display of cheerfulness that was remarkable—as if their minds were made up for whatever might befall, or that the novelty of their situation had produced an excitement which cheered them in the hour of parting from their own home, shores, and the friends they loved. Mothers were sitting giving nourishment to their infants—but they had their husbands with them; children were eating or playing, but they were not separated from their parents; and in no instance was a saddened countenance to be seen amongst them, and perhaps a more lively and happy set of boys and girls could not well be found. The principal portion of the single men and youths were also fine athletic fellows, generally well dressed, for their station, and apparently full of spirits for the enterprise.

The apartment of the unmarried females was rather dark, on account of the scuttles being shaded by the ship alongside of which the St. Vincent was lying, but still there was light enough to show several really handsome countenances and good figures, particularly four or five, whose departure from Old England seemed to cost a reflection upon the bachelors they left behind—really some pleased to be sorrowful, and she was in mourning. If there is any gallantry at Sydney, where, it is stated, there are 15,000 males, and not more than between 2000 and 4000 females, many that we beheld cannot be long after their arrival without husbands. There was not the remotest indication of want or pauperism amongst the whole. One married woman, extremely handsome, was rather elegantly arrayed; she was tall and graceful, and her fashionable apparel set off her figure to great advantage; her husband, a quiet, inoffensive-looking man, habited as a mechanic, but very neat and clean, had a cast of reflective thought upon his countenance as he sat near to her, contemplating the surrounding objects, and occasionally glancing at his wife with solicitude and anxiety. Here was ample scope for the speculative mind; but what their former history was there was neither time to inquire, nor would it have been delicate to have questioned if there had been opportunity. One of the cleverest marine artists in the kingdom being in company, he took the preceding sketch of the dimer scene in a midships—the space occupied by the married people.

Having thus far briefly described what we witnessed, we now give the following statement of weekly allowance, made to each adult during the voyage:—children being victualled at one half the scale, and of course the provision is served out in proportions daily:—4½ lb. of bread, 1 lb. beef, 1½ lb. of pork, 1 lb. preserved meat, 1½ lb. flour, ½ lb. raisins, 6 oz. suet, 1 pint of peas, ½ lb of rice, ½ lb. preserved potatoes, 1 oz. tea, 1½ oz. roasted coffee, ¾ lb. of sugar, 6 oz. of butter, 5 gallons and 1 quart of water, 1 gill pickled cabbage, ½ gill of vinegar, 2 oz. salt. This, taken singly, is adequate food, but when united in messes (say of ten) where appetites are not equal, is certainly not bad living, and we have not heard any complaints against the respectable agents on account of the quality of the victuals supplied. After the emigrants have arrived in the colony, they are allowed ten days free access to the ship, with all its advantages, should they not be hired or obtain employ before the expiration of that time.

The St. Vincent appears to be a fine vessel, well found, and may the Almighty prosper her voyage! Besides the passengers in the between-decks, there is also accommodation for cabin emigrants of a superior station in life, who, as a matter of course, defray their own expenses, and we give the plan of the various compartments beneath the poop.



PLAN OF CABIN ACCOMMODATION.

Light and airy for both families and single persons, the voyage (generally about four months in duration) may be made with greater comfort; and we understand that it not unfrequently happens that the labouring emigrants are engaged by the higher class of passengers during the passage out, so that on reaching their destination they are at once in employ; and as character is duly investigated by the officers appointed by the commissioners, if proper conduct continues to be supported whilst *en route*, there is no fear of good recommendation to such as deserve it. The single females are placed under the superintendence of the married women, who, in a great measure, become responsible for their deportment. The number of emigrants the St. Vincent will convey will be about 230; and if they equal what we conjecture to be the general characteristic of those already on board, they will prove a valuable acquisition to the colony. The officers and ship's company are entirely distinct from the passengers, the former being berthed under the poop, and the latter beneath the top-gallant forecastle, so as to afford immediate communication with the upper deck, where the routine of duty is carried on. The plan seems to be cleverly arranged, the ship in nice condition, and we trust that prosperous breezes will speed her on her course, and none repent their undertaking.

The first engraving represents the parting from their friends, as the St. Vincent, in tow by a steam tug, quitted the moorings at Deptford to proceed on her voyage.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday morning, at a quarter before seven o'clock, the inhabitants surrounding the neighbourhood of the Old Kent-road were alarmed by a sudden and loud noise, resembling that of an earthquake; and immediately persons were to be seen running in all directions towards the terminus of the new line of railway, the joint property of the London and Dover and London and Croydon Companies, where the air was literally filled with one dense cloud of dust. As soon as this had somewhat subsided, it was found that the iron roof in process of construction over the platforms intended for the reception of the luggage trains at that station, had given way, and had fallen in, burying beneath the ruins all the unfortunate workmen who happened to be employed underneath this erection. Messrs. Grissell and Peto are the contractors for erecting the whole of the necessary buildings at this terminus; but these gentlemen had contracted with Messrs. Fox and Henderson to construct the iron work. The roof was supported upon columns, at a width of 32 feet 6 inches, about 30 feet high, and the length fallen in seems to be about 200 feet. The roofing was constructed of iron principals, extending from side to side, resting upon the columns about four feet wide. These iron principals were covered with boarding, upon which was laid a strata of slates; and it is a curious circumstance that the injury terminated exactly at the place where the slaters were actually being employed, and left standing that part of the building where the slates had not yet been fixed. As soon as the accident occurred, the foreman of the works gave immediate directions that the window of the other labourers should be instantly set to work in removing the rubbish and fallen iron-work, which they did with great alacrity, when it was unfortunately discovered that two men, one a carpenter, the other a labourer, and awaiting for a great number were very seriously injured. Mr. Day, surgeon, of Cornbury-place, was immediately upon the spot, and rendered the most effective assistance to the wounded individuals, in which he was assisted by Mr. H. Jacobs, a country surgeon, who happened to be in the neighbourhood. Those who were most seriously injured were carried to the hospitals, some in cabs, and others placed on shutters, and conveyed to their respective dwellings. Thousands of persons were seen crowding to the spot from all directions, and the scene became one of the most appalling description; the wives and children of the workmen assembling, awaiting to ascertain whether their husbands or their fathers had become victims to the sad catastrophe. At eleven o'clock the removal of the rubbish had proceeded sufficiently far to ascertain with certainty that no more unfortunate individuals were buried beneath the ruins, although the most exaggerated reports were quickly put in circulation, such as that twelve or fourteen were killed, and forty or fifty wounded; but we are happy to have it in our power to contradict these statements, although the extent of the mischief has, notwithstanding, been extensive indeed.

Eight of these unfortunate individuals were taken to Guy's, and one to St. Thomas's, where the resident surgeons actively rendered them that temporary relief it was in their power to bestow.

The bodies of the two unfortunate men who were killed were carried, the one to the World Turned Upside Down, and the other to the Castle, to await the coroner's inquest.

"Nothing has occurred which need affect the intended opening of the Bricklayers' Arms station on the 1st of May next."

GRATIS

On SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844, the Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will have the pleasure of presenting, GRATUITOUSLY, to their numerous Subscribers, a Splendid

SUPPLEMENT,

Containing the first Part of a perfect HISTORY of the ART of WOOD ENGRAVING,

In which its rise, and the various eras of its progress will be illustrated; from the rude efforts of the ancient Egyptians, down to the unbounded profusions of the present time. The History is written by Mr. CHATTO, and the Engravings are by Mr. LINTON.

Among the very interesting Engravings to illustrate this interesting subject, will be found

Fac simile of Egyptian Brick Stamp.	Engraver at Work, and several Cuts of
Curious Spanish Monogram.	Engraver's Instruments, &c.
Portrait of St. Christopher.	Charming Picture from Watteau.
Antique Ornamental Letter K.	Hogarth's famed Portrait of Captain Coram
Cut from the Paternoster.	Wilson's beautiful Niobe.
Joseph and his Brethren.	Westall's Imogene.
Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian.	Sir Joshua Reynold's Hercules.
Portrait of Erasmus.	Michael Angelo's Jeremiah.
Holbein's celebrated Dance of Death.	Cartoon by Raphael.
Riches and Poverty.	

The Seven Engravings mentioned last will be, for delicacy, beauty, and finish, superior to anything which has hitherto been executed in the art of Wood Engraving.

The SUPPLEMENT cannot fail to deeply interest every reader; to the amateur it will be especially welcome, as the whole modus operandi of the Art of Wood Engraving is explained by appropriate diagrams and free, but descriptive.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 20 will present its usual number of 32 superb Engravings, devoted to the most interesting news of the day, in addition to those contained in the SUPPLEMENT.

The immense demand expected will render it necessary that immediate orders should be given to booksellers, news agents, and newsmen.

The Illustrated London News, price 6d., Stamped, } and will go together, free of postage.
The Supplement, GRATIS, ann Stamped, }

*** Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

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Office, 168, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, April 14.—Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 15.—J. Bell died, 1820.
TUESDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1788.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Franklin died, 1790.
THURSDAY, 18.—Camden died, 1794.
FRIDAY, 19.—St. Alphege.
SATURDAY, 20.—Spanish fleet destroyed, 1567.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending April 20.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
6 38	0 57	1 18	1 37	1 54	2 10	2 17	2 45	3 0	3 16	3 32	3 46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. E. E.*," *Brighton, should instruct his news-agent to send him the Saturday edition. The painful details of the event alluded to were given at length.*
"*Subscriber*," *Leeds.—By overland in a month, by sea four months.*
"*R. J. S.*," *Louth.—We admire our correspondent to be cautious how he makes any investment of the kind alluded to.*
"*T. S. D.*," *Cork, is thanked. The sketch shall appear in a week or two.*
"*M. H.*"—*The proverb says "there is nothing impossible.*
"*A Constant Reader*," *Llandilo.—The price of the work is* 28s. *It may easily be procured through the agency of a bookseller.*
"*F. A. R.*"—*We cannot avail ourselves of the proffered sketch, which is left at the office for return.*
"*John Bull*."—*The architect of the new Treasury Buildings was Sir John Soane. We are not aware of the change of the north wing being erected.*
"*Alpha.*"—"*Lynch Law, as practised at Westminster,*" *is too trifling an incident for illustration. We cannot undertake to preserve contributions.*
"*Cantuariensis*," *Chelmsford, may find the reply to his first question in White's "Ephemeris."* 2. *We think not.*
"*A Correspondent*."—"*The Little Theatre,*" *in the Haymarket, was taken down in* 1820, *and, at a few feet distant from its site, the present theatre was erected. from the designs of Nash. It was opened July* 14, 1821.
"*C. D.*"—*We do not remember to have seen the sketch entitled "Michaelmas Fare."*
"*C. H. B.*" *can have the "stuff relating to mercantile matters" printed, and may publish the same without any license or duty.*
"*Kempsey*." *You should complain to the news-agent whose duty it is to supply him with the paper.*
"*Charles*" *should write to the Secretary to the Council of the School of Design, at Somerset House, for No.* 55 *of our Journal (Supplement).*
"*J. C. N.*" *should write to the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.*
"*B. M.*," *Wandsworth Road.—The question as to the coin from the Devonshire collection has been referred to the engraver, and shall be replied to in our next.*
"*Charles*," *Margate, should see the announcement in the present paper of the* SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORY OF WOOD ENGRAVING, *to be presented gratis with our next number.*
"*J. A. E.*," *Brighton, is thanked; but neither of the portraits will suit.*
"*C. M. B.*," *Liverpool, will find much information on the case of supposed trance at Dentford in the Medical Times.*
"*R. A. W.*," *Liverpool, is recommended to forward the sketch to any magazine.*
"*I. H. G.*," *Burslem, should address a note to Mr. Webster, who will probably give him some information respecting the prize comedy.*
"*E. H. D.*," *Stoke.—Address. Office of Woods and Forests. Style, My Lord.*
"*A. Z.*," *Leek, shall see our next number, with Supplement gratis.*
"*C. E.*," *Nantwich.—A proof-sheet we have no room.*
"*X.*" *and* "*A Correspondent*," *Highgate.—Declined.*
"*Thankful.*"—*Certainly.*
The Salmon Leap shall appear.
"*Ulysses*."—*B's insurance office is liable.*
"*A Native of Monte Video*," *Edinburgh.—The authority for our memoir of Rosas is a pamphlet published in Edinburgh and London, by Mr. Maillales, in a letter addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen.*
ILLEGIBLE.—*Lines on Bonet, by Bella Donna; To the Spring, by Elma Annette; Ode to Morning, by C. W. J.; Lines on the Recent Vote, by S. E. M.*
"*An Old Subscriber*," *Paris, should have paid the postage of his letter.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1844.

THE adjournment of Parliament has, of course, deprived political speculation of much of its usual interest. Still it has not been idle; there has been quite an agitation in the manufacturing districts, on the Factory Bill, and its provision for limiting the hours of labour. Public meetings have been held at Leeds and Bradford, at which Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Oastler have addressed the working people in speeches of rather strong language. The accommodating spirit of Lord Ashley, which led him to consent to the withdrawing of the bill, by the Government, has excited some misgivings as to his proceeding thoroughly with his measure in opposition to the Government. We believe these doubts to be entirely unfounded, and that the noble lord will only yield to the opinion of Parliament. Mr. Ferrand has on both occasions poured the most unmitigated abuse on the Government, of which, by his votes on general questions, he has been a supporter, if not a friend. Sir R. Peel is the "veriest humbug" of a statesman, and as for Sir James Graham, Mr. Ferrand can hardly find words sufficiently strong to express his antipathy to him. He says the Home Secretary is "too dead to the finer feelings of humanity, to think of anything but self;" he accuses him of procuring some official to make a "false report,"—that is to say that he made himself accessory to a lie, and he ascribes to him a "dogged stupidity." In the last charge he overshoots the mark, and throws discredit on all the others. We can imagine many who would believe some of the former charges, but cannot fancy any who would lend the least credence to the last. With some show of probability, Mr. Ferrand may accuse Sir James Graham of everything but "stupidity," but that charge totally fails. The universal impression is that the right honourable baronet is just the reverse of

stupid, otherwise he would not be an object of active enmity either from Mr. Ferrand, or any one else. An unprincipled man may be feared, but never a stupid one; thus there are some charges that carry with them their own refutation. Mr. Oastler's addresses evince more feeling and better taste.

The other topic of the week has been the death of Lord Abinger, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He expired after a few days' illness, which struck him while entertaining the Magistrates at dinner at Bury St. Edmund's, where he was presiding as the judge on circuit. There has been considerable speculation as to who would be his successor, but general report gave his place to Sir F. Pollock, the Attorney-General. Sir W. Follett, one of the first lawyers of the age, and a most popular man with all parties, from his amiable and engaging manners, will of course be made Attorney-General. There then remains the post of Solicitor-General to be contended for by the legal aspirants for office under the Tory Government. The candidate most likely to carry off the prize is Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, who is known both in Parliament and at the bar. Mr. Thesiger is also mentioned as having put in a claim to the distinction.

While on the subject of promotions and appointments, we may allude to the manner in which Sir R. Peel has disposed of the office of the Lord Lieutenantship of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, vacant by the death of the Earl of Lonsdale. The vacant post was claimed both by Sir James Graham and Lord Brougham, whose claims, especially that of the former, must have been difficult to have refused. They are both Conservatives, and let us hope by conviction, since they joined the party by conversion. Sir James serves it by regular enlistment; Lord Brougham is as yet only a volunteer. But the preference that might have been difficult to have awarded by merit, has been avoided by a simple but effective expedient—a resort to the hereditary instead of the elective principle. The place that was held by the Earl of Lonsdale has been given to the Earl of Lonsdale's son.

We have elsewhere alluded to the gratifying fact that the Three per Cent. Stocks are considered so valuable as a security as to be quoted at par. They have since risen to 100¾, and there is even a prospect of their being yet higher, as the usual amount of stock brought into the market is not sufficient for the demands of the Government Broker, purchasing on account of savings banks, &c. Thus, with holders of stock showing no disposition to throw it into the market, and with an abundance of purchasers desirous to invest, the phenomenon in a stock bearing so low a rate of interest is accounted for.

The holiday week of Easter has been marked by several deplorable accidents, attended, we are sorry to say, with a sad loss of life. On Thursday a dreadful catastrophe occurred at a station of the London and Dover Railway, by the falling in of a roof, when the shed was filled by workmen; two were killed and many more maimed and injured. The falling of a scaffolding in the Haymarket, on which several masons were at work, caused another infliction of human suffering most sad to contemplate. In both these cases it appears that a proper degree of attention to the state of the fabrics on and under which the men were called to work would have prevented the calamities that occurred. In the account of the accident in the Haymarket, it is stated that the rotten and unsound condition of the scaffold-poles had been the subject of remark among the unfortunate men themselves previous to the accident; by one of them it is even said that the occurrence of some such mishap was foretold. Is human life so valueless among us, that it should be recklessly exposed to needless casualties, from inattention to physical defects in the materials by which labour is carried on, that would disgrace a colony of beavers? It absolutely seems as if the most awful lessons were insufficient to teach men that they cannot violate physical laws with impunity. Pillars and beams, too weak to support the weight of a roof, will, at some time or other, infallibly fall, and crush those beneath—whether one or many—which is all a matter of chance. If scaffolds are made insecure, there is, assuredly, the risk that they will fall; and, again, it is a matter of uncertainty whether any, or how many, or how few, lives may be the sacrifice. A heavy responsibility rests on those who have the power to control these things, and who are guilty of what cannot be designated otherwise than as the *crime* of negligence.

It appears by the foreign news of the week, that the anxiety of the Papal Government with respect to the insurrectionary movements in the Papal States, has not at all diminished. The people are enraged at the perverse opposition exhibited by the Government to improvements of every kind, and it is only the power of Austria that keeps down open revolt. So deep is the feeling, that individuals engaged in the service of Austria have deserted it to join the insurgents. Two sons of Admiral Bandeira, both officers in the Austrian fleet, had absconded for the purpose of joining the insurgents at Corfu, who, it seems, contemplate rising in conjunction with the malcontents of Corfu. The revolt is entirely against the Pope as a temporal prince; it involves nothing against his spiritual authority. They protest against his policy as Governor of the State, not as head of the Church. If he ride out the storm, it will be more due to the fear of the bayonets of Austria than to any wisdom of his own.

The news from Spain is so far satisfactory that it certifies a cessation of that butchery and bloodshed which was making the nation the disgust of the world. Carthagena has yielded, but the surrender has not been followed up by that vengeance which Roncali inflicted at Alicant. The leaders of the insurrection escaped by sea, with the connivance of the political chief, and on the subordinates it appears that Roncali would not "waste his bullets." We are glad to perceive that Christina shows at least a leaning to "mercy's side." She is reported to be favourable to an extensive amnesty, one that will include all except Don Carlos. She is opposed by Narvaez, who insists on excepting Espartero and others. The Queen Regent evidently retains some respect for the exiled general. At Aranjuez she rebuked a poet, who presented her with a congratulatory ode, because he had in it called Espartero a traitor and a coward.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor.—Sunday.—The Queen and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians attended divine service in the Roman Catholic chapel on Clewer-green. Her Majesty was attended by her suite, and after the service returned to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians took a carriage airing. The Earl of Dunmore and Captain Francis Seymour arrived on Saturday on a visit to her Majesty.

Monday.—Her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, took her accustomed early walk in the vicinity of the Castle. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians and suite again attended divine service at the Catholic Chapel at Clewer-green. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians took a carriage airing in the park. The Countess of Charlemont and the Hon Misses Paget and Liddell were in a pony phaeton. Major-General Wemyss was in attendance on horseback. The King of the Belgians, attended by *Le Comte d'Arg* walked with the Hon. C. A. Murray, rode to Spital in the afternoon to witness the Windsor steeplechases. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent gave a dinner party at Frogmore-house. There were present Her Majesty, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Earl of Morton, the Countess of Charlemont, Lady Anne Maria Dawson, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Paget, Madame de Hoogvorst, Le Comte d'Arschot, Hons. Van de Weyer, Mons. de Meeûs-Berlin, Chapi Dumonceau, Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Sir George and Lady Couper, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

It is rumoured that Sir Frederick Pollock has been positively appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the room of Lord Abinger deceased.

The Royal Nursery.—While her Majesty and Prince Albert are inhaling the genial and invigorating sea-breeze, and radiating at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, the royal progeny will be domiciled at the picturesque seat at Eaglehurst, which has been selected as the marine residence of the royal infants. The stately tower of Eaglehurst is not far from Calshot Castle, in the Southampton river, commanding beautiful sea views in all directions, and is surrounded with rich plantations. It was formerly the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, and originally built by the late Temple Luttrell. The lofty tower of Eaglehurst is well known to seamen as "Luttrell's Folly."

Gosport, April 1.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived here yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, for the purpose of spending a few days only with his family after their recent severe affliction; but the Prince's stay in Germany is to be of very short duration, for the day after to-morrow he will leave this place, in company with his brother, for Coburg, on his return to London.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fatal Accident on the River.—On Tuesday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a boat, in which were four young men and two females, was upset a short distance from the Thames Tunnel, and two of the men, named Roberts, aged 23, and James Green, aged 26, were drowned.

Accident in the Haymarket. On Wednesday a scaffold, on which four men were employed in renovating the north colonnade of the Italian Opera House, gave way and fell to the ground with an immense crash. When the poor fellows were rescued, they were all found to have received serious injury. Hugh O'Neill, fractured leg and bruises; Timothy Callaghan, concussion of the brain and fractured patilla of the right knee; Thomas Downing, compound fracture of the left leg, fractured patilla of the right knee, and concussion of the right knee; and John Power, a youth, much bruised. The first three lie in Charing-cross Hospital, in a dangerous state.

Serious Accident.—On Wednesday evening, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a poor lad fell from the shaft of a cart, which, passing over his chest and face, produced severe injury and laceration. He was taken in a state of total insensibility to the surgery of Mr. Edward Johnson, 42, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, by whom he was promptly and kindly attended; and, having been greatly relieved, was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, where there appears to be every chance of his doing well.

Singular Death from Lock Jaw.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was held before Mr Higgs, at the Red Lion, Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, on view of the body of Arthur Pethor, aged 17 years. It appeared by the evidence that deceased was an artist, and resided at York Cottage, Battersea. On the 31st of March last he was amusing himself by splitting a piece of wood with a sledge hammer, when the handle broke short off at the iron head. In his endeavour subsequently to force out the piece of wood which was left in the iron, he accidentally bruised the little finger of his left hand. From that time he felt considerable pain, and sought the advice of Mr. Bolton, a surgeon, under whose care he continued until Sunday last, when the symptoms became so alarming that it was deemed advisable to remove him to the Westminster Hospital. Mr. Bowen, house surgeon, said deceased was admitted to the Hospital about eleven o'clock. He complained of a stiffness of his jaws. It was then evident that deceased was suffering from locked jaw. The means attended upon the deceased rapidly increased, and he died from its effects on Tuesday morning. Locked jaw was induced by the accident to the finger of deceased. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Tight Lacing. On Monday an inquest was resumed by Mr. Wakley, at the Black Lion, Church-street, King's road, Chelsea, on the body of Caroline Kohle, aged 33 years, a native of Baden Baden, in Germany, and a governess in the family of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea. During her residence at the rectory-house with Mr. Kingsley's family, she appeared in the enjoyment of the most excellent health, and at all times in high spirits. All that she had ever been heard to complain of being, that if she hurried up stairs her heart palpitated, and that she was full of desire to see her mother. On Sunday week she got up at the usual hour, and appeared in health and spirits. She breakfasted with the other servants, and was subsequently found by Anne Plummer, the housemaid, lying dead in Miss Kingsley's room, with her face to the floor, by the side of the bed, and her shoes off. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but was of no avail. Mr. R. C. Gardiner, surgeon, of 26, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, stated that he had opened the body, which was in a perfectly healthy state, with the exception of a slight thickening of the membrane of the heart, which had been caused by the tight lacing of a pair of stays, which had produced curvature of the spine, and thrown the heart out of position. The practice of tight lacing by women was a most baneful practice. The system pursued at ladies' schools in this country was the most pernicious that could be conceived. Mr. Gardiner said he had never seen in England woman without some slight curvature of the spine. The coroner observed, that a few might be found amongst the dairymaids and the daughters of the older farmers in the country, who wore no stays. The jury immediately found a verdict of "Natural death."

Collision on the River.—On Monday night, at a late hour, a collision of a most serious character happened on the river, between Greenwich and Blackwall, by the Coquette steamer, the property of the Blackwall Company, and running into the schooner Hibernia, belonging to Guernsey, lying at anchor in Blackwall Reach. The steamer, which is iron built, plies between the Greenwich and Blackwall piers. She left the former at a quarter to nine o'clock, with about 150 passengers. The night was hazy. The first thing that attracted the attention of the passengers was those forward shouting out "There is something ahead." In an instant a collision took place, by the bow of the vessel striking amidships the Coquette, carrying away part of the larboard paddle-box and the paiform on which the captain was standing. The scene that followed the dreadful crash was one of a most agonising description. The cries of the women, and the loud cries for assistance, could be heard on each shore. The captain manifested much presence of mind, and implored the passengers to remain quiet, but for ten minutes he was unable to pacify them. At length the vessels were disentangled, and it having been ascertained that the hull of the steamer was not materially injured, she proceeded to Blackwall, where she arrived about half-past nine.

Fatal Accident at the Old Shades Pier.—On Monday night, at nine o'clock, the Fairy steamer from Greenwich, came up with a large freight of passengers to Old Shades Pier, London-bridge, and the vessel was just moored alongside, when Mr. Foster, the mate and money collector, jumped out in advance of the people on board, with his ticket-books in his hand, for the purpose of taking the fares of those persons who had not paid on board. In doing so he fell between the wharf and the vessel into the water, and was drowned.

Fire in Whitechapel.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in Colchester-buildings, Whitechapel, in a first floor, in which three or four children had been left during the absence of the mother. It appears that some lucifer matches had been put on the mantle shelf, adjoining to a cupboard which contained a quantity of hay. The children had got playing with them, and accidentally ignited the whole, and the place, in a short time was enveloped in flames. On the alarm being given it was found that an old lady, upwards of ninety years of age, who resided on the second floor, was in imminent danger, but owing to the immediate of some neighbours, she was rescued, and conveyed to a place of safety. The brigade was promptly in attendance, but the fire was extinguished before their arrival.

Fatal Affray at Horsledown.—On Tuesday evening, between the hours of six and seven, a quarrel ensued in front of the bar of the Coal-Smack public-house, Horsledown, between two per-ons of the names of *Dan* and Cornelius Fahey, which has resulted in the death of the former. From the few particulars that could be obtained, it appears that Dean, who was the son of a coalmeter, was standing in front of the bar, using obscene language, when Fahey remonstrated with him on his impropriety. This caused high words to pass between the parties, and from words they came to blows. They then retired into the street, where several rounds were fought; Dean, it seems, was severely beaten, or else he received some serious injury by being thrown down. Finding what state he was in, he immediately repaired to a neighbouring surgeon, who recommended him to go to the hospital. The poor fellow started off for that purpose, and had just reached the entrance of Guy's Hospital, when he was suddenly observed to stagger, and then fall to the ground. He was picked up in an insensible state, and carried into that institution, and the house surgeon was promptly in attendance; but he laboured, but in vain, to restore him to consciousness, the vital spark having for ever flown. Information of the melancholy occurrence was forwarded to the police, who apprehended Fahey on the same night, shortly after ten o'clock.

Miraculous Escape.—About half-past four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, as the Queen, Greenwich steamer, which had embarked about four hundred persons on board, was clearing from London-bridge wharf, the swell of another steamer, the Sylph, which was passing, caused the Queen to roll considerably; many of the passengers shifted themselves on one side, and nearly upset the vessel; and but for the strength of mind of the captain, the vessel must have been upset, when the loss of life would have been frightful. Many of the passengers disembarked, almost frightened to death.

Extensive Robbery in Dublin.—Information has been received by the police in London, that on the 1st instant a lady was robbed, in George's-street, Dublin, of £207 10s. in Bank of Ireland notes, one £100 note, 36,166, July 13, 1843; one £50 note, 73,605, August 17th; two £20 notes, a £10, £5, and £1, and a 30s. note. An Englishman, who gave his name Henry Cohen, has been taken for the robbery; but it is stated that he contrived to pass the money to a companion, who escaped. Cohen is described as twenty-three years of age, of dark hair, middle height, and rather florid complexion, with scorbutic pimples, and wore a black frock coat, &c.

Fatal Accident.—On the evening of Monday last the following fatal accident occurred at Turnham-green, which is the third that has taken place in that neighbourhood within the last fortnight. Between seven and eight o'clock, as a man named John Shorey, eighty-five years of age, in the employ of Mr. Adams, of the Bricklayers Notting-hill, was proceeding along the high road, in the direction of town, just as he had passed the Park Horse inn, he fell off the top of the cart on which he was riding, when, before the horse could be stopped, the wheel passed across his chest. He was immediately picked up and carried into the house of a person named Hicks, where, although medical assistance was promptly obtained, he shortly afterwards expired. It was stated the deceased was in a state of intoxication at the time, as I had previously fallen off about a mile further up the road, when he was assisted by a lamplighter to resume his seat.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEWMARKET RACES.—Friday.

The Port Stakes.

Lothario	..	..	..	..	..	(Rogers) 1
Phlegon	..	..	..	..	..	2
Murat, Guper, and Fakeaway also ran.—Won by a head.						

The Handicap was won by Garry Owen, beating Canton and three others.

MATURE.

Minotaur beat Audrey. Expoir beat Pergularia. Extempore beat Ma Mie.

Thursday.—Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians took their accustomed walking exercise, and in the afternoon Her Majesty rode out in the Park in a pony phaeton. The King of the Belgians walked out in the royal pleasure grounds. The Hon. Misses Liddell and Paget left the Castle, and were succeeded by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Clementina Hamilton as the Maids of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and the King and Queen of the Belgians at the Castle during the afternoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, and attended by Captain Francis Seymour (Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness), and Mr. G. E. Anson (Secretary), arrived at the Castle at half-past six o'clock, having travelled from Paddington to Slough by the Great Western Railway. The Duchess of Kent, Lady Anne Maria Dawson, and Col. Sir G. Couper joined the royal dinner-party.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Dover from Ostend at half-past two o'clock on Thursday. A guard of honour of the 95th and 77th depôts were drawn up on the Quay while the naval and military officers of the place were also in attendance. His Royal Highness landed under a salute from the guns of the Western Heights. The Prince, on stepping on shore, was received by Col. R. Jones Commandant of the garrison, who rode on horseback with his Royal Highness to the railway station. Here the Prince remained for a few minutes, and, while the train was getting ready, walked about the station, surveying the extensive works of the Dover terminus, in the company of Baron Stockmar, Colonel Wemyss, the Hon. Mr. Anson, and Colonel Jones. The Prince seemed in excellent health and spirits, and looked a little sunburnt. All having been got ready, the Prince entered the state carriage, and two others being filled by his suite, the train started at a quarter to three o'clock, amid the cheers of the populace, and under a parting royal salute from the garrison.

On Dits.—Rumours of Sir James Graham's early retirement from the Home Office are prominent in well-informed circles, in which they are also confirmed. The appointment of Sir James Graham to India, as successor to Lord Ellenborough, is revived in connect on with the report alluded to. Others refer the split from Lord Stanley's reported early retirement from the Home Office to some—partly because of the difficulty in which the Government has been placed by his unfortunate Factory Bills; but principally to the refusal of Sir R. Peel to recommend him to her Majesty for the Lord Lieutenancy of Cumberland, which has been conferred on Lord Lonsdale in conjunction with that of Westmoreland. It is affirmed that Sir James Graham was so confident of obtaining the Lord Lieutenancy of Cumberland, as to have spoken of his appointment as a matter all but determined on.—*Globe*.

By the death of Mr. Speer, one of the retired chief clerks of the Treasury, a pension of £70 per annum is saved to the public.

Police.—Marlborough street.—Lord Huntingtower summoned before Mr. Maltby a horse dealer, named *Alexander*, for using menacing language and for assaulting him. The dispute arose out of some pecuniary transactions, apparently of a trifling nature. The assault having been proved, the magistrate held the accused to bail, himself in £71.0 and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for six months.

Queen-square. Extensive Robbery of Plate and Jewellery.—A youth named *Thomas Pyott* was placed at the bar for re-examination on a charge of being concerned in stealing plate and jewels to the amount of £186, from the residence of Major Shadwell Clerke, 4, Brompton-row, in whose service he had lately been as page, on the 29th ult. He was again remanded until Wednesday next.

Deptford.—Dickenson, the husband of the unfortunate lunatic who lately murdered her two children at Deptford, was found dead on Thursday morning, having hung himself to his bedpost. Before doing the deed he wrote letters to several friends, from which it plainly appears that his misfortunes had upset his reason. He appears to have swallowed poison previous to hanging himself, and a phial was found under his pillow.

Destruction of a Naphtha Distillery.—At a late hour on Thursday night considerable excitement prevailed amongst the inhabitants residing at Bow and Bromley, Middlesex, in consequence of the outbreak of an extensive fire on the premises forming the pitch, tar, and naphtha distillery, the property of Mr. Bethell, on Bromley-common, adjoining the new cut of the river Lea. The quantity of tar, naphtha, and spirit, in a state of manufacture on the premises, being very great, the fury of the fire was terrific, and frequent explosions taking place, led to a supposition that there was gunpowder in the place, but which, on inquiry, proved to have emanated from the bursting of the pitch and tar barrels, of which there still remained many in different parts. At the height of the fire it was fully expected that the flames would extend to the tar and pitch wells in the grounds connected with the works, wherein there were between 4000 and 5000 gallons of those inflammable liquids, and it was not without the most energetic exertions of the brigade men that they were prevented being fired. Within the hour of the discovery the whole of the premises and sheds were totally consumed, together with some outbuildings, where there were several carts and a pleasure waggons housed. It was not insured, the factory being of such a hazardous character.

Horrible Murder.—On Monday morning last the parish of Whitwell, Norfolk, was thrown into a state of excitement and consternation in consequence of a man generally accounted honest and respectable, named William Frost, having murdered four of his children in his cottage. He is a journeyman farmer, and has resided for Harnon, of Whitwell, for the last thirteen years. He had killed his three eldest children by beating them on the back of the heads with a large heavy hammer. The youngest, an infant, he put head first into a large earthen pan full of water. The murderer is only about thirty-six years of age, and he was taken into custody immediately after the horrible occurrence by Samuel Parker, an inspector of police, residing at Reepham. On the following morning the coroner arrived and held an inquest. The jury having assembled and been sworn, proceeded to the cottage to examine the bodies. After a good deal of evidence was adduced, the jury almost instantly returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against William Frost, the father of the children. The coroner having assured his warrant for the committal of the prisoner to the county gaol, to take his trial at the assizes next ensuing, he was conveyed to Norwich Castle by the police, singing psalms by the way. He has lately belonged to a new sect called the "Revivalists," and been very active among them as a preacher. Formerly he was a Methodist Ranting preacher. It is generally believed in Whitwell and the neighbourhood that he committed the above series of horrible murders on his own children under the influence of fanaticism.

FOREIGN.

The French Government, it is said, has determined on abolishing slavery in its colonies. A sum of two millions sterling is to be appropriated, in imitation of the English plan, in purchasing from the masters the liberty of their slaves. The plan is not yet matured, but we may expect to hear something decided on the subject before the close of the session.

America.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Thursday, of the St. George, from New York, whence she sailed on the 23rd ult., intelligence one day in advance of the previous arrival has been received.

When the former accounts left, the Senate was engaged in discussing the question whether the President should give notice to Great Britain that it was the desire of his Government to terminate the convention by which both countries hold joint possession of the Oregon territory—which oh, if carried, would have amounted to a *threat* on the part of the United States to seize the territory in dispute at *all arms*. The debate was marked on the part of some of the speakers by great acrimony towards this country. Mr. Buchanan was, as usual, foremost in his rancorous hostility, and in the course of his speech he asserted that the citizens of the United States were influenced by a deep seated hostility to England. The result of the division was favourable to the continuance of pacific relations. Twenty-eight to eighteen voted against the motion. The minority was composed exclusively of the democratic party; the majority consisted of twenty-five Whigs, and three supporters of Mr. Calhoun.

THE FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.

DREADFUL FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.

On Thursday night week, shortly before 12 o'clock, a fire, attended with great destruction of property, and fearful loss of life, broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Williams, 287, Oxford-street, the corner of Gilbert-street, and known as the Crown and Cannon, wine vaults. The building was four stories high, and had a considerable depth and frontage. The fire began in the counting-house, adjoining the bar, in which was deposited a large quantity of spirits.

Police constable 98 C, who was on duty near the spot, had his attention directed to the house by hearing a loud cry of "fire." Upon gaining the front of the building, he perceived that the counting-house was one complete burning mass. The officer immediately sprung his rattle, which brought assistance, and then started off to the various engine stations. At that time, three children were sleeping in the upper part of the building. There were also two female and three male servants in the place, as well as Mrs. Williams and her sister.

Such was the fury of the flames, that in a very few minutes they had extended to the bar, amongst the spirits, which, once on fire, spread with the most surprising rapidity up the staircase, to the upper apartments. The excitement which followed was the most painful to witness. At the second floor front, a young female, named Pritchley, made her appearance, and before sufficient time had elapsed to procure a ladder, she was compelled to throw herself to the ground, to escape suffocation; fortunately, the only injury she received was a few burns about the knees. By this time, the St. Marylebone parochial engine arrived, and was drawn in front of the blazing premises; and an abundant supply of water was flowing from the waterworks belonging to the Grand Junction, from which the engine was set to work. No sooner had the firemen got this engine into operation than one of the vats of spirits burst, and the liquor becoming ignited, the flames rushed through the windows with terrific violence, burning Mr. Bridge, the engineer, about the face very badly. The King-street brigade engine was the second to reach the spot, followed by others from Wells-street, Baker-street, the County station in Regent street, with the Chandos-street, Crown-street, and Holborn stations. The West of England fire brigade engine next reached the scene. As the engines arrived they were taken to the best positions, and were all set to work, those of the London Fire Establishment, under the direction of Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the district. By the time, however, they were got into full working play, the flames had reached nearly every room in the building, causing great apprehension for the safety of the contiguous buildings; in fact, it was feared that the whole of Grosvenor Market would have been destroyed. Three fire escapes, belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life, were remarkably quick in arriving at the scene of conflagration. The fire continued to blaze most fiercely until a quarter past one o'clock.

At three o'clock, the firemen ascertained that Mrs. Williams and five other persons had perished in the flames; but, from the dreadfully blackened and mutilated state of the remains, it was hardly possible to recognise any traces of humanity.

The following are the names of the sufferers:—Mrs. Eliza Williams, Eliza Williams (between four and five years of age), William Williams, an infant in arms, Sarah Hudson, and Charlotte Fish, female servants, and the potboy, Jacob.

It appears that the premises had been but recently erected, and were fitted up by Mr. Williams in a most gorgeous style, and at a vast expense, for what is generally termed "a gin palace." The bar occupied nearly the whole of the ground-floor of the building, and was handsomely appointed. A number of large vats, supported by stone columns, extended almost to the second floor, and were well stocked with spirits of every description.

At the time of the alarm being first given, Mr. Williams was from home, he having left the premises in charge of two of his barmen, of the names of Charles Goodman and William Robinson. Mrs. Williams, with her two children, one of the age of four years and a half, named Eliza, the other named William, and aged about eight months, with the female domestics, one named Charlotte Fish, the other Sarah Hudson, and a sister of Mrs. Williams (Miss Pritchley), had retired to rest at the time. The other inmates were the porter, named Henry Parker, and Jacob, the potboy. It seems that some of the customers, of whom there were a great many standing in front of the bar, observed a body of flames to break out sudden by from the top of one of the gin vats, containing a large quantity of that spirit.

Many of the persons tendered their assistance, but before many seconds had elapsed, every soul was obliged to make a precipitate retreat into the street. The spirit in the vats ran over in a flaming stream, setting the whole of the bar, counting-house, and spirit stores in a general blaze.

The scene that followed was of the most heartrending character. It having been ascertained from the barman that his mistress with her two children and the rest of the domestics, were in the upper part of the building, the most bitter lamentations were raised, accompanied with loud cries of "For God's sake save them," and "Send for ladders." One or more humane persons volunteered to rush into the house to rescue them, but no sooner did they enter the premises than they were driven out by the heat of the blazing spirits, which poured forth from every quarter of the building, and ran down the pavement into the gutters and carriage-way in a river of fire.

The only person who was observed to leave the premises was the sister of the unfortunate Mrs. Williams, and she escaped from the counting-house window. Her preservation is considered truly miraculous, for she had hardly gained the pavement before the whole building, from the bar to the roof, became enwrapped in one complete vivid sheet of flame, whilst at the same moment the sky was illuminated to such an extent that the fire was discernable from all parts of the west of London.

THE INQUEST.

Shortly after four o'clock on Saturday, Mr. Higgs, Deputy-Coroner for Westminster, and a respectable jury, assembled at the Malpas Arms, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the deaths of the unfortunate sufferers in the above calamitous fire. Several witnesses, after the jury had viewed the bodies, were examined. The appearance of each body was of a most fearful description, each of the unfortunate individuals being severely burned, and leaving on their bodies contusions and lacerations which occasioned involuntary shudders in all who beheld them. The first witness examined was police-constable William Fluke (98 C), who deposed to the facts connected with the calamity. It appeared that the constable on hearing the alarm given, immediately proceeded to call the engines; on the arrival of which, the premises were in flames. (A gentleman present observed that had the constable alarmed the inmates instead of proceeding so rapidly for the engines, some of them, at least, would be now alive) Police constable 83 C, and others having given their testimony, the inquiry concluded, and the coroner having made a few remarks, a verdict of "Accidental death," in accordance with the evidence, was returned. The cause of the fire was thus stated by Goodwin:—He had been pumping gin into a vat, when a considerable quantity overflowed; the gin, on his taking down the shutter, fell on the gas, and set light to the gin on the floor.

STRELITZIA REGINÆ, IN FLOWER, AT KEW GARDENS.

LAUNCH OF "THE WELLESLEY," AT BLACKWALL.

LAUNCH OF "THE WELLESLEY" INDIAMAN.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, this splendid vessel was launched from the yard of Mr. Green, the great ship-builder, at Blackwall. The Wellesley is of 1150 tons burden, built with all the improvements of naval architecture, and has only been on the stocks twelve months; nevertheless she is complete, and is one of the finest of her class. At half-past two o'clock, she glided into the river, amidst the cheers of an immense number of spectators, both in the dockyard and on the water. She was then taken round to the East India Docks, and was visited during the course of the day by those who had an interest or curiosity in examining her proportions and build. She was named with the usual forms by Lady Hayes. The appearance of the river, the dockyard, the terrace at Blackwall, was one of the most animating that has been witnessed on an occasion of this sort for many years. The numerous vessels lying off Blackwall were all ornamented with flags and streamers, and the sight was rendered doubly brilliant by the fineness of the day. It appeared as if an immense aquatic festival was being held on the river; and the artist Mr. J. H. Allan, has vividly sketched the busy scene.

Mr. Green, with his usual hospitality, invited a large company to a *déjeûner* at the building in the East India-road, called the Seaman's Home, in which upwards of 400 ladies and gentlemen were entertained in a sumptuous manner, Mr. O'Toole, the toast-master, giving out the toasts, &c. The taverns in the neighbourhood were also all filled with parties. There is now on the stocks, close to the spot just vacated by the Wellesley, another very fine Indiaman, the Monarch, being built. She will, it is understood, be shortly completed, and will be launched in June next.

STRELITZIA REGINÆ.

This magnificent specimen of the *Strelitzia Reginæ* is now in flower at the Conservatory, in the Royal Gardens at Kew. The petals are of a rich chrome yellow; the stamens are dark purple, with a light yellowish point; and the pod is of greyish purple, tinged with crimson; the leaves are from four to five feet high (including the stalk), and measuring from the top of the tub.

The *Strelitzia Reginæ*, or Queen's Strelitzia, was introduced at Kew, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1773; and was named after the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in honour of the Queen of George III. It is an evergreen, herbaceous plant, of ornamental character; it grows to the height of eight feet, and flowers in April and May; it is cultivated by suckers, loves peat and loam, and is reared as a bark-stove perennial. Redouté, in "Les Liliacées," planches 77 and 78, has figured and described this fine plant at length.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held in the Court-room of the Corporation, for the purpose of electing a Governor and Deputy-Governor for the year ensuing. Mr. William Cotton, the Governor, presided, and the Court having been opened in the usual form, the ballot was commenced. Pursuant to a request expressed in general court last month, Mr. W. Cotton and Mr. J. B. Heath were placed upon the house-list to serve in the following year, as many important negotiations already commenced would have to be continued, relative to the charter, the consideration of which must soon be brought before Parliament. At four o'clock the glasses were closed, and after an investigation the scrutineers announced that there had been given for Mr. William Cotton to be Governor, 99 votes; for Mr. John Benjamin Heath, as Deputy-Governor, 97 votes; and for Mr. John Cooke, whose name was put up for the latter office, one vote. The Governor and Deputy-Governor then took the usual oath on their appointment to their respective offices, and the court adjourned.

EASTER AMUSEMENTS.—THE GREENWICH PENSIONERS.

In a quiet old cottage here seated are we,
The remnants of war and the turbulent sea;
Safe anchor'd at last in a harbour that seems
The haven of all that we long'd in our dreams!
Sing for old England! the Land of the Free—
The Mistress of Nations, and Queen of the Sea!
We left her in youth, and in age have return'd,
With the spirit the same in our bosoms that burn'd
When the foe would invade us, but fore'd was to fly
From the flag that waves proudest beneath the blue sky!
Sing for old England! the Land of the Free—
The Mistress of Nations, and Queen of the Sea!
Our stiff wooden legs! they are monuments all,
To prove that, though crippled, we never would fall;
And while heart and hand to a tar can remain,
All foreign invasion we'll treat with disdain!
Sing for old England! the Land of the Free—
The Mistress of Nations—the Queen of the Sea! W.

"The Old Pensioners," as they are somewhat irreverently termed by light-hearted holiday folks, are great personages in the amusements of Easter Week at Greenwich. We have, accordingly, chosen the present as the fittest opportunity for introducing to our readers the portraits of a few of these veterans of the service.

Hurrah for the sons of the ocean, the old boys who are fond of their jacket to the last! hurrah for the gallant heroes who led them on from victory to victory! and hurrah for our naval fame, that stands pre-eminent over that of all the nations of the earth! Honoured be the British flag wherever blue water shall roll its billowy course; whether floating with triumphant supremacy in the presence of an enemy, or bearing beneath its influences peace and good-will to all the nations of the earth; and although the latter is infinitely preferable to the former, inasmuch as harmonious quiet is more to be esteemed than the noise and turbulence of war, and a tranquil death to a bloody grave; yet when the safety, honour, and security of our country is threatened, requisite it is that the ensign of hostility should be unfurled in vindication of our rights, and in defence

DANIEL FEARHALL.

HENRY STILES.

of our own home shores. And who more nobly performed this duty than our gallant tars, who with the flag that they loved, were ever ready to brave "the battle and the breeze!" A time-honoured band are the veteran pensioners of Greenwich, who fought and shed their blood to maintain inviolate the freedom of their native land against foreign aggressors, and vindictive foes. Three cheers in remembrance of our naval chiefs of other days, and one cheer more for the living memorials of our proud achievements on the ocean! Hurrah for Lord Nelson, and his glorious deeds! No man deserved better of his country; it was chiefly his conquests that first humbled, and then annihilated the naval power of France; the seamen were hearts of oak when under his command, and few there were who did not firmly believe that the floating castles of Old England took delight in complying with his orders.

A sailor's all one as a piece of his ship, was never more strongly exemplified: every man, fore-and-aft, claimed the privilege of a timber-head, and no one knew better than Lord Nelson in what way to humour their peculiarities so as to ensure their best and most arduous services. But the veterans of the old school, who rattled away aloft to make sail in chase, or, biting their quid, stood firmly at their guns as they laid alongside of the enemy—of these very few remain; chimnies have superseded masts, and "all hot and no mistake," have rendered canvass useless. A change has come over the whole spirit of naval warfare; but we trust English hearts will always be found the same. Let not, however, the memory of the bold mariners who so undauntedly stood forward in the hour of peril to defend the hearthstone from invaders, and to protect the pillow of rest from molestation, be forgotten by

Ye gentlemen of England who live at home at ease.

Hurrah for Greenwich Hospital! Monuments have been erected to the memory of departed greatness—statues dedicated to dead heroes hold a prominent situation in the great temples of the land—but the proudest testimonial of national gratitude to the living, stands on the Thames Bank, at Greenwich—and a permanent bank it truly is; no *draught* is ever dishonoured there—it is a *joint stock* company of members, dwelling in a royal palace, and enjoying unlimited credit amongst their customers.

Greenwich furnishes nearly the last relics of the ancient race—pigtails are cut off, 'bacca boxes are passing away in smoke, and the stiff "nor'-wester" glass of grog is evaporating in steam. Wood is not to be required in building—every ship is to be clapped in irons and cables put together after the fashion of ladies' necklaces. An old seaman mourns over these innovations, but still he knows that

Where Britain's flag is waving free
England is mistress of the sea.

A proud period was that for Albion, and the peaceful inhabitants of these realms

When Nelson led the way,
His ship the Victory named;
Long he that Victory famed
For Victory crowned the day,

when the Spanish coast re-echoed the thunders of broadsides, as the walls of Alexandria had done before, and hallowed is the spot in which a grateful country treasured the shattered remains of those intrepid men who so nobly did their duty. Nelson's name is imperishable. Cape Trafalgar will always occupy a prominent page in the records of naval history; and now be it our task to rescue humbler, though not less brave individuals, from obscurity, by presenting the portraits of seven who fought on the memorable occasion (when England triumphed, but Nelson fell,) in the same ship as the commander-in-chief. The first we give is—

JOSEPH BURGIN. JAMES CONNELL. GEORGE FRENCH

DANIEL FEARHALL.

This gallant veteran, now seventy-two years of age, is a native of Lewes in Sussex, was sergeant of marines in the Victory at Trafalgar, and nobly responded to the last telegraphic signal of her chief; he aft rwards served in the Milford at Trieste; has been engaged in numerous boat actions and cutting-out the enemy's vessels from under batteries; but though repeatedly in the thickest of the fight never received a wound. After fifteen years in various ships he retired upon a pension of £17 4s. per annum; is still hale and hearty, and well remembers incidents in which he bore a prominent share.

HENRY STILES

was born at Thame in Oxfordshire, is about seventy years of age, and was in the Victory at Trafalgar; he was employed generally as a writer in the office; was slightly wounded, but not mentioned in the returns. He served altogether thirteen years, and bore a very fair character.

JOSEPH BURGIN. JAMES CONNELL. GEORGE FRENCH.

Here are the three graces of Neptune, a trio of brave fellows who have done some service to the state, and now enjoy their *otium cum dignitate* (which we take the liberty of translating into "good beef and potatoes"), as veterans entitled to their country's gratitude should do.

The respectable old gentleman on the left is Joseph Burgin, about sixty years of age, first drew his breath at Bishop Stortford, and believes himself to be the senior pensioner in the hospital, which he entered in the year 1806. He served in the Vanguard, Nelson's flag ship, in the battle of the Nile—was paid off at the peace of Amiens, but subsequently impressed, and again served with Nelson in the Victory in the battle of Trafalgar. He was stationed at the 14th gun on the middle deck, and lost his left leg in the middle of the fight through a shot from the Buccentaur. Enjoys a pension of £14 per annum. He is a fine specimen of the sturdy class, and could tell many a tale of war by flood and field. At one of the guns near to Burgin the man employed to sponge it was working away steadily at his duty, when he observed a French seaman, of the Redoutable, outside the port, sitting astride the muzzle of his gun, and employed in a similar way with himself. "Hear a-hand Johnny," said the tar, "or I'll have a slap at you presently." Johnny did not appear, however, to relish his position, and he was rather awkward in his movements. The Englishman smartly finished his job, and then looking up at the Frenchman, and perceiving that he was still at work, he rammed the dirty sponge into the latter's face, exclaiming, "What! not done yet? Take that you lubber!" The Frenchman sprang in-board as well as he could, and never made his appearance outside the port again. The British seaman is now boatswain of the Swiftsure 74.

The individual in the centre of the group is JAMES CONNELL, about sixty-six years of age. He served in the Channel Fleet in the Ternhle, and in the Hercule in the early part of the war, and was also in the Victory at Trafalgar, stationed on the main deck at the seventh gun. Altogether has been twelve years in the service, and never received a wound.

The veteran on the right hand is GEORGE FRENCH, aged sixty-six. He entered the service some time before the peace of Amiens, and was also in the Victory at Trafalgar, second captain of the fifth gun on the middle deck. He afterwards belonged to the Ocean, and then to the Ville de Paris, carrying the flag of Lord Collingwood. He continued in the fleet till the peace; was never wounded, and altogether completed fourteen years servitude.

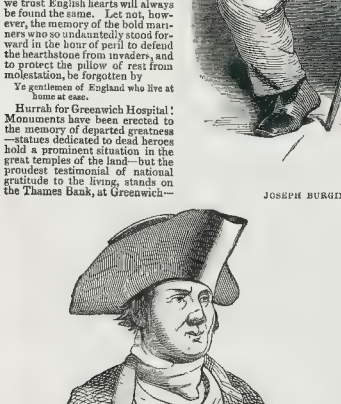
JOHN MANNING,

another of Nelson's heroes, now about seventy-three years of age. In the early part of the war he served in the North Sea under Duncan, watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and was afterwards in the victory at Trafalgar. He was next drafted into the Ocean and other ships, and was with his old shipmate Daniel Fearhall, in the Milford at Trieste. During his service of twelve years he was engaged in many boat-fights, and always behaved well in action.

JOSEPH BROWN

served in the Victory at Trafalgar, and in various other ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean—the whole period of his time being fifteen years; was in more than one battle, but never got wounded.

Would our space admit, what a series of narratives might be gleaned



JOSEPH BROWN.

JOHN MANNING,

from these seven pensioners Tough yarns in abundance, such as inspire the mind of youth with an ardent desire to breast the foaming surge, and seek for "reputation" at the cannon's mouth." They are nearly the last of a race that is becoming extinct. The Jack Rattlins and Tom Pipes of the days of yore, who, when they beheld the grin of grim death right in their very face, grinned at him again, and were ready to throw a shot, or fight in his eye. Brave veterans, fare-ye-well! May age leave its infirmities behind as it creeps over your frames!—every comfort to you whilst in the land of the living! and when you ship your cables here may the angel of mercy pilot you safely to snug berths in another and a better world! Farewell!

EASTER MONDAY RECREATIONS.

British Museum.—On Monday the number of visitors to this national establishment was 21,839. On last Easter Monday there were 18,342, making an increase of 2,907. Out of this large number of persons there was not a single individual rejected on the ground of intoxication. The police arrangements were under the management of Sergeant Reason, A division, who had twelve officers under his command. The behaviour of the visitors was most orderly, and there was not a single case of damage. A great disappointment was experienced by persons taking children under eight years of age, who by the regulations of the Museum, are refused admission. This restriction is likely to be removed from a suggestion of the trustees. Thousands of persons during the day paraded round Magna Charta, the original palladium of English liberty, always an object of great attraction.

The National Gallery.—Nearly 10,000 persons inspected this national depository of paintings on Monday; their conduct was generally unexceptionable.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—This grand national edifice had less than fifty visitors, which may be accounted for by the continuance of the exorbitant charge of 4s. 2d. to view the whole.

Westminster Abbey.—There is, it would seem, a general repugnance to paying at all for admission to view public buildings, and consequently, though for some time past the amount charged to view the monuments and other interesting objects in this venerable edifice has been reduced to 6d., the visitors have not been near so numerous as might have been expected, and on Monday the numbers were fewer than usual on holidays; the exact number could not, however, be accurately ascertained, for one attendant said, "I don't know;" another, "We must not say; the numbers are very insignificant, but we don't want to be noticed in the papers." Another said, "You had better ask Mr. Hume." The last verger (or attendant) applied to, said the number of visitors was about 400, but it is understood there was not more than half that number.

The Tower of London.—The armoury and the jewel room at the Tower were honoured with the presence of hundreds, who, while visiting the "lions of London," could not refrain from paying a visit to that place, which forms a prominent a feature in the annals of their country. Among the new features are several guns of Chinese manufacture, captured by the British during the recent campaign in China

The Thames Tunnel was decked out in the same way as on the occasion of the fancy fair, and although the number of persons passing through it was not so great as at the fancy fair, still a goodly number paid it a visit on their way to Greenwich.

LONDON OUT OF TOWN.

Easter Monday has been from time immemorial the great saturnalia of Londoners, and at one time every suburban village had its fair, its revelries, and amusements of every description, for the recreation of the people; but licentiousness and outrages crept in, and an act of Parliament swept them all away, with the exception of Greenwich, which, for many years was the only suburban fair at Easter and Whitsuntide. Last year Stepney fair was revived, after a lapse of twenty-five years; and so great has been the improvement in the manners of the people, that only twelve charges of theft and disorder arose out of it, at Easter and Whitsuntide, a less number than came under the cognizance of the police during the Temperance Meetings of Father Mathew in the same neighbourhood. Stepney fair has been again revived this year, and on a much larger scale. As it is decidedly superior to Greenwich, though wanting the beautiful park and magnificent hospital of the latter, it deserves to be first described. Stepney fair was an appurtenance to the Manor of Stebon-heath, and was formerly held in the fields between the George, in the Commercial-road, and Stepney Old Church. The greater part of these fields have been built upon during the last twenty years, and are covered with houses, churches, a police court and station, and two squares have been laid out upon them. There are two moderate sized fields, one opposite the Maid and the Magpie, of about six acres, and the other behind the new tavern called the Prince of Wales, opposite the Thames Police Court, containing about two acres, still unoccupied. The former contained an immense number of swings, roundabouts, spar and dwarf shows, whelligigs, carts, booths. In one corner was a booth two hundred feet long, and about forty feet wide, conducted by Alger's daughter, and fitted up for dancing in a very tasteful manner. At sunset it was lighted up with variegated lamps, and ornamented with the crown and anchor on front, and had a very splendid appearance. There was an orchestra erected in the middle of the booth, the fitting up of which cost the proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, £700. The dancers on most nights easily filled, and ever and anon the crowd refreshed themselves with ham and beef, and ale, of which the quality was good and the consumption enormous. There were three theatres in the same field—Johnson's, Powell's and Richardson's; but the proprietor of the last has, it is said, usurped the name of the illustrious showman, who has been long gathered to his fathers; certain it is, however, the entertainments within and without appeared to please all who witnessed them. In the same field were numerous carts, with smoking guns and gentlemen in wild beasts, and wonders of every description. The dust kept up all day was tremendous, and the swings and roundabouts were in constant motion. The division of police, who mustered on the occasion, had an irksome duty to perform, and did it with great moderation. At nine o'clock the fun and hilarity were at their height, but the greatest good humour prevailed, and very few occasions happened to call for the interference of the police. Stepney fair was a profitable one for those who catered for the amusements of the public. It lasted three days.

Greenwich fair presented no new features of interest this year, Nelson Lee and Johnson, the lessees of the Pavilion Theatre, and the successors of Richardson, were in the old spot, with a very efficient company, new pieces, new scenery, and new decorations; and if the actors did not always speak what was set down for them, they made their audiences hear what they did say, no easy task amidst the din of a fair. The Crown and Anchor booth was as large as ever, and if the numerous dancers who footed it on quadrilles, cotillions, mazurkas, galloppades, and waltzes, did not trip it on the light fantastic toe with the same grace as at Almack's, they certainly did it with more vigour. At one time there were not less than 400 well-dressed ladies and lasses dancing in the booth, with the barometer at about 120. The consumption of ham and beef here was enormous. Dancing seems to give the frequenters of Greenwich fair an appetite. The usual variety of gingerbread stalls, swings, booths, and shows, were to be seen at this fair, which was excessively crowded: indeed, it was a work of great difficulty to pass through it at all. The place is very circumscribed, compared to what it was, and if the fair is to be continued (and it is so popular it can never be put down) it ought to be held in a more open spot.

The town of Greenwich, the Park, the Hospital, and its environs, were crowded beyond all former occasions. The view from the top of Greenwich-hill was a most interesting one. Thousands were seen collected on the greensward below, numerous groups were pouring down Holdey-hill, and great numbers made their way to Blackheath and the adjacent fields, to inhale a purer atmosphere than they have been able to breathe in London. The Royal Hospital and the Painted Hall were visited by as many as could get in. Certainly the town of Greenwich was never known to be so full of Cockneys before, and vast was the consumption of provisions, malt liquors, and tea, which the licensed victuallers took care to provide for their visitors. Train after train on the railway, and steamer after steamer on the Thames brought the Londoners in quick succession; upwards of 30,000 landed at the Greenwich-pier (now in ruins) and the Watermen's floating pier during the day. The railway carriages must have brought down as many, and others in the omnibuses, cabriolets, and thousands on foot from the metropolis and surrounding country, swelled the numbers beyond calculation. "All the world and his wife," to use an old English saying, appeared to be holiday making. Labour of all kinds was suspended, and every one who had a 6d. to spend repaired to Greenwich or Stepney.

The steam-boat piers were thronged all day with people waiting to proceed down the river by steam; the boats of the Watermen's Company and the old companies carried prodigious freights. All the tugs were put in requisition for the Greenwich trade, and the river was like a rough sea all day. At hoaday times, from 2000 to 3000 watermen were employed taking passengers to and from Greenwich, and they gave employment to as many watermen; but steam watermen have superseded them, which travel at the rate of 14 miles an hour. The over-crowding of the steamers is much to be condemned.

There was an interesting scene at the Watermen's Pier Limehouse-hole, in the morning. The Pearl, a Gravesend steamer, embarked upwards of 500 persons, consisting of the workmen and apprentices in the employ of Messrs. Seaward and Co., the engineers, at Mill-wall, and the wives and families of the married men. They were provided with an excursion to Sea-reach, and a dinner at Gravesend, at the expense of the firm. They entertain an annual treat in a similar manner on Tuesday. The voyagers returned in the evening highly delighted with their trip, and very grateful for the liberality of Messrs. Seaward and Co., who have set an example worthy of imitation.

LITERATURE.

A New Spirit of the Age.

(Concluded from page 186.)

The second volume of this very unequal work opens with a sketch of Alfred Tennyson, for whom Mr. Horne claims "the title of a true poet of the highest class of genius, and one whose writings may be considered as peculiarly lucid to all competent understandings that have cultivated a love for poetry." this is, with a vengeance, most orcular eulogy. The succeeding sketch of T. B. Macaulay is, to our minds, far more to the purpose: though extending but to a few pages, they are full of points. Thomas Hood and the late Theodore Hook are contrasted in the next paper, especially in *treatment*: here is a specimen —

Mr. Hood's sympathies are with humanity; they are not often genial, because of a certain grotesque sadness that pervades them, but they are always kindly. He is liberal-minded, and of an independent spirit. His inner life is clearly displayed by his various writings. Mr. Hook had no sympathies with humanity for its own sake, but only as developed and modified by aristocratic circumstances and fashionable tastes. He was devoted to splendid externals. He may be said to have had no inner life—except that the lofty image of a powdered footman, with golden aiguillettes and large white calves, walked with a great air up and down the silent avenues of his mind. But the life of animal spirits, Hook possessed in an eminent degree. They appeared inexhaustible, and being applied as a sort of "steam" to laughing gas to set in motion his invention and all its powers, and his surprising facility of extemporaneous song-making, it is no wonder that his company was so much in request, and that he was regarded as the delightful time-killer and incentive to wine by the "high bloods of the upper circles." He made them laugh at good things, and forget themselves. He also made them drink. Thus are red-herrings and anchovies used. Sad vision of a man of genius, as Hook certainly was, assiduously pandering to perverse appetites, and selling his birth right for the hard and thankless servitude of pleasing idle hours and pampered vanities. The expenses, the debts, the secret drudgery, the spitting head-aches and heart's misery he incurred, in order to maintain his false position in these circles, are well known; and furnish one more warning to men of genius and wit, of how dearly, how ruinously, they have to *pay* for an invitation to a great dinner, and a smile from his Grace. The man of moderate means who usually dines at home, saves many bendes his independence; but the man who is always "dining out"—let him look to his pocket, as well as his soul.

Mr. Hood in private, offers a marked contrast to all that has been said of Theodore Hook. In nothing perhaps more than in this—that Hook was "audible, and full of vent," and Hood is habitually retiring and silent. Mr. Hood was originally intended for an engraver; but abandoned the profession, probably because a better could not be found.

Mr. Hood displayed a dashing physique; Mr. Hood rather resembles a gentleman of a serious turn of mind, who is out of health. Within the unpromising outside and melancholy appearance, lies, however, a genius of a most quaint humour, a heart of strong emotions, and a spirit of kindliness towards all the world.

Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Jameson, who are next passed in review, are thus unsatisfactorily treated: having both advocated a remodelling of our institutions, with regard to their own sex. "The one represents the intellect of the question, the other the feeling: one brings to it an acute abstract comprehension, the other all the sympathies of woman: one reasons from observation, the other from experience; one has been roused to the cause by general benevolence, the other, probably, by personal suffering." Thus: "it is evident that these two fine-minded women have been led to the same opinions by totally different circumstances, and hence they hold them with a difference." Sheridan Knowles and William Macready are then called up, as "the dramatic spirits of the age," or rather as pegs whereon the writer may hang a long string of opinions on the acted and unacted drama, and certain opprobrious compliments to "clever writers" for the stage: the estimates of the genius of Knowles and Macready are, upon the whole, fairly drawn; although the admirers of the latter may start at the assertion that "he has wrested the forms of more men of genius and talent than any other individual on record:" we hope the reviewer himself has not been included in this sweeping wreck. However,—

Mr. Macready's merits as an actor are far greater than his defects; let us therefore contemplate the former, chiefly. He is the first artist on the stage. On all those innumerable points of art connected with the stage, which he has studied from his youth, there is no one who possesses more knowledge or skill in their application; and no one possesses both in an equal degree. He is rarely "at home" in anything new, either of principle or practice, without long study. His conception is slow, and by degrees; not quite so slow, however, as to need a certain point. That point is the extremity of all that his study and practice can discover and embody; and it is very much. He has no revelations of genius, no inspirations except those which are unconsciously "given of" at times before great physical energies. If he had any such functions, he would adopt them doubtfully and partially, and so defeat their essential meaning. But when he does embrace the whole of a character (such as Sir Iliam Tell, Coriolanus, Iago, Cardinal Wolsey, King John) he leaves little undone, and all the rest to adorn in the highest degree. He dresses to perfection. He is the only man on the stage who seems to have a fine eye for true harmony of colour. Sometimes he has allowed splendid dresses to be devoted to an equally splendid back-ground of similar colour, but never when he himself is in front of it. If he wore but a blanket, he would have a back-ground that should make that blanket the most precious object in the world, and concentrate upon it all attention. He reads poetry very badly, as to rhythm—broken up—without melody—harsh—unmusical—shattered prose; and yet he speaks with exquisite distinctness, and very impressively, because it is thoroughly natural. There is great truth in all he does—a definite aim, clearly worked out—and those who find little to admire in his acting, the fault is in them.

We see nothing extraordinary in this criticism, except that it tells the truth. The next paper, Miss E. B. Barrett and Mrs. Norton, is complimentary to the genius of these two highly-gifted women.

The prominent characteristics of these two poetesses may be designated as the struggles of woman towards freedom of thought, and the sufferings of woman's affections. They are impressed with a sense of injustice, and feels the need of human love: the other is troubled with a sense of mortal ly, and aspires to identify herself with etherial existences. The one is more objective, the other more subjective; the one taking the tone of complaint and the amplification of private griefs the other too often displays an energetic morb dity on on the subject of death, together with a certain predilection for the horrible. Both are intellectual artists: the one in dealing with subjects of domestic interest: the other in designs from sacred subjects, poems of religious tendency, or of the supernatural world. Mrs. Norton is beautifully clear and intelligible in her narrative and manner of thought and feeling; Miss Barrett has great occasional obscurity, but not an equal power in construction. The one is all womanhood; the other all wings. The one writes from the dictates of a human heart in al the eloquence of beauty and individuality; the other like an inspired priestess—not entirely a most truthful heart but a heart that is devoted to religion, and whose individuality is cast upward in the divine affiatus, and dissolved and carried off in the recipient breath of angelic ministrants.

"Banim and the Irish Novelists," the next paper, merely glances at the author of the O'Hara Tales, Lover, Carleton, Banim, and Mrs. Hall. Then, are coupled Robert Browning and J. W. Marston, both of whom "are artists of men of clay"—the one constantly, in fact, turning tragedy into a spasmodic skeleton, the other carrying the appointments of what is technically and degradingly termed 'a coat and breeches comedy,' into the tragic arena, and wounding Art with real life weapons:" perhaps the reader may not need to be told that the "Patrician's Daughter" and "Strafford" are the plays here alluded to. Mr. Browning's poem of "Sordello," by the way, appears to have captivated the reviewer, who tells us gravely, that it is "a beautiful gallery of pictures," and that in its fit place among the sister spheres, met with some accident, which gave it such a jar that a multitude of things half slipt into each other's places." It is pure Italian in all its materials. There is not one atom of British ink in the whole composition. Nay, there is no ink in it, for it is all written in Tuscan grape-juice, embrowned by the sun. It abounds in things addressed to a second sight, and we are often required to *see double* in order to apprehend its meaning.

The succeeding papers—Sir E. L. Bulwer and W. H. Ainsworth—we are disposed to rate but lowly. The sketch of Mrs. Shelley, too, is slight, and far from striking: that of Robert Montgomery is intended for its very reverse—a fine mind out of tune and out of time altogether. The paper on Thomas Carlyle is more sterling stuff: the following is, perhaps, one of the best *characteristics* to be found throughout the work:—

Leigh Hunt and Carlyle were once present among a small party of equally well-known men. It chanced that the conversation turned with these two—both first-rate talkers, and the others sat well pleased to listen. Leigh Hunt had said something about the Islands of the Blest, or El Dorado, or the Millennium and was flowing on in his bright and hopeful way, when Carlyle dropt some heavy tree-trunk across Hunt's pleasant stream, and banked it up with philosophical doubts and objections at every interval of the speaker's joyous progress. But the unmixed Radical never ceased his overflowing acclamations, nor the saturnine Carlyle his infinite demurs to those finite flourishings. The listeners laughed and applauded by turns; and had now fairly pitted them against each other, as the philosophes and the Philistines of the Millennium. The combat continued with all that ready wit and philosophy, that mixture of pleasantry and profundity, that extensive knowledge of books and character, with their ready application in arguments or illustration, and that perfect ease and good-nature which distinguish each of these men. The opponents were so well matched that it was quite clear the contest would never come to an end. But the night was far advanced, and the party broke up: they rose, and leaving the close room, the candles and the arguments behind them, suddenly found themselves in presence of a most brilliant star-light night. They all looked up. "Now," thought Hunt, "Carlyle's done for!—he can have no answer to that!" "There!" shouted Hunt, "look up there! look at that glorious harmony, that sings with infinite voices an eternal song of hope in the soul of man." Carlyle looked up. They all remained silent to hear what he would say. They began to think he was silenced at last—he was a mortal man. But out of that silence came a few low-toned words, in a broad Scotch accent. And who, on earth, could have anticipated what the voice said? "Eh! it's a sad sight!"—Hunt and down set a stone step. They all laughed—then looked very thoughtful. Had the finite measured itself with infinity, instead of surrendering itself up to the influence? Again they laughed—then looked each other good night, and betook themselves homeward with slow and serious pace. There might be some reason for sadness, too. That brilliant firmament probably contained infinite worlds, each full of strugal ing and suffering beings—if beings who had to die—for life in the stars implies that those bright worlds should also be full of graves; but all that life, like ours, knowing not whence it came, nor whither it goeth, and the brilliant universe in its great movements having, perhaps, no more certain knowledge of itself, nor of its ultimate destination, than had one of the suffering specks that compose this small spot we inherit.

The closing paper is devoted to Henry Taylor, and the author of "Festus," and displays little that is noticeable, except a stringent spirit towards the first named writer.

"The New Spirit of the Age," will, probably, be read far beyond its merits: for it will disappoint those who look for high criticism, or any superior development of the characteristics of genius. Neither is there that abundance of personal anecdote in these volumes which might be expected. At the same time, we should mention that the present is but a portion of the design of the work, which may rebut in charge of incompleteness, or, to some degree, partiality in selecting the subjects. The volumes are embellished with a few portraits of extreme brilliancy, both as regards the originals and the engravers.

FINE ARTS.

The Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated by twenty-two Designs in Outline, made expressly for the Society of the Art-Union of London, by Henry C. Selous, and engraved by Henry Moses. Art-Union, Trafalgar square.

Perhaps no country can boast of a more extraordinary man than John Bunyan, the author of the famous allegory called "The Pilgrim's Progress." He was born obscurely, at Elstow, in Bedfordshire, in 1628, and, after a life of strange vicissitudes, died in 1688. He commenced his career in the humble calling of *Christopher Sly*, namely, a tinker. He subsequently became a soldier, and ultimately entered the church militant as a zealous preacher of the gospel. There is a certain religious gloom pervading his extraordinary work, but all who have any admiration for the creative powers, which can embody passions so powerfully, that in the form of a narrative they seem to be real flesh and blood—nay, even historical personages—must confess the mighty genius exhibited in the wonderfully imagined, and as truthfully sustained, allegory of "The Pilgrim's Progress." We have ever had a greater admiration for clever etchings or outlines than for finished engravings; there is always something left to the imagination to fill up, which an improving fancy on the part of the spectator never fails to supply. Of course, we speak only of the productions of a Hogarth, who, in one single picture, could tell the story of a life by the help of his powerful and witty accessories. Since the fifteenth century, in the days of Albert Durer (who, by the way, was the first engraver on wood), outline made but little advance, till Retsch, the German artist, brought forth his illustrations of Goëthe's "Faust." These models of perfection were succeeded by a host of imitators, in different degrees of success. The younger Howard produced some clever things, as also did many other artists, whom our space will not allow us to enumerate as they deserve, in their respective merits.

The artists who have executed the present work are entitled to the highest praise. Mr. Selous, as the embodier of the leading incidents in the extraordinary allegory already mentioned, has succeeded in uniting the most graceful drawing with back-ground thoughts or imaginations of his own, which serve to be so many illustrations additional to the faithful perscriptions of old Bunyan's *prosopopeia*. The first, which represents Christian asleep, or rather as the typical composure of his mind, watched over by angels, and surveyed with attentive contemplation by the Demon, is a beautiful drawing. The next, wherein his Pilgrimage is equally good. Christian passing the Valley of the Shadow of Death is, perhaps, a little deformed, by too many grotesque shapes, but the indistinct gigantic and winged form in the upper part of the picture is very sublime. In the Temptations of Vanity Fair, we are reminded of Retsch's View of Life in Faust; but it exhibits a wonderful deal of original genius also. Christian and Hopeful beholding the Fate of the Apostate contains some beautiful drawing and design, as also does the terminating scene of Christian and Hopeful entering the Celestial City, which is very poetically treated, for the subject is spiritualised, and not considered in a plain matter-of fact way Altogether, these outlines are an honour to the Society whose liberality has produced them, to the artists who had the genius and skill to design and execute them, and, finally, to the country which through them can boast of such a high state of art.

NEW MUSIC.

No. 1. Bouquet Royal Valse; composed for her Majesty's state balls, by Jullien.—No. 2. Les Metamorphoses Valses; composées p ur Les Bals de la Cour D'Angleterre, par Hermann Koenig—No 3 La Valse a deux temps; composée pour Les Bals de la Cour D'Angleterre, par Jullien.—No. 4. The Bird of Paradise Waltz; composed by Hermann Koenig.—No. 5. The English Quadrille; by Jullien. Jullien, Little Maddox-street, New Bond-street.

No. 1 is prettily graceful, not only *dansante*, but *chantante*, particularly in the first valse. At page 9, where passage *amoroso* occurs, there is some pretty counterpoint.

No. 2. Perhaps there is a little too much indulgence in countertime in this series, but it is nevertheless pleasing and effective *à la Strauss*.

No. 3. This valse is very telling, but we do not exactly understand its title. There is nothing of *deux temps*, in our acceptation of the phrase, about it.

No. 4. The chief charm of this set, and we may say of all the foregoing, is imparted by the varied orchestral instrumentation. The pianoforte part is almost the merest outline of the quadrille. Herr Koenig himself is a charmer, but we can not expect a similar effect from any single instrument.

No. 5. M. Jullien might have made a more complimentary selection of English airs for this set. The one most commonly called "Home, sweet home," is not English, but German. Altogether, however, M. Jullien's (we beg pardon)—Jullien's publications will prove a most pleasant addition to the ball-room and private *soirée* library, and we cannot do them a greater injustice. Herr Koenig himself is a charmer, but we can not expect a similar effect from any single instrument.

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Polka.—By Jullien.

It is waste of time to consider this nonsense. The weather-cock heads of the Parisians have been delighted always by any innovation, but never imported anything more ridiculous or ungraceful than this Polka. It is a hybrid confusion of Scotch Lilt, Irish Jig, and Bohemian Waltz, and needs only to be seen once to be avoided for ever!

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Sir John Soane's Museum has just been opened for the season, which extends from April to June, inclusive. It is open to the public every Thursday and Friday, from ten till four, and at the same hour on Tuesdays for foreigners and strangers in London, admission to be obtained on prior application to the curator, which arrangement is found necessary to secure proper accommodation for the visitors.

The active Berlin Police Director Dunker has just discovered at Berlin a nest of swindlers, who were to have established themselves in that city, and amongst other proceedings they had in view, was the issuing and negotiating of forged bills of exchange on various principal cities of Europe.

The number of English visitors at Paris is at the present moment greater than it has been ever since the peace. Not less than five hundred passports were lately presented at the English Embassy for *visé*.

The subscription set on foot for the widow and children of Mr. Solomon, chief constable of Brighton, murdered by Lawrence, has already amounted to £1200, including £300 from our own countrymen.

The *Aurora* says, the young man sentenced to death for aiding in the escape of a quadroon slave has been pardoned by the Governor of South Carolina, but, however, to be publicly whipped.

Under the belief that Sir Frederick Pollock will accept the office of Chief Baron, and that Sir William Follett will be the Attorney-General, the names of three Queen's Counsel have been mentioned as claimants for the post of Solicitor-General—Mr. Kelly, Mr. Godson, and Mr. Thesiger.

Holiday tickets having been issued on Easter Monday, entitling the holders to return gratuitously, upwards of 7500 passengers travelled between Brighton and London. The first down train contained 38 carriages, and was propelled by four engines. It arrived in Brighton at 20 minutes after 12 o'clock, instead of the usual time, 11 o'clock.

Rewards are offered for the apprehension of thirteen persons who have deserted their families and left them a burden upon Clerkenwell parish.

A new and commodious stock market was opened last week at the back of the Greyhound Inn at Croydon, the profits of the tolls of which are to be vested in trustees for the benefit of decayed tradesmen belonging to the town.

A wet silk handkerchief, tied without folding over the face, is, it is said, security against suffocation from smoke: it permits free breathing, and at the same time excludes the smoke from the lungs.

The Lower House of the Legislature of Ohio has passed a bill abolishing public executions.

On Monday the foundation stone of a chapel, to be called "The New Tabernacle," was laid in Mid-street by the Rev. A. Reed, in presence of a large company, among whom were several Non-Conformist Ministers. The tabernacle, which is intended for the worship of the Calvinistic Methodists, is the first that has been attempted to be established at the eastern extremity of the metropolis.

On Tuesday morning the new street leading from the north-east angle of Leicester-square to St. Martin's-lane, was thrown open to the public as a thoroughfare, but for foot passengers only for the present.

The late Dowager Countess of Clarendon has left by her will the Pemlline castle estate, near Cowbridge, to her husband's nephew, the present Earl of Clarendon, and his heirs, on the demise of W. Hayton Gwinnet, Esq., the present possessor.

The Lord Mayor and civic functionaries attended divine service on Tuesday at Christ Church, Newgate-street; and the Governor of Christ's Hospital afterwards, according to annual custom, paid a visit to his Lordship at the Mansion-house, where they had a bun and a glass of of wine each in the Egyptian Hall.

A serious accident occured on Thursday afternoon to the son of Lady Russell, of Montpellier House, who, when bird-shooting in the neighbourhood of Leckhampton, was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of the gun of a young schoolfellow. It was found that the bone was so severely shattered that amputation was indispensable.

At Lord Wicklow's seat, Shelton Abbey, county Wicklow, there is a tree of the Oles pacunicata, nearly 40 feet high, a wonder to all the gardeners in the neighbourhood, and probably the only specimen in the United Kingdom in the open air.

A fire took place in Great High Wood, in the immediate neighbourhood of Durham, on Sunday last, by which between seven and eight acres of underwood were completely destroyed. The wood belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Such is the prosperous state of business at Morpeth, that parties interested in the success of the cattle market at that place have commenced to run a coach regularly between Newcastle and Morpeth, for the free conveyance of butchers desiring to attend the market.

A large seizure of smuggled manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco was lately made at Jarrow Quay, by the officers of the preventive service. It was discovered in an old cinder oven, the end of which had been rudely built up to conceal the contents. The weight seized is about 30 cwts in packages of 56lbs each.

By our Constantinople letter of the 20th, just received, we learn that Risa Pacha has promised to abrogate the law for decapitating apostates. The enrys will, however, have no sinecure office in seeing that this abrogation proves effectual.

It is said that a Greek loan for three million drachmas is on the *tapis*, with an eminent continental banking firm.

The *Univers* Paris announces that the Count de Sarteges, second secretary of the French embassy at Constantinople, has just been charged by the French Government with a temporary mission in Persia.

The *Courrier Français* mentions a report that the Duke de Montpensier, who is now a captain of artillery, is to be promoted to the rank of chef d'escadron on his return from Africa, in recompense of the bravery which he exhibited at the Sebah.

During the present week several additional vessels have sailed from the Thames and the docks for Quebec, Montreal, &c., chiefly in ballast.

Prince Moritz of Nassau, whilst on a hunting party in Hungary, was suddenly alarmed by two of his footmen being shot in his presence by a magnate of that country, upon which the prince, in a moment of indignation, levelled his gun at him and killed him on the spot. This news has caused great uneasiness to the ducal family of Nassau.

Large cargoes of African guano are now arriving daily at Liverpool. This branch of commerce is now so much increasing on the African coast that the Admiralty have been requested to send out a vessel of war for the protection of vessels engaged in the trade.

It is proposed to erect in the parish of Edburton, Surrey, a number of sime-cottages for supernumerary laborers to be supplied with the Regulations concerning the Fisheries between the Britsh Islands and France, at the cost of 3d. each, on application being made at the Brighton Custom House.

On Wednesday the foundation stone of Dr. Candlish's new church, Lothian-road, Edinburgh, was laid by Sir James Forrest, Bart., in presence of the elders and a great number of the congregation.

Another excavation was excited in the neighbourhood of the Quadrant, Regent-street, on Wednesday last, by the discovery of a number of human bones, in an excavation now in progress for the building of a new sewer. The spot in question was divided by a cross road, by which the human bones were at first accounted to be those of some "*felo de se*" interred previous to the judicious alteration in the law.

The coral fisheries on the coast of France during the last year gave a produce of, says the *Moniteur Parisien*, 100,000 francs.

According to the *Gazette d'Augsbourgh* of the 6th, a body of 500 Albanians have entered Moravian Bulgaria with the intention of attacking the town of Nesch, which contains a population of 10,000 Christians, and 6000 Turks.

Rossini's magnificent "Semiramide" could at no time have been better played than it is likely to be on Thursday, at Her Majesty's Theatre. On this occasion, we are sure to have Rossini's splendid music done justice to: Fornasari supports the character of *Assur*, to which his deep tones and ample force last season. We are to witness the extraordinary feature of two such vocalists as Grisi and Favanti blending their efforts in the same opera; Grisi taking the character of the Assyrian Queen, *Semiramide*, and Favanti that of the youthful warrior, *Arsace*. In addition to this superb opera, there will be produced for the first time a new *divertissement*, of which report speaks much. Of Carlotta Grisi it is almost impossible to say too much. We need not point to the delicacy and the finish which she imparts to all she does, and the readiness and feeling she displays in those little pantomimic touches, which are recognised as soon as seen. We anticipate a crowded house from this triple attraction.

THE OLYMPIC.—Two pieces are presented at this Theatre on Easter Monday—one a drama, entitled "The Signal," by Mr. J. S. Coyne, which was most successful; and the other a capital burlesque, called "Cinderella; or, The Great Fairy and the Little Glass Slipper." From the latter entertainment created great amusement by the manner in which the ballet of Her Majesty's Theatre was burlesqued.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford has instituted the Rev. Ralph Barnes, M.A., of Christ Church, to the rectory of Sampton. The Rev. C. Woolcome, Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, has been instituted to the rectory of Cheriton Bishop, rendered vacant by the above appointment. The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. R. Adams to the vicarage of Cornwood, and the Rev. R. Stevens to the vicarage of Dunsford, in Devonshire. The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. John Gwyther, Assistant Minister of St. Philip's Church, Sheffield, to the vicarage of Fewston, near Otley. The Rev. William Cardall, M.A., late Curate of Leicester, has been appointed to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity Church, West Bromwich, on the resignation of the Rev. H. S. Beresford, who has accepted the Chaplaincy of the British residents at the Hague. The Rev. Joseph Hart Shadwell has been licensed to the incumbency of Christ Church, Lofthouse, in the parish of Rothwell. The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. D. Nihlle, Chaplain to the Milbank Penitentiary, in the room of Dr. Wolff, superb opera, there will be produced vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Woller.

CAMBRIDGE.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Thos. Hind Wilson, M.A., of Queen's College, to the Perpetual Curacy with Botteadale curacy, Suffolk—value, £777. The Rev. William Henry Tudor, M.A., of Trinity College, to the rectory of Sidersterne, Norfolk—value, £734. The Rev. Joseph Martin Laster, M.A., of Trinity College, to the rectory and vicarage of Luddington, Lincolnshire—value, £389. The Rev. John Overton, M.A., of Trinity College, to the rectory of Rothwell, Lincolnshire—value, £230. The Rev. William Bannister, M.A., of Jesus College, to the rectory of Barlingthorpe, Lincolnshire—value, £344. The Rev. John Barham Johnson, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of Welborne, Norfolk—value, £230. The Rev. Bowness Gibson, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the united rec ories of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Laurence Pountney, in the city of London—value, £206. The Rev. Hervey Aston Adamson Oakes, M.A., of Jesus College, to the living of Newton, Suffolk—value, £73 4. The Rev Robert Lell De Burgh, M.A., of St. John's College, to the vicarage of Harmondsworth, with the vicarage of West Drayton annexed, Middlesex—value, £630. The Rev. Frederick Jackson, M.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Parson Drove, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire—value, £371.

The Rev. Frederick George Hughes, B.A., of St. John's College, to the curacy of Tredington, Worcestershire. The Rev. J. Atcherley Ashley, B.A., of Jesus College, to the curacy of Hilgay, Norfolk. The Rev. Joseph Wist Gunning, B.A., of Queen's College, to the perpetual curacy of East Boldre, Hants. The Rev. William Peete Musgrave, M.A., of Trinity College, to a canonry in Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev. Robert Simpson, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, and late perpetual curate of Christ's Church, Newark, has been licensed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Bristol.

We regret to learn the death of the venerable Edward Bigge, the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, at the vicarage, Eglingham.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.—Diocese of Armagh: Rev. M. Kenny, to the curacy of the chapel of ease, Donaghmore, county of Tyrone. Patron—the Rector. Diocese of Meath: Rev. E. A. Storford, to be archdeacon and rector of Kells, county of Meath. Patron—the Bishop. Rev. Edward Hamilton, to the rectory of Drumcondra, county of Meath. Patron—the Crown. Diocese of Derry: Rev. Robert Gage, to the rectory of Tamlaghtard, county of Derry. Patron—the Bishop. Diocese of Kildare: Rev. James Harrison, to the vicarage of Ballyadam, in the King's County. Patron—the Bishop. Rev. J. E. Murary, to the vicarage of Monasterevin, in the King's County. Patron—the Crown. Diocese of Leighlin: Rev. C. W. Doyne, to the rectory of Fenagh, in the county of Carlow. Patron—the Crown. Rev. W. Archbold, to the rectory of Tullamoy, in the Queen's County. Patron—the Crown. Diocese of Ferns: Rev. Henry Moore, to the vicarage of Ferns. Rev. J. Gorman, to the rectory of Carnew. Rev. H. W. Brown, to the prebend and rectory of Tcomb. Rev. George Ross, to the rectory of Killinick; all in the county of Wexford, and patronage of the bishop. Rev. — Carr, to the curacy of Horetown, county of Wexford. Patron—the Incumbent. Rev. A. W. Chartres, to the office of surrogate. Diocese of Cork: Rev. J. Beamish, to the curacy of Kilmichael, county of Cork. Patron—the Rector. Diocese of Cloyne: Rev. N. Martin, to the curacy of Kilbolane, county of Cork. Patron—the Rector. Diocese of Killaloe: Rev. James Martin, to the rectory and vicarages of the union of Kilfragh, in the county of Clare. Patron—the Bishop. Rev. C. H. G. Bates, to the curacy of Shinrone.

DR. BOOTH, D.D.—We regret to state that this estimable clergyman is at present dangerously ill with fever, at his residence, near Letterkenny.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will preach the next anniversary sermon in behalf of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at St. Paul's, on Thursday, the 2d of May next, on which day the society completes the 132d year of its labours.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester intends, we understand, holding a confirmation throughout his diocese in the course of next May.

DEATH OF LORD ABINGER.

We have to announce the demise of Lord Abinger, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which, although not an unexpected event, took place on Sunday, at two o'clock, P.M., at Bury St. Edmund's. An express was received in Springgardens on Sunday evening, which proved the final close of the life of this noble lord for the event which has so soon followed. The express stated that a change for the worse had taken place, and it was not thought possible that his lordship could survive the day. Early on Monday morning Mr. Brandy Cooper arrived in town, and was the bearer of the intelligence of the noble and learned lord's demise. His lordship expired in the presence of Lady Abinger and several members of his family, but he never appeared to regain consciousness after the first moment of the attack.

The late Lord Abinger (James Scarlett, first Baron) was Doctor of Civil Law and a Privy Councillor, created Baron Abinger in 1835, brother of the late Sir William Scarlett, Chief Justice of Jamaica, and father of Captain (late Lord Campbell); was Attorney-General in the Wellington administration, and sat in the House of Commons in 1830 as Mr. and Sir James Scarlett shortly previous to his being raised to the peerage.

The deceased nobleman was a native of Jamaica, where his family had been long resident, and he died considerable property. His brother was many years the Chief Justice of the island The subject of this brief sketch was sent to England at an early age for the purpose of education; and at the age of seventeen was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. Having selected the law as a profession, he became a member of the Inner Temple, and was, in due course, called to the bar. He rose rapidly to a high position as an advocate. His commanding appearance, fine flow of spirits, colloquial style, and perfect perception of the temper of the different juries he addressed, gave him access to their feelings, and placed their judgments under his control. Business poured in upon him in his private book recorded an amount of fees beyond the most sanguine expectations, and his bag every day showed by its bulk that whatever causes were entered for trial Mr. Scarlett was engaged either for plaintiff or defendant. In 1816, Lord Eldon gave a silk gown to the successful barrister, who henceforth took his stand as a leader of the foremost class, both in Westminster Hall and on the Northern Circuit. Mr. Scarlett now aspired to Parliamentary honours, and on the occasion contested the borough of Lewes, but was defeated. Having avowed himself a Whig in politics, he was indebted to the late Lord Fitzwill am for his first introduction to the House of Commons, as member for the borough of Peterborough. His first speech in that assembly was in the debate on the finances of the nation (1819), in which he urged the expediency of carrying out Mr. Pitt's project of applying the sinking fund in aid of the deficiency of the revenue; and accordingly it was immediately upon the tone assumed by Castlereagh and Vansittart, who had intimated that unless three millions additional taxation were imposed, the Ministry must resign. The amelioration of the criminal code also was found in Mr. Scarlett a frequent advocate. He supported Sir S. Romilly and Sir James Mackintosh in their attempts to remove capital punishment, in a great variety of cases from the statute book; and upon a resolution being passed by the House of Commons in favour of this object, Mr. Scarlett was placed on the committee to inquire and report to the house on the subject. Mr. Scarlett's chief effort in Parliament was a speech on bankers bringing in a bill to amend the Poor-laws. On this occasion he took a loftier flight. He stood for his Alma Mater, the University of Cambridge and was unsuccessful. Peterborough received him on his defeat, and sent him back to Parliament as its representative. His future years as a Member of the Commons were "few and far between." Still his social qualities rendered him a favourite. When Mr. Canning was made Premier, Mr. Scarlett, with most of the Whigs supported him against the Tory confederacy which was found in Mr. Peel's anti-Catholic relief Bill, and was instantly dismissed from office by the Duke of Wellington, who, in conjunction with Sir Robert Peel, had now discovered that the removal of civil disabilities from the Roman Catholics of Ireland could no longer be withheld without danger to the country. The Duke of Wellington offered the vacant post to Sir James Scarlett, who accepted it, stood again for Peterborough, and was re-elected. From this date a marked change was perceptible in Sir James Scarlett's politics, which became completely Conservative in their principle and tendencies. At the election which followed the death of George IV., Sir James Scarlett was elected for Maldon. On the accession of the Whigs to office in 1830, Sir James Scarlett's post was conferred by the new administration on Mr. Denman; and from that period to the close of his life, the Whigs encountered the unceasing opposition of their early friend and associate. In the debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill, Sir James Scarlett opposed it in a long speech, although he still expressed a desire to see Parliament reformed to some extent. His name was, of course, found in every division against the bill, and on the election which took place in consequence of the dissolution of the Parliament which passed the measure from his entrance upon public life to his elevation to the peerage and the bench. In alluding to his change of party, we have stated facts which are matters of history. He was not tempted by poverty nor by patronage to desert his colours, and the emoluments of his profession were almost unprecedentedly large. As a judge, Lord Abinger was clear and prompt in his decisions, and, upon the whole, gave satisfaction to the profession. His conduct, as a judge, is matter of opinion: let that opinion be moderated by the reflection, that those who have impugned any act of Lord Abinger when on the bench, are his political opponents It is impossible to divest the mind of party predilections. Of everything which party asperity will say of public men is impossible. Lord Abinger was, we believe, in his seventy-sixth year, having been considerably more than half a century before the public eye.

A portrait of the deceased nobleman will be found in No. 44 (Second Volume) of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The great Prince of Condé was very expert in a sort of physiognomy, which showed the peculiar habits, motions, and postures of familiar life and mechanical employments. He would sometimes lay wagers with his friends that he would guess, upon the Pont Neuf, what trade persons were of who passed by, from their walk and air.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, George Thomas Gambler, a fine little fellow, the son of a timber merchant in No. 26, Old Gravel-lane, after ascending the steps in front of the house, by some accident tumbled into the carriage way in Old Gravel-lane. A waggon belonging to Mr. Charles, a wag beller in Wapping, was passing at the moment, and the poor child rolled right under the vehicle and between the feet of the shaft horse. The animal did not, however, touch it, and the little fellow would have escaped the dreadful fate which just awaited him had it not been for the screams of his affrighted mother. The poor woman on seeing the perilous situation in which her child was placed, and dread ng that the horse would trample it to death, screamed out violently. The waggoner, who up to the time was perfectly unconscious of what had happened, instantly stopped his horses, but the waggon at the moment was ascending the rise to the weigh bridge, and instead of stopping instantly, it receded twelve or eighteen inches, and one of the hind wheels backing over the head of the child crushed it to pieces. Thomas Willett, the waggoner, was taken into custody, and brought to the station-house in King David-lane, A gentleman named Perkins, who had witnessed the accident, attended at the station-hou.e, and declared to the sergeant on duty that not the slightest blame was attributable to the man. On hearing this, and the father of the deceased refusing to make any charge against him, the sergeant allowed Willett to depart on his promising to attend at the inquest.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

WHAT IS MYSTERY?

Mystery! Why Life itself 's a mystery.
Love is a mystery, and its causes too.
The universe, at best, is but a world
Shrouded in mystery from its birth to end;
And Death, the greatest mystery of all,
But ends our mysteries, by creating one
No mortal yet could fathom.

E. L. B.

SPRING.

Spring is upon us. We have already felt its smiling, and our hearts are opening at its advent. The cold, the *mist*, the scowl, the gloom, the horror, and the hideousness of winter are being blown to the *past* in this, and shall be drowned in the weepings of the next, month. Do we not already feel the heart dance in anticipation of the beautiful, while recollection, photographing in its chambers sweet pictures of awakened flowers, green fields, glad birds, and merry groups, makes the spirit walk abroad full and swollen with gratitude and hope. Already we have forgotten the balls, the routs, the late companies, the formal assemblages, and the artificial fun of winter, or associate them in our wearied reminiscence with ache, and languor, and satiety, and dissatisfaction. Spring *has* come, and the summer *is* coming! Fancy is up, and carries thought from the past to the future, from the future to the past—the summer that *has* been, and the summer that *will* be! "Oh, dear! what a sweet little party—what a delightful trip we had to such or such a place, last year; and we shall have such *rare* joy in going to such or such a place this summer," is the leaping utterance of every heart. The amusements of the winter may be very excellent, but, somehow, they live not in the memory, like the glories of the summer; or, if they rise, it is like the ghost of Samuel, to terrify and warn. They come upon remembrance alloyed with black associations, and pregnant with the story of joys that were not real—of friends that were but counterfeit—of ill-acquired wealth—and of health lost. They scorch the heart with a sense of their excitement—they seem shrivelled with the heat, the fetor, and the dust, that presided at their birth and marred the fascination of their being. Christmas, it is true, brought health happiness to our several homes. Its advent kindled fancy's lustre, and lit from the echo of his *heavy breathing*, and the weighty sharers of his penitential tears, to prepare our hearts for the reception of his amiable successor. Nature has brought the earth into her toilet, and will shortly have her dressed for our admiration—the essences and perfumery are being cut their odour some of the smaller ornaments have been put in, while our common mother, all impatient of the milliner's delay, swells up her bosom like an angry duchess, and manifests the beauties that her children love. For with, citizens, she will shortly be dressed, and so enraptured when you behold her, that you will be filled with the wish to "encore" her for ever. Await her with patience, and hope when she is ready she shall invite you to the theatre, take you by the hand and direct your admiration by our experience and our judgment. She will lead you into a thorough understanding of her graces and those summer beauties which, in the aggregate, make her overpowering; she will bring you to that part where you can see best, and be most delighted. We promise you the first introductions, and the richest and most delicious refreshments; in fact, we will be to you as delightful in our companionship as Nature in her show—if you go without us, you shall not have a mullionth of the pleasure that you might, and if you wish our guideship and our converse, show us that you deserve it by your beforehand attentions; this "heart leaps kindly back to kindness," and we have much trust that we shall walk abroad to the enjoyment of this summer with a cordiality, equal if not greater than that which led us into a "conspiracy" to destroy the tedium of the winter.—*Correspondent.*

SONGS OF THE CIRCUIT.

From Circuit to Circuit although we may roam,
Be it ever so broillese, there's none like the Home;
A fee from the skies p'haps may follow us there,
Which, seek through the Courts, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home, Home, sweet sweet Home,
There's none of the Circuits can equal the Home.

When out on the Home, lodgings tempt you in vain.
The railroad keeps cash'd for the Home-bound train;
On the Home the expenses for posting are small,
Give me that—'tis the Circuit, the cheapest of all.
Home, Home, sweet sweet Home,
There's none of the Circuits can equal the Home.—*Punch*

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

Poor men eat cheese for hunger, rich for digestion. It seems that the ancient British had no skill in the making thereof, till taught by the Romans, and now the Romans learn of us more excellences therein. Cheese is the county of Chester doth afford the best for quantity and quality; and yet their cows are not (as in other shires) housed in the winter; so that it may seem strange, that the hardest kine should yield the tenderest cheese. Change essayed in vain to make the like in other places, though hence they fetched both their kine and dairy maids. It seems they should have fetched their ground too (wherein surely some occult excellency is couched) for else they could not be made. I hear not the like commendation of the butter in this county; and perchance these two commodities are like stars of a different horsion, so that the elevation of the one to eminency is the depression of the other.—FULLER'S *Worthies.*

SLANDER.

No, 'tis slander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath
Rides on the posting wings, and doth belie
All corners of the world; kings, queens and states,
Maids, matrons, nay the secrets of the grave,
This rigerous slander enters.

SHAKESPEARE.

A STERN TRUTH.

When a girl ceases to blush she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty.

A MEXICAN CHARM

The true-hearted Mexican fair thinks that she is destitute of one of her attractions if she has not a cigar in her mouth; she wafts honied words to her lover from her cigar, lips in edifying fumes, and extends her dimpled arm from beneath the envious concealment of the mantilla, to light a paper cigar, or to adjust that of her lover. How could she fill up the time which she now wiles away in smoking, or how retain the gracious offices of her duenna without such an occasional mark of her favour? If you endeavour to convince her of its unseemliness for so fair a sex, she has a thousand things to say in its defence; yet, to the honour of the ladies of Mexico be it said, they have been the first to yield to the remonstrances of strangers, so that it is daily becoming more rare to see young ladies smoking in public; it is beginning also to disappear at the theatre, and the last to do so in the capital, where it is no longer necessary to have a separate smoking-room for the ladies. *—United Service Magazine.*

THE BEST SAFEGUARD FROM VICE.

To occupy the mind with useful employments is among the best methods of guarding it from surrendering itself to vice.—RICHARDSON.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

Because, in this day of light and truth, we are much superior to those dark ages in everything that can dignify and bless human nature, let us not think our work completed, or that we have no more to do. The period is approaching hastening when an enlightened race shall look back upon our generation with as much compassion as we now feel for the victims of oppression and superstition in what we are pleased to call the dark ages.—STURM.

THE SHORT PASSAGE TO AMERICA.

Since Sir Valentine Blake has proposed this scheme, it has been taken up in various quarters, by individuals to whom the shortest possible cut to America is a matter of the greatest importance. The plan of Sir Valentine Blake of cutting a canal through the land and carrying a railroad over the sea will be superseded by a newer and a better notion, for it is now in contemplation to erect a steam-boat, by the help of which we may ready to go to any height, that will extend half way across the Atlantic, and this method, added to a plan of dividing the Cape in half, instead of the old practice of doubling it, will, in the opinion of Sir Valentine Blake, exactly achieve the contemplated object.—*Punch.*

PLEASURE

Is a rose, near which there ever grows the thorn of evil. It is wisdom's work so carefully to cull the rose, as to avoid the thorn; and let its rich perfume exhale to heaven, in grateful adoration of Him who permitted the rose to blow.—ELIZABETH SMITH.

THE LOVE OF PRAISE.

It is very surprising that praise should excite vanity, for if what is said of us be true, it is no more than we knew before, and it cannot raise us in our own esteem; if it be false, it is surely a most humiliating reflection, that we are only admired because we are not known, and that a closer inspection would draw forth censure instead of commendation. Praise can only hurt those who have not formed a decided opinion of themselves, and who are willing, on the testimony of others, to rank themselves higher in the scale of human excellency than their merits warrant.—ELIZABETH SMITH.

THE WIFE.

"It was well that she had the truest comforter to resort to. She knew that a married woman ought to have no friend, in the highest acceptation of the word—no one to whom she can open her heart fully and entirely—except her husband. Her mother was dead, and her only near relative—a warm-hearted old bachelor uncle—had all the confidence she deemed it right to give to any; but she had no thought of complaining of her husband to any human being."

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

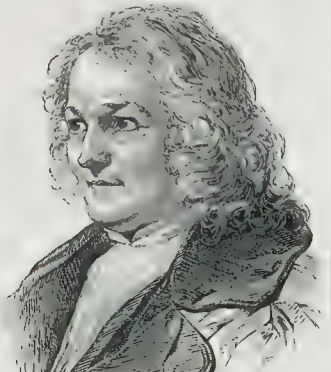
OPENING OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Monday morning the sixth session of the present mayoralty commenced before the Recorder, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Alderman Sir Chapman Marshall, and other civic authorities.

The opening of the court is a ceremony of considerable interest. The Lord Mayor, attended by the Sword-bearer and Mace-bearer, in the superb state coach, and accompanied by the Sheriffs in their state carriages, proceed to the Sessions House in the Old Bailey; having alighted, a procession is formed by the civic party and the judges, in the Court-yard of Newgate, and they advance upstairs to the court. Our artist has, in the annexed sketch, chosen the moment just before the formation of the procession.

THORWALDSEN!

The great sculptor, Albert (or as he was more often called by those who were familiar with him, *Bertel*) Thorwaldsen, was born at Copenhagen in the year 1770. His father, who was a native of Iceland, obtained but a poor living as a carver in wood and stone. He



THORWALDSEN.

was chiefly occupied in cutting the figure-heads of ships, an occupation in which he was frequently assisted by his son. Uneducated, except by Nature, the youthful Thorwaldsen, at the age of eleven, entered the gratuitous school of art at Copenhagen, where his genius soon began to develop itself. In 1787, his seventeenth year, he obtained the gold medal. In 1789 he gained a second prize; and, subsequently, another gold medal. In 1793 he obtained the grand prize, which entitled him to the academical pension of about forty-eight pounds sterling for the term of three years, in order to enable him, as other meritorious students, to improve by a residence in Rome. He accordingly embarked for Italy on the 20th of May, 1796, on board a Danish frigate, and reached Rome on the 8th of March in the following year. (There were no steamers in those times!) "Remote, unfriended, melancholy," still, be it said to England's honour, that the great artist was enabled, through the means afforded to him by the late Mr. Thomas Hope, to remain in Rome and complete his studies. He executed several noble works for his munificent patron, among which is a fine boar, now at the Deepdene, near Dorking. The first production, however, which made Thorwaldsen known at Rome, was a masterly model of Jason, which Mr. Hope commissioned him to execute in marble. Thus his Jason won him "a golden fleece," but

"It sate as easily upon him as
A robe of silk."

For there never was a genius of most mighty power, enshrined in a more humble "vesture of decay," than that of Thorwaldsen. He was an enthusiastic admirer of other men's works, but always had a misgiving of the merits of his own. To catalogue them and describe their various beauties, would exceed our space, so we will conclude by saying, a great man is gone—a man who leaves not his fellow behind him.

When a great genius departs from this world, all sympathetic souls must feel that earth has lost a portion of her spiritual vitality. It is true that some mortal remains may be left behind, but they only serve to prove, like ruined temples, the magnificence of the Deity that was once worshipped within them. Other remains, too, less perishable, the product of mental and manual labour, will last as long as marble can endure; but that fame which should have cheered the artist on life's road only kindles or lights up, generally speaking, when he is in the decadence of his days—when a sunset of glory but poorly atones for a morning, noon, and evening of life passed in comparative clouds and obscurity. We do not mean to say that such was the hard fate of Thorwaldsen, for he was distinguished in his native country during his life, although it is only now that he is dead his fame spreads over the face of Europe and the rest of the civilized world. His death, strange to say, has procured him more honours or obsequies than he could possibly have anticipated in his life time—a life time which was solely devoted to his art, or which generously bestowed some hours of its days upon the improvement of others. The following description of his funeral at Copenhagen, will show in what esteem the great sculptor was held by his compatriots.

The body lay in state on the 20th of March, and on the following day the last solemn rites were paid to the remains of the deceased. The ceremony commenced with a dirge composed by Holst and Kung, which was performed by all the students of the Academy of Fine Arts. After this, Dr. Clausen delivered a very beautiful and appropriate oration upon the extraordinary abilities and genius of the deceased. The coffin was then taken down and placed in the hearse, during which the members of the Italian Opera, who were placed in Thorwaldsen's studio, performed a cantata in Italian, written by Speratti, and composed by Holst. The mournful procession was headed by two of the most eminent members of the Academy of the Fine Arts, followed by about 800 students; after them came all Thorwaldsen's countrymen—all the Icelanders now residing in Copenhagen—and then almost without exception, all the artists in the city. The plain open coffin came next, amply ornamented on one side with a beautiful carving of the Fates, after a design from the great master's own hand, and a design representing victory on the other. On the coffin were placed interwoven branches of palms and cypress, but none of the numerous decorations belonging to the deceased sculptor. On the canopy of the hearse was placed one of the last and most beautiful works of the great artist—Hope leaning on an anchor. Next came, immediately after the corpse, as chief mourners, all the members of the Academy of Fine Arts, headed by their President, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, followed by all the other royal princes, and a great number of the principal officers of state, officers of the army and navy, and upwards of 8000 citizens of all classes. All the streets through which the procession passed, from the Museum to the church of the Holy Ghost, were lined *en cavalier* with the different companies of trade, with their colours and ensigns covered with crape, and they themselves in deep mourning. The streets from the church of the Holy Ghost to that of Notre Dame, where his last resting-place was prepared, were lined to the same manner by the different regiments of the garrison, and the whole distance from the Museum to the Notre Dame, about an English mile, was, according to the ancient Scandinavian custom, strewed with white sand intermixed with juniper leaves. At the entry of the church his Majesty the King, in deep mourning, received the corpse, and after the coffin had been placed on a catafalque which had been erected for that purpose, the Requiem was performed, that which was written by one of Thorwaldsen's most intimate friends, the celebrated Adam Oehlenschlager, and composed by Gaser. The Bishop of Seeland, the Right Rev. Dr Tryde, then performed the funeral service, and delivered a most eloquent oration, after which the coffin was consigned to its last abode, during which time the students, amounting to several thousands, who had not found admittance into the interior of the church and had placed themselves in the churchyard, sung a hymn, also written and composed for the occasion. Her Majesty and all the royal princesses occupied the royal pew during the whole of the ceremony.

The bells of all the churches in the capital tolled from eleven till two o'clock, and when the procession came in sight, the "Dead March" from Saul was performed.

As was anticipated, Thorwaldsen has left nearly all his property, which is more considerable than was supposed, to the museum that bears his name.

A monument upon a most magnificent scale will be erected to his memory, at the public expense, for which subscription lists have already been opened, headed by his Majesty with the munificent sum of 25,000 dollars.

Thus was deposited the modern Phidias, a genius whose sculpture of another genius, namely, a statue of Byron, lies in the lumber stores of the Custom-house; the Dean of Westminster having objected to its being placed in the Abbey.

APRIL! A SONNET.

"The poetic birds rejoice,
And, for their quiet nests and plenteous food,
Pay with their grateful voice!"—COWLEY

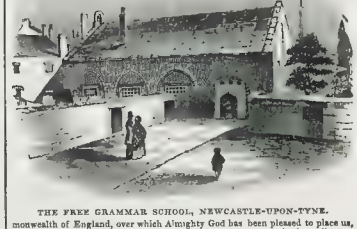
Thou gentle Herald of the flow'ry Spring!
Mother of violet and pale primrose,
(Whose beauty now on every wild bank grows),
Hark! how the joyous birds thy welcomes sing!
Some far up in the dewy sky on wing
Well pois'd—some chattering in the hawthorn hedge,
Some deep-embow'r'd in lonely glen or brake,
And others booming from the watery sedge—
All join'd, a various concert for thy sake
Most musically and most fondly make!
Sweet April! whose dear face so oft appears
The semblance of the brightest thing on earth,
(Which is a lovely, laughing girl in tears)
Thy coming wakes the groves to bloom and mirth! W.

Not many centuries have passed away since our island was covered with primitive forests of oak and pine. From the swamps of Lincolnshire canoes of oak have frequently been exhumed, which indicate both the character of this country and of its inhabitants, in the earlier stages of its history. Many of the early Saxon writers refer to immense forests of oak trees, which covered Britain, and there are individual trees still standing, which formed part of these forests. Even after the Norman conquest, the decrease of oak forests was only very gradual, as it appears that in the time of Henry II. the greater part of England was covered with wood. At this period, London itself was surrounded by a large forest, "in the coverts whereof," says Fitz-Stephen, "lurked bucks and does, wild boars and bulls." Even as late as Henry VII. it was computed that the forests covered one-third of all England. What oaks were in the south, pines were in the north, and Scotland was equally covered with forests as England. There are now but few remnants of the ancient Caledonian forests. The value of the timber has led to the clearing of large districts on the higher hills, whilst the growing of cattle, and the growing of corn, have made them almost to disappear in the plains and lowlands.—*Athenæum.*

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This venerable edifice, originally the Chapel of the Hospital of St. Mary, was founded by the piety of our forefathers for the relief of those in poverty and sickness. At the Reformation it met with the ruthless and indiscriminate fate of the majority of benevolent and public institutions, and was denuded of its utility and original purpose. Queen Elizabeth, finding the want of public education, by the abolition of monasteries, to be increasing to an extent alarming even to monarchy, founded in various parts of the kingdom free grammar schools, and amongst others that at present under our notice; stating that, "Moreover, we, after revolving in our mind how much advantage would arise to the com



THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

monwealth of England, over which Almighty God has been pleased to place us, that youth should be well grounded from their tenderest years in the rudiments of the true religion, and instructed in learning and good manners, we, &c., order, constitute, and appoint, &c., one free grammar school, which shall be called the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in Newcastle-upon Tyne." The corporation of the town, who had charge given them of this public school, immediately applied the hospital of St. Mary to the uses of the seminary, the chapel being converted into a school room, and the other portions of the building to residences for the masters, to which purposes it has been appropriated up to the present period. The recent extensive and magnificent improvements in the town of Newcastle having, however, rendered its situation less applicable to its late purposes, from the din of traffic and encroachments on the playground (locally termed the Spital), it was determined to erect a new building on a more eligible situation, and demolish the ancient relic of piety and learning. Many efforts have been made to preserve it, and there has been much public controversy on the subject. It was proposed by an eminent local artist, Mr. Dobson, to strip it of its modern disfigurements and restore it to its pristine state, adapting it to its original intention—that of a place of public worship. This idea was warmly supported by the Antiquarian and Anglo-Catholic party; but the new corporation have, by a small majority, doomed it to be levelled to the ground.

The scholars who have achieved honourable mention in British history, and received the elements of their fame in the grammar school, are,—Colonel Lilburn, the indomitable republican; the late Lord Chancellor Eldon; Lord Stowell, many years Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; Lord Collingwood, Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet; Sir William Chambers, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta; the Rev. Dr. George Hall, late Bishop of Dromore, "a rare instance of the union of severe science and elegant attainments."

ABINGER HALL.

Abinger Hall lies within a short distance of Leith Hill, the highest ground in Surrey, being nearly 1000 feet above the sea level. The Hall is a commodious residence, and is placed on the north side of the Guildford road. It takes its name from the parish in which it is situated—Abinger, which, as Aubrey conjectures, was named from Abin, an eminence, or rising ground; it contains about 900 inhabitants; and, as the late Lord Abinger possessed considerable property in this parish, on his elevation to the peerage, it was selected as the title of the barony.

A memoir of his lordship will be found in another column.

ABINGER HALL, THE SEAT OF THE LATE LORD ABINGER.

SCENE FROM THE NEW EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE DRAMA AT HOME," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Monday last the entertainments called "Used Up" and "Grist to the Mill," introduced, or rather *re*produced, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews on those boards. The novelty of the evening was a new extravaganza by Planché, entitled "The Drama at Home, or an Evening with Puff." It is one of those hybrid monstrosities which accelerates the fall of the decadent temple, whose utter ruin it would fain deplore, yet throws, by the help of caricature, a contempt upon that which hitherto had been held sacred. The *Drama* (personified by Mrs Glover) is discovered in the opening scene, all disconsolate amidst the *débris* of the fane in which she was once worshipped. Her orphan children—*Hamlet*, *Ophelia*, the *Ghost*, *Macbeth*, &c.—all attempt to condole with their mourning parent. At length *Mr. Puff* (Mr. C. Mathews) suddenly appears from a trap, and succeeds in dispelling (for awhile) the Muse's fears. She takes new courage, and once more

In vain hope seats herself upon a throne.

Our engraving represents this picturesque scene.

A motley procession is then made to pass before her, caricaturing the productions of other theatres, and insinuating, or rather asserting, that the home of the Legitimate Drama is the Haymarket House. We very much question whether legitimate drama is not involved in a life interest with legitimate actors, and as we have a plentiful lack of them, or we might say a nearly total want of them, our fears are that the lady herself will not pay us a visit in our days. The performance terminated with the clever and graceful gymnastics of the Risleys. The father of the little prodigy is styled Professor! Certainly, every one who openly practises an art is entitled to whatever cognomen he may think proper to adopt, but Professor Risley and Professor Playfair are titles somewhat bordering upon the incompatible. But, though assumed in this instance, it is not so offensive as the title of Doctor conferred in many instances upon "witless and barren minds."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening the "strength" of the company appeared.—No disparagement to Persiani or Miss Edwards *Pavanti*, but the "*réunion de force*" was brought forward for the first time this

MR. LUMLEY.

season on the night mentioned.—In fact, we may say that the season has only just commenced. Grisi, as *Elvira* in the "Puritani," was, if possible, more delicious than ever. Fornasari's return was warmly greeted; Mario was similarly welcomed, and the great Lablache was received with the most deserved enthusiasm.

To whom are we indebted for all this enjoyment? Certainly to the most liberal of all *entrepreneurs* who have conducted her Majesty's Theatre hitherto—Mr. Lumley. The annexed portrait, we hope, will be in some measure an atonement for one that was, through some accident or other, anything but felicitous on a former occasion, and inserted amongst our illustrations. We were sorry for the occurrence, and now hasten to amend it by giving another drawing of Mr. Lumley, which, although a second attempt, will be found to be more like an "original."

DRURY-LANE.

The custom of producing an Easter novelty in some shape or other, was dispensed with on last Monday at this house, in lieu of which we had the more rational gratification of hearing Duprez once more, whose *congé* has been extended to the present week. On Wednesday he performed the part of *Ferdinand*, in "The Favourite," on which occasion he was *beneficiaire*, and on Friday appeared for the last time as *Arnold*, in "Guillaume Tell." Certainly we have had no such acting singer on our stage before; and we trust that advantage will be taken of the lessons he has afforded in purity of style, and clearness and energy of declamation, in which qualities, although a Frenchman, he is immeasurably beyond every English vocalist with the exception of Braham.

LYCEUM.

This house of variable baptism was opened on last Monday night under the management of Mrs. Keeley, as the bills say. Female sovereigns have often proved successful in dramatic sway, and we trust that the present queen regnant of the Lyceum will have a long reign. Certainly her address was better concocted and delivered than certain other Queen's speeches, and was most heartily welcomed. It was written by Mr. G. à Beckett, and was as follows:—

When a new minister assumes the reins,
His policy 'tis right that he explains;
I, having taken office, don't refuse
To make the house acquainted with my views.
Some may conceive I owe an explanation
For having headed the administration:
Upon that point a motion I will make,
The opinion of the house at once to take,
That ladies can't good managers be reckoned.
Is that a motion any one will second [cheers]?
I thank the house for its polite decision,
The motion is thrown out without division.
To look on ldy ne'er could be my choice,
A woman always likes to have a voice;
Silent indifference could never suit her,
The grammar tells us woman can't be neuter.
'T.s true, I might have filled an humble station
In our theatrical administration;
But female influence soon gains the ascendant—
When it begins, no one can see the end on't.
Instead of coming to it by degrees,
I thought at once the Premiership I'd seize.
To keep the place I very much incline,
Unless this house calls on me to resign.
Now for the measures I shall introduce:—
I mean to do away with one abuse.
The scheme on innovation somewhat borders,
But I propose to drop the standing orders.
My policy may probably be hinted
In a short bill I've order'd to be printed;
That bill I see already in your hands—
I trust that you will pass it as it stands.
'Tis not the least remarkable of facts,
That if you pass that bill, you pass five acts;
If Parliament as fast could use its powers,
It wouldn't be complaining of late hours.
My views with brevity I now will state,
Upon the principle legitimate;
The drama call'd legitimate may thrive
As well in two or three acts as in five
Were length legitimacy's standard—then
What would become of all the little men?
Heirs to a throne, if short, would lose a crown,
Which must be given up—not handed down.
Man, by his mind, not by the height, we rate;
Talent, not length, makes plays legitimate.
But here am I, don't practice what I teach,
Making a long, and perhaps an empty, speech;
So, I'll be brief in coming to a close—
We've several measures ready to propose;
But if you deem them wrong, they shall be stopp'd—
Amendments we are anxious to adopt.
The confidence I feel there's one thing clenches—
As yet I see no opposition benches.
Before I bring my statement to an end
One thing must earnestly I recommend:
Throw out your bills, object, or criticise—
But never think of stopping the supplies.

The novelties of the opening night were "Hasty Conclusions," "The Post of Honour," and a new version or *per*version to the great diversion of every body present of "Ali Baba; or, the Forty Thieves," an engraving from which we shall present in our next number, the joint production of Messrs. G. à Beckett and Mark Lemon. Each of these gentlemen is a *pun gent* in himself; so what may we expect when "Greek meets Greek" and join their forces in the style, where one draws the bow and the other lets fly the shaft?

We cannot say much in praise of the two first pieces—they have not plot worthy of detail, nor dialogue that we can notice with approval. Keeley's acting and his charming little wife's personation of *Morgiana* (in which she gave an imitation, or rather iteration, an octave higher, of one of Duprez's hits in "Guillaume Tell,") delighted a thronged auditory. The season has commenced well, and we trust will continue to prosper.

RETRIBUTION.

BY THE

BARONESS DE CALABRELLA.

MR. NUGENT had intended but to go down to his seat for the check-book, and return without an hour's delay to London; but he found that a return of the fever by which his youngest daughter had some weeks before been brought to death's door, had again laid her on a sick bed, and the father could not leave her without seeing the physician, whose visit was not expected till late in the day. Mr. Thornton repeatedly reminded him that if they were in London by 10 o'clock on Monday morning, they would be in sufficient time, as till then nothing could be done. He took his seat by his suffering child, who had fallen asleep, and tears started in the fond father's eyes as he could now unobservingly dwell on those pallid features and note the thin and emaciated appearance of her hands, which were folded on her bosom.

His eldest daughter stole softly into the room, and whispered, "Papa, there is an express arrived from London. The messenger will only deliver the letter he brings to yourself. I will stay by Clara while you go to him."

Mr. Nugent carefully arose, but his step caused the sleeper to open her eyes, and her sister, who had heard that the messenger came from Mrs Hamilton, could not refrain from saying to herself, "how our precious Clara's sleep is troubled by that woman's importunity."

Mr. Nugent hastened to receive the letter from the hands of the messenger; on perceiving it to be in Mrs. Hamilton's hand writing, he thought "how like Stella thus to trouble herself to give me the comfort of hearing from her."

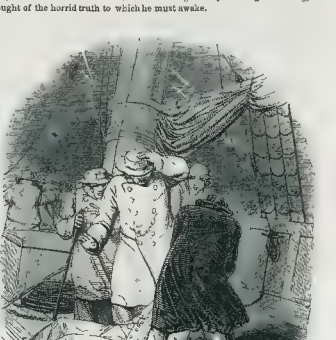
Ere he broke the seal, he gave the messenger the receipt he required for it, and then, turning into his library, he perceived Mr. Thornton close to him; for this gentleman had also heard of the messenger's arrival, and had his own reasons for watching the issue of this embassy. Mr. Nugent hurried past him, with the letter open, but had hardly reached the table, which stood in the centre of the room, when he reeled and fell senseless on the floor; his head, coming in contact with a projecting castor, was severely cut, and the blood streamed copiously down his cheek. Mr. Thornton rushed to him. His fall had been as though he had been shot. The letter, the fatal letter, had fallen from his grasp. Mr. Thornton picked it up, and his eye rapidly glanced over the following lines —

"Saturday Night.

"I am accused and under prosecution for the forgery which has been committed on your bankers; of which circumstance you are, I imagine, aware; but you are not, perhaps, prepared to hear me avow to *you* (but, remember, to *you only*, and in the firm conviction that you will not betray me), that I am guilty of it.

"S. H."

Mr. Thornton now used every endeavour to raise and remove Mr. Nugent. Fortunately, some water was at hand, and in about ten minutes he had the pleasure to perceive animation returning. Mr. Thornton was a gentle, a kind-hearted man; he had known Mr. Nugent many years, and could not but appreciate the sterling worth of his character. He had, like many of his friends, lamented the infatuation with which he had attached himself to Mrs. Hamilton, believing her to be quite unworthy of such an attachment; but, with all his dislike to her, he could hardly believe Mr. Spencer justified in his suspicion of her having been a party to this fraud. In his long and varied experience never had such an instance of barefaced ingratitude, of gratuitous crime, become known to him; and he shuddered as he beheld Mr. Nugent's eyes slowly unclosing, and thought of the horrid truth to which he must awake.



After reading Mrs. Hamilton's letter, he had put it in his pocket, which he was glad of, for he perceived that his friend's returning senses were evidently busy in search of something wherewith to establish or controvert reality.

Mr. Thornton bathed his face with water as he supported him on his arm; the blood continued to flow through the only compress he could find at hand; and wishing to give a direct motive for Mr. Nugent's state, rather than allow his mind to recall the real one, he said, "You have been ill, my dear Sir, our hurried journey has been too much for you, and I fear your anxiety about Miss Clara has made you forget your breakfast; and see" continued he "you must have cut your head when your foot caught in the carpet, and caused you to fall, for I found you bleeding profusely."

Mr. Nugent turned his head; his eyes were fixed on his friend with a look so intense, that it seemed as though life hung on the answer it should meet. With some difficulty and a convulsive grasp of his arm, he said, "Thornton, I adjure you to tell me what has happened; is my brain under the influence of some accursed fiend, or have I read words which have murdered reason?"

"We will talk of this by-and-by," said Mr. Thornton, "you are not able now; let me assist you to the sofa."

"No, no, my friend, it must be now; as you value my reason, answer me at once. Have I not had a letter from —— (he could not utter her name). Oh! in mercy tell me all."

Mr. Thornton took the letter from his pocket. Mr. Nugent held out his hand, but his whole frame was so violently agitated that he could not take it. He once more fixed his eyes on Mr. Thornton, and the sadness he beheld imprinted on the countenance of the latter seemed sufficient answer, for he buried his head in his hands and for a long while sobbed convulsively.

Mr. Thornton, glad of this turn in his grief, did not make any effort to disturb or arrest its course; and when Mr. Nugent again raised his head and spoke, his heart-broken tone assured Mr. Thornton that he was now quite alive to the hurried truth.

The physician in attendance on his daughter arrived, and being told that Mr Nugent had had a fall, by which he was a good deal shook, he bound up the cut in the head, administered a sedative, and recommended perfect quiet for some hours.

Overcome by mental fatigue, Mr. Nugent fell into a doze, during which time Mr. Thornton, while watching by him, endeavoured to consider what steps he ought to recommend, for he felt that some decision must be come to without loss of time, and he wished to spare Mr. Nugent the misery of discussing the different lines to be pursued.

When Mr. Nugent awoke he seemed weak, but quite composed. He put his hand out to Mr. Thornton, saying, "My friend, I feel I can trust you; you will never betray what has been, by my weakness, brought to your knowledge;" and perceiving Mr. Thornton's astonished look, he continued: "Do not misunderstand me—as much as I have loved that wretched woman, do I now loath and despise her; but for my own peace, and for the feelings of those who have known

of my attachment, she must be saved from disgrace; and, by our old and long tried friendship do I implore you to aid me in accomplishing this end!

Mr. Thornton could not but be struck by the generous air, at the same time, the delicate, feelings of his friend, but it appeared to him positively impossible to achieve his purpose. "The business,' said he, "no longer rests with us; you have proclaimed certain signatures to be forgeries, and Messrs. C. and D. are bound to prosecute.'

"But surely not, if I make myself responsible for the sums drawn for in my name?'

"That would not exonerate them," replied the lawyer; "it would, I fear, be considered a compounding of felony."

"Then what must, what can, be done?" enquired Mr. Nugent. "Something must be imagined, some way must be found, to prevent this exposure."

"Alas! I can suggest nothing,' replied Mr. Thornton. "While the forgeries are in their possession, they are bound to seek out, and, if possible, bring the culprit to justice; and by their first proceeding being directed against her, there is little doubt but they are in possession of some strong evidence.'

"Then it is their retaining possession of those orders which obliges, or gives them power to prosecute," said Mr. Nugent.

"Assuredly," replied Mr. Thornton. "Without these proofs they could not substantiate a case."

Mr. Nugent remained silent for some time, and then begged his friend to leave him, as he would try to rest, to be able to start by the first train in the morning. "We must keep our appointment at Messrs. C——and D——'s," said he, "if only to prevent their suspecting that we possess any proof unknown to them."

At ten o'clock the following morning, Mr. Nugent, leaning on Mr. Thornton's arm, (for he was still feeble from loss of blood,) entered the parlour of Messrs. C——and D——'s banking house, where they found awaiting them the two elder partners. A few words passed respecting Mr. Nugent's accident, of which both he and Mr. Thornton evidently remained unaware that they had been incurred if Mr. Nugent had brought up his check-book, to which the latter replied, "Yes, and also a book, in which I have been in the habit of entering my receipts, payments, and daily disbursements. But so good,' said he, "as to give me all the orders, and I will go through them carefully, and mark those which tally with my check book: recollect, the other day I spoke from memory, and, perhaps, with some inaccuracy.

A clerk was ordered to place the orders before Mr. Nugent, who began to examine them with apparent anxiety and diligence. One of the partners was called away, and Mr Thornton remained conversing with the other, when, suddenly, Mr. Nugent sprang to the fire place, thrust the whole of the orders into the fire, and turning to the partner, who looked aghast, said, "The irresistible impulse which has induced this act, dictated by honour and friendship, will explain—that of bearing your house harmless, by giving you my bond for the amount of the vouchers I have destroyed."

The partners were much astonished by this termination of the affair; but whatever might be their own convictions, they forebore to distress Mr. Nugent by any expression of theirs. In a very short time the bond was prepared, and immediately after signed it. Mr. Nugent returned to his house and his children.

For some weeks Mrs. Hamilton refrained from writing or sending to Horace Vernon; her life was passed in watching for some token of his existence, till at length her agony of suspense became too great for endurance, and I, wrapped up in her maid's cloak, she proceeded one evening after nightfall to his lodging; for several minutes she was unable to knock at the door; her heart seemed within her when she thought how much of her peace or misery depended on the answer she might receive to her simple inquiry, "Is Mr. Vernon at home?" At length her hand raised the knocker, it rose, sound as it fell seemed to perish hope.

To the dreaded question, the reply was short and explicit: "Nobody knows where Mr. Vernon is gone. People think he has run away, and that's all that is known about him,' said a slovenly part of all work, in no good humour at having been disturbed in a comfortable game of cards with the groom of the first floor lodger, by this knock at the door. Mrs. Hamilton would have fallen to the ground but for a stout arm which was put forth on seeing her reel; the girl's scream brought the mistress to her assistance, and together they conveyed their insensible burthen to a sofa in the parlour. On recovering, Mrs Hamilton was told that Mr. Vernon had gone out one afternoon, after saying he should return to dinner, but had never been heard of since

"Can you recollect the day on which this occurred," faintly enquired Mrs. Hamilton

"Yes, sure I can;" replied the landlady, "for it was the very day my little Tommy cut his first tooth;" and taking from the work-box which stood open on the table, a pocket-book, she read aloud, "Tommy's first tooth—our lodger missing."

Alas! what a simple entry, how few words! and yet what extremes of feeling they embodied—the record of a young mother's first joy, the record of a less woman's betrayal; for Mrs. Hamilton well remembered that the date mentioned was the very day on which she had last seen Horace Vernon, and no longer could doubt that his not, and her child, had been his theme in conveying the pocket-book from her possession. Slowly she proceeded home, to a home which was now shunned by every individual she had formerly known. Mr. Nugent's generosity had preserved her from public disgrace, but the blow which he had so cured this had been bruited about, and their immediate and total cessation of intercourse readily suggested the cause which had induced it.

As long as Mrs. Hamilton cherished a hope that Horace Vernon was absent, merely from prudence, she found courage to repel various insults, which, in a thousand ways, assailed her; but from the time of his treachery being revealed, she gave herself up to despair.

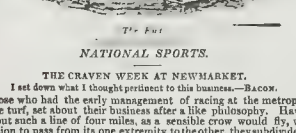
About two months after the discovery of her guilt, Mr. Nugent received a letter from his banker's, expressing a hope that the sums for which the forgeries had been committed would be recovered on the 1st of April, when a bond fell due for the following circumstance. The captain of an American vessel had applied to the authorities at New York, for their advice respecting a large sum of money found on the person of a passenger, who had been careful enough to have a board during their voyage. It appeared that during a severe storm, he had been struck by a flash of lightning, which fluted him instantaneously, without leaving even the traces of a scorch on any part of his raiment.

The captain related, that this passenger, who called himself Henry Vinor, had come off in an open boat from Liverpool, after the vessel had sailed; that during the twelve days which preceded his death, he had made himself so agreeable and amiable, that the whole ship's company had regretted the individual, independent of the should cannot from his mysterious avocation—that in his pocket-book, which was found in an inner pocket of his coat, there were bank of England notes, to the amount of many thousands, several notes, signed S. H., addressed to Horace Vernon, Esq., and a few memorandums in the same inexplicable letter.

The authorities at New York, immediately sent over the numbers of the notes, with the foregoing particulars, to the secretary of the Bank of England, and by a reference to their books, these notes have been found to have been issued to our house, said this, added Messrs. C and D., we entertain great hopes of being shortly in possession of a very large portion of the embezzled property.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Mr. Nugent, on reading this letter, "am I to find treachery in all whom I have loved and trusted.' At first, his noble heart felt withered under the severity of these repeated blows, but the fond affection of his children at length produced a feeling of peace unknown from any other source. During his acquaintance with Mrs. Hamilton, his mind had been torn by contending feelings. Those were now at rest, and in the fulfilment of the many high duties imposed on him by his position and the undisturbed happiness of his children, his heart once more found peace.

The account of Horace Vernon's awful fate reached Mrs. Hamilton, while on a bed of sickness, from whence she never arose; she was attacked by the most frightful convulsions, delirium ensued, but at each interval of returning reason, she was heard to declare that the Retribution, though heavy, was just.



The Fall

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE CRAVEN WEEK AT NEWMARKET.

I set down what I thought pertinent to this business.—BACON.

Those who had the early management of racing at the metropolis of the turf, set about their business after a like philosophy. Having laid out such a line of four miles, as a sensible crow would fly, with occasion to pass over it once entirely to the other, they subdivided it into some fifteen courses, varying from two furlongs forty-seven yards (the Yearling Course), to the last three miles of the B. C. (three miles forty-five yards.) With the exception of the Round Course, used only for Royal Plates, all the racing at Newmarket is "straightforward," *ci sic omnino*. One never hears of a regular *Hue and Cry* robbery there; sometimes a bit of backsliding occurs—everybody is liable to a slip—but nothing like the sackings common to Doncaster for instance, ever come off.

The present season has opened full of like promise with its predecessors. The Craven week, which, as to its turf existence, ended yesterday, was a brilliant one so far as the weather influenced it, and a good average one in the items of company and sport; the latter may thus be epitomised:—As usual it opened with the Craven Stakes—on their present anniversary more interesting than they have been for many years. They were regarded as a trial for Rattan with Pineapple, for John Day with St. Lawrence, for Scott with Voltri, and for minor interests by means of Corasina. This capital horse won, splendidly ridden by James Robinson, with his rush on the post, a movement enough to put soul under the ribs of a dead turbite. Voltri ran as bad as a cow, and so put his backers out of their suppose at all events. Mr. Gully's Bay Middleton, Derby and Epsom within a few yards of the principal leap, which was a deep brook fifteen feet in the clear, with a foot-fence at the take-off. His Majesty alighted from his carriage, and intimated his tremendous leap, and then went to the carriage to witness the chase; the carriage afterwards left the ground, and the King, in his usual unostentatious manner, mixed with the company. Among the sporting gentlemen present we noticed Viscount Sandwich, Lord Chesham, Lord W. Wentworth, Col. C. A. Murray, Sir Charles Kent, Captain Buckley, Colonel Vyse, Lord Sheffield, Lord W. Beresford, A. Ricardo, Esq., and nearly the whole of the officers of the Life and Scots Fusilier Guards, &c. &c. The King of the Belgians returned to the Castle after the first chase.

The Hack Chase was run first, over the usual line of country. Nine horses started, viz.—Mr. Tennant's b g Circock, Mr. Chaloner's w h Magnesia, Mr. Day's ch g The Kicker, Mr. Henderson's ch m Maggy Lauder, Mr. P. Langton's gr g Monarch, Mr. H. Oldacre's ch g Terror, Mr. Williamson's br g Paddy, Mr. Sullivan's br g Skylark, Mr. Ward's g m Miss Fidget.

Cheroot took the lead and sustained it throughout, clearing all the fences and brooks in admirable style; Magnesia and Maggy Lauder were the first two which got into the second brook; Skylark cleared it, followed by Paddy, Miss Fidget, and another, got in the brook together; in coming round to the large brook, Cheroot was about two hundred yards ahead, followed by Miss Fidget, which cleared the brook; Skylark and Monarch, going close together. Terror fell, after clearing the brook; Magnesia ditto; Maggy looked at the brook, but would not face it. The Kicker did not make his appearance. The following three were passed, and the rest nowhere:—Mr. Tennant's b g Cheroot (Mason), Mr. P. Langton's gr g Monarch (Templeton), Mr. Sullivan's br g Skylarx (Carlin).

A very pretty match was afterwards run between Mr. Langley's b g Cardinal and Captain Thompson's b m Jessie's Mermaid, Cardinal carrying one stone extra. Mermaid took the lead to the first fence, which she refused. Cardinal took it up for some time, but was passed before coming to the great brook, which he got into. Mermaid cleared it, and kept the lead to the last brook, which they both cleared together, when there was a very pretty race to the finish, Cardinal winning by about twenty lengths.

The Heavy Military Steeple Chase was afterwards walked over by the Cardinal.

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

These races took place on Wednesday at Nottingham, when an immense concourse of spectators assembled together to witness the sports. The race-ground, which had been much improved since last year, was crowded with a highly respectable company, the races being got up, for the first time, instead of the usual annual steeple chase. The stewards were Thomas Wakefield, and William Hannay, Esquires, two magistrates of the town, and the sport throughout was excellent, the delightful weather affording full scope for enjoyment. The day was a general holiday in the town. The following is a return of the sport:—

A Sweepstakes of 3 sovs with 20 added, for horses, &c., of all ages. One mile and three quarters. Heats, over Hurdles four feet high.

Mr. Vincent's br g Peolar, 6 yrs, 12st	..	(Owner)	1 1
Mr. Lunn's bk g Nimrod, 5 yrs, 11st 4lb	.. ..	2	fell
Mr. Haynes's ch m Reveller, 5 yrs, 11st 4lb	.. ..	3	dr
Mr. Cartledge's br g Fearnought, aged, 12st	.. ..	0	2

The sport was a very good one.

A Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, with 10 sovs added for horses of all ages, not thoroughbred. Heats, two miles.

Mr. Haynes's ch m Reveller	.. ..	..	1 1
Mr. Bradley's Tanta.us	.. ..	..	2 2
Mr. Foster's br m Catherine Conners	.. ..	..	3 2

A Sweepstakes for ponies. Heats, two miles.

Mr. Darby's br m Miss Vincent	.. ..	1
Mr. Hucknull's b g Toby	.. ..	2
Mr. Porter's b m Fanny	.. ..	3

An excellent race.

A Sweepstakes and Purse, given by the Ladies of Nottingham.

Mr. Foster's Catherine Conners	.. ..	1
Mr. Hughes's Nautilus	.. ..	2

A capital race.

GREAT FOOT HURDLE RACE.

The two greatest runners of the day (Jenkinson and Smith) contended in a race of three hundred yards on Wednesday, with fifteen hurdles, but, owing to the great assemblage of persons present and the extreme closeness of the race, it could not be fortunately timed. The contest was for £40, the ground selected being the Beehive, at Walworth; and long before the appointed hour some hundreds of sporting men, with a mixture of those who were finishing their holidays, were congregated. Both of the pedestrians are well known to the sporting public, Smith by the title of the "Regent-street Pet," and Jenkinson by that of the "Stag." They have before engaged together in a quarter of a mile contest, which resulted in a dead heat, and the friends of Smith, considering that he was superior to his opponent at three hundred yards, the present race was the result. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on the Stag. At a little after four the men came to the post, attended by their chosen friends and backers, and taking the inside place of nearly a circle, round which the hurdles were arranged. They effected a good start, and went off at a rattling pace, side by side, over the first three or four hurdles, when Jenkinson, who had closely waited upon by his opponent, who in turn took up the running. It was a great race, in which neither party could get away, and on coming to the last hurdle the men took it together, but it showed the slight difference of a head in favour of the Stag having it, and both reached the ground after the leap at the same instant. Both declared they had won: but the referee, whose great experience in these matters well qualified him for the post, declared that, owing to the proximity of the persons in the closeness of the struggle, it was impossible for him to determine who had touched the ground first, and that it must necessarily be considered a dead heat. In this opinion he was confirmed by the best judges and most unprejudiced persons on the ground. The stakes will accordingly be drawn.

HER MAJESTY'S STAGHOUNDS.—EASTER MONDAY.—Such splendid weather for the winding up of the season has not occurred within the memory of the oldest sportsman as was experienced on Monday last. The "meet" was consequently thronged not only by an unusual number of the "true sportsmen" and "Easter Monday genii," but by numerous equipages filled with ladies, whose presence much contributed to the brilliancy of this gay and animating scene. The deer Smuggler was uncarted in the middle of Stoke Common, and leaped over the hounds of several of the equestrians, knocking one person down. He then bore across the common to the left, made through a plantation, and over two or three fields, when the hounds came to a check of about twenty minutes. Of again getting on the scent they laid on the east hill, and burst across the country to Bulstrode Park; after leaving the park, circled about and returned, then leaped the park wall into the high road, and made for the woods; then away by Chalford St. Peter's, and was taken in a large wood about a mile distant from the town, after a run of two hours and forty minutes, the pace altogether not being first-rate. A large number were up at the take.

Her Majesty's stag-hounds met at Stony Cross, in the New Forest, on Wednesday. The road, from an early hour in the morning, assumed the appearance of bustle and animation; pedestrians, equestrians of every grade, and carriages, of every sort and description, rolling rapidly along, and in many places in one confused mass, to this celebrated and delightful spot celebrated as the identical place where King Rufus lost his life in the same pursuit, and where a stone is erected to mark the precise vicinage. It is a most beautiful spot, commanding most extensive views for miles round. It is computed that not less than 600 horsemen were on the ground, most of whom were scarlet. After the noble master of the hounds had arrived, the word was given to start, and shortly after, a noble stag and hind were found in a small piece of gorse at Pugpitts. The hind immediately dashed off at a rattling pace to Burley, where, after a smart run, she was killed. The greater part of the pack joined in pursuit, about three couple only taking after the stag, which also went off at a pace that soon made many of the nags, although of the first mettle, cry peccavi. The noble animal made to Bemley Copses, leaving Fritham to the right, and thence to Ivey, to the telegraph, which he neared, and went on to the Frenches, or Tinney's Priory, and again to Ivey, where he took refuge in a brook, and, after some little difficulty, was taken alive and safely housed. He is a noble fellow, of colossal size, and supposed to be one of the finest in the forest. The run altogether lasted one hour and forty-eight minutes, and at the time the stag entered the water, not more than twenty were up.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—In to-day's market the number of wheat samples offering was by no means large, yet the demand for English qualities was extremely dull, at barely sustaining Monday's prices. Foreign wheat was offered in rather a more liberal supply, nearly a single transaction being reported in it. A large supply of foreign barley having been received, the trade was very dull and the inferior qualities gave way 2s per quarter. Malt, oats, beans, peas, and flour were unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4510; barley, 3670; oats, 4020 quarters. Irish: wheat 590; oats, 7630; barley, —— quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2910, barley, 6730, oats, 2110 quarters. Flour, 3850 sacks, Malt, 3540 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 48s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 56s, rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s, distilling ditto, 32s to 33s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 63s, brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s, potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple, 31s to 33s, white, 32s to 36s, boilers, 34s to 36s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s, Suffolk, —— to 47s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 53s, Dantzig, red, 46s to 51s; white, 50s to 55s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 19s to 20s, oats, new, 12s to 18s; ditto feed, 17s to 18s; beans, 25s to 28s; peas 23s to 24s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed, rapeseed, and canary seeds have, in some instances, had a

downward tendency; but the value of all other kinds of seeds have been held at full prices.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 56s. Baltic crushing 25s to 27 Mediterranean and Odessa, 24s to 25s; tempered, 25s to 25s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 10s to 12s taree, 6s to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 40s to 42s per last of ten quar ters; linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 38s to 40s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 5d; barley, 32s. 10d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 33s 9d beans 38s 11d; peas, 31s 8d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 56s; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 20s; rye, 33s 11d; beans, 38s, peas, 31s 3d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s; barley, 5s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—But little business has been doing in this market, yet prices are fully supported Several vessels have come in from China with full cargoes, and others are directly expected

Sugar.—There has been a steady demand for sugar, at rather more than previous rates Refined goods are firm, at 7s 6d for brown lumps

Coffee.—This market has a very dull appearance, and prices are falling. Good ordinary Ceylon has declined to 52s per cwt. By advices from Ceylon, we learn that very large shipments of the article have taken place.

Provisions.—Some large arrivals of foreign butter have again taken place, owing to which the demand for that article is very heavy, at a decline of 2s per cwt., the best Dutch being quoted at about 80s per cwt. Irish is very dull for sale, and nearly 2s per cwt. lower than last money. Bacon is very heavy at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions comparatively little is doing. Prices are nearly as before.

Coke.—For all descriptions of oil the demand is brisk, and prices are generally on the advance.

Tallow.—This market is steady, and prices are supported. Those on the spot are 40s 9d to 41s, for forward delivery 42s per cwt.

Coals.—Adairs, 17s; Hetton, 17s; Old Pontop, 17s; West Wylam, 16s 11½d; Bewicks, 16s 9d; Kellingworth 16s; Stewart's, 22s 6d; Lambton's, 22s 6d; Hartley, 18s per ton.

Hops.—Our market is in a very sluggish state for most kinds of sorts, both in pockets and bags, yet we can notice no alteration in prices, which rule as under. Weald of Kent pockets 45s to 67s 6s. Mid Kent ditto, 46s 6s to 69 10s; East Kent ditto, 46s 6s to 69; Duto choice, 70s to 81l 10s; Sussex, 46s to 66s 10s; fine ditto, 68s 6s to 81l 10s; Mid Kent, bags, 45s 10s to 65s 10.

Wool.—The imports foreign and colonial wools since our last have amounted to about 16,000 packages. Privately, a fair business is doing, without any material alteration in prices.

Potatoes.—We have to report a steady demand for potatoes, at from 60s to 90s per ton.

Southfleet, at the same market, to-day, was moderately well supplied with beasts, yet the best trade was tolerably active, at full prices. In sheep, the supply was large, no fewer than eight hundred on offer from Spain, and 200 hogs from Aberdeen and Dundee. In sheep, the numbers of which were small a ready business was transacted, and the quotations had an upward tendency. The same trade was, on the whole, dull, as late rates From the Isle of Wight, fifteen beasts came to hand. Calves moved off slowly at barely stationary prices. Pigs were a mere drug, but not lower Milch cows were held at from £15 to £18 the each.

Per 8lbs.: to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do. 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ozen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c. 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 8d., second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Southdown sort in the wool, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; lambs out of the wool, 5s 4d to 5s 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d., prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d., large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d., small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d., sucking pigs, 15s to 24s., each. Beasts, 522, sheep, 1327 sheep and lambs, 2200 calves, 27 pigs 0

Newgate and Leadenhall.—With a steady general demand, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs. by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d., small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d., lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 6d.

EDW. HASSELL.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

If abundance of money and unbounded confidence in the ultimate security of national debts be marks of general prosperity, then England must certainly was never more flourish ng than it is at the present moment. From all appearances this continuon must be owing to the fact that manufactures districts general y, greater activ y has seldom existed, and the measures are paring fair rates of wages to their workmen. The demand for goods is unceasingly longer for our colonies and for our eastern empire; now, from the latest advices, it is probable that this demand can in any manner fal away during the remainder of this year at al events. To China, and to all foreign nations also, the exportat on of goods is on the rise, the rates of the foreign exchanges doing for the most part very fully prove that the value of our exports continues to exceed that of our imports. Gold, the silver, and bullion in England than in any other part of Europe, and the larger consequence must be a continued importation of it so long as our for-ign commerce remains in its present prosperous condition. Unemployed capital, consequently, in the interest is all our money markets; and on the Stock Exchange the Three per Cents Consols now command a premium of ¾ per cent, a circumstance which has not occurred for nearly one hundred years. In all other descriptions of British public securities there at present exists a upward by the same cause.

Bank and East India Stock and London Joint Stock Bank shares are all on the advance, and in the Fo eign Securities a progress-ve movement must be noted In this state of the English Stock Exchange our capitalists are turning their attention to railway investments, and important transactions in that description of property have been again entered into. These undertakings are truly national, for they give employment to many thousands of industrious people, and the raising value of landed property the income to a large amount from them, at their completion, will, in every probability, far exceed that to be obtained from the rents of land. In the money markets therefore, and to those who are only in search of safe infancy, a great dea. of business has been done during this week. The Chester and Holyhead, Lancaster and Carlisle, and North British lines are much thought of, and purchases of them cannot be made, unless at high premiums on the amounts already paid up. The shares of the Guiford Union some business has been again transacted in, their former prices Birmingham, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, are scarcely from one to two pounds a share dearer. Indeed, by reference to our quotations it will be seen that this description of property is gradually becoming more valuable, in proportion to the increase of investments in it

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, speculators have considerably increased their operations since our last quotations Spanish, in particular, have been sold and bought to a very considerable extent. The Thirees had been at 38¾ fell to 38½, and advanced again to 37⅞, at which the market closed, and the Active Stock at 19 to 19¼ Portuguese and Belgian Bonds are one per cent. lower, and a decline in those of Colombia to the extent of one and per cent since our last. Dutch, Peruvian, and Mexican securities remain as before, but the prices are fully supported, chiefly in consequence of the foreign demand, in which we alluded in our last, for the existing abundance of unemployed money is not confined to the United Kingdom. The money market here, on the whole, is at the moment remarkably easy, in a sound and healthy condition, nor is there any prospect of a speedy change occurring in it.

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 15¾; London Joint Stock Bank, 13; Commercial Bank of London, —. Provincial Bank of Ireland, New, 16¾ Provincial Bank, Ireland, 14¾; Provincial Bank of England, 1¾ Royal Mail Steam Packet, extended, 25¾, India Bonds, 90 premium, Union Bank of London, 11¾; Three per Cent Reduced, 90 to 90¼; Three per Cents Consols, 91⅛; Three per Cents 5 per Cents, 100¾. Colombian, 18¾ to 19¾; Mexican, 36; Venezuela, 21, Guatemala Stock, 4

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 62 to 64, Birmingham and Gloucester, 95. Bristol and Exeter, 72 to 73 Kanvas Counties, 15¾, new, 14¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 67 to 68 Great North of England, 99 to 100; Great Western, 110 to 110; Hull and Selby 93 to 95. Brighton, 64¾ London and Blackwall, 8¾; Greenwich, 3¾; Croydon Trunk, 17; London and Brighton 83¾, 227 to 228, Manchester and Leeds, 152 to 154. Manchester and Birmingham, 49 to 50, South Western, 84 to 85; Midland Counties, 90 to 92, North Midland, 91 to 92, Newcastle and Darlington, — premium; Northern and Eastern, 58; Paris and Rouen — Paris and Orleans, 38¾, South Eastern and Dover, 19¾, York and North Midland 151 to 152; Norwich and Brandon, 7¾, Dublin and Cashel, 6; Guildford Junction, 6¾ to 7; Lancaster and Carlisle, 13 to 13¾, Chester and Holyhead, 9, North British 3¾ Stranraer and Sanquhar, 1¾; Rouen and Havre, 10¾; Caledonian, 9¾; Leeds and Bradford, 36 to 37, Yarmouth and Norwich, 22¾; Bristol and Gloucester, 50 to 51.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—R. MARKS, Union-street, Southwark, and Lloyd's-court, victualler.

BANKRUPTS. J POWELL, jun., Quadrant, lodging house keeper.—T WALKER and J. WALKER, Broad-road, Lambeth, upholsterers, and cabinet makers. R. PROCTER, Meanwood Leeds, tanner and leather-seller.—T. and R. CRAIG, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, affordshire, Scotch SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. G. MACDONALD, South Uist, Inverness-shire, help manufacturer.—R. DOUGLAS, St. Andrew's, Inverness.—R. MILLAR, Sun Rooms.—W. ANDERSON Dundee, merchant and agent.—J. SLIGHT, and J. W. NICHOLSON, Edinburgh, engineers and machine-makers.—R. and W. FYFE, Broomalaw, Glasgow, shipchandlers and painters.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 4, 1844.—MEMORANDUM.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the following Officers to wear the Insignia of the Decoration of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon them by His Highness the Sultan, in commemoration of the services of the Regiments during the second campaign in Afghanistan, in the year 1842

8th Light Dragoons.—Cornet S. Tomkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Hyde.

2nd Foot.—Ensign Gordon Lennox to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen.

3rd Foot Guards: C. V. Wemyss to be Ensign and Lieutenant; Lord R. T. M. Cecil to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, 25th: Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Reignolds, to be Lieutenant-Col. ret, vice Adams. 34th. Cadet Hon R Handcock to be Ensign, vice Wodehouse. 36th. Cadet R. W. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Sir G. Walker, Bart. 49th: Lieut Colonel H W. Adams to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Reignolds. 52d. Lieut. J. R. Alleyne to be Captain, vice the Hon. C. Greer; Ensign L. H. Peel to be Lieutenant, vice Alleyne; A. C. Corbett to be Ensign, vice Peel. 59th Foot: Lieut. W. Fulton to be Captain, vice Fuller; Ensign R. C. Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. E. R. H. Stanhope to be Ensign, vice Holmes. 79th Foot—Capt. J. F. Elliot to be Major, vice Isham; Lieut. R. J. M. Napier to be Captain, vice Elliot; Ensign and Adjutant H. Maclear to be Lieutenant and Adjutant; Ensign W. A. Mainwaring to be Lieutenant, vice Napier; G. Graham to be Ensign vice Mainwaring.

3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. E. H. Mead ment to be superseded.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. G. Lee, from 97th Foot, to be Captain.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian names of Ensign Coxon, of the 44th Regiment, are George Stargoin.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—Royal Regiment of Artillery—Capt and Brevet Major J. H. Wood to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Darby; Second Capt. F. Wellen to be Captain, vice Wood: First Lieut. T. F. Marriott to be Second Captain, vice Weller; Second Lieut James Drummond Tetley to be First Lieutenant, vice Marriott; Capt and Brevet Major William Ramsay Jackson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. W. Ashburnham; Second Capt. T. Knatchbull to be Captain, vice Jackson; First Lieut. T. Erwin to be Second Captain, vice Knatchbull; Second Lieut. C. J. Strange to be First Lieutenant, vice Rhyne; Capt and Brevet Major G. Durnford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Maclean; Second Capt. J. H St John to be Captain, vice Captain and Brevet Major G Durnford. First Lieut. G. J. Wright to be Second Captain, vice H. John; Second Lieut. R. Gregory to be First Lieutenant, vice Wright; Second Capt. E. J. Dacres to be Captain, vice Morgan; First Lieut G. A. F. Dermay to be Second Captain, vice Dacres, Second Lieut. H P. Newton to be First Lieutenant, vice Dermay.

BANKRUPTS.—C. CLACK, haberdasher, Beech-street, Barbican.—S. SAUNDERS, lodging-house keeper, Golden-square, St. James's.—F. W. PALMER, colonial broker, Mincing-lane.

BIRTHS.

At Scrandeerbah, the lady of William Wilby, Esq., of a son.—At Tately lodge. Hants, the wife of her fat er, the lady of William John Marton, Esq., of a daughter.—In Seaho pe street Hyde Park-gardens, the lady of Captain Blenco Culpeper, of a son and heir —At Wood-or, the lady of Captain Morrison, Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.—At Kings on-hill, Mo. the George Stanley Smith, of a son, still-born.—On the 4th inst., at Waverley cottage, Kensington, of a daughter —At Wester Coates-house, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J Low, C.B., of a daughter.—The lady of Francis Pigou, Esq., of Heckfield Heath, of a daughter.—At 15, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, Mrs. Henry Head, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Martin's Church, the Earl of Aboyne, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntley, to Mary Anne Scott, only surviving daughter of the Rev. R. W. Fraser, Rector of Lambeth, daughter of Lindsey, and half sister of the Earl of Lindsey At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. Alexander Cadell, of Rockville, Upper Canada, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Henry Haynes of George street, Euston-square.—At St. John's, Paddington, Frances Alicia, fourth son of the late Genera. Sir Samuel Hawker, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hill, Rector of Hawkchurch, Devonshire.—At Hampton, Middlesex, Henry Ray, Esq., of C fford-street, to Ka herine, the youngest daughter of the late William Taylor, Esq. of the 11th Hussars, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Herrington, Esq., of Brighton.—At Brighton, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., of Rodborough, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Admiral the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, J. D. Inverarity, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Maria Martha, eldest daughter of John Pollard Willoughby, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, and Provisional Member of Council.—At Lantern, Chandler Street, Penrith, Captain Hamerton Berg, M.P., to Robert, son of Isaac Braithwaite, Esq., of Kendal.—At St. Stephen's, Walbrook, Frederick Jo. Perceval, Esq., Glasgow, to Louisa Jemima, eldest daughter of Thomas Rice, Finsbury square.—At Marylebone Church, Captain Chambers, Madras Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Sir Samuel Chambers, of Bridge-house, Kent, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Robert Head, Esq., of Great Cumberland place

DEATHS.

At the house of his uncle, H I Staples Esq., Colpetty, in the Island of Ceylon, John Michael Staples, eldest son of J. J Staples, Esq, District Judge of Kandy.—At Nemmuch, East Indies, Henrietta, wife of Adam Kerr Sc tt, and daughter of Samuel Brown, Esq., of London.—At Hastings, the Rev. Edward Revery Mulford, Fifth son of John Mulford, Esq —At Sandford, Dreet, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Cleave and.—At Tremans, Glamorganshire, Maria Alicia, wife of Richard Lewellyn, Esq.—At the Parade, Hertford road, Kensington, Charles Dunne, Esq —At Rose-hill, Chesterfield, the Rev Edward Heathcote —At Vernon Cha Charles Bond, eldest son of the late Rev. Joshua D.x, of Canterbury.—At clapham-common James Salter, youngest son of the late Alexander Gibb Esq., of Russia-row, Milk street.—At Birchanger, near Bishops Stor ford, Frances Thomas eldest dau. of E. W. Nash, Esq.—At Henry Hemsted, Seamore, wife of Charles E. Grover Esq.—At Portland-place Cadham-road, Miss Emmeline Corner On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at Boston, Lincolnshire, Francis Sutark, from whom The deceased will long be remembered by the poor of that locality, as a kind and benevolent friend and pa on, in the affluence of her circumstances and respectable practice, was never seduced by the prospect of a fee from attending gratuitously in the worst and most distressed of the less fortunate fellow creatures.—At Mo.co, John Leathley, Esq., second son of the late William Leathley, Esq., of Upper Bedford place and nephew of Mr. James Meade.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS KEELEY

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—(Late English Opera House.)—On MONDAY April 15th (7th time) the new Comedietta, in two acts, entitled, MARRY COME UP.—Characters by Mrs Keeley, Mr. Diddear, Mr. F. Matthews, Mr. F. Young, Mr. Cravey, Mr Emery &c.; Miss Fairbrother, and Mrs. Keeley After which, the new Drama, in one act, called THE POST OF HONOUR—Characters by Mr. Turner Mr. Kinloch, Mr. J. Collier, Mr. Yarnold, Mr. Cooper, and Mrs. Keeley To conclude with the Domestic Drama, in three acts, entitled THE ENGLISH ARMY IN WALLACHIA—Characters by Messrs. Howard Paul, Cooper, Yarnold, Collier, Kinloch, Evans, Miss Woolgar, Mrs Waylett, Mrs Keeley, Mrs. Yarnold, Mrs. Cooper, and Mrs. Keeley. Doors open at half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Private Boxes, £2 2s., £1 11s 6d., and £1 1s. Pit Tickets 5s. Upper Boxes, 3s. Gallery, 2s. Second Price at half-past Eight. Upper Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. Private Boxes, £2 2s., £1 11s 6d., and £1 1s. Free Admission Tickets for the first Forty nights, three Guineas. Box Office open from 10 o'clock until 5, under the direction of Mr. Bunn, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SECOND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, April 15th, at Two o'clock precisely in the Hanover Square Rooms. Programme No 5—and Spontini's Overture to Olympia. Solo Performers—Eusofonte, M. Moscheles Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Blagrove. Conductor, Mr. F. Cramer. Signor F Labbache, A Transferable Ticket for the Series, £4 4s; Single Tickets, One Guinea each, and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had at BEALE'S Music Warehouse, 201, Regent street

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THE PRACTICAL DRAINAGE of LAND of all descriptions, by HENRY HUTCHINSON, Land Agent, Valuer, and Professor of Draining, Walcot, near Stamford.—London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row; HENRY JOHNSON, St. Mary's-hill, Stamford, and may be had of all Booksellers.

THE PRECURSOR OF UNITY.—A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MAN, illustrative of the system of Association upon Christian Principles for the Production and Distribution of Wealth, and the Physical, Mental, and Spiritual Improvement of Mankind Price 6d. No. IV., published on the 1st of April, 1844, by J. MORGAN, 3, Crescent-place, Surrey, and the back numbers may be obtained through all Booksellers in Town and Country.—Communications for the Editor, Works for Review, &c., should be addressed, prepaid, to the care of the Publisher, by whom Advertisements will be received.

This day is published, No. 6 of
THE FOREIGN & COLONIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. Contents: 1. Copernicus and his Times. 2. Mungo Park. 3. Abyssinia. 4. Modern German Poetry. 5. Galileo; discovery of the out MS. on the Satellites. 6. French Songs. 7. Danish Novels and Novelists. 8. Mignet's History of France. 9. Present State of Hayti. 10. The Currency. 11. Travels in the Holy Land. 12. Grisebia. 13. Modern Jewish Literature in Germany. 13. Sclavonian Literature 14. Minor Poems of Scaliger, Salvini, and Redi. 15. Spanish and French Journals. 16. Foreign Correspondence, Short Critical Notices, &c.
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Just Published, in Two Vols., post 8vo., price 24s., cloth,
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LA POLKA.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he has just published "The Polka," price 2s., postage free, splendidly illustrated by Brandard, with a short description of the Polka, and the music composed on national melodies by Jullien. Many spurious imitations of M. Jullien's Polkas having been sold to the retail trade, the public are respectfully informed that copies of the Polka to be had at all the respectable Music shops in the kingdom. Also, the ENGLISH QUADRILLES, received with immense applause, at the Antwerp Concerts, Tuesday Royal Covent-garden: LA VALSE A DEUX TEMPS now a la mode at the Nobility's Assemblies; the BOUQUET ROYAL VALSES; and the BRITISH ECHOES COMIC QUADRILLE.

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Part XCIII. for January, commences a new volume, and affords a favourable opportunity for persons wishing to commence subscribers. It contains Two Engravings (Two Views) of BEVERLEY MINSTER; with other Engravings, and the usual variety of letter press. Frontispieces of Kilkenny Cathedral, St. George's, Windsor, &c., &c., are in preparation. Also several other series of Engravings are in progress, and are intended to add to the usefulness and attractiveness of the work.
N.B.—The previous volumes of this work are now getting very scarce, and an early application is recommended.
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THE SPORTING REVIEW, for APRIL, 1844, is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.
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Rambles Round the World. By Forester.
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THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, for APRIL, 1844, is embellished with — Plate I. NORTH DEVON STEER, the property of Mr. T. Umbers, of Waggerbury, which obtained a First prize and Silver Medal at the late Smithfield Show. Plate II. The celebrated Stallion RECOVERY, the Model of the Horse for the SUPERFLUX Statue of the Duke of WELLINGTON, about to be erected in front of the New Royal Exchange in the City of London.

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Review of the Corn-trade during the month of March.
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SCHISM and REPENTANCE, a SUBJECT in SEASON. By JOSEPH FEARN, Author of "Belief and Unbelief."
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

HEBREW MELODIES. Second Series. Feast of the Pentecost, or Weeks.—Crosby Hall, by kind permission, on Monday (this day), at Eight o'clock, for Louis Lee, Mr. Machin, Mr. Ansel Lee, Miss Emma Lucombe, and Miss Lee. A Lecture on the above highly interesting subject will also be delivered at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, on Monday evening the 22d instant, and at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Wednesday evening the 24th instant, of which full particulars will be announced.

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INTERESTING CLASSICAL EXCURSION by Steam to ATHENS, SMYRNA, and CONSTANTINOPLE, calling at GIBRALTAR and MALTA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer IBERIA, Captain W. D. EVANS, will start from the East India Docks, Blackwall, on THURSDAY, the 25 h APRIL. Time occupied in the passage, out and home, about six weeks. Handsome accommodation for Passengers. For terms apply at the Company's Offices, 51, St Mary Axe, London, and 57, High street, Southampton

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Many themes have we chosen, but never as yet
Have we written a word on the "Fundamental Debt."
And here, we confess, we've been in her remains;
For much ought to be said on a subject like this
Many persons have said that the "debt" thus incurr'd,
Can ne'er be defray'd, but we say the contrary word,
We humbly beg leave just to make a suggestion,
Whose adoption would answer the purpose in question.
Let the Government issue a Bill that shall
Stand purchase the garments with which we have on hand;
And that out of each pound which the people have paid,
One farthing for Ministers' use shall remain.
That's the scheme we propose, and if persons reflect,
They'l find it would have the desir d effect.
The advantage of dealing w. h MOSES and SON,
Would in millions amount, when it once was known,
And the "Government farthing" deriv'd from each pound
Would pay many a debt, we should sound.
Politicians may prate, and boldly claim,
On removing the debt and relieving the state.
They may talk of Assessed Taxes, Taxes would do,
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But the Boon must be done before done,
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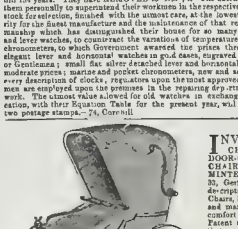

INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS.—A variety of OUT-DOOR-CHAIRS and BRIGHTON CHAIRS on SALE or HIRE at GUMINTER'S Upholstery Warehouse, 30, Gerrard street, Soho, and every description of In-door Merlin Wheel Chairs, Spinal Carriages reclining boards, and many articles for the use and comfort of invalids. Also, G. Mintie's Patent self acting Reclining Chairs, that reclines and elevate with the weight on the seat acting as a counter-balance to the back by means of his patent self adjusting lever, consequently requiring no rack, catch, or spring, to retain any desired position, and no trouble or exertion in using. Manufactured only by the Patentee 30, Gerrard street, Soho,

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 103, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844. [Sixpence.

WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

EVER glad to hear a financial rejoicing over the well-filled Exchequer, which the Income-tax has rescued from a state approaching bankruptcy, the people are beginning to think whether the State ought not to make them some return for their sacrifices. Five millions cut off the incomes and profits of a nation ought to have some acknowledgment, and no better one could be given, we think, than by infusing a little more alacrity into the spirit that is guiding the progress of what are called "Public Improvements." If any better way of spending the public money could be pointed out, we would not complain of the almost complete stoppage of this progress. But being in a position that enables us to pay our debts, and yet reserve a "contingent remainder," as surplus, we wish our rulers would look about them, and see if something could not be done towards completing the improvements of the Metropolis, that have been begun, and undertaking some others that have been long talked about. They need not look far, nor look long, without discovering an ample field for exertion.

Beginning with the seat and centre of the Government itself—there are the new Houses of Parliament, in progress, it is true, but, it seems to us, at a far slower rate than if they were being built by private enterprise, having at its command such funds as the Government possesses. They will form a noble pile, and there is, doubtless, a great deal to be done in raising it; but still very much may be accomplished in ten long years, if well employed: so long have these works been in operation, and some portions of the buildings are scarcely yet raised much above their foundations. But there is some hope of movements being quickened in future, for the House of Lords has lately shown symptoms of irritability at the continued delay, and in England there is always a prompt attention paid to the impatience of Peers. Lord Brougham will stir up their lordships, their lordships will put "the screw" on the House of Commons, the House will quicken the Treasury, and the Treasury will hasten the contractors; so by the current passing through the whole chain, an effect will be produced at the end of it, and such of the living generation as have attained the age of forty, may yet hope to see her Majesty open Parliament in the new houses of Legislature, before they reach threescore and ten. At one time this result did not seem probable, and that there is a better prospect of it at present we have, as Lord Brougham said on a memorable occasion, to thank Providence "that we have got a House of Lords."

But there are other people in the world besides Peers and Members of Parliament, who count in thousands for every individual either of the Upper or Lower House; their health, comfort, and convenience, to say nothing of what little taste they may happen to possess for the beautiful, one would think were worth some small consideration on the part of the State. Yet, sorry are we to say it, that the progress in improvements in which the people are concerned, is far more tardy in its pace even than that made in the case above-mentioned. From the "far west" we will turn "down east," and see what is doing there. We are almost afraid to state how many years ago it is since the plan for a park at Bethnal-green was proposed as a place for exercise, air, and recreation, to the smoke-enveloped and soot-discoloured denizens of the trading and manufacturing portion of this modern Babylon; larger, more crowded, and, we will undertake to say it, dirtier and uglier than the marvel of the olden world.

We believe more than ten years have elapsed since the plan was formed and adopted; the Board of Woods and Forests, of course had the management of the matter, and in its hands it has advanced like a Chancery suit—not a grain better, while it is impossible it could go on worse. Ten years have elapsed, and the Board has for that time stood the besieging of the press like Trojans; they have scarcely stirred an inch. The park is not made; the trees are unplanted; the groves and walks exist, like the streets of Boz's American city of Eden, only on paper; and the East-enders hear of it occasionally, but see it not, it being one of the things (alas! how numerous they are!) with which "man never is, but always to be blessed!" Another great plan has just been broached; it is proposed to make an embankment on both sides of the Thames, to the great increase of the beauty of the metropolis, and the convenience of its intercourse; let us guess, by the progress of the eastern Park, the probability of seeing the completion of the western Embankment. Its terraced walk may be perhaps first trodden by the grandchild of the youngest of our readers.

Those who have fortunately nothing to do but to watch what is facetiously called the "progress" of the improvements of the city—an occupation that at the past and present rate bids fair to engage them for their entire lives, even if they were prolonged to the term of that of Methuselah—cannot but have remarked in several quarters the marks of energies speedily exhausted. Violent hands have been laid on whole streets, and they have been demolished. But at this point activity ceases; the constructive and finishing faculty seems wholly wanting, or at best a part of a street is built, as a roadway to—nowhere; such an example is afforded in that new fragment of a line which continues Farringdon-street on to the kennel of West-street, and there stops; from the roadway the curious explorer gets a very advantageous view of the back of the free-trading colony of Field-lane. At present the line possesses no other visible utility or recommendation, and it has been in nearly the same state these three years past. We could mention other places in the district of Bloomsbury that are suffering under this suspension of efforts too successfully began, but the worst and most glaring instance of all, is the state of Trafalgar-square. For year after year have the eyes of the public been outraged by the unsightly hoardings that occupy the whole of the finest site in the metropolis, for the special benefit, as it would seem, of the bill-stickers. The Nelson pillar was slowly raised, and the other additions that are required to complete the works do not promise much more speed; the state of this—the most public place in the city—is a disgrace both to the nation and the Government. It is from such things as these, that foreigners judge us; and, looking at the manner in which our public improvements are conducted, we can hardly wonder that in this respect we are the mockery of Europe.

Now we are firmly convinced that there is no substantial reason

"LOTTERY," THE CELEBRATED STEEPLE-CHASE WINNER. DRAWN BY HERRING.

for all this discreditable management, carried on with continual delays and ending often in total failure. The Government has the power to do better, were it possessed of the will. No one who has seen the manner in which millions on millions of the public money is voted away in the course of a few hours in the House of Commons, for purposes of which the public know nothing and see no results, can for a moment suppose that it would grudge the few thousands that would alone be necessary to begin what is necessary, and to complete what has been begun, when the improvement and advantage might be seen and shared in by all. If jobbing were avoided, and a real, earnest intention shown of procuring the public money's worth for its money, not even Mr. Hume would complain of the expenditure. It is with no wish to emulate the extravagance of Louis the Fourteenth, or the arbitrary arrogance of Napoleon, that we wish our rulers would adopt something of the principle on which they both proceeded in their public works, which have made France the centre of attraction to the whole of Europe. A little energy, a little rousing from the indifference and apathy which in England seem to be the infection of office, and these complaints would be remedied. The people, seeing year after year go by, without any visible care or effort for what lies before them in their daily life, are wearied out even of hope, and grow as indifferent as their rulers; hence the carelessness of taste, and want of appreciation of anything within the domain of the arts, which are the characteristics of barbarism. Seeing that the Government receives all and refunds nothing in the shape of public works, or does the little it undertakes in the most niggardly spirit, the people look on the Executive as a mere machine for taxing them—obey it because such is the law—but exhibit neither reverence nor affection for it, since nothing has been done to excite either of these feelings.

"LOTTERY," THE CELEBRATED STEEPLE-CHASE WINNER.

The prefixed portrait of "Lottery," has been drawn by Mr. Herring, whose equine sketches are equally admired for their characteristic spirit and fidelity of detail.

"Lottery" is the most extraordinary gelding of his day. He was bred by Mr. Jackson, of Whitecross, near Beverley, Yorkshire; from whom he was purchased by his present proprietor, Mr. E. Jones. He is of the same breed with Welbeck and Grog, not thorough; 16, hands high; colour brown, without white. The sire of this remarkable nag was one of the fleetest and most powerful racers that ever appeared on the courses. "Lottery," in addition to his excellency in ten flag races, he has not been known to refuse a fence, nor put a foot in a grip: in short, he is described as "the most generous animal in the world;" he is about 18 years old. His quality is of the very first order; he takes his fences temperately; and, after clearing a jump, drops into his step, goes in a very good form, and manifests superior sound. He is a complete snaffle bridle horse; and the circumstance of his being uniformly ridden with a snaffle, indicates the delicacy of his mouth.

Although "Lottery" is not thorough-bred, yet he presents the genuine characteristics in a manner that would lead the juvenile astray, were it not for his well authenticated pedigree; he possesses the legitimate perseverance, and can go the pace: if, therefore, we consider "Lottery" to approach within a trifle of acknowledged thorough-bred, we may be said to form a striking proof of the erroneousness of that doctrine (now nearly exploded), which denies to such nags the gift of leaping.

"Lottery" is a horse that well repays the scrutiny of examination: he fills the eye of the beholder; he has the requisite depth of chest, the well-placed oblique shoulder, with all that posterior development, whence the propelling power must necessarily originate.

"Lottery" was the winner of the Liverpool and Cheltenham steeple chases, in 1839; besides several other chases. His latest triumph was at the Windsor steeple chase, on Tuesday week, where he was, indeed, a "clever winner." He was ridden by Mason, in his usual good style.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, April 16.

SPAIN.

"The firmness of Bravo and Narvaez," observed a French member yesterday to a foreign diplomatist, "has not only restored order in Spain, but placed its revenue in a state of progress pour ainsi dire." "Permit me to offer you my congratulations," was the sarcastic reply of the Ambassador, who retired with a smile of incredulity. The Count d'A—— is much better informed of the real position of Spain than M. Guizot; he is aware that the interior of the kingdom is greatly agitated, and that the present calm is the forerunner of a serious convulsion. But Europe be not deceived by the profusion in the exchange of decorations usually given at the conclusion of a treaty, or the signing of a peace; the honour of the Golden Fleece bestowed on M. Guizot, and the Grand Cross of Charles III. on Count Bresson, are for services rendered and services expected; the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour now adorns the breasts of Narvaez and Bravo are payments - not the rewards of merit. The French ministry have undertaken to support Narvaez *coute qui coute*—Narvaez has promised to destroy British influence and that Count of Montemolin, the present moment. The immoral compact will not succeed Spaniards have good memories; they do not forget the Orleans demonstrations at Barcelona and Cadiz!! Queen Christina is an influential ally of France; Isabella II. has been strongly attached to England; to direct the attention of the Baby Queen from State affairs, Narvaez, on the 9th, presented her, in the name of the army, with an enormous bouquet in sugar, of large a dimension that it required sixteen grenadiers to carry it on their shoulders. The bouquet represented a fortress, probably Alicant or Carthagena, with its forts—something like those round Par—towers, drawbridges, sentries, &c. &c. Isabella, on receiving it, shed tears, not of sorrow, for the death of her former preceptor, whose funeral was actually passing through the streets, but of joy, and immediately called for her sister, to examine the interesting present of her faithful defenders! Poor Isabella—poor Spain, whose destinies are purchased with a sugar fortress!! But is Spain tranquil? Decidedly not. The Maestrazzo is overrun with Carlist insurgents; and notwithstanding the report published by the Government, that on the 28th and 29th of last month the insurgents were defeated near the village of Bordon, and had eight men killed, I can state in a manner the most positive, that their numbers daily increase; that they are masters of the mountains; and that, unless the most vigorous measures be immediately adopted, all the Carlists in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces will rise against the Government. A respectable demonstration would greatly embarrass the Government at the present moment, for, without degrading themselves in the eyes of the world, they must carry out their threat against the Emperor of Morocco; my private information assures me that the expedition has been determined on, and that orders have been given to the Captain-Generals of the southern provinces to provide a certain number of troops, to be sent to Santa Maria. I have, however, great doubts of the sailing of the expedition, the interior of Spain requiring all the force Narvaez can bring in the field.

Ministers are in a dilemma as regards the imprisonment of the Opposition deputies; it is said that Guizot intends to set M. Cormin at liberty, and to send M. Madon on his trial, as being connected with the Alicant insurrection; and that should he be found guilty, to give him the benefit of an amnesty. The muzzling of the press has been proposed to the Council, but numerous measures adopted to destroy it altogether. It is intended, on the first condemnation, to fine the editor in a sum *not less than* 80,000 *reals*, and twelve months imprisonment, and on the second offence to prohibit the publication of the paper.

Amongst other decorations lately given by the French Government are the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to Castagnos, and the Cross of Commandeur to M. Benavides, political Chief of Madrid, and M. Arana, Master of the Ceremonies.

A most frightful accident occurred on the 31st of March, at Felanits, in the Balearic Islands, on the occasion of the procession of Palm Sunday. A great concourse of people had assembled in the old burial-ground, in the front of the church of Santa Rosa, to hear a sermon. At the moment when the preacher was commencing, a wall, near which the crowd was standing, fell down, and more than 600 persons were buried in its ruins; of these were killed 247 men, and 152 women, and 199 wounded, the greater part mortally. Amongst the dead men were the Alcalde and six members of the Municipal Council, who were only that day installed in office, and the clergyman. Felanits has 10,000 inhabitants.

The Marquis de Vilanis, the Ambassador named to the Court of Naples, has quitted Madrid for Italy.

ITALY.

Owing to the severity of the Censor, and all letters being opened at the Post-office, we are without news to-day but of any thing that is going on of a political nature in Italy. All I can learn is, that the roads are infested with robbers, and that at the end of last month two diligences were attacked by banditti on the road from Naples to Rome. The passengers were robbed, but not otherwise ill-treated. A letter from Rome of the 29th ult. gives as certain, that in consequence of the recent attempt at outbreak in Calabria, and the intrigues of the Italian malcontents, the Italian Governments are about to enter into a sort of federation for their mutual support and assistance.

It is generally reported that the King of Sardinia has accepted the mediation of France and England in its dispute with the Bey of Tunis.

The negotiations for a marriage between the Duke de Bordeaux and the Princess Maria Carolina of Naples are so far advanced, that their union is now beyond all doubt. The illness of the Duke d'Angoulême is the only cause for delaying the nuptials.

The two sons of Admiral Bandiera have quitted Corfu for Malta, where Maxwell, the chief of Young Italy, was expected from England.

The King of Naples has appointed a commission of 22 members to collect and prepare for publication all the remarkable unpublished manuscripts connected with the history of the territories, which are to be met with in either the public or private libraries. It is supposed that the labours of the committee, owing to the immense number of manuscripts, will last for 12 to 15 years.

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria has published a decree, in virtue of which Protestant soldiers are to be no longer forced to be present at the service of the Roman Catholic Church, or Catholic soldiers to attend on the occasion of religious ceremonies in Protestant Churches.

Field Marshal Prince Frederick Francis Xavier of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Governor-General of Illyria, and Honorary President of the Aulic Council of War of Austria, died at Vienna on the 6th, aged 67 years. The Prince served 60 years in the Austrian army.

The sale or publication of the "Mysteries of Paris" has been prohibited in the Austrian States, either by the Government or Censorship.

Letters from Gorits to the 3rd, state that the Duke d'Angoulême had experienced a new fever, but less severe than the last.

FRANCE.

The Tahiti affair and the Polka engrosses all the attention of the Parisian public. The Deputies have resolved that Admiral Dupetit-Thours is a Napoleon, and that M. Guizot ought to be impeached; they, however, content themselves for the present with burning the Government with repeated questions. The Opposition Press is labouring hard to raise a hatred to England. In one of these journals, the *Presse*, the editor makes the following remarks:—"England," he observes, "must inevitably meet with her Waterloo; with this difference, that the great battle will not be fought in a small village, but on the wide ocean. It was in the name of their wounded independence that the nations coalesced against France; it will be in the name of their restricted commerce and industry that they will re-unite against Great Britain. The fleets will be gathered together as their armies have been. There will be no difference, except in the common enemy. Every conquest by which the trade and commerce of the Continent is enriched, hastens the day when British pride will be brought inevitably to its extremity. This pride, a Cabinet directed by a statesman of the ability and prudence of Sir Robert Peel, may endeavour to cloak under deceitful outside appearances; but beyond its official speeches, and its diplomatic communications, it cannot restrain itself, but is betrayed on every occasion. To give a just idea of the haughty spirit of Great Britain, it is necessary to see an English naval officer on board his own ship, and at a distance from home. The farther he goes from it, the more his pride increases. It is not in Europe, but in some distant sea, that the maritime coalition with which Britain is threatened will have birth, and which will be the salvation of the trade and commerce of the Continent." It is with such nonsense that the press endeavours to inflame the minds of the French. The members of the Opposition majority allow the Opposition to brawl and splutter, and their only reply to the accusation of their misgovernment, is the publication of an official table of the receipts of Indirect Taxes, months after the present year, which as compared with the same period of 1843, shows an increase of 1,507,000 francs.

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Nothing fresh in either the musical or theatrical world. Duprez has returned from London, and will appear for the first time on Friday next in "Don Sebastian." Thalberg is expected on the 19th. A Spanish opera, by Bazil, called "The Smugglers of Sainte Marcre," will be performed at the Italian Opera, the end of the month. The principal performers are Messrs. Ojeda, Salas, and Mesdames Amigo and Catala.

GREECE.

On the 30th ult. the address of his Majesty King King Otho, on the closing of the Assembly, was delivered by himself as follows:—

"Messieurs les Députés, I am happy to see the great work of the constitutional charter of Greece brought to a close, and I present myself before you, in order to seal it by the present oaths. I desire that the Constitution, that sacred and indispensable law of the country, may produce all the good it may produce and consolidate the prosperity of Greece. The task for which I have convoked the National Assembly being finished, I declare it to be closed."

The capital was illuminated in the evening.

AMERICA.

Arrival of the Roscius and Caledonia.—The fine packet-ship Roscius arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, from New York on the 26th ult., and was followed by the Caledonia, mail-steamer, next day, bringing Boston papers to the 1st inst. and New York to the 30th ult.

There is little of interest in the papers, independance of speculation, in the papers which have come to hand. Jonathan is fond of excitement, and the subjects which at present tickle his fancy and engross his thoughts relate to the annexation of Texas and the Oregon territory.

The few paragraphs which possibly may be of interest to our readers will be found below, but, on the whole, the papers before us are exceedingly devoid of interest.

Congress is expected to adjourn about the middle or the latter end of May. Fires, some of them extensive, had taken place in New York, where a church was burnt; at Boston; in the neighbouring state of New Jersey, where a factory was destroyed; at Baltimore, and other places. The Missisipi had been the scene of another steam-boat collision, the fatality of which, however, unlike most other calamities of a similar description in America, had not been very great —one poor fellow was killed, and a number dreadfully scalded.

Colonel Cunningham and Mr. M'Gowen fought a duel at Hamburg, South Carolina, the latter killed. A lamentable duel took place in the Richmond railroad, on the 23d, killing three persons, and wounding several. A duel was fought at Decatur, Mississippi, between Mr. J. A. Adams and Mr. N. B. Johnston, the former killed. A duel on the same day, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mr. Rogers was assassinated in the street, by some person unknown.

James Gates, mate of the ship Oxford, from Liverpool, has been sentenced at New York, to be imprisoned for thirty days, and fined 2,000 dollars, for smuggling.

A great repeal meeting had been held at Philadelphia, the verdict against Mr. O'Connell being the text from which all the speeches were made. 400 dollars were contributed, and a resolution was passed to remit £200 to Ireland. In New York there was a similar demonstration, but more violent in its character, as one of the resolutions appointed May 1 as the day upon which the jury that sat on Mr. O'Connell are "to be hung in effigy." Some of the subscriptions (25s each) are in all) were handed in with "money to buy rope for the jurors."

In Canada a lamentable accident had occurred, produced by the falling of a fowling-piece, loaded with shot, by the careless movement of which lodged in the breast of a Mrs. Rose, killing herself and an infant which she had in her arms. A clerk in an auction mart, at Brooklyn, near the city of New York, on the opposite shore, had been assaulted, with a cavalry-sabre, by a man named Miller. The fellow was immediately seized, and conveyed to prison.—General Porter, who had filled some high offices in the State Legislatures, had died at his residence, Niagara Falls, in his 71st year. Advices had been received from Buenos Ayres, twenty days in advance of the previous news, but nothing is stated, except that the war between that Republic and Buenos Ayres was still in *statu quo*, and nothing had occurred to alter the general aspect of things.

We learn from a second edition of the *Montreal Gazette* of the 27th of March that the residence of the Governor-General will be ready for his reception on the 1st of June, and that on the removal of the provincial government will take place about a fortnight earlier. Mr. Barnard, the Opposition candidate for Herbert, late partner with Mr. Drummond, is appointed Solicitor-General; an appointment which, we are sorry to perceive, does not give much satisfaction. It is understood to be due to the influence of Mr. Viger. The writ for the election of Montreal had a fourth time gone back, Mr. Delisle being disqualified. The Irish were very generally opposing the Constitutional candidates, getting up nightly meetings, where they were addressed in very inflammatory terms.

Mexico.—By an arrival at New Orleans, we have Vera Cruz dates up to the 11th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 7th.

All was quiet in the interior of the country, but those well versed in Mexican affairs think that Santa Anna is hatching some plan at Manga de Clavo for the overthrow of the present Congress, does not give much satisfaction.

Business is said to be extremely dull in Mexico, with little prospect of improvement.

Joseph Greenham, formerly of New York, but for many years a distinguished merchant of Vera Cruz, died at that city on the 6th inst. He was the owner of some ten or twelve cotton factories in Mexico, and supposed to be worth five millions of dollars.

Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, arrived on the 10th inst. at Vera Cruz.

An express arrived from Mexico on the 7th inst., from the French Minister, with despatches for the commander of the Brilliante, the purport of which, it is said, is to request him to delay his projected departure, and to assemble his forces now in the Gulf at Vera Cruz. All eyes at the latter place were turned toward the British Minister, post arrived; for it was thought that, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, there would be a meeting of the Foreign Ministers, and decided steps taken in relation to the recent decrees.

Revolution in Hayti.—Advices have been received at the Exchange News Room, by the brig Eagle, from Cape Haytien, to the 14th of March, that the disturbances in the island had assumed a serious aspect. The whole of the national army and all the National Guards (militia) were under orders to march against the insurgents. The President was collecting all the effective force in that part of the island, and it was thought there would be some fighting, but that the revolution would probably be suppressed without much difficulty.

THE BRAZILS.

The Linnet, from Rio de Janeiro, brings a confirmation of the change in the Brazilian Ministry, as likewise of an accession thereto of two gentlemen, one well known in this country, Mr. Galvao, formerly Minister of Brazils at this court, and now a senator for the province of Bahia, and General Andrea, who acquired great fame by his prompt putting down the disturbances a few years since in the provinces of Para, Maranham, and St. Catherins, the former as Minister of Justice, and the latter of the War Department. The resignation of the late ministry was occasioned by their wishes not being complied with as to the dismissal of the chief of the Custom-house, Mr. Olveira, who had opposed them in the election of a senator for the province of Rio de Janeiro. The Linnet is the bearer of a large sum on the Brazilian Government account.

Her Majesty's ships at Rio were the Crescent, Pearl, Penguin; the Dutch ship Boreas; American ships Chipola, Columbus, and Congress; and French ship Résolue remained there. The Daphne was at Santos to relieve the Pearl.

The latest intelligence from Buenos Ayres was the 1st of February, and Montevideo the 8th. Rosas was unwell; he was reported to be the gout. Orbe continued before Montevideo, which place was still holding out.

CHINA.

The general feeling in China appears to be that the Chinese are sincerely intent on fulfilling their engagement with the British nation; yet one of our correspondents writes, that they are evidently preparing for the contingency of war. In the direction of Whampoa platoon and file firing may be heard every morning, which not only illustrates the report of large bodies of troops being at daily exercise, but likewise indicates that his Celestial Majesty is becoming sensible of the advantages of European discipline. We have no right to quarrel with any people for improving their means of defence; and, in the case of the Chinese, we are rather inclined to hail the circumstance as a happy presage—a prognostic, in short, of further advancement in civilisation, by the adoption of the arts and sciences of Europe. Now that the ruinous coalition with which Britain is threatened will have birth, and which will be the salvation of the trade and commerce of the Continent." It is with such nonsense that the press endeavours to inflame the minds of the French. The members of the majority allow the Opposition to brawl and splutter, and their only reply to the accusation of their misgovernment, is the publication of an official table of the receipts of Indirect Taxes, months after the present year, which as compared with the same period of 1843, shows an increase of 1,507,000 francs.

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The price of bread rose again yesterday in Paris; the two pound loaf is now 36 centimes—about 3½d.

The obsequies of Prince Galitzin took place on Thursday last in the Russian chapel. During the preceding night priests were constantly reciting prayers for the dead. At eleven in the morning, the mourners were assembled, further prayers were recited, and the priests strewed salt and earth over the corpse, and all who belonged to the Greek Church kissed the hands of the deceased. A great many persons of distinction attended the ceremony, amongst others the Russian Chargé d'Affaires and Lord Cowley. The body is to be conveyed to St. Petersburgh and afterwards to Moscow.

Nothing fresh in either the musical or theatrical world. Duprez has returned from London, and will appear for the first time on Friday next in "Don Sebastian." Thalberg is expected on the 19th. A Spanish opera, by Bazil, called "The Smugglers of Sainte Marcre," will be performed at the Italian Opera, the end of the month. The principal performers are Messrs. Ojeda, Salas, and Mesdames Amigo and Catala.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The house re-assembled for the first time on Monday night, after the Easter recess. New writs were moved for Huntingdon, Exeter, and Woodstock, in the room of Sir F. Pollock, promoted to the Chief Baronship of the Exchequer; Sir W. Follett, transferred from the office of Solicitor-General to that of Attorney-General; and Mr. Thesiger, appointed Solicitor-General.

Mr. Wyse asked that the second reading of the Irish Franchise and Registration Bill, which was fixed for Friday next, should be postponed for a fortnight, in order to give the Irish members and their constituences fuller time for its consideration.—Sir R. Peel was strongly opposed to postponements, as it wasted the earlier period of the session, and three important measures over till the close, when they either received hasty consideration, or were abandoned. But, in order to evince his desire that full time should be given for the consideration of this measure, he consented to the postponement of the second reading from Friday next till a future day, of which notice will be given.

On the motion that the house should go into Committee of Supply, Mr. M. Linton called attention to a petition from Manchester presented on the 1st of April last, complaining of inconveniences endured by the mercantile community of that town from the Post-office arrangements.—Sir G. Clerk stated that the Post-office authorities were desirous to remove the grievances complained of, but were impeded by obstacles in their arrangements with the railway companies.—Mr. M. Philips, Dr. Bowring, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer added some observations on the subject, the latter stating that Manchester, with a little patience, may ultimately obtain what it wanted, without compelling the Government to submit to the exorbitant terms demanded by the railway companies.—Sir. R. Peel added, that the whole subject would be fully opened in the house on any occasion by showing a disposition to give every facility, on fair terms, for the conveyance of letters. The subject, after some further conversation, dropped.

Mr. W. Ingles asked if the Government were contemplating any measure on the subject of parochial assessments.—Sir James Graham replied that the intended amendments of the Poor-law, especially on the law of settlement, would necessarily involve, as a consequence, an amendment of the law relative to parochial assessment. If, therefore, at some future time, he had the honour to fill the situation he now occupied, it would be his duty to submit such a measure to the house.

The house then resolved into Committee of Supply, various items of which gave rise to discussion. On the vote being moved of £59,350, for the expenses of the two houses, salaries, &c., Mr. Hume moved to decrease it by £5,000, as Lord Lyndhurst gave no particulars of the manner thereof. Some conversation took place upon the prisons at Pentonville and Parkhurst, after which the vote was agreed to. Other votes were adopted.

On the motion of Sir James Graham, the County Courts Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The House of Peers resumed its sittings on Tuesday, for the first time after the recess.

Lord Cottenham postponed the second reading of the Debtor and Creditors' Bill to Monday next, at the request of the Lord Chancellor.

On the motion of Lord Monteagle, the Forestalling &c., Offences (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr. F. Scrope gave notice that on the 30th instant, for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Admin.stration of Oaths in the Scottish Universities.

Mr. Thornely gave notice, for the same day, on the part of Mr. Cobden, to move for a committee to inquire into the effect of protective duties upon the national revenues.

In reply to Dr. Bowring, Mr. Gladstone stated that the consideration of some points of detail only remained between the Government from bringing forward their measure for the regulation of the import duties of the Isle of Man.

In answer to Mr. W. O. Stanley, Sir J. Graham stated that he had taken measures for obtaining a correct estimate of the value of the Court of Request in Birmingham changed; so that it was now regulated in a manner satisfactory to the Mayor and Recorder of the borough.

Mr. Wyse moved for a return of the names, offices, *places of birth*, salaries, and ages of all persons holding offices in the Customs, Excise, and Post-office departments of the United Kingdom, with the dates of their appointment, and present location, his object being to show that Ireland had not a fair share of official patronage.—Sir Robert Peel decidedly objected to the production of these voluminous returns. It was objected to by Mr. Wyse, that the Postmaster-General in Ireland was an Irishman, and that the Postmaster-General in Scotland was an Irishman. So, also, the head of the Irish police was said not to be an Irishman; but the very last time he (Sir Robert Peel) had appointments connected with the police force in England to dispose of, they were, two in number, conferred on Irishmen. Look to the united service; Sir Hugh Gough, lately appointed Commander-in-chief in India, was an Irishman. As to the return called for, there were no less than 27,000 individuals connected with the public departments, the individuals were English, Scotch, or Irish, but who was the most interest.—After a few words from Mr. Warburton and others, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Wyse again moved, and agreed for a return of the amount of Irish income which is assessed to the property tax in Great Britain, distinguishing the amount charged under each schedule; but he withdrew it, on the intimation, by Sir R. Peel, that there were no official means of granting it.

Mr. Alderman Copeland next moved for various returns connected with the working of the anatomy act, which he considered to have been injurious in its operation.—Sir J. Graham said that he had supported the anatomy bill when it was passing through Parliament, and all his experience of its operation convinced him it was a wise measure. The schools of anatomy were under the provisions of that act well supplied with subjects without that violation of the sanc-

tity of the dead which formerly existed. There had been some irregularities it was true, but there were simple means of checking them. Under these circumstances he hoped the house would support him in refusing the returns.—After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Hume then moved a resolution, to the effect that the exemplary conduct of the people, during the exhibition of the cartoons last year, warranted the house in agreeing to the recommendation of the select committee of the house on national monuments in 1841, for throwing open the larger portions of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and other cathedrals throughout the country, to the public daily, and especially on Sundays, reconciling such free admission with the due and undisturbed performance of religious service.—Mr. Wyse seconded the motion.—Sir R. Inglis said he could not agree that sight-seeing in cathedrals was a proper means of increasing the spirit of devotion amongst the people, nor could he feel otherwise than that the most effectual means to attain this object by, and even of such fine statues as those of Chantrey and Watts, was quite incongruous with the sacred character of our cathedrals. He was opposed to the motion.—Mr. M. Milnes objected to the receipt of fees at the doors of cathedrals, as a gross profanation of the high purposes for which they were erected.—Sir R. Peel adhered to the opinions which he had heretofore frequently given upon similar motions to the present. He thought that nothing but benefit could flow from giving a free access to all the institutions of the country, and he believed such free access might be extended, with perfect safety, to the works of art, with very ordinary precautions. Still, he must object to attain this object by the indirect means of a resolution of the house, which might give rise to feelings militating against the object in view. The resolution was indefinite, and when such feelings were excited, the disposition to carry out certain topics of law

KASGEEWHALA, THE GWALIOR USURPER.

Our readers will recollect the surrender of this influential personage in the recent accounts of the capture of Gwalior; and the interest attached to his career has induced us to obtain for our readers the annexed native portrait, with the accompanying details from a correspondent thoroughly conversant with Indian affairs, and the state and prospects of the British interests.

The Dada Kasgeewhala is, or rather was, the most powerful of the Mahratta chiefs under the Gwalior rule, and from his having usurped the supreme power, and interposed his authority between the British Government and the Maharanee, he has been brought a prisoner within the British territories, and will be detained for life. A singular fate appears to have attached itself to the successors of rulers over the Gwalior state; the three last sovereigns having died without leaving an heir male, and thus the succession to the throne having been by *adoption*. Madhajee Scindia had no son, and his only daughter, the Bala Baee, had no son; the Queen Dowager, therefore, on the decease of Madhajee, adopted him; he was afterwards known as the great Dowlaet Rao Scindiah, who, after subjecting all the North Western Provinces of India to his rule, was obliged in his turn to give way to British arms, and by the treaty of Boorhampoore, he agreed to dismiss all the French officers then in his service, never to retain any others, to acknowledge the British as the *sovereigns*, and hold true and good faith with them in all things. In 1830 he died, leaving no male issue, and his widow, the Baizee Baee, adopted a boy, who ascended the throne under the title of the Maharaja Jhunkojee Rao Scindiah, the Baizee Baee acting as Regent. The young Rajah, however, soon quarrelled with his adopted mother, and expelled her from the State, and she has since resided in the Company's provinces. In 1843, Jhunkojee Rao died also without male issue, and it then became necessary for his widow, a girl only *thirteen years of age*, to name an adopted son, and she selected Jyajee Rao Scindiah, the next of kin to Jhunkojee: and this adoption by the Maharanee was approved of by the chiefs, and confirmed by the British Government; the dignity and power of Regent being conferred on the Mama Sahib during the minority of the young Rajah, a boy only eight years of age.

KASGEEWHALA, THE USURPER OF GWALIOR.

The Dada Kasgeewhala, a most expert and artful intriguer, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the young Queen Dowager, and that of many chiefs; and having so done, expelled the Mama Sahib from the Gwalior state, removed all persons from office who were known as favourable to British interests, and restored those who had been previously dismissed on the remonstrances of the British Resident. Acts so offensive as these to the British Government called forth active measures, and the Maharanee was required to yield the Dada up; and that for better security and peace, he should be detained within our provinces. This, however, she was not disposed to do in the first instance, and it is doubtful if she had the power, the Dada having gained the confidence of the troops, and particularly of the celebrated Jhunsee, or brigade of artillery, consisting of one hundred pieces of ordnance, all of which were put in thorough order.

At length the Dada having withheld from the knowledge of the Maharanee and her council a letter conveying the sentiments of the Governor-General on the then state of affairs at Gwalior, a formal demand of his surrender to the British power was made, and at length complied with, under the impression that the troops would not allow him to go. He was, however, delivered up to the British authorities about a month previous to the battle of Punniar, and conveyed to Agra. He will soon be removed to Calcutta, there to remain a prisoner at large for the rest of his life.

There is no doubt the Dada Kasgeewhala was extremely popular amongst the soldiery, and that the British were equally as much disliked. The young Queen also was much inclined to follow the counsel given by him. The Dada's chief political enemy amongst the Maharattas was Bapoo Seesolia, who commanded a brigade of eight regiments.

THE GREAT PROVINCIAL DINNER AT CORK.

On Monday week this grand banquet to "the Liberator" came off with great *éclat*. A correspondent at Cork describes it as "certainly one of the most

ARRIVAL OF THE WATERFORD CORPORATION, AT PENROSE QUAY

splendid things of the kind ever got up in this end of the country, and only surpassed by Covent Garden in space."

Mr. O'Connell and the other guests arrived at Cork on Saturday night, and from that hour till Tuesday the city was crowded with people. At nine o'clock on Monday morning, the Corporation of Waterford arrived in a splendid steamer, gaily decorated with flags, and a band of music playing on board: and the civic party were received with enthusiasm by the assembled hundreds on Penrose Quay. Then came coaches from every part of the country; and from ten to

CITY OF CORK.—SCENE ON THE DAY OF THE O'CONNELL DINNER.

twelve o'clock, the streets presented one living stream of coach, car, and carriage; so that when the time of meeting (advertised the evening before) came round the city appeared as full as it was on the day of the great Monster Meeting. Our artist has sketched the western entrance to Cork, showing the Grand Parade; the Court House to the left; and in the left-hand foreground, the Lancasterian School, wherein the banquet took place.

The *Cork Examiner* states, that "the gentlemen who intended being present at the dinner assembled at the Mansion House, and having there formed in order of procession, they marched four a breast to the Lancasterian Schools, through a lane formed by a dense mass of human beings, who cheered as the several Corporations, mostly dressed in their robes, filed past. The spectacle was animating in an extraordinary degree, and the people felt cheered at the sight, as they reflected that it was perhaps the first time, certainly for hundreds of years, that men devoted to feelings of nationality, assumed the emblems of civic rank and distinction.

There were about 800 gentlemen present at the dinner, besides 300 ladies, in the galleries of the Banquet-hall. The appearance of the company was extremely gorgeous, from the rich display of ermine and gold, crimson and white, intermixed with the guests in full dress. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., took the chair Mr. O'Connell looked well, and in the best possible spirits: he spoke for three-quarters of an hour, but, our correspondent thinks, neither so well nor so wittily as on some former occasions; he considers the speech of Sir H. W. Barron to have been "the marrow of the meeting;" and Mr. John O'Connell made his father laugh even to tears. The Rev. Mr. Tierney, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Steele spoke with much applause, as did also the mayors of Cork, Lemerick, Kilkenny, and Clonmel. To the mayor of Cork our thanks are especially due, for his obliging attention to our artist.

A more detailed report appeared in our journal of last week.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—THE MINISTRY.—We learn from a well-informed source, that a letter, the import of which has been correctly described by the *Evening Mail*, had been forwarded to Earl de Grey suggesting that, in future, those clergymen who supported the national system of education should alone be selected for promotion in the church. The ferment produced by the announcement that such a letter had been received induced Sir Robert Peel to communicate with Lord De Grey, respecting the means by which a confidential official document had been suffered to transpire in the newspapers. According to the information, Lord De Grey replied that he had shown the official letter to one individual only, but the name of that person, owing to peculiar circumstances of a delicate character, his Excellency distinctly declined to divulge. In the meantime, the repeated asseverations of the *Evening Mail*, as to the accuracy of its statement, caused general discontent and irritation amongst the Irish Church party; but some of the bishops deemed it more prudent to have Sir Robert Peel questioned on the subject in private than in the House of Commons. Accordingly, Mr. F. Shaw, member for Dublin University, obtained a private interview with the Premier, and inquired whether such a letter had been forwarded to the Irish Executive. Sir Robert Peel is said to have replied that a letter to the effect described had been written, not by himself, but by another minister, who expressed the views of the Cabinet—that that letter was intended solely for the guidance of the Irish Executive: but as, unhappily, its contents had been imprudently divulged, and the views of the Government thus thwarted, it had been determined to withdraw that letter altogether, and the Ministry were left to their own discretion as to the future course to be adopted.

WINDSOR.—AMATEUR PERFORMANCES.—On Tuesday evening the officers in garrison at Windsor, gave their fourth performance at the theatre in aid of the charitable institutions of the town. The pieces selected for the occasion were as follows:—

THE RENT DAY.

Grantley, H. W. Bolton, Esq., (1st Life Guards). Old Crumbs, Mr. Younge, in the room of M. Bruce, Esq., (Grenadier Guards); Martin Heywood, Captain Rayner; Toby Heywood, H. P. De Bathe, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Bullfrog, Hon. Spencer Poundeby; Silver Jace, Captain Ready, R.N.; Hyssop, Viscount Seaham (1st Life Guards); Beaestalk, J. Lenie, Esq., (1st Life Guards), Stephen, H. Powell, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Burley, —Hogg, Esq., (1st Life Guards); Sailor, Earl of Munster (1st Life Guards). Farmer, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.; Rachel Heywood, Miss Jane Mordaunt; Polly Hogg, Mrs. Nisbett; Dame, Miss Willems.

After which, Buckstone's Farce, in One Act, of

SHOCKING EVENTS.

Griffinhoof (a Horse Doctor), Captain Seymour, Mr. Fuggs (a Professional Gentleman), J. Leslie, Esq., (1st Life Guards); Captain Spell (of the Yeomanry), C. Seymour, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Dorothy, (Griffinhoof's Daughter), Miss Jane Mordaunt, Kitty, Mrs Nisbett.

And concluded with a Comic Scene, entitled

TWO IN THE MORNING.

The Stranger, H. P. De Bathe, Esq., (Scots Fusilier Guards); Newspenny, Viscount Seaham (1st Life Guards).

Captain Bulkeley officiated as managing director, and the music was under the direction of Mr. Waddell (1st Life Guards). The house, as usual, was most fashionably attended, and the whole of the performances went off with great *éclat*. M. Bruce, Esq., being seriously ill, his part was taken at a short notice by Mr. Younge.

THE WINDSOR STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sympathy of the public has been drawn to three fatal catastrophes, which must be considered as painful drawbacks from the diversion of the above brilliant chase. We annex sketches of two of these accidents, which are certainly calculated to bring the modern practice of steeple-chasing into great disrepute, if they do not lead to its condemnation as "a practice equally cruel and senseless, having no plea whatever for its justification, and leading to the most fearful accidents both to man and horse."

The second and third sketches shows the catastrophe in the second race, on Tuesday, when, at a leap over a brook 17 feet wide and bush fence, several horses fell or stumbled, and two only of the lot were in at the winning-post; but Captain Sutton's mare Jessie, tasked so cruelly beyond her powers, fell just after the jump, throwing her rider, and making a complete summersault. In spite of his severe fall, he nevertheless quickly extricated himself, and, although bleeding, and hurt of course, disdained to complain. The poor mare remained on the ground, panting, sweating, trembling, and evidently unable to rise. After a quarter of an hour had been spent in fruitlessly striving to raise the animal, she was, by the help of many men, lifted up a little, so as to be set on her haunches. A great many spectators were of opinion that her back was broken, and that all attempts at recovery were only aggravations of cruelty. However, it was decided to persevere, and, finally, the noble suffering creature was, by the aid of poles shoved under her belly, lifted bodily up by main strength, and carried off the field by men to the nearest stable, her hind legs

SKETCH FROM THE WINDSOR STEEPLE-CHASE.

dragging uselessly and piteously behind her. Ultimately, she was destroyed.

The other sketch represents Lord Glammis's black gelding, the Stranger, who fell in trying to clear one of the numerous brooks; others fell at the same time, and being trod upon in the general confusion, he was so much injured as to make it necessary to shoot him.

In another part of our paper, we have given a spirited portrait of 'Lottery,' the winner of the first race.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second concert of the present season took place on Monday evening last, and went off most admirably. The following was the programme:—

Part I.

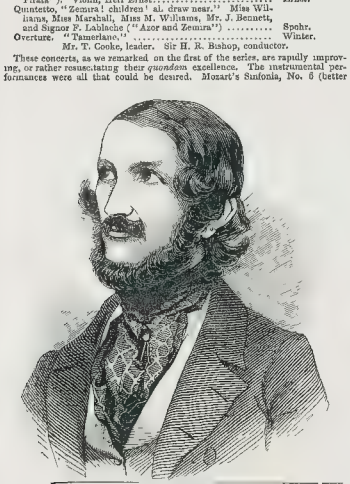
Sinfonia in C, No. 6	Mozart.
Duetto, "Quis est Homo?" Misses Williams ("Stabat Mater")	Rossini.
Dramatic Concerto, Violin. Herr Ernst	Spohr.
Quintette, "O cuite cieuente." Miss Williams, Miss Marshall, Miss M. Williams, Mr. J. Bennett, and Signor F. Lablache ("Il Crociato")	Meyerbeer.
Concerto in G. Minor, No. 3, Pianoforte. M. Moscheles	Moscheles.

Part II.

Sinfonia "Pastorale"	Beethoven.
Terzetto, "Fia grata al ciel." Miss Marshall, Mr. J. Bennett, and Signor F. Lablache ("Fidelio")	Ditto.
Introduction. Capriccio and Finale (on a Theme from "Il Pirata"). Violin, Herr Ernst	Ernst.
Quintetto, "Zemira! children! al. draw near." Miss Williams, Miss Marshall, Miss M. Williams, Mr. J. Bennett, and Signor F. Lablache ("Azor and Zemira")	Spohr.
Overture. "Tamerlane."	Winter.

Mr. T. Cooke, leader. Sir H. R. Bishop, conductor.

These concerts, as we remarked on the first of the series, are rapidly improving, or rather resuscitating their *quondam* excellence. The instrumental performances were all that could be desired. Mozart's Sinfonia, No. 6 (better



HERR ERNST.

known as "Jupiter") was magnificently performed, with the exception of the slow movement, the effect of which was somewhat marred by *sawing* the violins. There was no necessity for it—a *piano*, or soft treatment, was all that was required, and this could and should have been effected without resorting to the child's comb-and-paper means. The "Pastorale Sinfonia," of Beethoven, went off with all the freshness of a novelty. His works are not "for an age, but for all time." The wind instruments in this poetical composition were exquisite in the extreme. Ernst, the violinist, is much improved since we last heard him in this country, particularly in tone, a quality in which he is now superior to every other performer of his day, and yet still preserves the facility of the thin-stringed harmonies to the perfection of Paganini himself. It is difficult to decide between his merits and those of Sivori, but, perhaps, Ernst possesses more fire and energy, and Sivori more grace. Be it as it may, they are a "*par nobile*."

Our illustration, or portrait of Herr Ernst, is taken from a daguerrotype, and may be relied on as a faithful copy of this extraordinary violinist.

† The appearance of Moscheles in the orchestra once more, as a solo performer, was hailed with great enthusiasm. His concerto in G Minor was performed in the spirit it was composed in, and was a delicious treat to all mental musicians. No writer has ever been imbued with more clear-sightedness of design than Moscheles, and no orator ever delivered his written speeches with more elegance or effect than this Master-Musician, who could or can extemporize as well as play from previous reflection. The vocal part of the concert could not boast of a single solo: the concerted pieces were most excellent; but still dramatic compositions, which require the aid of situation, go off but poorly in a concert-room.

MR. AND MRS. KEELEY, IN "THE PAS DE TAMBOURINE AND CARVING-KNIFE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

This is *the scene* of the Easter piece at this elegant theatre—the title "Open Sesame!"—the original, we need scarcely add, "The Forty Thieves." It is styled in that veritable chronicler of stage business, the bill, "the pas de tambourine and carving-knife." It is the very *acmé* of burlesque, and nothing can exceed the syren arts of *Morgiana* (Mrs. Keeley) to entrap the burly *Hassarac* (Mr. Keeley), or the knowingness with which he snatches the knife from the table just in time for self-defence. Never were two actors better qualified to play in the same scene than Mr. and Mrs. Keeley: their nice perception of the ludicrous and the absurd are the perfection of mimic art, and are seen to great advantage in the above scene. Nevertheless, there are many points in this *tableau* which are not to be described by the pen; and our artist has, we think, with his pencil, succeeded in portraying the individual characters as well as the accessories of the scene. Altogether, it is a sublime impersonation of drollery.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The third concert of the season took place last Wednesday night, under the direction of the Archbishop of York. Sir H. R. Bishop, conductor; Mr. Leder, leader; and Mr. Lucas, organist. The following was the programme:—

Part I.

Overture (Samson)	Handel.
Solo, Mr. Machin and Chorus, "Confiteantur tibi"	Raphini.
* Motet and Chorus, "Adoramus te Christe" (1565)	Palestrina.
Air, Mr. Manvers, "In native worth" (Creation)	Haydn.
German Hymn, Pauline Lang and Chorus.	
Aria, Miss Rainforth, "Lascia ch' io pianga"	Handel.
Trio and Chorus, "Disdainful of danger"	Handel.
* Recit. and Aria, Madame Caradori Allan, "Potea quel pianto"	Pasiello.
Trio. "Fall'n is thy throne"	Mullico.
Double Chorus. "The Lord shall reign;" Solo, "Sung ye to the Lord," Madame Caradori Allan	Handel.

Part II.

Sinfonia in D, Andante and Finale	Beethoven.
Arietta, Miss Rainforth, "Invano alcun desiro"	Glück.
* Glee. "Oh thou that rollest," Messrs. Hawkins, Manvers, Peck, Bradbury, and Machin	Stevens.
* Aria, Pauline Lang, "Ah! vendimi qual core" (1686)	Rossi.
Chorus, "Domine ad adjurandum"	Porta.
Recit. and Aria, "Gran Dio" (Sargino)	Paer.
* Hymn, Full Choir, "O Saviour of the world" (1550)	Arcadelt.
Full Chorus, "From the censor" (Solomon)	Handel.

Here "of a verity" was a goodly show of the first flowers that Music ever bloomed forth: the selection does credit to the taste of the reverend director. The *smorzeuse* prefixed by an asterisk were performed for the first time at these concerts and were certainly beautiful specimens of "music in the olden time." Machin sang the first solo admirably, and Righini's chorus went admirably also. Palestrina's motet is a fine proof of how much more thought was bestowed on composition in his time than at present. "In Native Worth" was very charmingly sung by Mr. Manvers. We cannot say much of the "German Hymn." Miss Rainforth sang Handel's "Aria" most delightfully, and his trio, "Disdainful of Danger," was finely executed, although we think that merely doubling the parts is non-productive of additional effect. Madame Caradori was as usual *l'charmante*; in Pasiello's difficult but graceful air, which, by-the-by, is more instrumental than vocal. Mullico's trio is a pretty trifle, but the double chorus of "The Lord shall Reign," is a thing whose sublimity we will not dare to approach.

The second part commenced with two movements from Beethoven's symphony in D, which were finely performed. Miss Rainforth, who is now distinguishing herself as a concert, as well as dramatic vocalist, sang Glück's charming "Arietta" in a very pure style. Stevens' glee was admirably executed, and Pauline Lang appeared to more advantage in Rossi's air than in her previous performance. The chorus by Porta is a masterly composition—the fugue is wrought "ad unguem." Paer's song was delightfully sung by Caradori, and as delightfully accompanied on the clarionet by Williams. Arcadelt's Hymn is a little obsolete to modern ears, but still it contains some fine choral harmonies. Handel's magnificent chorus from Solomon wound up this delightful concert, and left the imprint of the giant musician upon everybody's memory.

The next (4th) Concert will take place on May the 1st, under the direction of Earl Howe.

SCENE FROM THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE FAIR STAR," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

The graceful fairy tale of "Cherry and Fairstar" has furnished the staple of the Easter piece at this highly-embellished, nay, we had almost said, illuminated, home of the drama. The scene above represented is the port of Cherry Island, where *Lord Stalk* (a political caricature,) has convened a meeting for the purpose of "agitating." While he is addressing the meeting, mounted on the shoulders of two of his adherents, the galley, with *Cherry*, *Fairstar*, and *Crambo*, appears wafted along by syrens, and the people rush to the sight, leaving the unfortunate agitator sprawling on the ground. *King Bigaroon* (the monarch of the island,) advances to meet the strangers, and *Fairstar*, whose curls on being combed shower down money, treats the people to a scramble. The treasury being thus supplied, *Stalk's* star is suddenly dimmed, and he narrowly escapes a hanging. The scene concludes with general festivities, that is, a grand *divertissement*. This is, altogether, the most picturesque scene in the piece: it is pleasingly grouped, and effectively painted.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, April 21. —Second Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 22.—H. Fielding born, 1707.
TUESDAY, 23.—St. George.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731.
THURSDAY, 25. St. Mark.
FRIDAY, 26.—D. Hume born, 1717.
SATURDAY, 27.—Gibbon born, 1737.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 27.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. A. 4 43	M. h. m. A. 5 11	M. h. m. A. 5 40	M. h. m. A. 6 8	M. h. m. A. 6 36	M. h. m. A. 7 5
M. h. m. A. 7 33	M. h. m. A. 8 0	M. h. m. A. 8 28	M. h. m. A. 8 55	M. h. m. A. 9 22	M. h. m. A. 9 49
M. h. m. A. 10 16	M. h. m. A. 10 43	M. h. m. A. 11 10	M. h. m. A. 11 37	M. h. m. A. 0 4	M. h. m. A. 0 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Bristol*"—*communication has been referred to our sporting correspondent.*
"*H. H., Plymouth.—We shall be glad to receive the sketch and description.*
"*Crayon,*" *Hull.—The manuscript will not suit.*
"*I. E. R.*" *Wyngall-street.—See the announcement of our large Panorama of the River Thames, in the Supplement to the present number.*
"*Dunmow.*"*—The Robin's Nest is not worth engraving.*
"*E. Z.*"*—All present we have not room.*
"*Belfast.*"*—The paper may be had by order of any newsman.*
"*J. P. R.,*" *Emsworthy.—We do not know.*
"*Tom Punch*" *is correct in his conjecture.*
"*I. C.*"*—Either proposition may be used.*
"*T. W. S.*"*—The translation is* "*Their memory will live for ever.*"
"*I. O.,*" *Tewkesbury.—The volume shall be duly noticed.*
"*Cadcoalder,*" *Carnarvon.—The circumstance shall not be lost sight of.*
"*W. C. S.*"*—We have not room for the tale.*
"*P.,*" *Worcester.—The subject shall appear.*
"*T. W. P.,*" *Dartford.—The sketch sent will not suit, but others from the same hand may be more acceptable.*
"*H. F. D.,*" *Gilbert-street.—The sea song will not suit.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Newcastle.—The question has been referred to our sporting correspondent.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Dent.—Any savings bank, or investment in the Funds.*
"*R. H.*" *Droghedа.—Declined.*
"*Canada,*" *Liverpool.—Every purchaser of this day's paper is entitled to a supplement, gratis.*
"*W. F. M.,*" *Gortestone.—We have not room.*
"*Indora.*"*—The author of* "*The Patrician's Daughter*" *is Mr. W. Marston.*
"*R. H.,*" *Walsall.—The trains on the London and Birmingham Railway are taken into London by means of a stationary engine and a steep inclined plane, worked by an endless rope.*
"*Lord W. D.*"*—It is not customary to state the names of editors of public journals.*
"*B. W. C.,*" *Hammersmith. is thanked; but the press of subjects will not allow us to engrave the sketch sent.*
"*A. R.*"*! Newcastle, is thanked.*
INELIGIBLE.—*To a Lady, by S. I. G.; If the Rose had but Feeling, by F. E.; Long Hours, by A. G.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

THE commencement of term has again drawn the attention of the public to the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, where the "convicted conspirators" are to be forthwith called up to receive judgment under that verdict of the jury which Sir Thomas Wilde says the Government bartered its honour to obtain. But the law has many devices for ensuring delay, and O'Connell, as an old and able practitioner, is just the person to have his quiver full of them. The interval between the verdict and the judgment will by no means be a blank; already there has been a notice given on the part of the chief "conspirator,"—for in England, at all events, the others are considered mere men of straw—for a new trial; first on the ground that the Court admitted improper evidence to be given on the part of the prosecution, and next, that the Chief Justice's charge was altogether partial—was, in fact, the chief injustice of the whole affair. The Attorney-General, though he did provoke a breach of the peace, and did not go through his task as prosecutor with all the calmness and temper of a man satisfied of the soundness of his case, yet he has not only defended himself in Parliament, but found defenders both in and out of it. Not so the Chief Justice; he has, by all sides, been given over to condemnation; there has been a feeling of general and settled disapprobation of a direction to a jury that dwelt only on the evidence of one side, and which might have been mistaken by a listener for the address of a dexterous pleader—and, in fact, the speech of a gentleman "on the other side." But the motion for a new trial will be argued in the same court, and before the same judges; is it at all probable that the Chief Justice will allow the soundness of a plea that would be, if successful, an indelible stain on his own judicial character? It may be looked on as certain that this part of the plea in support of the motion will fail. The misnaming of one of the jurors is also another ground of the application, as well as the much discussed omission of the "slips" in drawing up the original jury panel. On all these points the arguments will occupy some considerable time.

THE discussions in Parliament during the week have possessed some domestic interest: on Monday evening Sir Robert Peel, in compliance with a request from Mr. Wyse, postponed for a fortnight the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill. The interval afforded by the recess has made its provisions better known; and it appears to have awakened more opposition and excited less support than was expected by the Government. Seeing this feeling, it is supposed the Ministry is not very anxious to press it forward. It will, in all probability, be postponed and deferred from time to time till it expires under the influence of "the advanced period of the session;" a fate which Sir Robert Peel, in his reply to Mr. Wyse, said he foresaw would overtake many of the measures of this year, as it has those of years gone by. The Factory Bill—the wedge that has split the Conservative party into unaccountable sections, and brought side by side men who are usually in all things opposed—has not yet been re-introduced; but Lord Ashley and his supporters are too strongly pledged to the country to be able, even if they were disposed, to hang back, nor do we believe for a moment that the disposition exists. Lancashire may be assured that the struggle will soon be renewed.

A discussion of some length was raised on Monday evening by Mr. Hume, on a subject in which the public must be at all times interested—the manner in which the admission to our cathedrals and abbeys is restricted by means of the fees demanded at the doors. The tide of opinion is evidently setting in strong against these exactions, which turn the "solemn temples" into mere sources of profit. The poet made it a subject of regret that

> "All charms fly
> At the mere touch of cold philosophy;"

but far more immediate is the dissipation of every religious feeling at the cries of "give, give," which meet the visitor at every turn in these grand monuments of the piety and zeal of our ancestors. The spirit of this world has intruded into places which should be reserved as sanctuaries, and the dissensions and bitterness it has given rise to prove the truth of the text that we cannot at the same time "serve God and Mammon." Those Deans and Chapters who, like the authorities of Westminster Abbey, have reduced the fees of admission to so low a sum that we hope it has almost reached the vanishing point, will eventually compel others to do the same, were it only to escape the very unfavourable contrast to which they are at present subjected. The discussions that Mr. Hume has on more than one occasion also raised in the house, are productive of considerable good. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the following testimony borne by Sir R. Peel to the good conduct of the people when admitted freely to churches and museums:—

> It appeared to him that every facility ought to be given to the admission of the public to every building which was thought interesting, so far as that admission could be made consistent with the preservation of works of art. It appeared to him that nothing but good moral effects could arise from such freedom of admission. He conceived that free admission to public monuments and works of art must have the effect of leading the people away from vulgar and debasing pursuits. He did not mean to affirm that in all cases works of art tended to impress upon the mind the great truths of religion, but on the whole they did nothing excepting that which was good; and it was not possible that anything but good could arise out of them. Now, if that freedom of admission did not produce all the good that was possible, why should not an endeavour be made to do as much good as circumstances permitted? If the proposition were not perfect, still let them have the best which, under the circumstances, could be obtained. He confessed that it would afford him great satisfaction to see the humble classes freely admitted to view all public monuments and works of art, and he thought that in most cases the admission would not be attended with risk. At present, Westminster Abbey was open not only on Sundays, but on other days, during divine service. The effect of this was to interrupt those who could not pay for admission to come at the time of divine service. This practice he could not bring himself to think was at all favourable to religious impressions. (Hear, hear.) To induce people to attend divine service, he could not think they might see works of art, could certainly not be favourable to religious feeling."

There can be no one who has given the subject a moment's thought but must fully agree in the sentiments of the Premier. Out of doors the opinion is decidedly against those who have so long continued this practice, and we cannot conclude without extracting the following passage, directed against the neglect of the fabrics of our cathedrals, from a leader in the *Times*, which is far more inclined to support the church than to draw down censure upon it. But truth is truth, and here it is spoken; Deans and Chapters have neglected their duties. "We," says the *Times*, "bear no bigotted attachment to Deans and Chapters. They have fallen grievously short of what might be fairly expected of them. With the funds of which they, or at least some of them, are possessed, our cathedrals should have been in a state of continually growing magnificence. The ravages of the Rebellion should have been remedied; the unfinished designs of other ages should have been completed; the efficiency of the cathedral schools and choirs continually increased. They have not, it is true, had at their command the wealth which in former ages was employed to build those stupendous works of art; but they have surely had enough to mend what their forefathers created."

The discussion that followed this, was on a very opposite subject. The surviving officers of the Peninsular War, seeing the liberal hand with which medals and ribbons have been bestowed for services in India, themselves slighted and neglected, inasmuch as their toil was as hard, and the risks and their gallantry as great as those who are thus rewarded. Payment in honours is so cheap, and yet so highly prized, that we wonder our Government has not more frequently made a freer use of it. We have made honours depend too much on rank, and not enough on merit. It was not thus that Napoleon kindled the military ardour of his troops, whose prowess enabled him to conquer Europe. His star of the "Legion of Honour" did more for him than England effected by the expenditure of millions in solid gold. How the French prized the distinction, and how deeply they regretted the fall of him who created it, we know from the glowing verses so beautifully translated by Lord Byron:—

> Star of the Brave. whose beam has shed
> Such lustre o'er the quick and dead!
> Thou radiant and adored decree,
> Which nations rushed from earth to greet,
> Wild meteor of immortal birth
> Why rise in Heaven to set on Earth?

We have no emblem that could awake such enthusiasm; the distribution of honours is regulated by rank, and the line that cuts it off is drawn above the head of the "rank and file," who, as Colonel Napier strongly expresses it, "fight under the cold shade of Aristocracy." On the other hand, there is an evil in such honours, most felt perhaps in time of peace, in the unnatural thirst they create for military glory. At the present moment the French would go to war with any nation of the world for the mere sake of gaining military honour. In this respect, perhaps, the indifference the English as a nation exhibit to these distinctions, is an advantage. They feel that their conquests are not so likely to be those of arms, as of commerce and skill in the art of peace.

THE Anti-Corn-Law League has resumed its weekly meetings in Covent-Garden Theatre. There was nothing in the immediate proceedings of Wednesday evening particularly striking, but the announcement made by the Chairman, Mr. Cobden, of a sort of Free-Trade Bazaar, to be held in the Theatre, is interesting as a novelty. Specimens of machinery, and the products of machinery, are to be exhibited, in every possible variety; the display will something resemble the "Expositions" of the French manufacturers, except in the particular of the absence of prizes.

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR The Locofoco papers in America are, I observe, full of abuse of Mr. Everett, their minister, for spending a month with me at Christmas in Somersetshire. That month was a month out of their new calendar, but consisted of forty-eight hours;—a few minutes more or less.

I never heard a wiser or more judicious defence than he made to me and others, of the American insolvency; not denying the injustice of it, speaking of it, on the contrary, with the deepest feeling, but urging with great argumentative eloquence every topic that could be pleaded in extenuation. He made upon us the same impression he appears to make universally in this country; we thought him (a character which the English always receive with affectionate regard) an amiable American, republican without rudeness, and accomplished without ostentation. "If I had known *that* gentleman five years ago (said one of my guests), I should have been deep in the American funds; and, as it is, I think at times that I see nineteen or twenty shillings in the pound in his face."

However this may be, I am sure we owe to the Americans a debt of gratitude for sending to us such an excellent specimen of their productions. In diplomacy, a far more important object than falsehood, is, to keep two nations in friendship. In this point, no nation has ever been better served than America has been served by Mr. Edward Everett.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
April 17. SYDNEY SMITH.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Queen of the Belgians also attended divine service in the Roman Catholic chapel, Clewer-green. The Rev. F. Wilkinson officiated. The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk during the forenoon. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Leiningen, accompanied by Prince Esterhazy and Baron Stockmar, attended by Colonel Buckley. On the previous day Count Bjornstjerna, the Swedish Minister, and General Stjernecrona, arrived on a special mission from King Oscar, at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen. The Earl of Aberdeen also arrived in the evening. The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Leiningen, went on Saturday morning to Bushy Park, to pay a visit to the Queen Dowager. They partook of a dejeuner with her Majesty, and afterwards proceeded to Claremont. The Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Leiningen, returned to the Castle in the evening to dinner. The King of the Belgians remained at Claremont.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, and the Prince Leiningen, walked out in the royal pleasure grounds. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in a barouche and four, accompanied by the Prince Leiningen. At three o'clock the Queen of the Belgians, attended by Madame d'Hoogvorst, drove from the Castle to St. George's Chapel. Her Majesty was met at the cloister door of the Cathedral by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, who conducted the Queen over the sacred edifice. Her Majesty remained in the Cathedral about a quarter of an hour, and then left on a carriage airing in the Park. Prince Leowenstein arrived at the Castle in the afternoon on a visit to her Majesty.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, with the Royal Family and suite, left Windsor Castle at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway. The royal party were conveyed to town by a special train, and on arriving at Paddington, immediately entered into five of the royal carriages and four, which were in readiness at the terminus, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The illustrious party arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past four o'clock. The Master of the Horse and the Vice-Chamberlain received her Majesty and Prince Albert on alighting from their carriage. His Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, in a carriage and four, from Claremont. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, in a carriage and four, at one o'clock, from Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, joined the royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and all the great officers of state.

QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—On Thursday afternoon the second Drawing-room for the season was held at St. James's Palace, where her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their respective suites, as also the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived shortly before two o'clock, and were received by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, who conducted their Majesties and Prince Albert to the Queen's closet, when the presentation of the corps diplomatique took place; after which the *royal cortége* passed to the Throne-room, when the presentations commenced of those entitled to the *entrée*. Amongst the earliest arrivals we noticed the French Ambassador and Lady, the Austrian, Russian, and American Ambassadors, and their respective suites; Mrs. Lushington, Baroness Rolle, M.P. and Lady, Countess de Castella, Lady Houston, Duke of Leeds, Hon. Captain Courtenay Boyle, the Lady of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Danish and Saxon Ministers and their ladies, Lord and Lady Leigh, the Colonial Ministers, Lady Louisa Cornwallis, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c., &c. The presentations were as numerous as anticipated.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager arrived at Marlborough-house at half-past three o'clock on Saturday, from Bushy. Her Majesty's suite included the Dowager Lady Clinton, Hon. Caroline Boyle, and Earl Howe. On Sunday morning, her Majesty attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, from the 101st Psalm, v. 3. The prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Knapp, the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, and the communion service by the Bishop of London. The Marquis of Bristol, Lords Cawdor, Colchester, Howe, Tyrconnel, Wilton, Wharncliffe, Ernest Bruce, and De Mauley, and Ladies Wilton, Wharncliffe, and Ernest Bruce, were among the nobility present.

THE KING OF HANOVER'S BIRTHDAY.—The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; the Earl of Haddington, Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Stanley, have cards of invitation already prepared for full-dress dinners on the 25th inst., in celebration of the Queen Dowager's birthday. It is said that either the Duke of Wellington or the Duke of Devonshire; purposes giving a grand ball in honour of the auspicious occasion. It will be recollected that the Duke of Wellington, the last two years, gave a magnificent *fête* at Apsley-house, to celebrate the event, at which the Marchioness of Douro presided over the honours. Sir Robert Peel has had invitations sent out for a full-dress banquet, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, on the 25th inst. The party is to consist of about thirty leading peers.

His Majesty the King of Hanover is expected to arrive at his apartments in St. James's Palace, the third week in the ensuing month, from Germany, being the King's second visit to this country since his accession.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel returned to town on Monday morning from a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle. Sir Robert arrived at Windsor Castle on Sunday evening, from town.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On the 13th instant, at Armagh, George Dunbar, Esq., late M.P. for Belfast, and heir to the extensive estates of John G. Dunbar, Esq., of Woburn, in the county of Down, was married to Harriet, the second daughter of the late Lord George Beresford, niece of the Lord Primate of Ireland, and cousin of the Marquis of Waterford.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

There are now two incumbencies vacant, which are in the gift of the chapter of Manchester: St. Paul's, by the promotion of the Rev. J. Pincops; and St. Andrew's, by the promotion of the Rev. W. N. Molesworth. The income of each depends very much on the character and zeal of the incumbent. We understand that they are open to all applicants, and will be given away on public grounds alone.

The monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, which should have been held last Monday, has been unavoidably postponed until Monday next. The sum contributed by the society towards effecting the objects contemplated by the parties to whom grants have been voted during the three months ending March 31, is a few thousand nine hundred and forty pounds. The annual court of the society is to be held on Wednesday, May 22, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will preside.

THE Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Edward Dickenson Smith, M.A., Fellow of that Society, to the rectory of Entam Kingkits, near Andover, Hants.

OXFORD, Wednesday.—UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—In a congregation holden on Wednesday morning, being the first day of Easter Term, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelors of Divinity: Rev. William Hunter, Fellow of St. John's College; Rev. Farh Burgei, Fellow of St. John's College. Masters of Arts: Rev. Lewis Lewis, Fellow of Jesus College; Edmund Salusbury Foulkes, Fellow and Librarian of Jesus College; Rev. Robert Price Williams, Fellow of Jesus College; Rev. David Joshua Evans, Fellow of Jesus College; Rev. William Renaud, Exeter College; Rev. John Rutherford Shortland, Oriel College; Rev. Joseph Pitt, Oriel College; Rev. Charles Peter Chretien, Fellow of Oriel College; Rev. Thomas Heazlen, Balliol College. Bachelor of Arts: Thomas Augustus Parnell, Fellow of St. John's College.

In a convocation holden at two o'clock same day, the proctors for the past year resigned their offices; an address from the Latin speech was delivered by the late senior proctor, the Rev. Andrew Douglas Stackpoole, M.A., Fellow of New College, on going out of office. The other returning proctor was the Rev. W. E. Jelf, student of Christ Church. The new proctors for 1844-45 were then admitted by the Vice Chancellor: the senior proctor, the Rev. Henry Peter Guillemard, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, was presented by the Rev. W. J. Copeland, vice-president of that college; and the junior proctor, the Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, by the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., provost of that college. These gentlemen having been admitted respectively with the accustomed forms and solemnities to the pro-vicarial office, nominated as pro-proctors the Rev. Arthur West Haddan, M.A., Fellow of Trinity; the Rev. John George Hickley, M.A., Fellow of Trinity; the Rev. Charles Page Eden, M.A., Fellow of New Inn Hall; Rev. Edward Cooker, M.A., Fellow of Wadham. These gentlemen having taken the oaths of office were severally admitted by the Vice Chancellor.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. Gilbert Rodbard Blackburne, to the perpetual curacy of Whitechurch, by dispensation, with Long Ashton. Rev. Henry Bond, to the prebend or canonry of Cudworth, in the Cathedra Church of Wells. Rev. Henry F. Barnes, B.A., senior curate of St. Luke, Chelsea, to be assistant-minister of St. James, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The following Ministerial explanation of the motives that have influenced the appointment of Mr. Theseiger as Solicitor-General, appeared in the *Morning Herald* of Monday:—"Late on Saturday evening the friends of Mr. Frederick Pollock received information of his appointment to the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir William Follett, of his appointment to be Attorney-General; and Mr. Theseiger, to be Solicitor-General. The first two of the above appointments have long been anticipated as almost matters of course, but the last has occasioned very anxious consideration to the Government. While fully recognising the eminent qualifications of Mr. Bitzoy Kelly for the unpromising office of Attorney-General, it was found impossible to overlook the seniority, both at the bar, and as one of her Majesty's counsel, of Mr. Theseiger, who had, moreover, been already twice passed over, in the elevation of Sir William Follett to the post which he has just quitted, and of Mr. Justice Cresswell to a seat on the bench of the Common Pleas. Mr. Theseiger was called to the bar in the year 1816, and Mr. Kelly not till the year 1824, and Mr. Theseiger obtained a silk gown as long before Mr. Kelly, that no fewer than seventeen gentlemen obtained that distinction between Mr. Theseiger and Mr. Kelly. Under these circumstances, the Government were naturally anxious to avoid so signal a slight upon Mr. Theseiger as would have been inflicted upon him by the appointment of Mr. Kelly. This, we believe, is the consideration which determined the choice of the Government. It is not, moreover, difficult to imagine that, knowing that Mr. Kelly had been retained on behalf of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow traversers, to conduct the proceedings about to take place in the House of Lords, as their leading counsel, Ministers would feel a great delicacy in depriving them of so valuable assistance as that of Mr. Kelly. This must inevitably have been the case, had Mr. Kelly been promoted to the Solicitor-Generalship."

THE NEW CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Sir Frederick Pollock was on Monday sworn in a sergeant at law, and having proceeded to the Common Pleas, and having gone through the usual ceremonies there as sergeant, returned to the Lord Chancellor's room, and was sworn in Lord Chief Baron, the Queen's Remembrancer having administered the oath of office, and the Clerk of the Crown the oath of allegiance, &c. The Lord Chief Baron did not take his seat in the Court of Exchequer during the day. The Court of Common Pleas was crowded on Sir F. Pollock's entrance; and in the course of his progress through the courts the learned gentleman received the congratulations of his friends.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEJEUNER.—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, agreeably to ancient custom, the Lord Chancellor gave a breakfast to the several judges, at his private residence, George-street, Hanover-square. Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls; Sir L. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England; Sir N. C Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Baron Parke, Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Coltman, M

Justice Erskine, Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, were the judges present. There was a numerous party of the different learned personages connected with the several minor courts, and also Queen's counsel present, among whom we observed Sir Frederick Pollock, who attended for the last time in the official capacity of Attorney-General; Sergeants Andrews, Storks, Atherley, and Talfourd; Messrs. Thesiger (the new Solicitor-General); Wakefield, J. Miller, G. Spence, N. Underwood, W. C. Platt, G. Alexander, T. Starkie, C. T. Swanston, J. Stuart, Bethell, Godson, W. Whatley, and Hon. James Stuart Wortley; Mr. Commissioner Barlow; Masters in Chancery—Farrer, Wingfield, Sir Giffin Wilson, Senior, and Lynch; Hon. and Rev. Mr. Rose. Messrs. Turner, Armstrong, Wickham, Koe, Teed, Walker, Parker, Russell, Anderton, Romilly, &c. Sir William Follett was unavoidably absent.

NEW COAL-TAX.—PROPOSED ENBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.—A public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Friday last, for the purpose of taking measures to oppose the proposed tax upon coals for the purpose of defraying the expense of the embankment of the Thames. Mr. Masterman, M.P., having been placed in the chair, various resolutions were proposed and carried, the speakers, for whose remarks we cannot find room, all dwelling upon the impolicy and injustice of the tax. A petition, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, was agreed to be presented to the House of Commons by the chairman, and the co-operation of the eight Metropolitan members was requested to support the prayer, and a deputation, consisting of the members of Parliament present, were requested to wait upon Sir Robert Peel on the subject. The resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The America, 50, Capt. Hon. J. Gordon, at Devonport, was warped from the jetty, where she had been fitted to sailing moorings, on Saturday. She has only to take in the remainder of her guns and bend sails to be ready for sea.

Mr. Henderson, the assistant master attendant at Devonport dockyard, with a party of riggers and seamen, are to proceed to Pembroke to take charge of the Centurion, 80, when she is launched, and navigate her to Devonport, where she is to be placed in ordinary.

The Diligent transport, on her arrival at Devonport, is to be laden and sent off from that port with the greatest dispatch, as her services are urgently required to take the sisters of the Victoria and Adelaide royal yacht from Woolwich to Portsmouth.

In Devonport Sound on Sunday.—The Caledonia flag ship, Captain A. Milne; Pantaloon, Petrel.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander: Henry Layton to the Pandora. Lieutenants: Edward C. Miller to the Pandora; James D. Agassiz to the America; T. H. Downes to the Firefly. Assistant Surgeons: Thomas F. Wolridge (additional) to the Caledonia; G. Willis (acting) to Haslar Hospital; G. H. Ryan, J. A. Addison, and W. H. Bent, to the Illustrious; J. W. Moffat from the Pickle to the Hermes, vice Laffer to the Inconstant; J. Walsh from the Imaum to the Pickle. Midshipmen: W. C. Chapman from the Caledonia to the America; Molyneux to the Excellent; John R. Harwood to the St. Vincent. Coast Guard.—Appointments: Lieut. C. Robinson to the Lane station, vice Wedderburn to the Westbrook, to command the Tartar cutter; Lieutenant J. S. Davison to command a station. Removal: Lieutenant C. B. Warren, from the Cadmus to the Mudeombe station, vice Lavie resigned.

Lord and Lady Arthur Lennox and family are expected to embark for Australia at the end of the summer, his lordship's regiment, the 73nd Highlanders, being under orders to embark for that colony.

BURMESE PRIZE-MONEY.—We are happy to announce that the last overland mail has brought with it from Madras the long-expected Rolla of the Burmese prize-money due to the 1st, 41st, 45th, and 80th Regiments. These are now in the hands of the East India Company, and payments will be made on their account at Chelsea College in about four weeks from the present time.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The army now stationed in Ireland consists of seven regiments of cavalry, seventeen regiments of infantry, seventeen depôts, detachments of the Royal Horse and Infantry Artillery, detachments of Royal Sappers and Miners, and nine companies of Royal Marines, making a total effective strength of 22,000 men of all arms.

MILITARY AFFRAY AT WINCHESTER.—A serious affray, which caused great alarm amongst the inhabitants, took place at Winchester on Sunday evening last, about eight o'clock, between the privates of the last battalion of Grenadier Guards (consisting of many) and the 44th Regiment of Foot. A quarrel having occurred at a public house between two men belonging to each regiment, the affair was taken up by their respective comrades, to the number of between 300 and 400 on either side, and, from the severe blows which were exchanged, fatal consequences were expected to ensue. Piquets from each regiment, amounting to 300 men, with fixed bayonets, under the command of captains and subalterns, were immediately ordered out; but it was upwards of two hours before the whole of the men could be captured and secured within their respective barracks. We understand that several who were seriously injured are now confined to the hospital. The 44th Regiment is 900 strong, and the last battalion of the Grenadier Guards about 700. It is expected that one of the regiments will be ordered into another district.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Two troops of the Royal Scots Greys marched from Ipswich *en route* for Edinburgh, on Thursday the 11th inst., and were followed by the staff and another troop on the 18th. The 4th Light Dragoons, from Exeter, are expected to arrive about the 3d or 4th of May. Ipswich will be the head-quarters.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ONE OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—DESTRUCTION OF THE HARRIET WHALE SHIP.

The details of another attack on an English whaler, and murderous slaughter of the whole crew, by the natives of one of the South Sea Islands, have just been received by Mr. Rossex, a whale ship belonging to Mr. Lyall, M.P. for the city of London, under the command of Captain Worth, which arrived in the river the day before yesterday, after an absence of four years and three months.

The following details, kindly supplied to the reporter by Captain Hammer, contain all the news of any reference to the melancholy event:—

Captain Hammer states that on the 4th of April, last year, having occasion to take in water, he bore down towards the island marked Qualian on the chart, but usually known among whalers as Strong's Island,—being in longitude 163° 5., by latitude 5 N. On approaching the harbour, he found three American whale ships and one Canadian vessel lying at anchor. These vessels subsequently proved to be the Pacific, Captain Rounds, from St. John's, New Brunswick and the Lydia, the Lexington, and the Pearl, three American whalers. As the Sussex neared the island, the captains of these vessels came off in boats to meet her, and Captain Rounds, of the Pacific, immediately communicated to Captain Hammer the fact of the wreck of an English whaler called the Harriet, belonging to the port of London, and commanded by Captain Barker, lying in eight fathoms water within the harbour. Having cast anchor at a convenient distance from shore, Captain Hammer returned with Captain Rounds on board the Pacific, where portions of the Harriet's hay Both her figure head, anchor, &c. all of which had been recovered at that time, were shown to him, by which the identity and fate of the vessel was placed beyond a doubt. Captain Rounds next recovered various articles from the wreck, including the anchors and chains, a large quantity of new iron hoop-ing, which, when evidently burnt to a white heat, the figure 3 and the full length figure of a woman with a coronet, the lower dead eyes, and a large quantity of rigging, &c. It is well known that when whaling ships touch at these islands, the natives are women frequently come on board in large numbers, and, generally speaking, they are considered well-conducted savages. On this occasion advantage was taken of their familiarity, and the fact, that a vessel had been attacked and the crew murdered was elicited from several among them, and confirmed by a variety of circumstances.

Captain Rounds subsequently obtained from some native women the following particulars:—That Harriet had put into the island for wood and water, and that on interview between her crew and the natives was apparently carried on in the usual friendly manner. A deep plot, however, seems to have been laid by the natives, which the same time unfolds a considerable degree of cunning. Soon after shortly after their arrival, the captain and the surgeon went ashore shooting, the boats' crews being engaged in collecting wood, and one in taking in water. Out of a crew of from 27 to 30 persons, only five remained on board the ship, and this fact, doubtless, being observed by the natives, who were anxiously watching an opportunity, they simultaneously attacked the different parties, killing each almost instantaneously Resistance would appear to have been hopeless, for although the island is not more than 37 miles in circumference, it is very thickly populated, and from three to four hundred natives were frequently seen on the shore at one time by Captain Rounds. The five persons who were on board ship at the time, observed the attack on their comrades, and seeing a number of canoes putting off towards the vessel, they hastily embarked in affloat, and have evidently no possibility being, that as Strong's Island is situated at a long distance from any other, they all must have perished in the few following days. In the course of Captain Rounds' investigation on the island, he fortunately discovered four or five leaves of the Harriet's log, from which it appeared that the ships had recently been to Port Jackson, for the purpose of undergoing some repairs, and the captain had made an entry to the effect that he had sad some trouble with his crew. Finding all their endeavours fail to procure more information, the several ships above alluded to bore up and stood away from the island together, parting company some days subsequently.

The Harriet was the property of Messrs. Beaulcut, of Paul's Wharf, London. She left England in June, 1839, and has consequently been absent nearly five years. No tidings had been heard of her during the last 18 months, and her owners had previously effected an additional insurance of £1000, making a total of £7500. Many of her crew left her at Sydney, whose places were supplied by others; it is therefore impossible to give the names of those lost correctly.

It is proved beyond a doubt that three other vessels have been destroyed in a similar manner at the same island, information to that effect having been obtained by Captain Rounds. These vessels are supposed to have belonged to some of the Sandwich Islands—perhaps that locality visiting Strong's Island.

Captain Hammer states it as his opinion, that although there may be no Englishmen resident on the island at present, there must have been at some previous time, as the natives are so well versed in the English language. He adds, that the natives appeared extremely desirous to prevent his becoming acquainted with any of the circumstances of the affair, affecting a degree of indifference with regard to the American captains. On entering the harbour, it was suggested to him that it might be advisable to hoist the American standard at his masthead, instead of the union jack. This, however, he declined to do.

The Sussex brings home a cargo of 1900 barrels

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Baring, the unsuccessful opponent of Mr. Pattison in the recent city of London contest, is the Government candidate for Hunningdon.

On Friday morning, a special messenger from the Home-office arrived in York by the mail train, bringing with him a warrant for the execution of George Lowther, who was convicted at the last assizes of the murder of John Moffitt, gamekeeper to the Marquis of Normanby, and who was to have been executed on Saturday.

Father Mathew is to visit America in June next. A free passage has been offered him by Grinnell, Minturn, and Co., proprietors of a London and Liverpool line of packet ships, which he has accepted.

The Lynx, Mogrels has published and taken the oaths as a magistrate of the East Riding. The noble lord, in answer to inquiries of gentlemen on the bench, said that his venerable father, the Earl of Carlisle, had quite recovered from his recent illness.

The Mayor of Belfast has received a letter from the Hon. Wm. Ashley, enclosing a donation of £20 from her Majesty the Queen Dowager towards the relief of the widows and families of the boatmen who were lost in Belfast lough on the 16th March last.

Mr. Cobden commenced his speech the other day at the Free-trade banquet at Liverpool by declaring that his head had been examined by the phrenologists, and that he was wholly without the bump of self-esteem.

Conformably with the strict application of the existing Swedish laws, the Swea court of justice has sentenced Mr. Nilson, a master painter, for having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, to banishment from Sweden, and to the loss of all hereditary and civil rights in his own country.

During divine service on Sunday, a house in Aberdeen was entered by false keys, and a large quantity of silver plate, to the value of £60, was carried off. A house in Dundee was broken into on Sunday, and a quantity of silver plate, of the value of £10 was stolen.

We learn from Munich that the King of Bavaria has published a decree, in favour of such Protestant soldiers are no longer to be forced to be present at the service of the Roman Catholic Church, or Catholic soldiers to attend on the occasion of religious ceremonies in Protestant churches.

The funds of the Royal Free Hospital for the Destitute Sick have just been replenished by a sum of £200, which has been transmitted to that excellent charity through the hands of Messrs. Nesbit, from J. J. Coney, Esq., of Brazwick-grove, Mandeville, as executor of the late Rev. Dr. Boutflour.

The Town Council of Inverness, at their meeting on Tuesday, by a majority of one, resolved not to send a representative to the ensuing General Assembly.

Active preparations are making in the General Post-office for the universal distribution of the stamped letter paper. It has been rumoured that the order for its issue, given some time ago, was withdrawn. We are enabled upon authority to contradict such rumour, no such intention ever having been entertained by the Government.

We are informed on authority derived immediately by a magistrate of the county from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that the Menai Bridge will be made the means of transit over the Straits, in the projected line of railway from Chester to Holyhead.

Mr. Charles Dickens and various other literary gentlemen will be at the approaching festival of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. As several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction are pledged to support the Royal Chairman on this occasion, it is expected that the entertainment will be one of peculiar interest.

Accounts from Germany advise the failure of the corn firm of Labedorf and Bause at Wurzburg, with heavy liabilities, the result of last year's speculations.

From Frankfort we learn that the Easter fair had been brisker than for many previous years for all manufactures, but especially cotton, which were dearer.

A fire broke out at the Eagle Hotel, Cambridge, last week, which destroyed furniture, plate, wearing apparel, &c., to the amount of £700. The house itself was not materially injured.

Mr. Stiglmayer, the celebrated caster of statuary in bronze, died at Munich on the 18th ult., and only in his fifty-second year. He executed most of the great groups and statues which have been erected in Germany for a considerable period.

The *Gazette de France* announces that letters of the 2nd and 3rd instants have been received from Rome, stating that the Duke d'Angoulême had experienced a new crisis, but less severe than the last, and that, at the departure of the post, he was more calm.

Mr. Eckermann, merchant at Stockholm, has failed for 267,000 dollars, in consequence of the crisis in the iron trade. It is said, however, that the assets amount to 250,000 dollars.

It is rumoured in official circles that on the arrival of our late Plenipotentiary in China, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., who is expected to return to this country early in the ensuing month, having been succeeded by Mr. Davis, he will be elevated to the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom.

Measures are to be taken for the immediate establishment of an agricultural college in Wiltshire, for which purpose a public meeting of the friends and supporters of the proposed plan has been called for Monday next, the 22nd inst. Earl Bathurst has consented to preside on the occasion.

Under a Colonial ordinance, published on the second of February, all port, anchorage, and light-house dues, as also every other description of port charges hitherto levied at the Cape of Good Hope, have been abolished.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains a letter from Alexandria, March 19, which says:—Mehemet Ali's fool has stolen his master's diamonds, and absconded. The Viceroy is about to leave Cairo for Lower Egypt, and will afterwards visit this city. The health of Ibrahim Pacha is completely re-established.

On Tuesday at Covent-garden Market, there were displayed for the first time this season, peaches at 60s. per dozen, and cherries at 40s. per lb. Hot-house grapes, strawberries, pine-apples, peas, French Beans, and new potatoes, were also very plentiful.

We hear, that on his being represented to the Queen by the Earl of Lincoln how much the public in general, and more especially that part of it residing in the neighbourhood, had long deserved the privilege of driving through Richmond-park, her Majesty most kindly and considerately gave orders that it should henceforth be open to the public.

The *Monitenr Parisien* states that, according to the last arrivals from Egypt, the Government of Mehemet Ali seems to be the resolution that no foreigners shall hereafter have the right to purchase or hold lands within the territory, unless they are subjects of Governments who have emancipated their slaves.

Thursday next is the anniversary of two royal birthdays—namely, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, youngest daughter of her Majesty, who completes her 23rd year; and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who completes her 68th.

A cast-iron pulpit has been erected in the Jewish Synagogue, Seel-street, Liverpool. This is said to be the first regular pulpit erected in a Jewish place of worship in this kingdom.

We are glad to hear that the long-pending and expensive suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, between the churchwardens of Bilston and the Birmingham Canal Company, has terminated by the company paying the rates, together with all the costs, which, we believe, are very considerable.

A brigadier of the Horse Municipal Guards on Saturday blew out his brains with a pistol at the barracks at the Celestine. He was much respected in the corps, and was high on the lists for promotion. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause of this act of madness.

A commission of lunacy to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. Charles Dashwood Ruxton was opened on Wednesday before Mr. Commissioner Barlow, at the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square. His answers proved that he was hopelessly insane in mind, and the jury at once returned a verdict that he was of unsound mind, and had been so from the 1st January, 1826.

Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to present a couple of bucks from Windsor-park to the stewards of "The Royal Tradesmen's Association," for the dinner to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 25th proximo, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

In the week from the 2nd to the 9th inst., the number of persons who passed between England and France was as follows:—By Boulogne, 1139; by Calais, 859. At the corresponding period last year the numbers were:—by Boulogne, 754; by Calais, 346. It thus appears that the opening of the railroad has conferred great advantages on Folkestone and Boulogne.

Sir R. Peel has subscribed (handed) the sum of £10 10s. to the testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill of penny-postage celebrity.

At a special general meeting of the members of Lloyd's, £5 were voted to three Coast-guard men and pilot, for saving the survivors of the crew of the sloop Ruby, of Aberdeen, wrecked near Mex, during a gale, on the 24th February.

The Vicar-General of Dromore, the Rev. Charles Hamilton, died at the rectory house, Sligo, last week, in his 71st year

On Friday last the coast guard boat of the Cranfield station, in the county of Down, containing four men, left Greenore Point (near Carlingford) for home, when, about half-a-mile from Greenore, and near Greenisland, a squall upset her. The occurrence was observed by Lieutenant Turner, the active officer of the coast guard at Greenore, who instantly manned his boat and pushed off to the relief of the party. He fortunately succeeded in saving the lives of three of the men; but the fourth, named Logan, unfortunately perished.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE WILL FORGERIES.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.

Mr. Justice Williams took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock; and the prisoners having been again placed at the bar, and the names of the jury called over,

Mr. Erle proceeded to reply; and after going through the evidence at great length, the learned gentleman concluded a speech of consummate talent, equally remarkable for dispassionateness and close reasoning (which pressed very hardly upon the prisoner Barber), by leaving the matter with confidence in the hands of the jury.

Mr. Justice Williams summed up. He complimented the jury upon the attention which they had paid to the case. It was most creditable to them, for the question was one of great public interest and importance. The learned counsel who had addressed them on behalf of Mr. Barber had made many passionate appeals to their feelings; it was his duty to tell them, that in discharging the trust confided to them, they must not listen to such appeals, but must weigh the matter with calm

LAUNCH OF "THE ARIEL" STEAMER, AT ROTHERHITHE.

LAUNCH OF THE ARIEL STEAMER AT ROTHERHITHE

On Tuesday last, Rotherhithe was a scene of unusual gaiety, owing to the launch of a new steamer, the Ariel, built by Mr. Thompson, for the Woolwich Steam Packet Company.

The main dimensions of this fine vessel are—length, 120 feet; breadth, 14 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 120; she is built with a round stern, and of diagonal planking, three thicknesses, *all mahogany*: she has two engines of 20 horse power each, and has been built expressly for a passage vessel between Woolwich and Hungerford; and will carry, with her coals, boilers, &c., 600 persons, at a draught of water 3 feet 6 inches.

THE NEW RECORD-ROOM, HERALDS' COLLEGE.

This handsome apartment has just been completed, upon the site of the old Record-Room, in Heralds' College, upon St. Benet's-hill. It was built by Mr. Cubitt, of Gray's Inn-road, from the designs of Messrs. Abraham and Son. It contains all the heraldic records, patents of arms and names, heralds' visitations, and the various documents relating to arms and the college; arranged in shelved recesses inclosed by doors. The room is ornamented with various portraits of officers of arms; amongst them are Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King-at-Arms; John Austis, Garter; Peter Le Neve, Norroy; John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, &c.

The Heralds have been incorporated upwards of three centuries and a half. They were first located in Cold Harbour, Upper Thames-street. Thence they removed to Charing-cross, where now stands Northumberland House; in 1555, to Derby, or Stanley House, on St. Benet's-hill, Doctors' Commons. Derby House was destroyed in the great fire, 1666. The present college was erected on the old site, after the design of Sir Christopher Wren: the edifice is of brick, and has a gloomy appearance, somewhat in keeping with the faded glories of the foundation. Nevertheless, applications to examine records are treated with uniform courtesy; and, seeing that a new impulse has been given to art by the works of modern antiquaries, we hope, with the writer of the history of the college in Knight's "London," that it will "from its yet unexplored treasures of antiquity shed a flood of light upon the history, manners, customs, and habits of the people of England."

IMPERIAL FEET WASHING.—An example of this pious ceremony, in which humble duties are performed by the great and powerful towards their most lowly fellow-creatures recently occurred in the Austrian capital. It was alike remarkable for the illustrious rank of the feet washers and the extreme longevity of some of the persons on whom the ablution was performed. A letter in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, dated Vienna, April 5, state, that on the preceding day (Maundy Thursday, or, as the Germans call it, *Grun Donnerstag*), their Majesties the Emperor and Empress washed the feet of 12 aged men and 12 aged women, who after the ceremony were regaled with a dinner, and each received a present of new clothing. Of the men the oldest was 110 years of age, and the youngest 83; of the women, the oldest was 106, and the youngest 84. The ceremony was, as usual, attended by a vast concourse of spectators.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The slaver Josephine, Lieut. Jamieson in charge, one of the three slavers captured by her Majesty's steamer Thunderbolt, arrived at Table Bay on January 29, having on board 467 negroes—viz., 240 males and 227 females. The other two slavers had not reached port, but were daily expected.

We are glad to learn that tonnage is in brisk demand at Liverpool. The desirable change is attributed to the success of the guano trade. The import of this new article of commerce has given a large amount of employment to shipping, which promises to continue and to increase. Whole cargoes of the article are readily sold on arrival, and it cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity to supply the market. Shipping is said to have advanced within the last month 10 per cent.

BOSTON, April 1.—The D. R. Martin, sailed from Rochelle for this port, Nov. 14, and has not since been heard of.

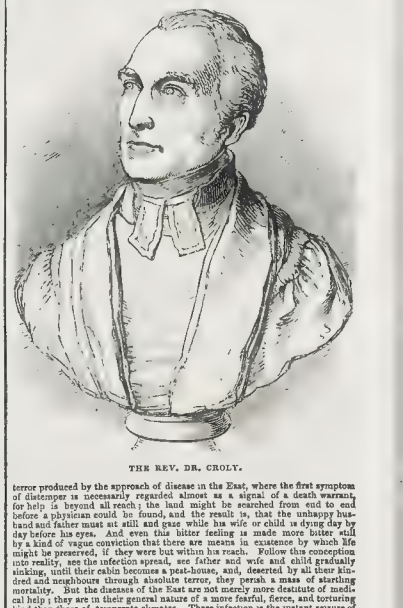
THE NEW RECORD-ROOM, HERALDS' COLLEGE.

THE REV. DR. CROLY.

This gentleman is a native of Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He is a correct and eloquent poet and prose-writer: his poetical works are "Parisin 1815;" "The Angel of the World;" "Gems from the Antique," &c. Dr. Croly has also edited, with excellent judgment, a volume of Selections from the British Poets. Among his many prose works are "Salathiel," a romance founded on the old legend of "The Wandering Jew," and displaying the most powerful bursts of eloquence throughout its pages. Several years since, too, Dr. Croly published a comedy, entitled "Pride Shall Have a Fall," which was performed for several nights, with great applause, at Covent Garden Theatre, and was universally admired for its unsparing ridicule of the follies of the day. "A Life of Burke," and the "Personal History of George IV.," are among Dr. Croly's biographical works; and a volume on the "Apocalypse of St. John," attests his erudite research; he is at present engaged in writing the descriptions of Mr. Roberts's splendid "Illustrations of the Holy Land, &c."

Dr. Croly is rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; his style of preaching is characterised by impressive eloquence. By virtue of his office he has presided at some of the numerous vestry-meetings held of late upon the distracted affairs of the parish of St. Stephen; and, upon each occasion, his conduct has commanded the respect of the parishioners; whilst his anxiety for the restoration of their beautiful church bespeaks his just appreciation of high art.

The talent of Dr. Croly as a public speaker was most conspicuous on Tuesday last, at a meeting of the members of the Syrian Medical Aid Association, at Beyrout, held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. Upon this interesting and important occasion, Dr. Croly thus eloquently advocated the wants of suffering humanity: Nothing can be more evident than the want of medical aid in those vast and interesting countries at the head of the Mediterranean. Every traveller gives his testimony to this want, and every traveller comes away with details of popular wretchedness arising from this source, and appeals to the common sense and common humanity of nations. And this becomes more to be regretted, from the circumstance that the suffering is almost wholly the result of medical destitution. The climate is one of the finest in the world, the soil fertile, the hills bearing the olive and the vine, the plains loaded with corn, the year almost divided between spring and summer; and yet, in the midst of this favoured region, there remains the victim of fearful suffering, broken down with hopeless disease, given over to helpless agony, a blot on the rich and smiling creation around him. Would it be believed that until lately there was not one regular practitioner from the border of Egypt to Lebanon. Now, we who know how essential the offices of the medical man are to the common comfort of life—how destitute, in our own country, even a village seems, which has not medical aid within reach—how tremblingly we look upon the first symptoms of illness in an infant—how eagerly we call for the assistance of the practitioner, and how anxiously we count the hours until he comes—we may conceive the boundless



THE REV. DR. CROLY.

terror produced by the approach of disease in the East, where the first symptom of distemper is necessarily regarded almost as a signal of a death warrant, for help is beyond all reach; the land might be searched from end to end before a physician could be found, and the result is, that the unhappy husband and father must sit still and gaze while his wife or child is dying day by day before his eyes. And even this bitter feeling is made more bitter still by a kind of vague conviction that there are means in existence by which life might be preserved, if they were but within his reach. Follow this conception into reality, see the infection spread, see father and wife and child gradually sinking, until their cabin becomes a pest-house, and, deserted by all their kindred and neighbours through absolute terror, they perish a mass of startling mortality. But the diseases of the East are not merely more destitute of medical help; they are in their general nature of a more fearful, fierce, and torturing kind than those of temperate climates. There infection is the instant seizure of the whole frame, fever is fire, the wound is an ulcer, the small-pox is a pestilence, and typhus takes the shape of plague. It has even been said that the plague never ceases in the regions of Mahometanism: when it pauses in one quarter, it bursts out in another, and in all continually shakes the quiet of life and threatens the existence of the population. It is into this scene of suffering that we propose to send, it is beside this fountain-head of disease that we propose to plant, the science which will dry it up. It is to relieve intolerable pangs, to restore the men to the incalculable blessings of health, to cheer the hearts of all, to inspire new homage to the humanity of England, even to make a noble inroad on the common mortality of man, that we are called on at this hour, in the name of sympathy and humanity, to assist an institution which has no other object that the happiness of society, and, I solemnly believe, the honour of God. Gentlemen, we all take an interest in the renown of our country, and I envy not the man who can follow the career of our great statesmen in their senatorial struggles, without due homage to their accomplished understanding. The heart of England has long paid its tribute to the great champions of its liberty and illustrious leaders of its armies; but in the midst of all our national trophies—in the midst of all that accumulation of the tributes of past ages to the achievements of eminent men—if I could venture to propose raising one memorial more, the memorial of a triumph gained neither in the senate nor the field, and yet, not less expressive, less permanent, nor less illustrious than them all; I should say that that memorial would be a British Hospital in Syria.

—In conclusion, Dr. Croly touchingly observed: "There is but one topic more, to which, as a clergyman, I may be expected to allude, and yet to which, from my being a clergyman, I allude as briefly as possible—the sacred recollections of which Palestine and Syria have been the especial scene. I am at all times most unwilling to introduce scriptural subjects into public assemblies; and yet, when we hear of this new attempt to heal the sick, to give feet to the lame, ears to the deaf, a tongue to the dumb, and sight to the blind—when we see the sufferers coming in crowds, 4000 flocking to the agent of your institution, I am irresistibly reminded of the glorious scene, when the Great Healer, alike of the heart and the frame, stood in the streets of Nazareth or Capernaum, and they brought to him each of divers diseases, the fevered, the paralyzed, the lunatic, the dying, and he healed them all. With what a different sense of existence did they return. What a delighted contrast to the decrepitude and misery with which they came! what pangs of heart, instead of their long despair! what long-forgotten elasticity of limb in the shepherd, the hunter, and the husbandman! and what gratitude to the heaven-descended benevolence which pitied, received, and healed them all! And this institution, which we are now attempting to form, what is it but an imitation, in all humility and reverence, of that highest of all conceivable examples?"

We are authorised to state that there will be no public dinners at Lambeth Palace this season.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—On Tuesday the ordinary monthly meeting of the members of this society was held at the offices, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Rev. Dr. Russell, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in the chair. Letters were read from several colonial bishops, requesting grants towards the erection of churches, and other means of promoting religious instruction, which were accordingly made, as were others to numerous parishes in England. Several new members were admitted.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CANADA WEST.—We regret to learn that the church of St. Paul, Western Canada, was accidentally destroyed by fire on the 21st of February (Ash Wednesday). This edifice, which was raised entirely by the contributions of the congregation, principally the former residents of England and Ireland, cost £1600. By the present deplorable occurrence they are deprived of a place of public worship. In the hour of their distress they make an appeal to their fellow-churchmen at home, in order that they may be enabled to re-build their sacred edifice.

THE WILLS FORGERY TRIALS.

JUSTICE WILLIAMS. BARON GURNEY. JUSTICE MAULE.

THE BENCH, DURING THE TRIAL.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Monday morning, when the judges entered, the court was exceedingly crowded, the most intense anxiety being manifested to hear the charge of Baron Gurney. Exactly at ten o'clock the learned judges took their seats upon the bench, on which sat Alderman Sir C. Marshall, together with Sheriffs Musgrove and Moon, and several most respectably-dressed ladies. Immediately upon the prisoners being placed at the bar, Mrs. Dorey fell back in a fainting fit.

Before the judge commenced summing up, Mr. Graves said that after he had left the court on Saturday, a point had occurred to him, which he wished permission to submit to their lordships. Under the provisions of the statute 22 and 23 Charles II., cap. 10, sec. 4, the ordinaries and judges of the Prerogative Court, the letters of administration having been once granted, were obliged to allow the bond to be entered into: and as it had been entered into, although in a wrong name, the statute having in all respects been complied with, the bond could not be said to be a forged one.

Mr. Clarkson cited a case in which a person had been convicted of forging such a bond. His friend was quite mistaken as to the effect of the bond; for i

BARBER.

FLETCHER.

MRS. DOREY.

his doctrine were correct, it would show that it was impossible to forge such a bond. Mr. Baron Gurney overruled the objection. There could be no doubt, whatever that the indictment had been properly framed.

Mr. Wilkins then gave some explanation to the reply of the learned Attorney-General. After which,

Baron Gurney proceeded to sum up, and at the end of three hours, concluded a most minute and lucid recapitulation of the evidence.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and while they were absent the Court withdrew for refreshment; previous to which Mr. Wilkins said, that as it would be impossible to get through the next case that day, he hoped the Court would defer it till next morning; and the more especially as, after the laborious attention he had been compelled to pay to the case which had just been concluded, he and his friend Mr. Barry were not quite prepared. The learned judges assented to the application.

The jury were only absent about fifteen minutes. When they returned the most intense anxiety was manifested, the prisoners being immediately replaced in the dock, all of whom looked most anxiously at the jury.

THE VERDICT.

Clerk of the Arraigns.—How say you, is William Henry Barber Guilty, or Not Guilty?—Foreman: "Not Guilty."

How say you, is Joshua Fletcher Guilty, or Not Guilty?—Foreman: "Guilty."

How say you, is Georgiana Dorey Guilty, or Not Guilty?—Foreman: "Guilty."

At the termination of the judge's summing up, a calmness appeared in the countenance of Barber; but Fletcher and Mrs. Dorey seemed to be very gloomy.

Barber paid the greatest attention to the summing up of Baron Gurney, and remained standing during a part of the morning; but Fletcher and Mrs. Dorey were both accommodated with chairs, and fixed their eyes upon the judge as he proceeded.

The jury, in the interval between Saturday night and Monday morning, had been treated with every indulgence consistent with their situation. After having attended Divine Service in the chapel of Newgate on Sunday morning, they proceeded, in an omnibus, expressly engaged for the occasion, to Blackwall, in the custody of the Under Sheriffs and the crier of the court. Having been treated to a ride through the green lanes, they dined at Lovegrove's Brunswick Hotel, and returned to the London Coffee-house, where they remained till the morning.

SECOND CASE.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Maule took their seats on the bench at the Central Criminal Court. *William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, William Sanders, Lydia Sanders,* and *Georgiana Dorey*, were placed at the bar.

Mr. Erle, Q.C., Mr. Clarkson, Sir John Bayley, and Mr. Bodkin, appeared as counsel for the prosecution. For the prisoner Barber, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Parry. For Fletcher, Mr. Graves and Mr. Ballantine. For the Sanderses, Mr. Stone and Mr. Phinn. Mr. Straight, the clerk of the arraigns, read the abstract of the indictment on which the prisoners were arraigned. It set forth that in the year 1842 there was a sum of £3500 Consols lying in the name of Anne Slack, the dividends on which, not having been claimed for upwards of ten years, the entire had been conveyed to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. It then proceeded to charge a person unknown with forging a testamentary document purporting to be the last will and testament of Ann Slack, deceased, bequeathing the above sum of £3500 Consols to one Emma Slack, with intent to defraud Ann Slack; and the prisoners Lydia Sanders, Barber, Fletcher, William Sanders, and Georgiana Dorey, as accessories before the fact to the said forgery.

In the second count, Lydia Sanders and W. H Barber, were charged with uttering the forged document, well knowing it to be forged, and the other prisoners with being accessories before the fact. The third and fourth counts were similar to the first and second, only charging the intent with being to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The fifth and sixth were also similar, but laying the intent as being to defraud Charles S. Lefevre and others, commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. There were three other counts, charging William Henry Barber as principal in forging the beforenamed document, and the other prisoners as being accessories before the fact. The three next counts charged Lydia Sanders and Barber with uttering. In these twelve counts the forged documents were set out. There were twelve other counts similar, with the exception that the documents were not set out.

The prisoners were all accommodated with chairs.

Mr. Erle stated the case to the jury, and afterwards called a number of witnesses, but we have already given the substance of their evidence whilst being

SANDERS.

MRS. SANDERS.

examined before the Mansion-house authorities. These witnesses consisted, for the most part, of bank clerks, and proctors and clerks belonging to Doctors' Commons. Mr. Erle next proposed to call a Mr. Philpotts.

Mr. Justice Williams asked Mr. Erle if he was about to go into a new line of evidence? Mr. Erle said he was.

Mr. Wilkins said he would probably have to examine Mr. Philpotts at greater length than any witness hitherto brought forward.

Mr. Justice Williams thought it better in that case to adjourn the Court at once.

The Court accordingly adjourned at a quarter before five o'clock, to ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Doane applied for the discharge of Griffin, on the ground that his wife was so ill as to be considered at the point of death. Sir John Bayley, for the Crown, having no objection, the application was granted, and Griffin was immediately set at liberty.

WEDNESDAY.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Williams entered the court, which was quite as crowded as during the previous days. The remaining witnesses for the prosecution were very numerous. The sale and transfer of stock having been proved, and the parties having been identified, the forged will was put in and read; as was also the affidavit for obtaining the probate, and several other documents which were used for the prosecution.

Edward Wife examined.—I am articled clerk to Mr. Flower, the solicitor for Mrs. Dorey. The statement produced is a voluntary statement on the part of Mrs. Dorey, and it is signed by her as such.

[The statement purported to be a confession by Mrs. Dorey.]

Mr. Wilkins complained that Mr. Erle had not mentioned this statement in his opening.

Mr. Erle said he would not press the statement, and it was consequently not read.

This was the case for the prosecution, and the defence being reserved for next day's proceedings, the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Justice Williams entered the court and took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock, and the prisoners, Barber, Fletcher, William Sanders, Lydia Sanders, and Georgiana Dorey, were again placed at the bar.

Mr. James, on the part of Mrs. Dorey, begged to state that she wished to withdraw her plea of "Not Guilty," and to put in a plea of "Guilty." Perhaps he was not exceeding his duty in asking the jury to recommend her to mercy.

Mr. Justice Williams said he could not interfere with the jury. He was sure that the verdict in the first case would not influence them. The learned judge asked Mr. Erle if he had any objection to the course proposed by Mr. James?

Mr. Erle replied in the negative, and the plea of not guilty on the part of Mrs. Dorey was then withdrawn, and a plea of guilty was entered.

Mr. Graves, on behalf of Fletcher, submitted that the indictment was not properly framed. It charged the prisoners with jointly committing the acts alleged against them, whereas they could not joint acts together. The charges ought to have been made separately, and proved separately, and, according to the law laid down in the King v. Messingham, his client was entitled to a verdict of Not Guilty. A joint procurement must be proved where there was a joint charge.

Mr. Ballantine followed on the same side.

Mr. Justice Williams said he could not stop the case. The pleading of guilty of one of the prisoners did not in his opinion alter the position of the case. He certainly should not give any opinion upon whether there was a case against the whole or any of the prisoners. It seemed to him that the argument came to this, that unless the whole of the parties were present at the uttering of the forged will there could be no procurement or excitement.

Mr. Stone said he did not think there was any evidence against William Sanders to go to the jury.

Mr. Justice Williams thought there was evidence against Sanders.

Mr. Stone then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Barber. From the appearance of the court at that moment, it could seem that the public interest in this important case had not been diminished. Need he say that the difficulties he had to encounter in defending his client were increased up to the charge alleged against him had been, with other parties; but, at the same time, he must confess he felt in some degree relieved by the circumstance of the great attention which had been paid to the case throughout by every member of the jury—a circumstance which must be deeply gratifying to the unfortunate persons who were arraigned before them. He acknowledged that the case had been conducted on the part of the prosecution in a spirit of fairness, and he trusted that the same spirit would actuate him to the close. He counted on behalf of his client, nay, he demanded on his behalf, the fullest scrutiny and inquiry in reference to his conduct and character. He was in hopes that after the case had come to this, that unless the whole of the parties were present at the uttering of the forged will there could be no procurement or excitement.

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Mr. Greves having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Fletcher,

Mr. Stone was about to address the jury for William Sanders and Lydia Sanders, when

Mr. Justice Williams said that though he did not think there was no evidence to go to the jury with regard to William Sanders, yet it was for them to say, before the learned counsel addressed them, whether there was such evidence against him as was worthy of their serious consideration. There was not the least evidence that he had any knowledge of the uttering of the forged will—supposing it to be forged—which was necessary, in point of law, to make him guilty. They would therefore consider whether they would think it necessary for the learned counsel to address them for William Sanders.

The jury did not think there was any evidence against him, and they accordingly brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Stone then addressed the jury for Lydia Sanders.

The same evidence which was given in the former case as to the character of Mr. Barber was given before the present jury. They all stated that Mr. Barber was a person of respectability and honour.

It being now past five o'clock, the Court adjourned till Friday morning, when Mr. Erle is to reply.

THE MURDER AT MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Clarkson applied to the Court to postpone the trial of *William Crouch*, for the murder of his wife, Frances Crouch, until the next session. The learned counsel said the ground upon which he made the application was, that if time were afforded, he expected to be able to produce material evidence on behalf of the prisoner, for the nature of that evidence would refer to the prisoner's state of mind, and he was instructed that he should be able to show that at the time of the commission of the act imputed to him, he was not conscious of what he was doing. Mr. Harrison added that the prisoner had only been in communication with Mr. Humphreys, his attorney, since Saturday, and he had in his hand an affidavit embodying the above facts, and stating, in addition, that the prisoner had imputed his head by a fall from his horse, and that he had been under treatment for concussion of the brain.—Mr. Parry, who was instructed for the prosecution, said that if the Court thought sufficient had been stated to justify them in postponing the trial, he should, of course, not offer any objection.—The Court expressed an opinion that, under the circumstances, the case might be postponed until the next session.

Henry Reynolds, labourer, 44, was indicted for the manslaughter of John West. The particulars of this case have appeared very recently. The prisoner was driving a cart on the Edgeware-road, being at the time somewhat intoxicated, and, in order to avoid some vehicle, he struck his horse with the whip and made him jump suddenly on one side, and in so doing he knocked down the deceased, and the wheel of his cart went over him and killed him. The prisoner was not driving at any speed, and the accident was occasioned entirely from the incapacity of the prisoner to take proper charge of his vehicle by reason of his condition from drink.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy.—Mr. Justice Maule sentenced him to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

George Bassett, 21, *John Grant*, 25, and *James Baker*, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of James Lindsay, at Lewisham, and stealing £3 in bank notes and other property. The prisoner Baker pleaded guilty.—Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Payne defended Bassett. The other prisoner had no counsel.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the Common Sergeant sentenced them to be severally transported beyond the seas for the term of ten years.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Recorder, &c.)

George Pitman, 27, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Charles Todd, and stealing therein various articles, the property of his grandmother, the prosecutrix in the case. It appeared that the prisoner's mother died in his early infancy; that he had grown up a bad boy, and arrived at a wicked man's estate; and that he had often been guilty of even worse offences, having been previously convicted (in 1838) of burglary, and suffered nine months' imprisonment. The grandmother was the chief witness.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning a number of respectable persons entered this court, principally residents at or near Ipswich, anxious to hear the trial of Mr. William Read, of Ipswich, for destroying a vessel.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Maule, Aldermen Sir J. Pirie, Hunter, &c., took their seats on the bench, and a jury, consisting of gentlemen acquainted with nautical affairs, were empannelled, and the prisoner, aged 51, was placed at the bar, in order to challenge, if he thought proper, but no objection was made.

William Read was then indicted, for that he, on the day named, did incite and procure one Wm. Simpson, to feloniously and maliciously cast away and destroy a certain vessel, called the Colma, on the high sea, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, and also of the Central Criminal Court, with intent to prejudice divers persons as part owners of or underwriters to the said vessel. There were several other counts, varying the form in one of which the captain (Simpson) was charged as a principal in the felony. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."—The counsel for the prosecution were Messrs Clarkson, C. Jones, and Bodkin. Mr. Sergeant Shea and Mr. Doane appeared for the defence. Mr. Frederick Secretary deposed that he is superintendent of the Alliance Marine Insurance Company, and proved that on the 17th July, 1840, an insurance was effected on a vessel called the Colina, for £1200. G. Pooley examined: I am clerk in the banking-house of Barnett, Hoare, and Co. I was clerk in the bank of Alexander and Co., at Ipswich, in July and August, 1841. On the 3rd of August, in consequence of instructions, I transferred, or credited, the prisoner with the sum of £7248 12s. 6d.—Mr. V. J. Noss produced a copy of the register of the Colina, containing the names of the owners, and among them that of the prisoner was enrolled, and that of Enos Page.—By Mr. Sergeant Shea: I cannot swear that the bond herein named is Mr. Read the prisoner.—The bill of sale of the Colma was here put in and read, by which it appeared that she was built at Prince Edward's Island in 1821, and the sale effected in Mar. 1840, by Messrs. Rose, and Gutcheon and Spawers, stating that in July, 1840, Mr. Read (the prisoner) employed him to put up the brig Colina for sale; had previously received a note, signed "Gardiner," to keep a reserve bidding of £6,000. Had been unwilling that amount was offered by the bidders. If that sum had been bidden she would have been sold.—John Brady, examined by Mr. C. Jones—The witness deposed: I am a mariner, and live at Barking, and am in business in the coal-factory. In June, 1841, I commanded a smack called the Sarah on the coast of Holland. Other vessels were in company near the Brown Bank. I was roused out of my berth by the watch, and, on going on deck, I saw the Colina about six miles off. She appeared to be deserted by her crew. There was no signal of distress; weather fine. I neared her very soon, and got within half-a-mile of her when she went down. I put the crew on board the John Bull smack, bound for London. The crew did not appear to be fatigued by pumping, but quite "fresh." Captain Simpson made me a present of the long-boat. I believe, from the state of the wind and weather, the vessel might have been saved.—By Mr. Doane: She was on the eastern edge of the Brown Bank. There was a good breeze all night. I have myself lost a vessel belonging to my employers, which ran into a sunken vessel. I circulated a report that the Colina was missing, which was published.—By Mr. James Meule: That report was untrue. I did it to break the matter to my employers before I got home. I lost my clothes, and my wages, and share of the cargo.—Mr. Smith, jun., was next called, and proved the copy of the Colina go down "how foremost." After giving some minor details, a letter was put into the hands of the witness, which he admitted to be his handwriting. It was put in and read by the Clerk of the Court. The following is a copy of the letter alluded to, and which was considered by all parties an important document:—

"Barking, Essex, June 29, 1841.

"Sir,—I conceive it a duty to the public and the fishery at large, to acquaint you, as being the owner of the brig Colina of Ipswich, which was sunk off the coast of Holland some short time since, that I intend to acquaint the Insurance Company that I can produce sufficient evidence that the brig was sunk purposely. I am well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and I merely inform you of the fact before legal proceedings are commenced, that you may institute proper inquiries respecting it. Advice has been had on the subject, and legal gentlemen say that it is as strong a case as the Dryad, so recently reported in the papers. I shall wish your answer by return of post. If I do not receive an answer by Friday morning, I shall immediately commence. I am, yours respectfully, W. Smith, jun.

"Anchor Inn, 9 o'clock, Tuesday Morning.

"To Mr. Read, shipbuilder, Ipswich, Essex."

Witness (in continuation)—I received an answer, which my father opened and read. It was from a person of the name of Cobbs. It stated that the charge I had made was a grave one, and if I could not find substantiate it I should be called upon to answer it. I heard nothing more about it. I did not write to the Insurance Company.—By Mr. Sergeant Shea: I wrote to the prisoner, because I thought there had been some foul play. I did not write to the company, because my father forbade me not. I do not know what legal gentleman said that "the case was as strong a one as that of the Dryad." I do not know that any legal gentleman gave such an opinion. I did not obtain money from the Insurance Company. I was not employed by Mr. Rosslyn, a timber merchant, who charged me with embezzlement and turned me away.—Three other witnesses gave similar evidence as to the sinking of the vessel.—George Gardiner, clerk to Messrs. Read: I was in the employ of the prisoner, first as mate, and then commander of the Colma. After making a voyage, and returning to Ipswich, I told Mr. Read that the vessel was leaky, and I was afraid he would be lost, for I began pumping as soon as I got to sea. He said he would get her repaired. When I told the prisoner about the vessel, he said, "It's a bad job you did not sink her." He also said that, "If she had gone down she should have gone down with her." (The witness gave his evidence in a very mumbling manner, so that he was at length placed on a bench near the Judge.) The prisoner told me that I must make a voyage to Rotterdam for a cargo of coals to Rotterdam. I told him that she was not in a fit condition for it. The prisoner determined on her going. I sailed from the north towards Rotterdam. When they neared the Brown Bank she was 6 ft. 6 in. by W. On Wednesday morning I saw several fishing-smacks about three miles from me. After I had been some time in my berth I got up and went into the cabin. I cut away a piece of plank and turned the water in. She then began to settle, and the water was in. After I had done this I waited half an hour below, and then I called the mate and told him the vessel had sprung a leak, and that the water was running under my bedstead. I ordered the mate to the pumps, and they pumped half an hour. I told the mate we had better leave her, and we put out the long boat. The crew took their clothes and I took mine. After we got into the boat we lay too, near the stern of the vessel, an hour and a half. At length a vessel took us up, and then we were put on board a smack, to the owner of which I gave the long-boat. We were conveyed to London by the John Bull steamer. When I got to Ipswich I told Read all about it, and he told me not to give the particulars to Mr. Alexander.—It being now five o'clock the Court adjourned the further inquiry to ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY (THURSDAY).

The learned judge took his seat at ten o'clock, when the jury were called over.

Wm. Simpson was cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Shea. He said I don't think that I told anything to any one until March, 1843. In "43" Mr. Page questioned me as to the fate of the Colma having been sunk on purpose. I said to him (Page) that there was no truth in the story, for it was quite accidental. The vessel was rather deep in the water, in consequence of her heavy cargo. I bored the holes about three feet under water. It was done with a two-inch auger. I am unable to say what diameter such an auger would produce; probably about one inch and a quarter. I called the mate down to find out the leak. He did not go down. When I was asked if I knew anything that I threatened to be revenged on Read for dismissing me from the Ranger. I must have been intoxicated at the time if I said, "Read shall never build another vessel at Ipswich, if I can help it." This (a letter handed to him) is my handwriting. (Put in and read.)

"Newcastle, Jan. 4, 1844.

"Sir,—I received your letter this morning, dated the 31st, and glad to know the particulars of what was stated. I can assure you that I never said to any one that I was paid to lose the Colma, nor that I had lost her purposely, or that I had been remunerated here or since. The money drawn from the bank I sent from Barking; but, sir, I can clear you of the report and myself likewise. I expect to land next Saturday, and, if so, I am in hopes that I shall be at home in a few days, and get all these false reports settled, and proved to be false."

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

"To E. Page, Esq., Ipswich. W. Simpson."

Cross-examination continued by Mr. Sergeant Shea.—I did say that I had sunk the Colina purposely, and afterwards wrote the letter which has just been read. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Sergeant Shea addressed the jury for the prisoner. Witnesses were then called for the defence. Mr. Hudson, surveyor of the highest respectability. Mr. Clarkson replied. Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and the jury, without a moment's consultation, pronounced a verdict of "Not Guilty." Loud plaudits proceeded from the audience, on hearing the decision.

SENTENCE ON CAPTAIN SIMPSON. The prisoner Simpson was then brought to the bar, and, having pleaded guilty to having sunk the ship, was asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him according to law? The prisoner replied, "I have spoken nothing but the truth."—The learned Judge told him that he stood convicted, on his own confession, of a very heinous offence, and he had much aggravated it by an attempt to implicate and jeopardise the lives of others. "You are either guilty of the crime of perjury, which is not so punishable as that of casting away a vessel," said his lordship, "or you have, in reality, sunk the ship."—Prisoner: I did so, my lord. Mr. Justice Maule: Your case is one in which I can see no mitigating circumstances. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural life.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.)

MURDER.—At two o'clock the learned Judge entered the court, when *Mary Furley*, a married woman, 36 years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of George Furley, her male child, in the month of March last, by carrying him and casting him into a certain navigable canal. The case for the prosecution was stated by Mr. Prendergast, and the prisoner was undefended; but the presiding judge adopted the good old-fashioned plan of being counsel. Several witnesses were examined, and the purport of their testimony has already appeared before the public. The prisoner was called on for her defence. She addressed the jury for nearly a quarter of an hour. She said the barber to the workhouse, when half drunk, operated on the head of her elder child, and cut pieces of flesh or skin therefrom as big as farthing pieces. In addition to 6s. she had when she left the workhouse, her friends made some small contributions to enable her to get employment at shirt-making, but she could, with hard labour, only finish three in a day, for which she received seven farthings each. The day before she went to the water she determined on laying out her little stock of money in mutton and rabbit, to make up some caps, but when she got to the shop to make the purchase, she found that some person had stolen her green silk purse and money. After a short pause and considerable faltering, she added—"My lord, I had no prospect before me but to go to the workhouse, to which I had such an aversion, that I preferred death to myself and child." She concluded by saying—"I did not go into the water, but slipped off the plank at the wharf."—Mr. Justice Maule summed up the evidence, and left it for the jury to say whether they thought, after the declarations made by the prisoner, she had wilfully cast herself and child into the water, or whether she had slipped in by accident, as she had just said? The jury consulted ten minutes, and declared her guilty. The Judge addressed the prisoner with great earnestness, and concluded by passing sentence of death, which was received by the prisoner all together, and exclaimed—"What shall I do?" She was removed from the bar in an agony of grief.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Thomas Puckle, Esq., and a full Bench of Justices.)

DARING ROBBERY IN THE BOROUGH-ROAD.—*James Gearing*, a man of a most ferocious aspect, and the leader of a gang of thieves who infest the Borough-road and the Elephant and Castle, was indicted for feloniously stealing from the person of Martha Davis, on the 29th of March last, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, the sum of £7 7s. 6d., the property of her husband. She was surrounded in the street by the prisoner and his companions. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

Thomas Kitt, aged forty-four, a stone-mason, was charged with feloniously stealing, at Newington, a quantity of pavement stones, the property of the Commissioners of a certain trust, called the Great Dover-street Road Trust.—The prisoner apologised to the learned counsel at the bar for conducting his own defence. He appeared with a voluminous brief, and proceeded to take an objection to the indictment, cross-examined the witnesses for upwards of an hour, addressed the chairman as "the enlightened and worthy judge," made an exceedingly long address to the jury, said he had been seven times remanded, and, as the police had removed two shillings for every remand, they had made a good job of his case. The prisoner also remarked that jurymen in general were exceedingly stupid, but he perceived that he was fortunate enough to have twelve intelligent men to deal with, who would clearly understand his case, but told the Court, and the jury convict, he would bring a writ of error.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and hard labour, at Guildford.—The prisoner, on being removed, said he would effect an alteration in the law.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

HOLIDAYS FOR THE MILLION.

YOU SEE THIS BUSINESS WITH A SENSE AS COLD
AS IS A DEAD MAN'S NOSE.—SHAKSPEARE.

The great spring festivals of Cockaigne are Easter and Whitsuntide, the latter in especial, because, peculiar to it is that most marvellous saturnalia, whose parallel is not to be found in the round world—the Derby Day! In a less magnificent of a morning journal it was later, monumental that "we are a rich people," inasmuch as the income tax upon revenues of £150 and upwards, for the past year, averaged the national income at £200,000,000. However, as not one in five contributes that fund we is liable to underrate it, we may safely assume that the "respectable classes" of the country are just now striving to live upon an exchequer, something very like a thousand millions *per annum*. Under these circumstances it may be imagined that no individual happens to have overplus capital, and as at the present moment the interest of £100 Consols will not pay the hire of a job coach and *et cetera* to carry the principal from the City to Epsom, it is certainly doubtful how the latter is to get there. What to do with their money. However, then, indeed, a philanthropist, through the advertising columns of the *Times*, offers to assist unfortunate persons in the dilemma, but the terms of his speculation are not perplexing nor difficult to be provided for. How is it that we are without a company for supplying our mines and collieries with pure sunbeams to the cube foot, or an association for importing highly oxygenated atmosphere from the Andes, for the use of invalids, or to launch a palace, and paying *fifty per cent?* It would seem as if all enterprise were dead, had we not twice a week a bulletin, to remind us that Tattersall's is still in the land, together with returns of the speculation entered into by those Arees of Mercs—that is to say, Plutus. Presuming that the courteous reader, having paid his income tax (as becomes a proper patriot), has still, beyond his expenditure, much superfluous cash (in which case we permit him to read on in his own), we imagine him setting about a trifle of odds for Epsom. That he may do this, without becoming a laughing-stock to those who win, and his own aversion, we would take him to our Derby Day.

During the last few years a scheme for giving zest to some of our principal popular meetings, has sprung up in the shape of raring lotteries. These contrivances are (as the Yankees say) "a caution to the knowing ones," as courtesy now terms the old fashioned legs. For the amateur speculator they are infinitely the safest playthings. It is true they do not afford him facilities for hedging, and such like nice arrears, but as they do not expose him to certainties—constantly the result of doing business with "professionals." As we are on the eve almost of the great racing event of the metropolis—a race upon which an amount of money is deposited that would frighten a German principality—it may be well to illustrate what may come of the next Derby by what has taken place of the last St. Leger. As soon as the autumnal meetings of 1843 were over, there appeared from among the winners of their most influential two-year old stakes, the favourites for the great spring three year old stakes to be run for at Epsom. These were Rattan and the Ugly Buck. The former has shown this season—as we related in our last—very promisingly, and he is justly entered at 100 odds; at similar odds, or rather better indeed, is the Buck. Now we will suppose that the latter is beaten for the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, on Tuesday next (if he goes for them), and down he drops in the market to 20 to 1. Well, Epsom races come off, and the Derby field, there is reason to know, contains but one or two good ones. The owner of Rattan cannot "get on" at favourable terms; therefore, he backs the Buck at 20 to 1, arranging with the proprietor to win with the latter only one or three suspicious fielders for £1000 a piece; run their two—win with the worst—and the public (knowing nothing of all these tactics) furnish forty or forty thousand pounds to make money for the successful generalship. This is consistent with the existing laws of the turf, and with its practice. Last year Cotherstone was backed by the public at odds against the Derby; it may be well to illustrate what Jerry Hawthorn might win it. Price-fighter would have won it had Nutwith been bought, as he might, for £1500, and the purity would have won nearly £70,000. To these perils the amateur letter is exposed, and to such he must be obnoxious so long as it is permitted that a race-horse may be sold *with his engagements*. The system of "play or pay" betting on the turf cannot, probably, without the jeopardy of the popular sport, be tampered with now. Let it be provided for by act of Parliament, that no stakes shall be recovered at law unless they are paid when a horse is named, and that the transfer of proprietorship forfeits all such engagements, and the turf would soon be purged from fertile sources of villany and trickery will be got rid of. The principle of turf speculation is now before the Legislature: a portion of its system or law have been submitted to public remark. Let it be hoped good may follow in each instance.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—So little money was sent into the market in support of the field for the Derby, that we are led to conclude the public look upon the race as left to the two favourites; of course the outsiders are not worth some fifteen or twenty horses to the post to see that all is fair and above board, but beyond that they will have nothing to do with the matter, at least so says the betting, and he must be a bold man who will gainsay it. As we have intimated, nothing but the two cracks went down; Campanero certainly was backed at a premium on last week's price, and the fifties to one were taken rather freely about Qui Tam, but nothing else was any estimation. The Chester Cup betting was languor, and entirely without public interest.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.
6 to 4 offered on Rattan; 5 to 1 against The Ugly Buck.

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Pegan (t)	20 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	33 to 1 agst The Prior
10 to 1 —— Bramble (t)	28 to 1 —— Jamie Forest (t)	33 to 1 —— What
18 to 1 —— Rosetus	28 to 1 —— Valzed	40 to 1 —— Quebec (t)
11 to 1 —— Catiosite	20 to 1 —— Nutwith	40 to 1 —— Zantinus (t)

DERBY.

Even between two and the field.

3 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck (t)	50 to 1 agst Mount Charles	1000 to 10 agst Ashtead Pet
5 to 2 —— Rattan (t)	50 to 1 —— Appenzuite	1000 to 10 —— Phalaris (t)
20 to 1 —— Campanero	50 to 1 —— Qui Tam(t)	12 to 1 —— Forth's sot (t)
25 to 1 —— Orlando	66 to 1 —— Mundig (t)	20 to 1 —— Ford's lot (t)
33 to 1 —— Leander	66 to 1 —— Imaum (t)	

OAKS.

10 to 1 agst The Ree (t)	12 to 1 agst The Princess (t)
11 to 1 —— Barricade (t)	16 to 1 —— Fanny Eden (t)

THURSDAY.

A glance at the closing averages will show how slightly the positions of

the Chester Cup and Derby favourites were affected by the business transacted this afternoon; indeed, beyond the advance of Red Deer, consequent on his Bath running, there was not a movement worth alluding to. The betting generally was beyond comparison dull for so advanced a period—will the ensuing week's racing mend it? We think not, albeit the Goodwood stable is to produce a mag for the 2000 Guineas that will test the Buck's pretensions for the Derby.

CHESTER CUP.

9 to 1 agst Bramble (t)	30 to 1 agst Rosicus	25 to 1 agst Notwith
9 to 1 —— Fagan (t)	25 to 1 —— Freedom	30 to 1 —— Hooton
10 to 1 —— Pharaoh (t)	25 to 1 —— Alice Hawthorn	40 to 1 —— What
12 to 1 —— Cattonite (t)	25 to 1 —— Vakeel	40 to 1 —— Broken Down
13 to 1 —— Red Deer (t)		

DERBY.

Even betwn two and the field	30 to 1 agst Campanero	35 to 1 agst Mount Charles
12 to 1 agst Col. Peel's ch. (t)	20 to 1 —— Leander	40 to 1 —— Argyrance
5 to 2 —— Ugly Buck	30 to 1 —— Bay Momus	40 to 1 —— Saddle Bow
3 to 1 —— Rattan	33 to 1 —— K. of the Gipsies	100 to 1 —— Dr. Faillmore

DRURY-LANE.

The new ballet produced at this house on Monday evening last, entitled "Henrietta, or the Statute Fair," presented some novelties, some of which were startling in the extreme—but certainly in the most delightful was the first appearance of Mdlle. Lucille Grahn; who is a *danseuse* of the first quality. She possesses graces combined with activity, and bids fair to rival the most popular favourites of the day. Of the ballet itself, we cannot say much; it may have proved at the Academie Royale de Musique, at Paris, a pleasant spectacle, but it "won't do" here, and we are quite surprised to see such a misrepresentation of the little river-side "*oppidulum*" (as Cicero says) like that presented for Greenwich. Mr Grieve ought to have known better. M. Silvian (or rather Mr. Sullivan from Cork) had an incumbering part, but when he had an opportunity, danced gracefully. The music, by three distinct composers, was rather pretty, but not always well allied to its subject.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPWRECK OF THE WILBERFORCE.—The surmises lately entertained relative to the fate of this splendid vessel are, we regret to say, too well founded, and that she was lost in the early part of February last, on the coast of Africa. The letters received are dated Feb. 6, from which it appears that on the 2nd of that month the Wilberforce was proceeding on a cruise along the Gambia, when, at about ten o'clock at night, the air bright and clear, the officers and crew were alarmed by the vessel striking heavily upon apparently a sunken rock, which subsequently proved correct, it being situate on the east side of the Dog Islands. As a precaution to save the lives of all on board, Lieut. Moore had the paddle-box life boats got afloat in case of necessity, and then every exertion was directed to get the ship off the rocks; her guns were thrown overboard, also her cables, anchors, shot, and stores: but, notwithstanding, she became a total wreck, and by the following day it was found that the vessel was completely settled on the island, and the edge of the rock was protruding through her bottom, and she was half full of water. Her masts and all the rigging were taken out of her, as well as a portion of her materials, but still she remained as firm as before, consequently will become a total wreck. The Wilberforce was the largest vessel built for the Niger expedition, and was, we understand, upwards of 800 tons burden. When fitted out at Woolwich about three years since, she was the admiration of her Majesty and her royal consort Prince Albert, and also the King of Belgium, the Duchess of Kent, Duke of Cambridge, and, in fact, all the royal family and nobility, who at will be recollected visited the dockyard for the purpose of inspecting the vessel, and the other steamer built for the expedition. Her loss is stated to be to a very considerable extent.

MAURITIUS, Jan. 6.—The Hugh Mathie, from Calcutta, whilst at anchor at the Bell buoy, dragged her anchors, during a fresh gale at N.W., with a tremendous high sea and race of the tide, slipped her cables, and in attempting to get into the harbour ran on the reefs, bilged, and will be a total wreck; crew (except one) and passengers saved. The Bordeaux, from Bordeaux, parted her anchors and ran on the reefs, but is expected to be got off after discharging her cargo; crew saved. The Marcain, from Calcutta, dragged her anchors, slipped her cables, ran on shore on the reefs, and will be a total wreck; crew and passengers saved. The Malay, from Moulmen, dragged her anchors, drove on shore after cutting away all her masts, and will be a total wreck; crew saved.

LARGE IMPORTATIONS FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.—The arrivals during the present week from India and China, have been unusually numerous. Since Sunday the following ships have arrived in the docks, viz.:—the Elleoborough, Close, from Calcutta; Essex, Captain Brewer, from Bengal; Herefordshire and Malabar, from Bombay; William Jardine, from China; Cynthia, Captain Tyrburst, from Batavia; Lady Emma, from the Mauritius; Euxine, Capt. M'Millan, from Bombay; H. Walker, Captain Shanks, from Manilla; Goshawk, Captain Richie, from the Mauritius; Sussex, Captain Hammer, from the South Seas, and Tropic, Captain Robertson, from Robart Town, all with valuable cargoes. Several other ships from the Mauritius, &c., for London, passed through the Downs on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

LOSS OF THE BRIG FRANCIS.—We have received letters from Ilfracombe announcing the loss of the brig Francis, of Whitehaven, from Baltze, in the Bay of Honduras, last from the Cove of Cork, and bound to London, which took place on the night of Tuesday, by the vessel running ashore at Marlhoe Barnstaple about six miles to the westward of the coastguard station at Ilfracombe. The brig is laden with a cargo of mahogany and dyewood, and is so much embedded among the rocks that in all probability are long she will go to pieces. At about midnight on Wednesday, at least two hundred wreckers, of a most desperate character, made their appearance on the beach to plunder the wreck, however, their motives being communicated to Lieut. John Coleman, the chief officer at the Ilfracombe coastguard station, he met them with his small party of men and drove them back, but not before they had a severe conflict, in which the wreckers got the worst of it. The vessel is reported to be fully insured. All hands were saved.

The ship Northumberland, Captain Drew, which left Calcutta on the 19th of December and the Sandheads on the 14th, arrived at Brighton roads on Monday, and landed the following passengers:—Major Chapman, 30th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut. Felrie, 18th Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Boyer, Mrs. Adams and family, and Mrs. Captain Taylor and family. Amongst the passengers on board were, Captain Seaton, Lieut. Nelson, and Madras Native Infantry; Mr. Bell, Mr. Brewer Mrs. Ballant and son, and Mrs. Crisp. The Northumberland, after putting the passengers on board a pilot boat, set sail for the Downs. The ship Pauline Houghton, Captain Rotsey, laden with sugar, also arrived from the Mauritius, and landed letters, which were dispatched immediately, per railway, to London.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS.—It is the intention of Messrs. FOX and Henderson, the contractors, to pay the whole of the injured men their full wages, until they are enabled to return to work; as also the funeral expenses of the unfortunate man May.

CRIME INSTIGATED BY A POLICEMAN.—At the West Sussex Quarter Sessions, held at Petworth on Saturday, the Duke of Richmond brought forward a charge against a man named Hack, who had for nearly fifteen years filled the office of paid constable for the parish of Washington and the adjoining parishes. A man had on the previous Thursday been sentenced to be imprisoned and whipped as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond, he having been thirteen times before an inmate of the Petworth House of Correction; and the prisoner deposed that the act for which he was taken (snaring game) was instigated by Hack, who gave him the wires and a knife to set them with. An investigation took place into the circumstances, which ended in a full corroboration of the prisoner's statement, and the result was, that the prisoner was discharged, and the constable was dismissed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.—On Monday morning, shortly after three o'clock, the neighbourhood of North-street, Limehouse-fields, was alarmed by an extremely raised cry of fire; and, upon inquiry, it appeared that the premises of Mr Dunmore, pork-butcher, situate in that street, were wholly in flames. Shortly after the alarm had been given the engines from Schoolhouse-lane, Wellclose-square, and Jeffery's-square arrived, and were promptly put in service; but the flames had obtained such an ascendancy, that notwithstanding the prompt efforts of the firemen, the fire was not quelled until Mr. Dunmore's premises had been reduced to a heap of ruins. Mr. Dunmore is fortunately insured in the Sun and Imperial offices. It is not known how the fire originated.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a married female, named Mary Shoulder, of No. 29, Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, threw herself into the ornamental water in the enclosure in St. James's-park, near the residence of the keeper. The latter, on being made acquainted with the circumstance, instantly repaired to the spot, and, with a rake, succeeded in dragging her ashore as she was sinking a second time in deep water. She was conveyed to Westminster Hospital, and was next day enabled to leave the institution. Distress is the cause assigned.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS LOST.—Mr. George Horlick, of Cranham, in Gloucestershire, lost from his pocket, on Thursday last, as he believes, in Cheltenham fair, the large sum of five hundred pounds, £500 of which was the Gloucestershire Banking Company's £10 notes, £100 in Bank of England paper, and £100 in sovereigns. He had drawn the amount out of the Gloucestershire bank the same morning, and imprudently carried it about his person.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.—Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning a most destructive fire broke out upon the premises, No. 5, Upper Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell. It appears that the building, which is three stories in height, is let out in tenements to three different persons, and that there were no less than fourteen individuals upon the premises at the moment of the outbreak. The poor creatures were one by one rescued from the fire, which, in the course of a few minutes, had increased with frightful rapidity, leaving the inmates no opportunity of saving anything except their lives. The light of the fire illuminated the whole of the city, and hundreds of people hastened to witness its progress. We are glad to state that no lives were lost, nor was any one in the least injured.

INCENDIARISM.—Tuesday's Government *Police Gazette* contains the offer of a reward of £100 for the discovery and apprehension of the person or persons who, on the evening of the 8th instant, wilfully and maliciously set fire to the premises of Richard Lacey, Esq., situated near the Wheatsheaf, at Brentree, in the county of Essex, by which considerable damage was done before the flames could be extinguished. Her Majesty's most gracious pardon is offered to any accomplice, not being the person who actually fired the premises, who will furnish the necessary information.

WOOD-ENGRAVING:

ITS HISTORY AND PRACTICE.

BY

WILLIAM ANDREW CHATTO.

ORIGIN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING. OLD WOOD-CUTS AND BLOCK-BOOKS IMPRESSED BY MEANS OF FRICTION.

WOOD-ENGRAVING, as an art, has long been brought into genera use throughout Europe as a mode of illustrating books, for which it has been adopted in consequence of the degree to which it unites beauty of effect with facility of production, when compared with engraving on copper or steel; it has also, although very recently, been made a yet more ready ally of the press, for the purpose of "Illustrating" the "News" of the day, giving the "very age and body of the time, its *form* and *pressure*:" an end which could only have been accomplished by an art capable of being used in conjunction with type and the steam engine, and yet possessing in itself beauty enough to be ornamental and attractive. Wood-engraving, in the perfection to which it has been brought by modern artists, has presented all these advantages, and that they have been used in a liberal and discriminating spirit, we trust that the pages of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" have borne sufficient testimony. Our endeavours having been crowned with the most signal success, we have imagined that it would be but a just tribute to the art that preceded and introduced printing, and which is now so powerful an assistant to its efforts, if we were to give to the public a sketch of the origin, progress, and modern practice of wood cutting, illustrated with cuts, showing the state of the art at different periods, its origin, its decline, its revival, and its present condition. This sketch we have thrown into the form of a SUPPLEMENT, which we hope will not be deemed by our readers a gift unsuitable to the general plan of our journal, or unworthy to accompany it.

Wood-engraving, then, in the sense in which we propose to consider it, and as the term is generally understood, is the art of cutting figures on wood, for the purpose of their being impressed, in some colouring matter, upon paper. It differs in principle, and in its mode of operation, from engraving on copper and steel, in the circumstance of the lines which form the impression being left *prominent* in the wood —the adjacent parts being cut away—while, in engraving on copper or steel, the lines are either *cut into* the plate by means of a graver, or *bit into* it by means of a corrosive liquid, the adjacent surface remaining untouched. In wood-engraving the *lights* are *cut out;* in copperplate-engraving, they are *left*. The wood-engraver gets his *black*, by leaving such portions of his block, as are to appear so in the impression, untouched; while the copperplate-engraver, to obtain *black*, is obliged to make an incision in his plate.

From this difference between wood and copperplate-engraving in their mode of operation, arises the different manner of printing from a wood-block and from a copper-plate. Wood-blocks are printed in the same manner as letter-press; their *prominent* lines are covered with ink by means of balls or rollers, and the impression is formed by the paper being pressed *on to* them; while in steel or copper-plates, the *incised* or *hollowed* lines are filled with ink, and the surface being wiped clean, an impression is obtained by pressing the paper *into* the inked lines, an operation which is performed by means of a *rolling-press*. In an impression recently taken from a wood-block, the lines are slightly *prominent* at the back of the paper, in consequence of their having been pressed *upon it* in front; while in an impression from a copperplate, the lines are slightly *indented* at the back, in consequence of their having been *pressed into* the incisions of the plate in front.

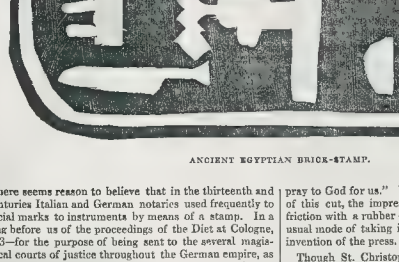
The principle of engraving, both in *relief* or prominent lines, and in *intaglio*, or incised lines, for the purpose of stamping impressions on soft or yielding substances, was known to the ancient Egyptians at a very early period, as is proved by their rings and stamps, still existing.

The following cuts a reduced copy of an ancient Egyptian stamp, of wood, which was found at Thebes, and brought to England by E. W. Lane, Esq. It was probably used for stamping impressions on bricks when in a soft state. The characters express the name of an Egyptian King, "Amonoph, beloved of Truth," who is supposed to have been a contemporary of Moses. The characters which appear white in the engraving are those which are cut into the wood, and which would be prominent on the brick. The custom of stamping bricks in this manner was very general both with the Egyptians and ancient Babylonians.

The art of *stamping* money appears to have been known in Greece upwards of two thousand years before the art of *printing books*—which was derived from wood-engraving—was discovered and practised in Germany. There are, however, no sufficient grounds for believing that either the Egyptians, the Greeks, or the Romans applied their knowledge of engraving and stamping to the purpose of taking impressions on paper or similar substances, from wood blocks or plates of metal, in the manner of modern wood and copperplate-engravings. As the art of wood-engraving appears to have been practised in China from an early period, it has been supposed that it was introduced into Europe by some of the travellers who visited that country towards the latter part of the thirteenth century; but this supposition is not corroborated by any evidence, and rests merely on the fact that wood-engraving *was practised* in China before it was practised in Europe. Marco Polo, a Venetian, who lived for several years in China about the period above alluded to, appears to have paid but little attention to the wood-engraving and block-printing of the Chinese, for in the account of his travels he does not even mention them. It may here be remarked, that several other new applications of old well-known principles, suggested by man's natural reason and the wants of a progressing society, have in a similar manner been supposed to have been introduced from the East, as if Europeans could not, under similar circumstances, invent or combine as well as Asiatics.

ANCIENT SPANISH MONOGRAMS.

In charters of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, made by descendants of the Gothic race which had settled in Spain, some of the marks, or monograms, appear to have been impressed from a



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BRICK-STAMP.

stamp; and there seems reason to believe that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Italian and German notaries used frequently to affix their official marks to instruments by means of a stamp. In a copy now lying before us of the proceedings of the Diet at Cologne, printed in 1513—for the purpose of being sent to the several magistracies and local courts of justice throughout the German empire, as modern acts of Parliament are sent to Clerks of the Peace—its authenticity is attested by the name of an official person, impressed at the end by means of a stamp.

There seems reason to conclude that wood-engraving was first applied to the representation of pictorial subjects, in the early part of the fifteenth century. One of its earliest known productions is a figure of St. Christopher, with the date 1423; and judging from the manner of its execution, it certainly cannot be considered as a first attempt. It is, in fact, much superior both in design and engraving to many of the cuts of similar subjects executed upwards of half a century later. This cut was discovered pasted in the inside of the cover of an old manuscript volume of prayers, belonging to the Carthusian monastery of Buxheim, in the diocese of Augsburg, and was probably designed and engraved by a German artist of the district. It is coloured by means of a *stencil*, the manner in which old playing cards were coloured; and it is a well established fact, that wood-engraving was carried on extensively by means of stencils by card-makers at Augsburg, in 1418. For the information of such of our readers as may not know what a *stencil* is, we think it necessary to explain the meaning of the word, as it is not to be found in "Johnson's Dictionary." a *stencil* is a piece of pasteboard, or a thin plate of metal, having figures or letters pierced through it, for the purpose of their being communicated to paper, parchment, linen, or any smooth flat surface, by means of a brush charged with colour, being passed over the stencil. We give a reduced copy of this celebrated old cut, which is now in the library of Earl Spencer, by whose father (the late Earl) it was purchased, at a high price, for the purpose of enriching his magnificent collection of old wood-cuts, block, and type-printed books, illustrative of the origin and progress of printing. In the same library are two other old cuts, coloured in the same manner, and supposed to have been executed about the same period. One of them, indeed—the Annunciation—was contained in the same volume as the St. Christopher, being pasted on the inside of the opposite cover. The subject of the other is St. Bridget, of Sweden, writing at a desk, with a pilgrim's staff, hat, and wallet, behind her —indicative of her pilgrimage to the Holy Land—and an inscription, in German, above her head, the meaning of which is, "O, Bridget pray to God for us." From the smoothness perceptible at the back of this cut, the impression has evidently been taken by means of friction with a rubber or burnisher, which appears to have been the usual mode of taking impressions from wood-blocks previous to the invention of the press.

Though St. Christopher be a purely imaginary character, he was yet regarded as a real saint in former times by the ignorant and superstitious, who believed that no sudden nor violent death should befall them, and that they should not die without absolution, on the day on which they should see his image or picture. To this popular superstition, the two Latin verses at the bottom of the cut relate:—

"Cristofori faciem die quacunque tuetur,
Ilia nempe die morte mala non morietur."

"On the day that thou seest St. Christopher's face,
By no ill death shalt thou end thy race."

Molanus, a Catholic professor of Theology, at Lovain, condemns this superstition, in his "Treatise on Sacred Images and their abuse," published at Douay, in 1617. He says, the figure of St. Christopher used to be painted in halls and churches where it might be easily seen; and that he has heard of it being painted in many places in Germany, outside of the church, either at the entrance, or on the wall, the reason of its being so placed being explained by two verses, which he quotes, and which are the same as those under the old cut. The figure of St. Christopher was also supposed to have the power of preserving the house in which it was placed from all harm. It may not be out of place to remark here, that, in comparatively recent times, small wood-cuts of the "three Kings of Cologne" used to be sold as a security to travellers and other persons, against the perils of the road, head-ache, falling-sickness, fevers, sorcery, all kinds of witchcraft, and sudden death. Under each cut a few lines were printed, enumerating its virtues, and warranting that it had touched the heads of the THREE KINGS at Cologne—Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar—who, according to "tradition," are the three Eastern Magi who offered gifts to the infant Jesus, at Bethlehem. One of those preservative billets was found in the pocket of a man named William Jackson, who was convicted, with six other smugglers, and hung at Chichester, in 1749, for the murder of two custom-house officers, named Chater and Galley.

The following account of St. Christopher, from the Golden Legend of Jacobus de Voragine, will sufficiently explain the cut. St. Christopher, who was a person of gigantic stature, betook himself, at the suggestion of a certain holy hermit, to the pious work of

ST. CHRISTOPHER. 1423.

carrying pilgrims across a river. On one occasion he took up, as he supposed, a little boy, but who grew so heavy, that the Herculean saint, notwithstanding the support of a palm tree which he used as a staff, found great difficulty in reaching the opposite bank. Having landed, however, he thus addressed his passenger: "Boy, you placed me in great danger; for you weighed so heavy that if I had had the whole world on my back, I could scarcely have felt a greater weight." The answer which he received, informed him of the real character of the person whom he had mistaken for a mere mortal child: "Wonder not, Christopher, for not only have you had the whole world upon your shoulders, but also him who created the world."

It is very likely that the first professional wood-engravers were card-makers; and this is rendered more probable by the fact that wood-engravers were generally called card-painters—Briefmalers—in Germany, about the middle of the fifteenth century. They were also called Formschneiders—figure-cutters—in Germany, about the same period; and subsequently this term appears to have been more specifically applied to those who were chiefly employed in executing wood-cuts for the illustration of books, to distinguish them from those whose principal business was the engraving and colouring of cards. Till towards the year 1500, however, the terms *Briefmaler* and *Formschneider* appear to have been frequently used as synonymous. It may here be observed that the word *Form*, in the compound term *Form-schneider*, signifies the original form, model, pattern, or type, from which anything is made, and thus suggests the idea of an engraved block, from which numerous impressions could be taken. The word *form* is still used in a printing-office, to signify a quantity of *types* regularly arranged, and locked, or wedged up, within the *quoins*, ready to have impressions taken from them.

From an anecdote related of St. Bernardin of Sienna, a famous preacher, who died in 1444, and was canonized in 1450, it appears that the manufacture of playing cards was a regular business at Bologna, in 1423. When preaching there, in that year, against the vice of gaming, he inveighed so forcibly against the game of cards, in particular, to which the Bolognese were much addicted, that his hearers made a fire in the public place where he was preaching, and threw all their cards into it. A card-maker, who was present, and who had heard the denunciations of the saint, not only against the card-players, but also against those who supplied them with cards, thus addressed him, in great affliction of mind: "I have not learned, father, any other art but that of *painting* cards; and if you deprive me of that, you deprive me of life, and my destitute family of the honest means of gaining a living." To this appeal the saint cheerfully replied: "If you do not know what else to paint, paint this figure, and you will never have cause to regret having done so." Thus saying, he took a tablet, and drew on it a sun with its resplendent rays, having in the midst the name of Jesus, denoted by the sign I.H.S. The man followed the Saint's advice; and so numerous were the purchasers of the new work of art, that he soon became rich.

The following figure, copied from an old wood-cut, with the date 1454, preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, represents St. Bernardin displaying the same sacred symbol which he recommended to the card-painter of Bologna. It has been supposed that it was engraved with reference to the anecdote above related; but on this point our readers must decide for themselves. The original cut, which is coloured, is surrounded by a border, and contains four Latin verses, which it has been considered unnecessary to copy. It is executed in a curious manner: the engraver, wishing to express more than mere outline, has reduced the *black*, by cutting out a number of small circular spots, which give the cut the appearance of having been printed from a block that had been "honey-combed" by worms. Old wood-cuts executed in this manner are of rare occurrence.

In the year 1441 the company or fellowship of painters at Venice obtained an order from the magistracy, prohibiting the introduction of foreign manufactured cards, and *stamped* or printed coloured figures, under the penalty of a fine of xxx liv. xii soldi, and the forfeiture of the articles. This order appears to have been made on the petition of the company of painters, representing that "the art and mystery of making cards and stamped figures, which were practised in Venice, had fallen into total decay, in consequence of the great quantities of foreign playing-cards and stamped coloured figures which were brought into the city." As the word *stamped—stampide*—appears to refer to *impressions* from a wood-block, it seems likely that the stamped coloured figures were wood-engravings of saints of the same kind as the "St. Christopher," the "Virgin," and "St. Bridget," and coloured in a similar manner, by means of a stencil.

It is highly probable that the *Prenters* of Antwerp—who appear to have been associated in a company or fellowship with the Painters, Statuaries, Stone-cutters, Glass-makers, and Illuminators of books, in 1442—were wood-engravers and printers of coloured figures. It is certain that they were not printers in the modern sense of the word; for though Gutemberg had already made some experiments in typography, at Strasburg, the art was not then known at Antwerp, nor indeed so far perfected as to be practically available, for the purpose of book-printing, in any other place. When typography was subsequently introduced into Holland, from Germany, its professors were not called *Prenters*, but *Boek-drukkers*, that is, Book-pressmen.

Although the earliest professional card-makers might generally impress the outlines of the figures from engraved wood blocks, it is certain that they also were accustomed to form the outlines by means of a stencil. The old cards in the print-room of the British Museum, which are probably the oldest, of their kind, in existence, and of a date not later than 1440, are executed in this manner. They were discovered in the back of an old book, forming what are called the "boards," and were purchased for the Museum by Mr. Josi, the keeper of the prints, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi. The following cut of the knave of hearts, is a faithful copy of one of those old stencilled cards.

OLD PLAYING-CARD. 15TH. CENTURY.

From the execution of such cuts as the St. Christopher, containing, besides the figures, only a line or two of explanatory engraved text, the next important application of the art of wood-engraving was the execution of what are now generally called block books, that is, books consisting of pictorial subjects and explanatory text impressed entirely from engraved wood-blocks. Small grammatical primers, such as the "Donatus," and the "Grammaticale Alexandri Galli," were also entirely engraved on wood; but though fragments of such school-books are to be found in several great libraries, both in England and on the continent, it is believed that no complete copy has come down to our times.

The three principal block-books, properly so called, and most frequently referred to by writers on bibliography, are—1. The "Apocalypsis, seu Historia Sancti Johannis;" 2. The "Historia Virginis ex Cantico Canticorum;" and, 3, the book generally called "Biblia Pauperum." The first, of which there are six editions known, is a

ST. BERNARDIN 1454.

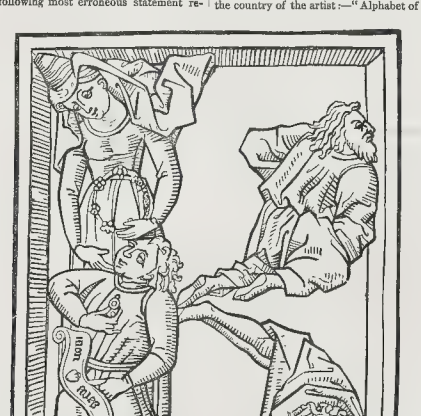
history of the principal events in the life of St. John, partly derived from tradition, together with subjects from the Revelations; the second, of which there are two editions, is an allegorical history of the Virgin, as supposed to have been prefigured in Solomon's song; and the third consists of a comparison of certain types, or prefigurations of "The Old Testament," with their supposed anti-types, or accomplishments, in "The New Testament." Of this work there are five editions known with the text in Latin; and two, more recent, of the date 1470 and 1475, with the text in German. There are also two editions of it, one Latin and the other German, with the text printed from *moveable types*, by Albert Pfister, at Bamberg, about 1462. In all those works the cuts, with the explanatory text, are impressed on one side of the paper only; and where opportunity for examination has been afforded, it has generally been observed that the impressions have been taken by means of friction. The ink is a kind of distemper, which yields to water, usually of a sepia or umber colour. In order that the cuts and text might follow each other like the pages of a book, without any intervening blanks, the blank sides were pasted together. In what year or in what country those books were first executed, has been much debated among bibliographers; and the suppositions and assertions that have been put forth on the subject, are, in proportion to the evidence adduced, as a gallon of sack is to a halfpenny-worth of bread. From all that has been advanced, the least objectionable conclusion seems to be that the earliest editions were executed some time between 1430 and 1450; that the first editions of the "Historia Sancti Johannis," and the "Biblia Pauperum," were the work of German artists; and that the *second* edition of the "Historia Virginis"—wherever the first may have appeared—was executed either in Holland or in Flanders.

Of the cuts which appear in those block-books, it may be observed that they are generally superior in design to most of the cuts which appear in books printed from moveable types previous to 1490. Though the figures often display incorrect drawing, yet their action is sometimes very well expressed; and the drapery is generally "well cast," more especially in the female figures in the history of the Virgin. Shade is usually indicated by a series of short parallel lines, but no lines crossing each other at oblique angles, and forming what is now termed "cross-hatching" are introduced. It has been said that cross-hatchings were first introduced in the cuts to the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, published in 1493; but the assertion is not correct, for cross-hatchings are to be perceived in the frontispiece to "Breydenbach's Travels," a work printed at Mentz in 1486.

In the "Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures, by the Rev. T. H. Horne, B.D."—a work of much greater repute than authority, not only as regards art, but also on questions of theology and sacred criticism—the following most erroneous statement respecting the so-called Biblia Pauperum appears:—"It is a manual or kind of catechism of the Bible for the use of young persons and the common people, whence it derives its name of Biblia Pauperum, 'the Bible of the Poor,' who were thus enabled to acquire, at a comparatively low price, an imperfect knowledge of some of the events recorded in Scripture." This account proves that the writer neither knew the meaning of the title "Biblia Pauperum," as applied to the work in question, nor was acquainted with the state of the common people in the fifteenth century, both as regards their means of purchasing and capability of reading, such a book. The title "Biblia Pauperum," as given to this book, did not mean the "Bible of the Poor" in general, but signified the Bible of the poor *Preachers*, that is, poor preaching mendicant friars, but more especially those of the Franciscan order, as might be proved by many instances of the restricted meaning of the word "Pauperum" in the titles of books not only of that period, but of both earlier and subsequent times; one instance, however, need only be cited: St. Bonaventura, who lived in the thirteenth century, wrote a work intended for the use of his own order, the Franciscan, which is entitled "Biblia Pauperum." The work under consideration was never intended for the laity of any class, and it most certainly never was a book which could be acquired by the poor at a comparatively low price; and even if it could, they would have been unable to read it, seeing that the text is in cramped abbreviated Latin, unless, indeed, it be presumed that they were more learned than most of the clergy of the period.

Among the several other early block-books, an alphabet, formerly belonging to Sir George Beaumont, who bequeathed it to the British Museum; and a work entitled "Exercitium Super Pater-noster," formerly belonging to the Cathedral Church of Tournay, but now in the public library at Mons, seem most deserving of notice here; each copy of those books is unique in its kind; and the cuts of both may be ranked with the best of the period to which they belong, both with regard to design and execution.

Sir George Beaumont's Alphabet is about the size of a modern duodecimo: there is only one cut on each leaf, and from the smooth appearance of the blank sides, which are not pasted together, as in most block-books, it is evident that the impressions have been taken by means of friction, and not by a press. Most of the letters are composed wholly of human figures, though in a few, animals are introduced, both for the sake of variety, and to complete the form of the letter. They are impressed in a sepia-coloured ink; the greater part of the letter A is torn out; and the letters S, T, and V, are wanting. At the end of the volume is a beautifully designed ornament, consisting of flowers and foliage. The late Mr. W. Y. Ottley, in a manuscript catalogue, in the Print Room of the British Museum, thus describes the volume, and gives his opinion of its date, and of the country of the artist:—"Alphabet of initial letters composed of



LETTER K. ALPHABET OF INITIAL LETTERS, 15TH CENTURY.

grotesque figures, wood engravings of the middle of the fifteenth century, apparently the work of a Dutch or Flemish artist." With respect to the date, we are of Mr. Ottley's opinion; but do not agree with him about the appearance of their being the work of a Dutch or Flemish artist. Mr. Ottley was too fond of ascribing, without sufficient evidence, such old wood-cuts to Dutch and Flemish artists, to the prejudice of Germans, as he could not, without glaring injustice, assign to his favourite Italians. From a brief inscription in French on one of the cuts, the letter K, of which we give a fac-simile, as a specimen of the work, and from the general character of the whole it is more likely that they were designed either in France or England by a native artist, than in Germany or Holland: from some writing at the beginning of the volume, there can be no doubt of its having belonged to an Englishman so early as the reign of Henry VIII. The words of the brief inscription alluded to are, "*mon . . . avez*," with a heart—which is to be read as a *rebus* for the word *cœur*—between them; and the figure kneeling and pointing to the label is thus supposed to address his mistress, to whom he is at the same time offering a ring, "Mon cœur avez,"—Thou hast my heart. On the principle of "*suum cuique*," we cheerfully acknowledge that we owe this amended reading to an article on wood-engraving in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for August, 1839, although the writer of it appears to have paid no regard to the principle himself, but to have most unceremoniously given to John Nokes what belonged to Richard Styles. such conduct was not gentlemanly anywhere; and least of all in the "*Gentleman's* Magazine."

The "Exercitium super Pater-noster," or Exercise on the Lord's Prayer, is, as we have already observed, unique; and the only writers who have noticed it, so far as we know, are Santander, who, in the second volume of his "Dictionnaire Bibliographique," gives a brief general account of the book, with a detailed explanation of the several cuts; and the Rev. T. H. Horne, who borrowed his information from Santander. It is of folio size, and the substance of Santander's general account of it is as follows:—"A precious monument of the art of wood engraving, and the more interesting as no bibliographer has mentioned it; it has even escaped the researches of Heineken, who has given a most curious and detailed account of all the block-books which he had been able to discover in the richest literary depositories of Europe. This little work, which bears the marks of the highest antiquity, consists of ten wood-cuts, printed on only one side of the paper, with the text, or short explanation, at the top of each." Santander, however, has omitted to mention for what reason we shall and Gutemberg contributing the knowledge. Subsequently, Peter not venture to suppose—that, besides the explanation, in Latin, at the top of each cut, there is also an explanation, in Flemish, at the bottom. Referring such of our readers as may wish to read a detailed explanation of the rest of the cuts, to Santander's "Dictionnaire," tom. ii., p. 402, we shall content ourselves with giving a fac-simile and explanation of the fifth cut, which relates to the passage, "Fiat voluntas tua sicut in Cœlo, et in terra"—"Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven." (See next page.)

At the top of the cut, on the left, are seen the friar, who is to be instructed in prayer, and his angelic instructor, on their knees before the Almighty. To the right is an angel, with a label in his hand, containing the inscription, "*Qui stat videat ne cadat*"—"Let him who stands take heed that he does not fall;" and in the centre is a figure with the inscription, "*Bonus Christianus: Gratia Dei sum id quod sum*"—"The good Christian: by God's grace I am what I am." To this character the warning, "Let him who stands take heed, &c.," is more particularly addressed, as his confidence in divine grace may easily slide into too high an opinion of his own merits. Towards the bottom of the cut, to the left, are three figures representing the Jews —"*Judæi*"—with the inscription, "*Quis est Jesus filius fabri ?*"—"Who is Jesus, the carpenter's son?" To the right are three other figures, representing the Pagans—"*Pagani*"—who are saying, "*Quis vr. deus. est. ?*"—"But who is the Lord?" In the centre are two figures, representing those bad people who merely profess to be Christians, "*Mali Christiani*"—with the inscription, "*Ducamus in bonis dies nostros*"—"Let us live among the good." Such nominal Christians, though living *among* the good, yet are not *of* them.

OF THE INVENTION OF TYPOGRAPHY, OR THE ART OF PRINTING FROM MOVEABLE LETTERS, AND THE INVENTION OF THE PRINTING-PRESS.

The difficulty and tediousness of cutting the letters in the text o the old block-books, and a perception of the advantages that might be derived from printing books—for which there was already, in the earlier part of the fifteenth century, a great and increasing demand from moveable letters, which, after having been used to compose the text of one book, might be distributed, and re-composed for the text of another, suggested the invention of typography; while the slowness and inconvenience of the method of taking impressions by means of friction, on one side of the paper only, suggested the invention of the printing-press.

The first attempts to render practicable those two distinct principles in the process of printing—namely, the setting up of the text in moveable letters, and the printing of it by means of a press—appear to have been made at Strasburg, about 1435, by the same individual, John Gutemberg, a German, of noble family, and a native of Mentz. The evidence of his having made such attempts is contained in the records of a suit instituted against him at Strasburg, in 1438 1439, by the two brothers of one of his partners in the "new invention;" and the evidence of his having at length succeeded in carrying his plans into effect, in conjunction with John Faust and Peter Scheffer, at Mentz, about 1450, is also contained in the record of another suit which was instituted against him by his partner, John Faust, at Mentz, in 1455. The evidence afforded by those records is confirmed by the account which the learned Trithemius gives of the first invention of typography, by Gutemberg, in his "Annales Hirsaugienses," a work which he finished in 1514. Trithemius says that he had his information about thirty years before, that is about 1484, from Peter Scheffer, who, by his invention of the mode of cutting punches and casting the types, contributed chiefly to the perfection of the art of printing, as then practised.

The object of the suit brought against Gutemberg at Strasburg in 1438, by George and Nicholas Drytzehn, was to compel him either to refund the money advanced to him by their late brother, Andrew Drytzehn, or to admit them as partners in his new invention in their brother's place. Though Gutemberg wished to keep this invention secret, and though it be not specifically named nor explained in the record of the suit, yet from the depositions of some of the witnesses, considered with reference to Gutemberg's subsequent connection with Faust and Scheffer, there can be no reasonable doubt of its having been a project for printing books from moveable types by means of a press.

From the evidence of the witnesses examined in this cause, the record of which is still preserved at Strasburg, it appears that Gutemberg was not only unwilling to admit the heirs of his deceased partner, Andrew Drytzehn, to occupy his place, but that he also wished to keep secret the "wonderful art," the working out of which appears to have been the chief object of the partnership. That this "wonderful art" was TYPOGRAPHY, or the art of printing, by means of a press, from moveable letters, appears to be clearly established by the following extracts from the evidence:—

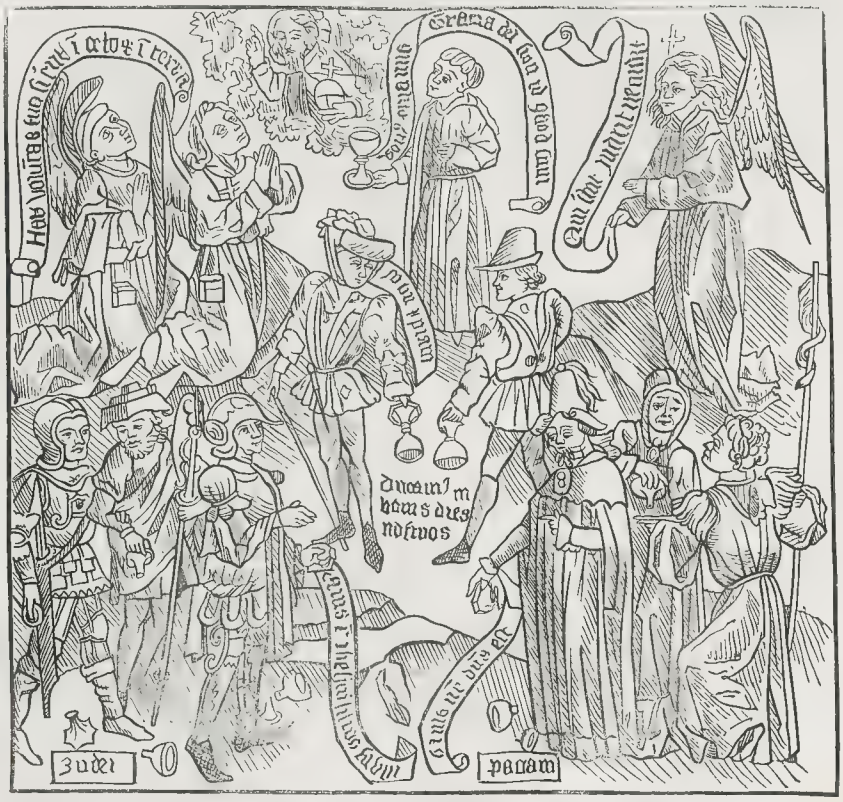
Lawrence Beildeck, Gutemberg's servant, deposes, that, after the death of Andrew Drytzehn, he was sent by his master to Nicholas Drytzehn, to request him not to show the *press* which he had in his house to any person, and that he, Beildeck, was further ordered by his master to undo the press, which was fastened with two screws, so that the "pieces" which were in it should separate or fall asunder, and afterwards so to put the pieces in the press that no person might understand them. Conrad Saspach, the person who made the press, received a similar order from Andrew Heilman, another one of Gutemberg's partners, and the terms in which it was conveyed—"Take the *pieces* out of the press and *distribute* them,"—are identical with the technical terms used by German printers to express the same operation in the present day. The word *Stücke*, literally translated "pieces," is used by German printers to signify the *pages* in a *form*—and the word *zerlegen* has still with them the same meaning as the word "*distribute*" has amongst English printers.

It has been stated that Gutemberg's first essays in the typographic art were made with wooden types: but though the assertion may be true, there appears to be good reason for concluding that his experiments at Strasburg, when in partnership with Drytzehn, were made with metal types; for it appears that a quantity of *lead* was purchased on account of the partnership; and Hans Dünne, a goldsmith, deposes that about three years previously, he had done work to the amount of a hundred guilders for Gutemberg on account of *printing*—trucken—alone. The goldsmiths of that period, it is to be observed, were also *engravers*, although their engravings were not executed for the purpose of taking impressions of them, but for the ornament of the articles on which they were made, such as gold and silver cups and other articles for the more wealthy of the laity, and censers, chalices and, more especially, *paxes*, for the service of the church. As Hans Dünne, the goldsmith and *engraver*, had done so much work for Gutemberg on account of printing, it is difficult to conceive on what he could have been employed, unless it were in cutting letters, and those letters too of metal, as is rendered probable from the fact of the purchase of lead.

The decision of the judges in the suit instituted against Gutemberg by the brothers of his deceased partner affords no additional facts relative to the origin of printing. It was simply to this effect: that as, by the articles of partnership, Gutemberg was bound to repay a hundred florins to Andrew Drytzehn's heir in the event of his death, but as eighty-five florins of the capital which Andrew Drytzehn was to have brought in remained unpaid, Gutemburg was to pay the balance of fifteen florins to George and Nicholas Drytzehn; and when this sum was paid, they were to have no further claim to a partnership. This decision is dated 12th December, 1439.

From the evidence adduced, it appears that as early as 1436, Gutemberg had conceived the idea of the "wonderful art," from which he expected to derive great profits, but which appears to have enriched him only with posthumous fame; and that at the time of his partner's death, which happened about the 27th of December, 1438, he had made such progress towards the completion of his plan as to have a press constructed, and certain "pieces," or pages, of letter set up. What further progress he made in his invention at Strasburg, or whether he succeeded there in rendering it practically available for the purpose of printing books, is unknown; for though there are several early typographic works still in existence which are *supposed* to have been printed by Gutemberg whilst making his first essays in the art at Strasburg, there is no certain evidence of the fact. Though it may be uncertain whether he printed any book at Strasburg or not, it seems almost certain that he had not succeeded there in rendering his invention profitably or conveniently practicable.

Gutemberg appears to have returned from Strasburg to his native city, Mentz, about 1444. Towards the latter end of that year he there entered into a partnership with John Faust, a goldsmith, for the purpose of printing books, Faust supplying the necessary capital



EXERCITIUM SUPER PATER-NOSTER.

Scheffer, who had been a *writer*, or clerk, became associated with them in their endeavours to perfect the art, not originally as partner in the concern, but as a person employed by Faust. Scheffer, who subsequently married Faust's daughter and succeeded him in the business, completed Gutemberg's idea, and removed the chief difficulty which impeded the easy application of the new art,—namely, the tediousness of cutting the form of every single letter,—by his invention of the method of cutting punches and casting the letters from matrices.

In 1455, Faust, apparently with the view of obtaining the entire control of the business, instituted a process against Gutemberg for the recovery of a sum of 2020 florins, including interest, on account of money which he had advanced, but which, it appears, had not all been expended on the printing establishment. Gutemberg, in his answer, demurred to a sum of 800 florins, as it had been expended in the purchase of printing materials, which were conditionally assigned to Faust as a security for the money. He objected also to the claim for interest, but declared that he was ready to render Faust an account of any other money which he had advanced. The decision of the judges was, however, against Gutemberg, who was required to repay to Faust all the money that he had received of him, except such as had been expended in the business, together with interest, should Faust make oath or produce evidence that he himself had borrowed at interest the money which he had advanced. Faust having sworn that he had so borrowed a sum of 1550 florins, which he had paid over to Gutemberg, a notarial act, similar to what is called "judgment" in our courts of law, was signed against Gutemberg on the 6th November, 1455. This produced a dissolution of the partnership; for Gutemberg, not being able to pay the money, the whole of the printing establishment became the property of Faust.

It has not been clearly ascertained which was the book *first* printed by Gutemberg and Faust, nor, indeed, that any book was finished by them during their partnership. There is, however, good reason to believe that at the time of their separation considerable progress had been made in an edition of the Bible, which appears to have been finished in eight months, at the furthest, from the date of the notarial act which terminated the partnership; for in a copy of this Bible, bound in two volumes folio, now preserved in the Royal Library at Paris, there is, in the first volume, a memorandum, written by Henry Cremer, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Mentz, stating that it was *illuminated* and *rubricated* by him on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24), 1456: and in the second volume there is another memorandum by the same person, stating that it was illuminated, bound, and finished by him on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin (August 15), 1456. To "illuminate" a book, in the language of that period, was to insert in their proper places large ornamental capital letters, and to decorate the margins with flowered borders and fanciful devices, usually in colours and gold; whilst to "rubricate" was to mark the smaller capitals, the beginnings of chapters, and particular paragraphs, with red ink. In many early printed books, a blank space used to be left for the large initial letters, which were afterwards drawn in colours by the illuminator. John Trithemius, Abbot of the Monastery of St. James, at Wurtzburg, who had his information from Peter Scheffer, says, in the account of the invention of printing, contained in his "Annales Hirsaugienses," that "great difficulties attended the first establishment of this art; for having begun to print a Bible, they found that they had expended upwards of 4000 florins before they had completed the third quaternion." The quaternion was what is now called a *gathering* of four sheets. The Bible illuminated by Henry Cremer was in all probability a copy of the edition mentioned by Trithemius.

Though no book has been discovered bearing the imprint of Gutemberg, there can be no doubt of his having established a printing office at Mentz, or in its vicinity, after the dissolution of his partnership with Faust. He does not appear to have printed many books; and of those that are supposed to have proceeded from his press, the "Catholicon" of Johannes de Balbis appears to be the best authenticated. On the 17th January, 1465, Adolphus, Archbishop of Mentz, appointed Gutemberg one of his courtiers, with the same allowance of clothing as the other nobles attending his court, and other privileges and exemptions. It is not known whether he continued to print after this time or no. He only enjoyed his appointment for about three years, for he appears to have died about the commencement of 1468. The precise day of his decease is not known, but from a deed relating to his printing materials, dated 24th February, 1468, he is mentioned as being then dead. He was born about the year 1400, and consequently would be in his sixty-eighth year at the time of his death.

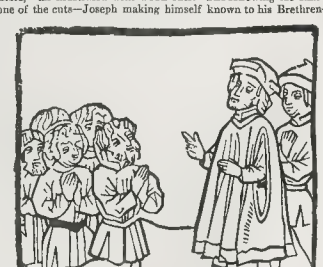
In a work written by Hadrian Junius, a native of Holland, but not published till 1588, twelve years after his decease, a *story* is inserted ascribing the invention of printing to one Laurence Coster, of Harlem; and giving an account of his types and printing materials having been stolen on Christmas eve, 1442, by one of his servants named *John—Faust*, as is insinuated—who, flying to Mentz, there set up a press, not only robbing the said Laurence of his goods, but also depriving him of his deserved fame as the inventor of printing. Though many learned men have, since the publication of Junius's work, undertaken to support the claims put forth on behalf of Coster, yet each in succession has done little more than prove the insufficiency of his predecessors' theories, while he has at the same time been unwittingly accumulating evidence of the fallacy of his own; piling argument upon argument to prove that to be true, which, from an inspection of the work to which he refers, the "Speculum Salvationis," is immediately seen to be false; and finally producing a large work, the essence of which is, that the story of Coster's invention, and his being robbed, as told in the work of Junius, is inconsistent and incredible, but that the writer himself, out of the same materials, could contrive a story more feasible. While investigation has shown the groundlessness of Coster's pretensions, it has only confirmed the claims of Gutemberg.

WOOD-ENGRAVING IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Faust, having got quit of Gutemberg, continued the business of printing with the assistance of Scheffer, though the latter does not appear to have been admitted as a partner, having an interest in the stock and materials during the life-time of Faust. In an edition of "Cicero de Officiis," printed by them so late as 1465, the year before Faust's death, it is stated in the colophon, or imprint at the end of the book, that "John Faust, citizen of Mentz, executed the work, not with pen and ink, but by means of a certain beautiful art, by the hand of Peter, his servant." Whatever might have been intended by this imprint, it seems clear that Faust did not then consider Scheffer as his partner in the business, although his name had previously appeared in several works in conjunction with his own, and without any intimation that he was his servant.

The first printed book that appeared with a date was a Psalter, in large folio, printed in 1457, by Faust and Scheffer, in large type, so that it might be read at some distance by monks and priests when chaunting in the choir. If this work could be considered as the earliest specimen of typography, as it assuredly is the first with a certain date, it might indeed be almost said that the art had no infancy, but that it appeared at once in the fulness of vigour and beauty. All the known copies are on vellum; the body of the text is of a beautiful jet black, while the large initial letters are printed in red and blue. The largest of these is the letter B at the commencement of the first Psalm; and though it be the earliest specimen of a letter printed in two colours, by two separate impressions, it still continues to be the best, for though it has been several times imitated it has never been equalled. This letter, as well as each of the others which are printed in two colours, was probably engraved on two separate blocks of wood, from the designs, and under the superintendence of Scheffer, who, from his previous profession as a writer, would necessarily be acquainted with the art of drawing large initial letters for the ornamenting of manuscripts. A second edition of this Psalter appeared in 1459, and a third was printed in 1490 by Scheffer, who succeeded to the business on Faust's death. Scheffer himself died about the beginning of 1503, and was succeeded by his son John.

With the exception of large initial letters, and two shields of their arms, which appear printed in red at the end of some of their books, no specimens of wood-engraving are to be found in any of the books printed by Faust and Scheffer. The earliest typographic work containing wood-cuts, of figures, illustrative of the text, is a small folio volume of fables, in German verse, printed at Bamberg, by Albert Pfister, in 1461. Pfister also printed, in 1462, a History of Joseph, Daniel, Judith, and Esther, and, probably about the same period, an Allegorical work on Death, and an edition of the "Poor Preachers' Bible," all illustrated with wood-cuts. The following fac-simile of one of the cuts—Joseph making himself known to his Brethren—in



FROM PFISTER'S BIBLIA PAUPERUM, 1462.

the last-mentioned work, will afford some idea of the style and execution of the whole

(Continued on page 257, Supplement.)

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—The finest samples of English wheat were to-day an steady demand, at fully the quotations of Monday last, but all other quantities were again heavy, at barely late rates. Only about 10,050 quarters of foreign wheat have been released in London, at 15s duty, which circumstance gave a little more firmness to the trade for that article. The supply of foreign barley being large, that grain was quoted fully 1s. per quarter lower. In malt oats, beans, and peas, no alteration was noticed.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 51 qrs.; barley, 3,130; oats, 4,369 quarters. Irish: wheat —; oats, 20,260; barley, —; quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2,100; barley, 10,910; oats, —; quarters. Flour, 3,000 sacks; Malt, 3,026 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 49s.; ditto white, 46s to 56s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s, distilling ditto, 25s to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 56s; brown ditto, 50s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s.; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, potatoe ditto 18s to 19s.; fine white, 19s to 20s., tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s.; grey peas, 31s to 34s.; maple, 31s to 34s.; white, 28s to 29s.; harlers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 43s.; Suffolk, — to 40s., Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s., per 25 lbs., made flour, 32s to 33s.; Dantzig, red, 42s to 43s.; white, 45s to 46s.; Rostock, 42s to 43s. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 53s.; Dantzig, red, 42s to 43s.; white, 45s to 46s.; Rostock, 42s to 43s. Barley, 19s to 20s.; oats, new, 15s to 15s.; ditto feed, 15s to 16s.; beans, 32s to 34s.; peas 32s to 35s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s.; Baltic, 21s to 23s. per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather more doing in the value of clover seed, at full prices. All other kinds of seeds have been very heavy.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 53s; Baltic crushing, 45s to 47.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 39s to 43s; hempseed, 28s to 33s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, new, 5s to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 45s per last; Essex and Suffolk, 24 tons; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. canary, 55s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7¼d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4.0 loaf.

Imported Wheat on Passage.—Wheat, 55s 1d; barley, 33s. 1d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 31s 2d., peas, 32s 5d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 11d; barley, 34s 1d; oats, 20s; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 31s 1d; peas, 31s 6d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, -; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d, beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—Privately, a good business has been doing in this article, at an advance of 4d per lb, on last week. Common sound Congou is now 1s 0½d, and Twankay is 2¼d to is 3¼d per lb.

Sugar.—In all kinds of sugar a very steady business has been transacted this week, and in most cases 6d per cwt. more money has been paid for good qualities of Mauritius. Refined goods are in request, at an advance of 1s per cwt. The arrivals are good

Coffee.—Only a moderate quantity has been disposed of to purchase, because the demand is heavy Good ordinary Ceylon may be had at 58s to 60s per cwt

Rice.—In this article a quiet, at about stationary prices

Fruit.—This article is a dull sale, and the quotations have receded 6d per cwt.

Indigo.—Only small sales Lave gone off steadily—only about 200 chests having been withdrawn—and prices have been supported.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter being large, the demand for that art cle is heavy, at further reduced rates. Prime Kerry is quoted at 80s; Cork, 72s to 74s; and Waterford, 66s per cwt. Foreign butter is a very dull sa.e, on lower terms The finest Dutch is now 84s to 85s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions meet a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—This market is in a sluggish state. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 40s 6d to 41s, and for forward delivery, 42s to 42s 3d per cwt.

Hops.—Although the supply of hops offering is very small, the demand for all descriptions is heavy, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. Weald of Kent pockets, £6 6s to £7 7s; Mid Kent ditto, £6 12s to £8 10s; East Kent ditto, £6 15s to £9; Ditto choice, £10 to £11 11s; Sussex, £5 to £6 10s, Farnhams, £8 15s to £11 11s; Mid Kent bags, £3 10s to £5 10s

Wool.—At public sale, about 3000 packages have been disposed of this week. The holdings were not very spirited, yet prices were supported. About 2000 packages have been imported.

Potatoes.—The best kinds of potatoes are in request at full currencies, or from 80s to 90s per ton; but other sorts are dull sale, and rather cheaper.

Coals.—Adair's, 17s 6d; Chester Main, 20s; Holywell Main, 18s Old Pontop, 17s; Tanfield Moor, 20s; West Wylam, 19s 6d; Wylam's, 19s; Hetton, 17s 6d; Caradoc, 20s; Stewart's, 22s 6d per ton

Smithfield. The supply of beasts on sale, to-day, was somewhat extensive, but, for the most part, of middling quality. The primest Scots sold at fully Monday's quotations; but, in all other sinds, very little was doing. From Scotland, we received 250 head. Although the sunshine and fine weather was small, the demand for the time of year was extremely dull, and downward tendency. Lambs were in large supply, and depressed inquiry, at a reduction of 2d per 8lbs. Although the supply of calves was large, the veal trade was steady, at full prices. Pigs moved off slowly, at late rates. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d.; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d.; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 4d.; middling quality and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d.; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d.; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d.; prime Southdowns in the wool, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, ditto out of the wool, 3s 6d to 3s 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d., prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d.; large hogs, 2s 8d to 2s 10d.; neat small porkers, 3s 2d to 3s 4d.; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.; sucking calves, 18s to 27s.; quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, 667; cows, 147; sheep and lambs, 7,700; calves, 192; pigs, 353

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a middling general demand here to-day on the following terms:—Per 8lbs., by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 4d.; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d.; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d.; small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d.; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d.; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d.; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d.; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d.; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

Leeds, 5th April.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Since our last publication, the money-market, in all its departments, has lost a portion of the buoyancy which the several weeks past and each fortnight's return on the 5th and 15th of the real description of public securities. In the share market the transactions are a matter comparatively unable, but many attribute this circumstance to the state of the time for transactions, and, as the public is prepared to take off only a limited quantity, three speculative operations of the day are followed by a fall in the value of some of the leading stocks and railroad associations which are in actual operation. In Birmingham Stock the decline has been rather serious, being not less than 2l per share since a week ago. The Great Northern and Great Grand Junction, the East North of England have likewise been subjected to rather serious depressions, but as the time account has been finally arranged, this fall can be attributed to the influence of money must again speedily restore activity in this most important department of the money-market — indeed, in those lines wherein the instruments as yet paid up, the premium price has been more nominal than real.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, although business be less animated than it has latterly been, still the decline in prices has been unimportant, and the quotations on the whole are well which fact is calculated for speculative purchases. In Spanish bonds the variations have been considerable, and on the account just settled the Bonds must leap about one per cent. Other, however, confident, that at the next arrangement they will receive a level with those good to them. The foreign demand for Russian and Dutch bonds continues to be extensive, and the latter, in consequence, is quoted full one per cent. higher than a week ago. Portuguese are likewise in demand for foreign account, and so likewise are Brazilian, and this, added to the regular investment of money in them for British account, causes their prices to be well maintained. Mexican bonds do not improve in the estimation of capitalists, the same remark is also applicable to those of New Grenada, and the consequence of this part of both is the honesty of their rulers, is to place them nearer on a level with those of the repudiatory Provinces of the United States of North America. Chilian and Venezuela, on the contrary, are gradually improving in the good opinions of the monied interest.

On the English Stock Exchange a rumour has gained much credit, which has had rather an unfavourable influence on the account of our Sections, debt. It is said that the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England is to grant to that establishment a monopoly of the issue of notes within the boundary of their rulers, is to place them nearer on a level with those of the repudiatory Provinces of the United States of North America. Chilian and Venezuela, on the contrary, are gradually improving in the good opinions of the monied interest.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Spanish 5 per Cents, 25¾; Spanish 3 per Cents, 20¾ to 0 to 25¾; Portuguese, 4 per Cents, 40¾ to 47; Peruvian, 30 to 31, Buenos Ayres, 37 to 38, Brazilian, 79 to 80, Belgian, 104¾ to 105, Russian, 113 Austrian, 115 ex. dividend; Prussian, 98 to 99; Greek Bonds, ex. Coupons, 9 to 10; Ditto Scrip, 7 to 8; Ditto 5 per Cents 104¾; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 100¾ to 101; Dutch 5 per Cents 61¾; Dutch 2 per Cents, 100¾ to 101; Colombian Bonds, ex. Coupons, 19 to 20; Mexican, 30¾ to 31¾; Venezuela, 40 to 41; Guatemala, 6 to 6½; Rescission 6½; French 5 per Cents, 84f. ex. 25f. 60c.

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 63; Birmingham and Gloucester, 94¾ to 95; Bristol and Exeter, 74 to 75; Eastern Counties, 12¾, new, 1¾ to 15; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86 to 87½; Great North of England, 92 to 93; Great Western, 112 to 113; Hull and Selby, 76 to 80; London and Brighton, 49 London and Blackwall, 6¾; Greenwich, 9¾; Croydon Trunk, 17¾; London and Birmingham Stock, 220 to 228; Manchester and Leeds, 112 to 114; Manchester and Birmingham, 86; South Western, —; Midland Counties, 99 to 93, North Midland, 88 to 89, Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 61; Northern and Eastern, 87¾; Paris and Rouen, 38; Paris and Orleans, 37; South Eastern and Dover, 26; York and North Midland, 29¾ ex. dividend; Norwich and Brandon, 7¾; Dublin and Cashel, 8¾ to 8½; Guildford Junction, 6½; Kendal and Windermere, 2¾ to 3; Northern Counties, 2¾ to 3; Strasburg and Basle, 1¾ to 1¾; Rouen and Havre, 16; Caledonian, 5¾; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 29¾ to 31; Bristol and Gloucester, 89¾; Liverpool and Manchester, 240.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS WATSON, victualler, Cannonsle-street, Bishopsgate street RICHARD GROSS, saddler Compton-street, Soho. HENRY THORPE, wine-merchant, Liverpool. JOHN NALL, grocer, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. JAMES QUINN, painter Liverpool JAMES METCALF, grocer, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—DAVID WRIGHT, insurance broker, Glasgow. WILLIAM GLENNY, chain-merchant, Edinburgh. ALEXANDER PATON, draper, Paisley. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, innkeeper, Glasgow. ROBERT MURDOCH, grocer, Auchinleck, Ayrshire. ALEXANDER M'GREGOR, stable-keeper, Edinburgh.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 19.—4th Foot: D. J. Gamble to be Ensign, vice Ellison, 16th Ensign G. A. E. Wall to be Lieutenant, vice Nembhard; G. de la Poer Beresford to be Ensign, vice Wall. 18th Capt A N. Campbell to be Captain, vice W. M'Gregor, Bart. 29th J. Meacham to be Ensign, vice Marshall. 40th Lieut. G. Webb to be Lieutenant, vice Oliphee 43rd: R. Agar to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thompson. 47th. Lieut. J. Orr to be Lieutenant, vice Errington; Ensign H. C. Lodder to be Lieutenant, vice Orr; J. Bursey to be Ensign, vice Lodder. 56th: Lieutenant J. Waddell to be Adjutant, vice Lacy, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 58th: E. N. Daly to be Ensign, vice Masterton. 73rd: Lieut. P. B. Rockwell to be Adjutant, vice Brown. 87th. First Lieut. W. P. Lea to be Adjutant, vice O'Brien. 92nd: Capt. Sir W. Macgregor, Bart. to be Captain, vice Campbell. 93th Lieut E. J. Cruice to be Captain, vice Tathwell; Ensign J. A. R. Haines to be Lieutenant, vice Cruice; T. B. Penefan to be Ensign, vice Haines

1st West India Regiment: Ensign R. D Oply Fletcher to be Lieutenant, vice Webb; W. Sankey to be Ensign, vice Fletcher.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BATTLE, Chantney-terrace, Kingsland, linen-draper.—M. WALLER, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, and Birmingham, patent electro-plater.—J. CARPENTER Bedford, surgeon.—J. JOSEPH, Iron Wine Office, Broad-street, Ratcliff, wine-merchant. J. TODD, Hartfield, Sussex, dealer.—R. ALLINSON, Whitesaven, ironmonger.—W. PAYNE Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder.—J. SLACK, Hulme, Manchester, fitting machine manufacturer.—G. ROTHERY, Wakefield, currier, J. DOWLE Chepstow, wine-merchant.—J. ATKINS, Acton, Worcestshire, hosraing-keeper.—J. DIMMOCK, and J. GRIMES, Manchester, cotton-spinners.—J. MALLALIEU, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. B. LORD and M. COGHLAN, Meltham, Yorkshire woollen-cloth-manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. JOHNSTONE, Bercan, victualer, deceased.

BIRTHS.

At their residence, Mossford lodge, Great Ilford, Essex, the wife of the Rev. M. A. Gathercole, of a daughter.—In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the lady of Robert Buchanan Dunlop, Esq., of Drumhead, near Cardross, Dumbartonshire, of a daughter.—The lady of the Rev. Reyney Turner, resident chaplain of the Pitcairn Island, of a son.—In Bryanston street, Portman square, the wife of Joseph Hampage, Esq., of a son.—In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. J. Lacy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Yeovil, Somerset, the Rev. William Nicholson, M.A., Rector of Cowcombe, Dorset also, son of William Nicholson, Esq., of Yeovil, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Henry Penny, Esq., of Yeovil.—At Great Bashington, the Rev. E. J. Everard, B.A., Rector of Edmarton, Gloucestershire, to Mary Anne Mackenzie Cecile, eldest daughter of the late Randolph C. Randlion, of Yverdun, in the Pays de Vaud.——At Burnham, Essex, Mr. William Matthews, of Knightsbridge, to Miss Orsen, of the former place.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, John Lister, Esq., M.D., of Beaumont-street, Portland place, to Louisa Ann, only daughter of the late Major Charles Grant, of the island of St. Vincent, West Indies.—At Stourport, Mr. G. Sankey, of Nottingham, to Miss H. Cooke, of the former place.

DIED.

At Rome, on her return from India, Anne, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.—In Manchester-street, Eliza Sophia, relict of Colonel Robert Taylor, of Ile Midras Artillery.——At Orford, Charlotte, wife of Edward Thompson Curry, Esq., late Mayor's Consul at that place.—At Gatcombe Rectory, Isle of Wight, the Rev Henry Worsley, D.D., rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, and of Wellesbourne, Hastings.—At Kibworth, Leicestershire, the Rev. William Ricketts, rector of that parish, and late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; also, at the same place, on the following day, his brother, Garret Ricketts, Esq., late of Adamsdown-road, Croydon, Mr. William Barbanne Lennox Lennox, eldest son of the late William Lennox, of Chiddingly, Sussex.—In Hunter-street, the Rev. John Hewett, D.D., rector of Dilgar, Norfolk, and formerly preacher at the Foundling Hospital.——Madaline Bilo, youngest daughter of Modesto Silo, Belfast.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND CONCERT of vocal and Instrumental Music will take place at the above Establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, April 26, 1844, in aid of the Funds of the Society for the Protection and Employment of the DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN in London. The Committee has much pleasure in announcing the following unrivalled combination of Talent, who have, in the kindest manner, proffered their valuable assistance:—

VOCAL PERFORMERS.—Miss Romer, Miss Flower, Miss Sarah Flower, Miss Poole, Miss Emma Lucombe Mdlle. Pauline Lucca, Miss Lyon, and Madame F. Lablache; Signor A. Guasco, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor F. Lablache

INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS—Madame Dulcken, M. Marchelier and Signor Rendell, who will, in the course of the Evening, perform Marchelier celebrated "Homage à Rossini," on Three grand Pianofortes. M. Parish Alvars (Harpist) will, with Madame Dulcken, perform a Grand Fantasia for Harp and Pianoforte. Composed by Parish Alvars.

HERR H. W. ERNST, the celebrated Violin Player, has, in the handsomest manner, proffered his powerful aid, (his First Public Appearance in England) and will perform an Andante Religioso, et le "Carnaval de Venise" and the curacious Burlesque air la Canconetta, "Cara Mamma Mia," composed and executed by H. W. Ernst.

The Band will consist of nearly 150 Performers, embracing the most eminent artistes in this country. The whose of the musical arrangements will be under the entire direction of Mr. G. Stansbury.

Further particulars in future bills and advertisements. Tickets to be had at the Office of the Society, 37, Rathbone place, Oxford-street; at all the principal Agents, Booksellers, and Music Warehouses in London and its suburbs; and of Mr. Nottes, at the Boxoffice of the Theatre.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Third Week of THE SIGNAL, with its splendid scenery and effects, and Ninth Night of the New Easter Interpolation, on MONDAY, and Every Evening This Week, a Drama, in Three Acts, entitled THE SIGNAL, principal characters by Messrs. J. Webster, Lewes, Rogers, Salter, Green, Turnour, Norman, Gough, G. Wild, Bass, and Mrs. Garnett, and Miss L. Melville; after which the Burlesque Extravaganza, called CINDERELLA; or, the Great Fairy and the Little Glass Slipper; Felix, Miss Le Brun; Cinderella, Miss Grunjeau Wild. A REALISATION OF THE PET OF THE BALLET BY GASLIGHT; AND THE PET OF THE BALLET BY DAYLIGHT; Thisbe, and Clotilda, Misses Rogers and Bassano; the whole Tale, The Pet of the Ballet entitled FAIR, FAIR, AND FAIR. Prince, Mr. Paul Legay, Mr. J. Webster; David, Mr. Baker, Louise, Miss L. Melville. Boxes, 5s 6d.; second price, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, is now Open Daily, from nine A.M. till dark.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS Open their 10th Annual Exhibition on MONDAY next, the 22nd inst., at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, next the British Institution —Admission, la Catalogue, 6d

JAMES WARD, Secretary.

THE REVOLUTION of 1688. — King William III. King James II., in splendid military costumes of the period; the Marquis Walesley, dressed in his own clothes. General Kapatrico; the coronation robes, and antique throne used by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Apostle of Hanover, &c., &c., from sittings; the magnificent coronation robes of George IV., cost £16 000; the Robes of Napoleon and Josephine; the Carriage taken at Waterloo; the Lamp Mr. Whittle let fall in the Strand; and the Guillotine. MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker street, Portman-square.—Admittance, 1s.; second room, 6d.; third room, 3d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10. Carriages, 8 o'clock.

GENERAL TOM THUMB, THE AMERICAN DWARF, under the especial patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and the Queen of the Belgians, is EXHIBITING every Day, and Evening, previous to leaving Paris, at Cubic's spacious Indian Gallery, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, from Eleven to One, Two to Five, and Seven to Half past Six to Nine o'clock. This wonderful man in miniature weighs only FIFTEEN POUNDS, and is smaller than any infant that ever walked alone.—JUCK-SON, the Sauk Chief, decidedly the finest Indian that has ever visited Europe, is also present at each Exhibition, Executing Indian dances, &c., of his tribe. Admission, One Shilling, without regard to age. The General continues to wait on the nobility and gentry at their residences, on due notice.

GLACIARIUM.—ARTIFICIAL ICE.—REMOVAL of the ARTIFICIAL ICE from the Baker-street Bazaar, to a New and Splendid GLACIARIUM, at No. 8, GRAFTON STREET EAST, Tottenham Court-road, near the London University.—This elegant and fashionable lounge, combining all the luxuries of every Evening Exercise—Members free—Strangers, one shilling each. The Reading Rooms are supplied with all the daily and weekly papers, periodicals, reviews, &c. The Library contains nearly 5,000 volumes.—Chess is played every evening—Discussion Meetings, &c. A Coffee Room has also been recently added, in which Members may be accommodated with all kinds of refreshment of the first quality. The Exhibition, therefore, now offers to its Members at the combined advantages of a Literary Institution and a Club.—Subscription Half-yearly, £1 1s.; yearly (entitling to the privilege of introducing a Lady or Gentleman), £2 2s.

JAS. D. MALCOLM, Sec.

N.B. The Lecture Theatre has been recently re-decorated, and may be engaged for Public Meetings, Lectures, Concerts, &c.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and MUSICOSCOPES, in the Gardens of this Society, for 1844 —

TUESDAY, APRIL 30,
TUESDAY, JUNE 4;
TUESDAY, JULY 2,

when PRIZES exceeding £300 wil. be competed for.

The Fellows, Members, and bearers of ivory tickets, will be admitted, upon entering their names in the gate-book. Visitors may obtain access at 8s. each, except on the days of the Exhibitions, when they will be 7s. 6d., by orders from Fellows and Members of the Society only.

The Gates to be opened at Two o'Clock: carriages to enter the Inner Circle of the Park by the road opposite the York Gate, and to drive down in front of the principal walk of the Garden; and to take up at the gate opposite the road leading to Chester-terrace Should the weather prove wet, a NEW GATE, connected with the Tents, will be opened

By order of the Council, J. DE CH. BOWDEN, Secretary.

Tickets and further particulars at the Gardens.

BEST COALS.—The City Coal Company beg to caution the public against the frauds daily practised in regard to weight and quality, which realize an immense although most nefarious profit. Their present cash prices for Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wall's-end is 20s. per ton, coke, 17s., and advise all purchasers to inspect their coals on delivery, and satisfy themselves they receive full weight in each sack.—Office, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street.

BRITISH SONG-BIRDS.—Every owner of a "Caged Favorite," should read the articles in the GAZETTE OF VARIETY, on the best methods of Rearing, Needful Remedies for Diseases, and Management of Song Birds.—Nos. 7 and 8 contain an Article on the CANARY; No. 10, on the LINNET; and No. 14, on the GOLDFINCH.—Cheap, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street

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PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, have the honour to announce that the Beaver, Silk, and Velvet Hats now in general use, are entirely superseded by the Patent Flexible Velvet Hat, the difficulty of fitting them with comfort, has induced the proprietors to turn their attention to remedy this inconvenience. The Patent Flexible Hat is made of the purest silk, the suppleness and pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and, by their extreme elasticity, they are capable of accommodating themselves to the shape of the head; the crown is open at the crown, being ventilated, is an additional advantage. For Ladies' Riding Hats they will be found quite light and extremely comfortable, not pressing on the head without the least discomfort. To be had only of the Patentees, Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

TEMPLETON'S LAYS of the last great Scottish Minstrel, SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Her QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HAYMARKET, On FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at Eight o'Clock, Mr. TEMPLETON will have the honour of introducing, for the first and ONLY time in London this season, his NEW ENTERTAINMENT, under the distinguished Patronage of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Members of the London Scott Committee. The whole of the proceeds to be devoted to the FUND for commencing the SCOTT MONUMENT in Edinburgh. Tickets and Programmes to be had at Mr. TEMPLETON'S, 8, Orme-square, Bayswater; C. MACKAY, Esq., Hyde Park Barracks, Piccadilly; and at the principal Music Shops and Libraries. Between the Parts Mr T. will sing a MS. song, written and composed for the occasion, entitled, "Hail to the Prince."—Mr. Templeton will have the honour of repeating his "Lays of the great Scottish Minstrel," together with Novelties as per separation, early next season, after his projected tour through Scotland, Ireland, and the Provinces.

C. TIFFIN, BUG DESTROYER to the ROYAL FAMILY, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, 17, Somers-place East, New-road.—C. T. is offering his services to the nobility and gentry, deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the merits of his system, it is universally known, further than to state, that for the last seven years his success has been such during forty years' experience, as to ensure the recommendation to those who have occasion to employ him. For whether in warehouses, or furniture, he can thoroughly eradicate them without any offensive whatever; and, after the operation, will ensure to keep them free at a small annual charge. All beds ought to be examined yearly, these beings, in London especially, so many closely packed together. Also in the cheapest as well as surest method of obtaining undisturbed repose. Houses about to be painted, &c., should be first subjected to my inspection, and if contaminated, be cleansed previous to the entering of any workmen; painting, papering, whitewashing, &c., not having the desired effect. Established upwards of forty years.

MIND COMPLAINTS; or Complaints of the Nerves of Volition and Sensation, can now be more successfully treated.—Dr. Alison, M.D., A Clergyman, late of Cambridge University, having cured himself of a nervous or mental complaint of fourteen years' duration, and in nine years, out of 10,000 applicants, knows not twenty unsured who followed his advice, offers, from benevolence, rather than gain, to CURE others. Those who are spurio, mental debility and exhaustion, determination of blood to the head, vertigo, blushing, flushing, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, inaptitude for business, study, &c., restlessness, irresolution, sleeplessness, wretchedness, indecision, delusion, melancholy, thoughts of self-destruction, &c., may be cured by this most important discovery. Most recover in six weeks.—Apply or address to Dr. Willis Moseley, 9, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, between 11 to 3. Means of cure can be sent to all parts, and the patients cured at home, or if located near the Doctor, in more speedy cured.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent street, beg respectfully to inform the nobility and gentry, they can compel them to adopt modern mourning at less than half the usual charge. In silver cases, further reduction in price. Mourning is always kept made up and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately Ladies requiring Silks, Satin Trees, Watered Ribbons, Bonnets, Caps, Collars, Sleeves, Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest sun, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy mourning silks of every description. The three Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste is introduced, in mourning millinery, flowers collars, head dresses, hoods, bonnets, &c., &c. Funerals conducted throughout the Kingdom. Warehouses, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.—INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS on every plan and size, for sale or hire, from the cheapest to the most expensive bath. New and Second hand, may always be had, on Sale or Hire, at greatly reduced prices.—CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, light, strong, easy, and safe, as perfectly secure that Children may be entrusted to the most careless hands with impunity. Now in use from the Palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages at very reduced prices.—INGRAM'S MANUFACTORY, 59, CITY-ROAD, Finsbury-square

LA FOLKA.—In consequence of the numerous applications and made HERR JAMES RAE for instruction in this Fashionable DANCE, in its most recherché and perfect style (as danced in the Rue de Rivoli, the Elite of society in Paris), Mrs. RAE has decided upon devoting MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS for the practice of it To commence NEXT MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at her residence, 10, Somers-street Oxford-street, where terms and particulars may be ascertained.—The Soirées Dansantes on Wednesday Evenings, as usual.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling SIX Pounds of good sound Black Tea for 17s.; SIX Pounds of Young Hyson for One Sovereign; and SIX Pounds of Ceylon Coffee for 6s. The general impression that the markets had been the lowest point has been verified by the late transactions, and consequently the public can be supplied but for a short time longer at the above quotations. Offices, No. 9 Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

"LA SYLPHIDE" PARASOL can be closed instantaneously, without moving either hand. W. and J SANGSTER beg to inform the public that they have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the above invention, which for its utility and simplicity respectfully solicits a call at their residence, 10, Regent-street Oxford-street, where terms and particulars may be ascertained.—The Soirées Dansantes on Wednesday Evenings, as usual.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by S. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are appointed from the leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little sensible is required by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes in the Agency, without 1d. 1st or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Among the numerous Spurious Imitations of the Genuine Soaps now current than J CART WRIGHT'S SAPONY BALSAM. MILD REVIVER, by which their article of dress, viz.—Coat, Waistcoat, Trousers, Hat, Silk, Velvet, Lace, Crape, Veils, Silk Stockings, &c., may in a few minutes (if ever so faded, spotted, or soiled) be made to look nearly equal to new. The quality needs no comment, it having stood the test of twenty five years' experience and by all the respectable Dressers, Scourers, Scullmakers, Perfumers, &c. Price 6d and 1s. per bottle. The Trade, Merchants, Captains, &c., supplied by J. Cartwright, sole Proprietor, 61, Threadneedle-street, City, and the principal Wholesale Houses.

PATENT MINARET PARASOLS, 3s. 6d. each.—The elegant Novelty of the Season, Registered 7 and 8 Vic., c. 65.—La Sylphide Tube, 5s. 6d. each. Also, a lot of Ivory Handles, at 1s. 11½d. each, with 3½ large size, at 2s. 11½d. A lot of rich Cambrics, fringed, at 2s. 3d. The Royal Blue Shade Satins, ivory topped, at 2s. 6d. each. Clubbeways, with handsome fringes, 6s. 6d. each, New Styles, with a great variety of Chiron's Parasols; and a large assortment of Silk UMBRELLAS, from 4s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. Only to be had of ANNE BAILEY and CO., Albion-house, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, near Ludgate-hill, London.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires: Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmorarium.—Mr. C. DRAT and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 53, Berners street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmorarium applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, scurvy, or the use of calomel, so firmly as to render them useful as Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5 5s. Mr. C. D. has arranged the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B. Removed from 60 Newman-street, to 53, Berners street, Oxford street.

HALL and ALLAN, of 69, 70, and 71, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, having completed the extensive alterations found necessary by the great increase of their trade, now invite the notice of Ladies and the Public generally to an inspection of their NEW and SPLENDID STOCK, selected in the Home and Continental Markets, and now ready for Sale, comprising every new Fancy Figured, and Plain Satins; Brocaded, Plain, and Fancy Gros de Naples, with most recherché designs in Paisley and Cashmere Shawls, Scarfs, Mantles, Dresses, Bonnets in every variety of style. French Blondes, Collars, Lace, and every article in Millinery, including a magnificent assortment of Ribbons, French Flowers, Feathers, &c. Paris and Grenoble Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread, and Silk Hosiery. Also, in Stock in reserve a very extensive, and complete lots of 7 Satin and 4 Ultra Irish Linens, Sheetings, Damask Cloths, Napkins, &c., all of guaranteed wear, expressly made for Wholesale Vendors. See the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.—Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets, 11s. each.

FIDDLE and PRICE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE, of WORT and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle-pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had lighter if required at the same charge.

The Fiddle.	oz.	d.	£	s.	d.	Prince Albert's.	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A Table Spoon	12	7	4	10	6	A Table Spoon	10	7	3	15	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	30	7	2	7	3	12 Dessert ditto	28	7	6	9	15	0
12 Table Forks	30	7	2	7	3	12 Table Forks	28	7	6	9	15	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	7	3	12 Dessert ditto	28	7	6	9	15	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	7	2	3	11	2 Gravy Spoons	12	7	6	4	10	0
1 Soup Ladle	12	7	2	3	11	1 Soup Ladle	12	7	6	4	10	0
4 Sauce ditto	16	7	2	5	8	4 Sauce ditto	17	7	6	5	18	0
4 Salt Spoons	3	0	0	0	18	4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)	3	0	0	0	18	0
1 Fish Slice	30	0	0	5	10	1 Fish Slice	30	0	0	5	10	0
1 Tea Spoon	2	7	2	0	16	1 Tea Spoons	14	7	6	0	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	3	0	0	0	18	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	3	0	0	1	5	0

Messrs. Savory and Sons recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern; it is very novel, and of unexampled beauty.

SPRING.—The prevalency of cutaneous visitations at this period of the year inculcates the necessity of preserving the Skin in a pure and healthy state, that its functions may be duly performed. The high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND'S KALYDOR continues to maintain as an active yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the skin, is during the period of Spring most pleasingly evinced. This preparation, eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING, is equally celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing eruptions and discolourations; and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the skin and complexion. An universally great demand exciting the cupidity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, was given the title of "GENUINE" KALYDOR to compounds of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore important on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are on the wrapper All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!

A BRONZE SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s.; Ornamental Iron ditto, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 3 ft. 6 in., 4s. 9d.; 4 feet, 5s. 6d.; Elegant Bronzed ditto, with Steel Mountings and Spear, from 7s. 6d. to 12s. per set; Japan ditto to match, with Bronze heads, 11s. 6d.; and every description of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, 20 per cent lower than any other house.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House Illustrated Catalogues, grain, or sent post-free.—Established 1818.

INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS.—A variety of CUTDOOR-BATH and BRIGHTON CHAIRS on SALE or HIRE at G. MINTER'S Upholstery Warehouse, 32 Gerrard-street, Soho, and every description of In door Merlin Wheel Chairs, Spinal Carriages and couches, and many articles for the use and comfort of invalids. Also, G. Minter's Patent self-acting Reclining Chairs, that recline and elevate with the weight on the seat acting as a counter-balance to the back by means of his patent self adjusting lever, consequently requiring no rack, catch, or spring, to retain any desired position, and no trouble or attention being. Manufactured only by the Patentee 32, Gerrard-street, Soho.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1844. [GRATIS.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 254 in our present Number.)

Until the discovery of those works printed by Pfister at Bamberg in 1461 and 1462, it was generally supposed that the art of printing was confined exclusively to Mentz till that city was taken by the troops of the Archbishop Adolphus of Nassau, in October, 1462, when several of Faust and Scheffer's workmen, availing themselves of the opportunity of quitting their service, carried a knowledge of the art to other places. Faust and Scheffer, probably on account of this desertion of their workmen, appear to have discontinued their business for about two years; and when they resumed it, in 1465, two Germans, Conrad Sweynheim and Arnold Pannartz, who had most likely been in their service, had already established a press at the Monastery of Subbiaco, near Rome. The following is the order in which the art of printing became established at other places, with the names of the printers, and the titles of the first books which they printed.

SPECIMEN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING, 1513.—TRIUMPHS OF MAXIMILIAN.

1467. Cologne. Ulric Zell. "S. Augustini de Vita Christiana et de Singularitate Clericorum, liri," 4to

1468. Augsburg. Günther Zainer. "Meditationes Vitæ Christi," folio.

1469. Venice. Jenson de Spira. "Cæsarum Effigies et Nomina," folio.

1470. Paris. Gering, Crantz, and Friburger. "Epistolæ Gasparini," folio.

1471. Strasburg. John Mentelin. "Gratiani Decretum," folio.

1472. Naples. Sixtus Riessinger. "Barthol. Facinus," folio.

1473. Utrecht. Ketelaer and Leempt. "Historia Sebastiani," folio.

1474. Westminster. William Caxton. "The Game of Chess," folio. The first book printed in England was the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye" printed for Caxton, at Cologne, about 1471.

1475. Barcelona. Nicholas Spindeler. "Valasci de Tarenta, de Epidemia," folio.

1476. Rostock. Fratres Vitæ Communis. "Lectionis Opera," folio.

1481 Leipsic. Marcus Brand. "Gesta Super Apocalipsim," 4to.

1483. Stockholm. J. Snell. "Dialogus Creaturarum," 4to.

1489. Lisbon. Sam. Zorbe and Rabas Hal-ezer. "Pentateuch," fol.

1493. Copenhagen. Gothofridus de Ghemen. "Regulæ de Fig. Constructa Grammat," 4to.

There seems reason to believe that the progress of typography was viewed with jealousy by the old block-printers and wood-engravers, and that they were not at first willing to co-operate with the professors of the new art. At Augsburg, in 1471, where the business of wood-engraving and card-making appears to have been established for some time, the wood-engravers opposed Gunther Zainer's admission to the freedom of the city, which was necessary before he could begin business; and endeavoured to prohibit him from printing wood-engravings in his books. Through the interest, however, of Melchior Stamhaus, Abbot of St. Ulric's, the magistrates decided that Zainer, and John Schussler, another printer, whom the wood-engravers had also objected to, should be allowed to follow the business of printing without molestation, but that they should not print large initial letters from wood-blocks, nor insert wood-cuts in their books, as this would be an infringement of the privileges of the wood-engravers. Subsequently Zainer came to an agreement with the wood-engravers, who assented to his printing as many initial letters and wood-cuts as he pleased, provided that they had the engraving of them. From the first establishment of typography till 1467, no wood-cuts, of a pictorial character, are to be found in any books except those printed at Bamberg, by Albert Pfister, who appears to have had a press there for only a few years, and to have had no successor till 1481.

Next to the books printed by Pfister, the earliest book illustrated with wood-cuts is the "Meditationes Joannis de Torre-cremata," printed at Rome by Ulric Hahn, in 1467. In 1472, appeared the first edition of "Valturius," illustrated with numerous wood-cuts, printed at Verona, by "John of Verona, the son of Nicholas the Surgeon." Among the many curious cuts in this book are the figures of a bomb-shell, a hand-gun, and a boat with paddle-wheels, in the manner of a steam-boat—all of which have been supposed to have been invented long afterwards: but many things supposed to be new appear to be old when looking over old books, illustrated with drawings or wood-engravings. From this time, till the year 1500, the practice of illustrating books with wood-cuts gradually increased; and ornamental initial letters were more generally introduced. In an edition of the "Fasciculus Temporum," printed at Utrecht, by John Veldener, in 1480, an ornamental border, of foliage and flowers, engraved on wood, and surrounding the whole page, may be observed; and in an edition of the "Horæ in laudem Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ," printed at Paris, by Anthony Verard, 1488, every page is surrounded by an ornamental border, in imitation of the beautiful illuminated borders to be found in manuscript works of devotion of the same period. The practice of thus illustrating printed editions of the "Horæ," with ornamental borders, soon became prevalent in other countries, though the Parisian printers appear always to have been superior to all others in their tasteful "pattern" books of this kind. Of the "Horæ" printed at Paris between 1500 and 1550, the editions published by Simon Vostre and Thielman Kerver are the most deservedly celebrated for their wood-engravings. In 1482 the first maps engraved on wood appeared in a folio edition of Ptolemy, printed at Ulm, by Leonard Holl; and at the top of one of them is the name of the engraver, John Schnitzer, of Armsheim. From the difficulty of cutting small letters in wood, the method of entirely cutting out a piece of the block and inserting the names of places in type was subsequently invented. The earliest specimens of this method are to be seen in the maps to an edition of "Solinus," printed at Venice, by Jacobus Pentius, in 1511. The earliest English book containing wood-cuts is the second edition of Caxton's "Game of Chess," without date, but supposed to have been printed in 1476.

All the wood-cuts which appear in books printed before 1486, consist of little more than outline, with the shadows and folds of the draperies indicated by a series of short parallel lines, but without the introduction of any lines crossing each other, forming what is technically called "*cross-hatching*," and they are generally inferior, both in design and execution, to the cuts of the old block-books, such as the "Revelations and History of St. John," the "History of the Virgin," and the "Poor Preachers' Bible." The earliest specimen of cross-hatching occurs in the frontispiece to "Breydenbach's Travels," printed at Mentz, by Erhard Reawich, in 1486. This beautiful cut, looking both at the design and the means employed to express it, is the most excellent and effective of the productions of the art of wood-engraving which had previously appeared. Several other cuts in the same volume, though less elaborately executed, also display in the drawing and composition the skill of a practised artist.

In 1493 appeared at Nuremberg the first edition of the work generally called the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, containing about 2000 illustrations, many of which are repetitions of the same subject printed from the same block. Though it is stated at the end of the work that the cuts were executed under the superintendence of two men of science, and of skill in the art of painting William Pleydenwurff, and Michael Wolgemuth, who was the master of Albert Durer—they do no credit to either their knowledge or their taste. They have very much the appearance of "manufactured" cuts which had been furnished by contract at so much per hundred, as if quantity and not quality had been the chief object of the publisher. It may be truly said of most of them that they illustrate nothing but the want of taste in all the parties who were engaged in their production. Such rubbish was never before, nor since, presented to the world in any one work.

From this period cross-hatchings, as a means of representing shade and of indicating local colour, may generally be observed in old German wood-engravings; in Italy, however, the old manner of engraving, without cross-hatchings, and chiefly in outline, continued to prevail for upwards of thirty years later. The best specimens of Italian wood-engraving are to be found in a work entitled "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili," printed at Venice by Aldus in 1499. Many of the cuts in this volume have a classical character, proving that the artist had paid considerable attention to the antique, and was not merely a transmitter of Gothic conventionalities. The designs have been ascribed both to Andrea Mantegna and to Raffaele, though upon no other ground than conjecture: Raffaele indeed was only 16 when the work was printed.

For many years after the establishment of typography, the practice of block-printing was still continued by the old wood-engravers; and specimens of single sheets, such as sheet almanacks, or wall-calendars as they were called by the Germans, executed in this manner, between 1480 and 1500, and even later, are preserved in several libraries on the continent. In the *first* edition of the "Speculum Salvationis," a work which some *learned* men, have supposed to have been printed by Laurence Coster, about 1440, the cuts at the top of the page, in light sepia-coloured ink, have been printed by means of friction with a kind of burnisher, while the text below has been printed from metal types, by means of a press, in black full-bodied ink. In a later edition of this work, with the same cuts, some pages of the text are printed from engraved wood-blocks, while the others are printed from type. The only key to this mystery seems to be, that the cuts had been the property of a block-printer, who having had the text of the first edition set up and printed from types, tried to cut the text for the second entirely on wood, but got tired before he had finished his task, and so was obliged to apply again to a letter-press printer to enable him to complete the work. This edition of the "Speculum Salvationis" has generally been referred to by Coster's advocates as containing a proof of his having invented the art of printing with moveable types. The assumption is that he first began to print the text from engraved wood-blocks, and that he afterwards invented the art of printing from metal types, with which he completed the remainder. Both the assumption and the conclusion are specious; but both, notwithstanding, are wrong. The theory is directly in opposition to the fact as displayed by the books themselves. If any argument can "make that fiction which was once a fact," there is a *chance* for Laurence Coster: but his advocates have still "*their work to do*." There are no means of ascertaining when the first edition of the Speculum appeared, though it is not likely that it was printed earlier than 1472. In 1483, John Veldener printed at Culemburg, a quarto edition of the Speculum, with the same cuts that had appeared in the earlier folio editions, but the blocks had been sawn in two in order that they might suit the smaller page.

WOOD-ENGRAVING IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Though the earliest of the wood-cuts designed by Albert Durer appeared towards the close of the fifteenth century, yet as by far the greater number appeared in the sixteenth, it appears preferable to commence this section with some account of his works, in order to mark more emphatically an important epoch in the history of wood-engraving, for no artist of his time contributed more to its advancement. He was born at Nuremberg, on the 12th May, 1471, and continued with his father, who was a goldsmith, and, consequently, a *kind of engraver*, till his sixteenth year; when, having conceived a great desire to become a painter, he was placed as a pupil with Michael Wolgemuth, for three years, to learn the art of painting. On the expiration of this term, he left his master, and proceeded, in 1490, to travel, for further instruction and experience, according to the custom of both German artists and artisans of that period. In the course of his travels, which probably did not extend beyond Germany, he visited Colmar, where he was kindly entertained by the brothers of Martin Schongauer, a painter of great eminence, and the best copper-plate engraver in Germany of his time. He did not, however, see the great artist himself, though some writers have supposed that he was Durer's master in the art of engraving. Durer returned to Nuremberg in 1492, where he shortly afterwards married Agnes Frey, a woman of considerable personal charms, but of bad temper. It has been said that she was the plague of his life, and that she hastened his death by her urging him to unremitting exertions, for the sake of getting money. In looking over Durer's numerous works, it is painful to think that some, which seem to have been engraved *con amore*, may have been in reality "worked on" by the artist, when incited, but not inspired, by his shrewish wife. The earliest date to be found on any of Durer's copper-plates is 1494. Whether he received any instruction in the art of engraving, beyond what he might acquire, when working with his father, as a goldsmith, is unknown.

It is deserving of remark that one of the earliest subjects which occupied Durer's pencil as a designer on wood, was the Apocalypse—a subject which had been a favourite with the old wood-engravers, and whose illustrations of it, and of an apocryphal history of St. John, constitute one of the oldest of the block books. It appears also to have been printed and published by Durer, on his own account, as the block-books were by the old wood-engravers. It consists of sixteen cuts, of folio size, with the simple title, in German, "The Revelation of St. John," and the imprint, at the end, "Printed at Nuremberg, by Albert Durer, painter, 1498." Another work of Durer's, consisting of illustrations of the History of the Virgin, which had also formed the subject of one of the old pictorial block-books, appeared in 1513; and a series of eleven large cuts, illustrative of Christ's Passion, was published by him about the same time.

The wood-engravings which constitute those three works are decidedly superior to any that preceded them. The drawing is free and vigorous, and the composition, or arrangement of the several objects, displays great skill in this department of pictorial art. The expression, action, and costume of the several figures, though displaying many of the peculiarities of the German school, as well as of Durer's individual ideal, evince yet more strongly the active imagination and the practised hand of a truly great artist. His eye for nature is evident in them all; and he seldom neglects an opportunity of introducing some object or incident which reminds the spectator of real life, although possibly it may not harmonise with his ideal of the subject. Though his men and women appear much more like Germans of the fifteenth, than Jews and Gentiles of the first century, yet they all suggest the idea of real persons doing what is appropriate to the character and situation assigned to them by the imagination of the artist. There may be, indeed, anachronisms discoverable in the costume, and the treatment of the subject may seem not sufficiently elevated, yet a spirit which speaks to the mind pervades the whole. The landscapes are skilfully introduced; and in them, for the first time in any wood engravings, trees are naturally represented, by their appropriate characteristics of different kinds of stems, branches, and foliage. In many old wood-engravings a tree is indicated by a scrubby looking symbol, which bears about as much resemblance to the thing represented, as a bad drawing of an old birch broom bears to a living oak.

In Durer's works, whether paintings, copper-plates, or wood-engravings, and also in the works of several other German artists of his time, a striking peculiarity may be observed in the drapery of the female figures. This peculiarity consists in the sharpness and stiffness of the folds, which suggest the idea of the drapery having been starched and *cast* on the figure when wet, and of there being allowed to dry there without being moved. This appearance indeed was probably occasioned from the custom which the German artists of that period had of casting their draperies on little lay figures, in a thin kind of paper, which they allowed to dry before making their drawing.

Another great work of Durer's, but not one of his best, is a large triumphal arch designed by him for the Emperor Maximilian. It consists of ninety-two pieces, separately engraved on wood, and forming when united one vast subject, which is about ten feet high by nine and a half wide. Durer also designed for the Emperor a triumphal car, which was engraved on wood by Jerome Resch, one of the most celebrated wood-engravers of his time. This subject consists of eight pieces, which, when joined together, are upwards of 7 feet long by about 18 inches high. The Emperor Maximilian was a great patron of the art of wood-engraving. Besides the two subjects above mentioned drawn by Durer, the following were also drawn and engraved on wood by the Emperor's order for the purpose of commemorating the principal events of his life and perpetuating his fame. 1. The cuts to a volume entitled the "Adventures of Sir Theurdank," an allegorical poem, said to have been the joint composition of the Emperor and his secretary, Melchior Pfintzing, and narrating several of the personal adventures of the Emperor himself under the character of Sir Theurdank, the pink of courtesy and knighthood. This work, which was first printed at Nuremberg in 1517, contains a hundred and eighteen cuts, probably all designed by Hans Schauffelein, whose monogram and mark occur on about half a dozen of them: his mark is a little shovel, a rebus of his name Schauffelein, which in German signifies a little shovel or baker's *peel*. 2. The cuts to a work entitled the "Wise King," a work relating to the history of the Emperor's father, and his own education. This work was not completed at the time of the Emperor's death, though all the cuts appear to have been finished and impressions of them taken. The original blocks having been discovered in the Jesuits' College at Gratz in Stiria, the text and cuts were printed together for the first time, at Vienna, in 1775. There are two hundred and thirty six old cuts in the work, and of this number ninety-two contain the mark of Hans Burgmair. 3. A series of large cuts usually known by the title of the Triumphs of Maximilian, but sometimes confounded with the Triumphal Car designed by Durer. Most of the designs for the Triumphs were made by Hans Burgmair, but the whole of the cuts do appear to have been finished at the time of Maximilian's death, which happened on the 12th January 1519. Forty of the original blocks of this series having been discovered at Ambras in the Tyrol, and ninety-five more at the Jesuits' College at Gratz, the whole were brought to Vienna and deposited in the Imperial Library; and in 1796 an edition of them was printed at Vienna, by permission of the Austrian Government. The blocks are all of pear-tree, and at the back of several of them the names or marks of the engravers are written. Of the hundred and thirty-five cuts of the Triumphs published there are sixteen which probably do not belong to the series, as the subjects are not to be found in the original drawings of Hans Burgmair, now preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna, and as the style in which they are designed is so different from that of the others. The Triumphs are the best, both in design and engraving, of all the wood-cuts executed for the Emperor, not excepting those designed by Albert Durer. Besides the several series above enumerated, there are many other wood-cuts relating to the Emperor and his family, which appear to have been drawn and engraved by his order. The following cut is a fac-simile of one of the figures in the Triumphs.

The whole number of wood-cuts which contain Albert Durer's mark, and which were unquestionably designed by him, is about two hundred; the earliest are those of the Apocalypse, printed in 1498, and the two latest are his own portrait and the siege of a fortified town, both dated 1527, the year before his death. Whether Durer, and other celebrated painters of his time, such as Hans Burgmair and Lucas Cranach, who were accustomed to make drawings on wood, were also wood-engravers, has frequently been debated, but never positively determined, and probably never will be. It has been indeed positively asserted that they were, but no satisfactory proof of the fact has been produced. Assuming as an indisputable fact that they did not engrave *all* the cuts which bear their mark, and admitting that they did engrave *some* of them, the question then is, *which* really are the cuts engraved by themselves? But as this question cannot be decided, the result of the supposition that they did engrave on wood themselves, is that, as wood-engravers, they were not superior to many of the mere *workmen* of the period whose names have died with them. It may be said, indeed, that those cuts ought to be ascribed to them which display the greatest excellence in the execution; but this is merely cutting the knot, not untying it, for how can it be known that the best cuts are of their own engraving, and how is their excellence to be estimated?

Of the large wood-cuts with Durer's mark, there is one in particular which has frequently been referred to as a master-piece of wood engraving, and which, from its superiority in point of *workmanship*, has been supposed to have been executed in part, if not entirely, by Durer himself. It is thus described in the catalogue of the late Wm. Young Ottley's engravings:—"God the Father, seated in Heaven, supporting the dead body of Christ, a master-piece of wood-engraving, most probably in part executed by Albert's own hand." Although it is undeniable that there is more *work* in this cut than in most of the others drawn by Durer, and that the lines, both single and crossing, are more clearly and delicately engraved, yet it by no means necessarily follows that when viewed as a whole, and as a production of *imitative art*, it should be a master-piece of wood-engraving. The excellence of any wood-engraving, when regarded as a production of art, and not as a mere mechanical piece of workmanship, does not consist in delicately engraved single lines and elaborate cross-hatchings alone, but in the proper adaptation and sufficient execution of lines, of whatever kind, as the *means* of appropriately suggesting the artist's idea of his subject to the mind of the spectator. In this latter respect the so-called "master-piece" of Durer's wood-engravings is deficient; too much mere mechanical labour has been bestowed on it; the *means* are too obtrusive, for the eye is more forcibly arrested by the evidence of the workman's labour than the mind is affected by the artist's design. This cut—which has been so highly praised by some who appear to have mistaken elaborate execution for artistic excellence in wood-engraving—may, however, form a useful study to engravers and designers on wood, not indeed as an example to be imitated, but as affording so striking an instance of misapplied labour in the quantity of its cross-hatchings, which suggest no idea of either colour or texture to the imagination, and are expressive of nothing but the workman's pains.

Though no one of the cuts with Durer's mark is so decidedly superior in execution to many others of the same period as to warrant the assumption of its having been engraved by himself, and, consequently, of his being one of the best wood-engravers of his time, yet as he was a man of great and various talents, and singularly expert in the employment of the instruments of art, it is yet possible that he might occasionally have taken up the graver, and engraved some portions of the cuts designed by himself. He was one of the best painters of his time in Germany, and his talent in this branch of art was very highly estimated by many contemporary Italian painters, among whom was Giovanni Bellini, the master of Titian; though there were others—as he himself writes, in a letter from Venice, in 1506—who said, that though he could engrave well, yet his paintings were not according to ancient art, and that he knew not how to manage his colours. He was one of the best copperplate engravers of his time, and he appears to have been the first person who applied the process of etching—that is, of "*biting-in*" the lines by means of a corrosive liquid for the purpose of obtaining impressions on paper from a plate of metal. Two of Durer's earliest etchings are dated 1511, and it has been conjectured that they were executed on iron plates. There appears reason to believe that the process of etching was employed both by German and Italian armourers in "biting-in" the ornamental figures on plate-armour, before it was applied by Durer to the purposes of *engraving*, in the more limited sense of the word.

Durer was also an excellent sculptor, or rather carver, as his productions in this department of art, both from their size and material, are rather carvings than sculptures. There is an admirable specimen of his talent in this branch of art preserved in the British Museum. The subject is the "Birth of St. John the Baptist," and it is executed in bone-stone; and, though the dimensions are only seven and three-quarter inches high by five and a half wide, the different figures are executed in bold relief, and their various characters and expressions are most distinctly portrayed. This gem of art, though but a carving in bone-stone, formerly belonged to the late R. Payne Knight, who purchased it at Brussels, for five hundred guineas. Durer not only excelled in the practice of art, but also wrote on the theory. His work on "The Proportions of the Human Body," first printed at Nuremberg, in 1527, was translated both into Latin and

French, and was several times reprinted. He also wrote two other works—"An Essay on the Fortification of Towns and Villages," and "Instructions for Measuring with the Rule and Compass." He died at Nuremberg, on the 6th April, 1528, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a great artist and a good man.

Of the other artists, of the time of Albert Durer, who made drawings on wood, the following may be enumerated as the best in this respect:—Lucas Cranach, born at Cranach, in the territory of Bamberg, chiefly patronised by the princes of the Electoral House of Saxony, and who generally inserted a shield of their arms in his cuts, perhaps to signify either that he enjoyed their patronage, or that the cuts were executed at their instance. Hans Burgmair, born at Augsburg. Hans Schauffelin, born at Nuremberg. Hans Baldung Grün, a pupil of Durer. Lucas Van Leyden: there are but few wood-engravings of this artist's designing. Urse Graff, of Basle, who, in a cut, with the date 1523, calls himself a goldsmith and die-sinker: several of the ornamented title-borders in books printed by Frobenius contain the mark of Urse Graff. From the time that Albert Durer first began to draw on wood until his decease, more wood-cuts appear to have been engraved in Germany than in any equal period of time, either before or since; and the best have, in respect to design, been rarely surpassed, or even equalled, in any country, or at any time. More than one artist of great reputation in modern times has, in his historic compositions, freely availed himself of the assistance to be derived from old German wood-engravings of the time of Albert Durer.

In the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, wood-engraving does not appear to have met with much encouragement in Italy; and the comparatively few wood-cuts which are to be found in books printed in Italy at that period are generally feebly designed and slightly executed, forming a striking contrast when compared with the more boldly drawn and more elaborately executed German wood-engravings of the same period. It has frequently been asserted by many writers on art, that the method of engraving in chiaro-scuro on wood was first introduced by Ugo da Carpi, an Italian artist, who executed several subjects in this manner, chiefly after designs by Raffaele, about 1518. There is, however, good reason to believe that this method had been previously employed by German artists; for there is a chiaro-scuro wood engraving with the mark of Lucas Cranach, dated 1509. Three others are also known—two by Hans Baldung Grun, and one by Hans Burgmair—which are respectively dated 1509, 1510, and 1512. The manner of producing an imitation of a chiaro-scuro drawing, by means of wood-engraving, consists in engraving the subject on two or more blocks, and in printing from them, by successive impressions, the various gradations of light and shade, in the *same* colour, but in different degrees of strength. Some of Ugo da Carpi's chiaro-scuros are printed in a kind of mulberry colour, while others are of a sage-green. The colour usually employed by subsequent wood-engravers is a kind of sepia. In the titles of several German books, printed between 1513 and 1570, a tint of sepia has been printed over the ornamental wood-cut border. Chiaro-scuro engraving appears to have been much more highly appreciated, and more successfully cultivated in Italy than in Germany; for the Italian chiaro-scuros are not only much more numerous than the German, but are infinitely superior to them both in design and effect. The best Italian chiaro-scuros are chiefly from designs by Raffaele and Parmeciano.

From the origin of printing till about the time of Albert Durer's decease, most of the books which appeared were folios and quartos, chiefly for the use of the learned and studious; and even those of a lighter character which were printed for the solace and amusement of knights and squires, and lords and ladies—for at that period there was no reading *public*—appeared in the same solid form. Reading, even for amusement, was then indeed a task for many a gallant knight and noble dame; for however interested they might be in the story, they yet found great difficulty in spelling out the words in which it was told; a difficulty which originated in the want of a good spelling-book, and from their not having been thoroughly initiated in the mysteries of *a, b, ab,* and which was increased by the contracted words which are so frequent in early printed books. In several historical works—whose reputation is much greater than their merit—we are told of sundry kings and queens, and other great personages of former times, who were so devoted to literature, that they always had some useful or interesting book read to them *when they were at meals.* In such instances, however, of a love of literature, it is generally to be suspected that the party so extolled was really indifferent to reading, and could best endure to hear a good book read at a time when other pleasing occupations of the senses did not permit the subject to become fatiguing; the substantial viands being too engrossing to allow of any great appetite for the spare "feast of reason." When a taste for reading became more generally diffused, books of a smaller form, and on a greater variety of subjects, were more generally published; and, as a natural consequence, the cuts with which they were illustrated were of a smaller size and more delicate execution than those which had previously appeared in the older folios and quartos. From about 1530, a decided improvement in point of execution may be generally observed in the wood-cuts contained in books printed in Italy, and more especially in those printed at Venice. At that period there were more printers in Venice than in any other city of Europe, and they appear to have been among the first who printed books of comparatively small form for general circulation. Many books, which the jealousy of governments, or the hostility of particular classes, did not allow of being printed in other countries, readily found publishers in republican Venice. Basle and Lyons were also celebrated about this time as marts for books, and the printers of the latter city appear to have been the rivals of those of Venice in the publication of small and neatly printed books.

Hans Holbein—who, in addition to his fame as a painter, is entitled to the credit of having been one of the best designers on wood of his time—was the son of a painter, of the same name, and appears to have been born at Augsburg, about 1498. About the beginning of the sixteenth century his father removed to Basle, and there his son was brought up by him to his own profession. Young Hans gave tokens of his great future excellence as a painter at an early age; and Hegner, his biographer, mentions a portrait in oil, of considerable merit, which he painted when he was only fifteen. Like many other eminent German painters of his time he made designs for wood-engravers and goldsmiths, and he occasionally travelled, in Switzerland and Suabia, in search of employment as an artist. Though the works which he executed while he resided at Basle bear testimony both of his industry and talents, it would appear that he was either very poorly remunerated or that he was improvident, for he is generally represented as having been in poor circumstances. As his contemporaries give him the character of a "jolly fellow," who loved his glass and was rather partial to low company, it is likely that he was both unthrifty and badly paid—two grand obstacles to an artist's attaining to "easy circumstances," however great his talents. He was intimate with Erasmus, who then resided at Basle, and painted two or three portraits of him. The following is a copy of a wood-engraving of one of those portraits which appeared in an edition of Sebastian Munster's "Cosmography," printed at Basle in 1550.

ERASMUS AFTER HOLBEIN.

In 1525 Holbein appears to have entertained the design of visiting England, probably influenced by the praise bestowed on one of his portraits of Erasmus, which appears to have been sent by the latter to Sir Thomas More. Sir Thomas, in a letter to Erasmus, dated 18th of December, 1525, alludes to Holbein's wish to visit England, and says that though he may not find it so fruitful as he may expect, yet that he, Sir Thomas, will do what he can that he may not find it entirely barren.

Holbein set out for England about the beginning of September, 1526: and, as he intended to pass through Antwerp on his way, Erasmus gave him a letter of introduction to his friend Peter Ægidius, a person of considerable influence in that city. This letter is written in the style of a cool and cautious patron, who does not wish to be debited with any favours that might be shown to the party introduced. Holbein is indeed praised as an excellent artist, who is proceeding to England to gain a few "angels;" but it is also indirectly intimated that he is a person of little consequence; that should he wish to see Quintin Matsys, Ægidius can send his servant with him to show him the house, should he not have leisure to go with him himself.

Holbein, on his arrival in England, appears to have been well received by Sir Thomas More, and it is generally supposed that he continued to reside in his house till 1528, when he was appointed painter to Henry VIII. From entries in the household accounts of Henry, it would appear that Holbein's salary, or fee, as court-painter, was thirty pounds per annum, which would be equal to a hundred and fifty pounds in the present day. It is probable that he was paid a certain sum in addition for each picture that he painted for the king, and was also permitted to paint for other persons on his own account, when not fully employed on the commissions of his royal master. Though he visited Basle, where he had left his wife and two children, on three occasions namely, in 1529, 1533, and 1538—yet, for the rest of his life, England was the place of his settled abode. It has been supposed that towards the end of his life he was comparatively neglected. He died of the plague in 1554, in the second year of the reign of Queen Mary, whose portrait he had painted the year before. On Holbein's merits as a painter it is unnecessary here to enlarge. His style was truly original; he imitated no master and he was the representative of no school. His portraits, beyond those of any other artist of his time, are distinguished by life-like character and natural expression two qualities, which, in an individual likeness, are of much more positive value than a "graceful turn of the head," and an "elevating *touch* of the ideal." Holbein appears to have painted men and women as they *were*, not as he might fancy that they ought to be; and hence nothing that suggests the idea of an affected or theatrical character is to be perceived in his portraits. In his day there were no female opera-dancers from whose fascinating, though *falsetto*, expression he might snatch a grace, to be transferred to the heads of the female nobility.

Though Holbein made many excellent designs on wood, yet his fame in this respect chiefly rests on the cuts contained in a small book usually called the "Dance of Death," the first edition of which, containing forty-one cuts, appeared at Lyons in 1538. It was many times reprinted there, and in all the editions subsequent to the third, which appeared in 1545, additional cuts are introduced. The eighth edition, published in 1562, contains fifty-eight cuts, being seventeen more than were in the first; but of those additional cuts seven at least have no relation to the original subject, although it is likely that they were all drawn by Holbein. A piracy of the work, with fac-similes of the cuts, was published at Venice in 1545; and another piracy was published at Cologne in 1555, and several times reprinted. The cuts in the Venice and Cologne editions are greatly inferior to the originals. Several editions were subsequently published at different places, with the subjects engraved on copper; and about 1548 thirty of the subjects were etched by Hollar, who appears to have copied the inferior cuts of the Cologne edition, and not to have improved on his models. The cuts of the "Dance of Death" were also copied on wood, with occasional alterations and modifications, by John Bewick, for a little work published under the title of "Emblems of Mortality," in 1788; and fac-similes are also given in Mr. Douce's "Dance of Death," published in 1833. In this work Mr. Douce has laboured in vain to prove that Holbein was not the designer of the original cuts of the "Dance of Death." His trifling *arguments* have neither weakened Holbein's title nor added to his own fame. The testimony of contemporary writers that Holbein was the designer of the cuts of the Lyons "Dance of Death," is direct and positive, and is confirmed by the internal evidence of the cuts themselves, when compared with other undisputed works of Holbein, and yet his well-founded title is to be set aside on mere speculation, *supported*, indeed, by an apocryphal letter, supposed to have been written in the reign of William III. by one T. Nieuhoff Picard—a name which, from the letter itself, may be justly suspected of being an *alias* for the Man in the Moon.

The idea of Holbein's "Dance of Death" was probably suggested by a series of illustrations of the same subject painted on the wall of a court-house attached to the Dominican convent at Basle. Such subjects, representing Death in the act of seizing men and women of all ranks and ages, were in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to be found painted, as a "memento mori," on the walls churches in several places in Europe. There was a "Dance of Death" painted in the cloisters of Old St. Paul's, London, which was said to have been executed in the reign of Henry VI., at the cost of Jenkin Carpenter, one of the executors of Richard Whittington, so celebrated in nursery literature, in connection with his cat. There was also a "Dance of Death" at Lubeck, Minden, Leipsic, Dijon, Paris, and several other places. It would appear that what is now generally called the "Dance of Death" was frequently called the "Dance Macabre," in France, towards the latter end of the fifteenth century, from the supposed name of the author, Macaber, who wrote the verses explaining the several subjects. The first edition of the "Dance Macabre," with wood-cuts and explanatory verses, was printed at Paris by Guy Marchant in 1485; and an edition was also printed at Lyons in 1499, nearly forty years before the publication, at the same place, of Holbein's "Dance of Death."

Though many of the subjects in the old "Dance Macabre" and in Holbein's "Dance of Death" are nearly alike, and represent the same characters, yet the manner in which they are treated is very different; while the former display much both of the rudeness and the feebleness of early art, the latter display in every figure the vigorous conception and practised hand of a master. All Holbein's characters are admirably represented, whether old or young, lay or clerical, knight or ploughman, patron or client, merchant or pedlar; in every subject the story is plainly, simply, and yet most significantly told. Even the skeleton Death seems to be alive; now arresting a Pope in his pride of place, now spearing a stout warrior with his own lance; and anon, as a *dame d'honneur*, conducting an empress to the grave, or, as a kidnapper, dragging away a peasant's child; and most clearly indicating by his action and expression that he dispatches his business, with people of all ranks and ages, with great ease and pleasure to himself. Although those cuts are "glossed" or expounded with texts of Scripture and serious moral reflections, yet the spirit which pervades them is essentially comic—the droll fellow who *creates* the amusement, by balking the hopes of mortals, being Death. It is indeed questionable if any man in viewing those imaginary freaks of Death's emblem ever thought seriously of his own end—of the hour when he himself should fall before the great King of Terrors,

> The scytheman of the earth,
> Whose harvest rounds the year; who ne'er had dearth
> Since first the world was peopled.

The cuts of Holbein's "Dance of Death" are executed in a manner worthy of the designs. They are truly master-pieces of wood-engraving; and though they have been frequently copied, all the so-called fac-similes that have hitherto appeared, are far inferior to the originals. A few years ago one of the best wood-engravers of this, or indeed any other country, being asked his opinion of those cuts, and if he thought that he could re-engrave them in a manner equally excellent, replied, "They are the best wood-engravings that I have ever seen; and I certainly do not think that if I were to re-engrave them, my copies would be equal to the originals. Such things as they are, engraved in the best manner, from original designs, which have all the spirit of the master to guide the engraver, can never be equalled by any copies." There is no needless display of mere mechanical skill in those cuts; they are executed in a manner at once simple and efficient; and they are not so remarkable for the mere delicacy of the lines, as for lines properly applied to convey a meaning. It has not been ascertained who was the engraver, though one Hans Lutzelburger, who was probably a native of Basle, appears to have the best pretensions to the honour. He was unquestionably the engraver of an alphabet of initial letters designed by Holbein, containing subjects nearly the same as several of those in the "Dance of Death" published at Lyons, in 1538, and executed in a similar style; and one of the cuts in the latter work contains as a mark the letters H. L., which, whether intended or not, are certainly the initial letters of the name Hans Lutzelburger. Letters of the alphabet above referred to are to be met with in books printed both at Basle and Strasburg, about 1530.

[This Treatise will be continued in the Illustrated London News *every week until completed.]*

[Owing to the illness of the engraver to whom the illustration of this article has been intrusted, we are unable to present to our readers in this Supplement some highly-finished specimens of the more advanced state of Wood-Engraving; but they will appear in future numbers of our journal, until the Treatise is completed.]

FINE ARTS.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

This is a *companion* illustration to the exquisite scene engraved in No. 89 of our journal; and, like its *avant courier*, is copied from a splendid print engraved by Eugene Jazet, from a painting by Schopin.

PAUL TO VIRGINIA.

Though in a wood
And solitude,
Bewilder'd from our home—
I feel with thee
Sweet Virginie!
'Tis happy thus to roam!
For in this loneliness,
Amid our deep distress,
The music of the birds
Cannot compare
With what I dare
To call the melody of thy dear words!
We've left all desolate—but hark!
I hear Fidele's trusty bark—
And see he comes—
Domingo too—
We near our homes
When they're in view!
Then let me gently guide you there—
Sweet girl! awake from thy despair—
And be this stolen kiss the charm
To shield thee hence from every harm!

COURSING.—GREYHOUNDS.

COURSING.—GREYHOUNDS.

We present our readers with a portrait of one of "the most distinguished" greyhounds of the past season, "Smuggler," the property of Mr. Salter, of Pimlico, some of whose breed have lately been sent to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. "Smuggler" is a dog of noble breed—a descendant from the celebrated "Snowball." He has extraordinary speed and courage, with unflinching bottom, and is supposed to be one of the best bred dogs of the present day; he is now three years old. We have not space for his pedigree, which is considered in the sporting world to be the best extant.

CAST-IRON LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

In passing over Waterloo-bridge a few days since, we were struck with the appearance of a large tower, forming a conspicuous object on the Surrey side of the river. Upon inquiry, we found the new fabric which had sprung up so rapidly in the Cornwall-road, to be a lighthouse in course of erection on the extensive premises of Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, the engineers and iron-founders.

The tower is constructed of cast-iron concentric plates, and it is intended, when permanently fixed, for a lighthouse on the sea shore of the island of Bermuda, in the West Indies.

The extreme height of the whole, from the base to the ball on the top of the lantern will be, when completed, as seen in the engraving, about 130 feet. The outside diameter at the base is 24 feet, tapering upwards to 14 feet, and then springing out to a diameter of 20 feet; so as to form the platform, round the edge of which is fastened a palisade railing. On this platform will be placed the lamp-room, a polygon of 16 sides and about 15 feet diameter,

The tower is divided into seven floors, exclusive of the platform or gallery. The communication between the base and the first floor, about twenty feet from the ground, is by a spiral staircase, winding round the column in the centre. The space between the staircase and outer plates forming the tower, will be a solid mass of brickwork and concrete.

At this floor the interior brick casing is reduced to a thickness of 18 inches, and is carried up in a perpendicular line, leaving a circular room of 18 feet in diameter. The spiral staircase is then carried round the interior circumference of this floor to the second floor, which has likewise a casing of brick. The spiral staircases then pass from floor to floor in the same manner, until they reach the interior of the lamp-room.

The whole structure is to be lighted by 36 port-holes, each fitted with a pane of strong plate glass in the centre, and attached to the shell of the tower by hinges.

CAST-IRON LIGHT-HOUSE.

The tower is formed of 135 plates; the base plates have a surface of about 35 square feet; the plates decrease in proportion to the cone, each plate has a flanch or edge projecting inwards, and is joined together in the manner seen in Fig. 1—a horizontal section of a pair of plates, showing the joint. Fig. 2, a Sectional Elevation: the screws and nuts hold the plates together, and the hollow space between the flanches is filled with iron cement, and forms a perfectly air and water-tight joint.

The three upper floors following those cased with brick, have an interior casing of wrought iron, with an air space between the plates forming the tower, and the casing with mouldings and pilasters of oak.

In considering the many useful purposes to which iron is now applied, there is not one that can be more beneficial than its application to the construction of light-houses. How many of the colonies of Great Britain are surrounded by dangerous reefs and rocks, causing the destruction of numerous vessels yearly. Now these dangerous situations might be made comparatively safe by a lighthouse; and it is not generally known that a commodious and permanent structure of this kind can be made in England, and easily transported, at a comparatively trifling cost; whilst it will require little more foundation than levelling the spot on which it may be placed by a small number of men, and thus be constructed and set up within a few months.

HER MAJESTY ISABELLA II., QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The youthful Maria Isabella, who, at this moment, occupies the throne of Spain, is about thirteen years and a half old, having been born Oct. 10, 1830. In the general outline of her features, her Majesty is thought to resemble her father, Ferdinand, whom she succeeded Sept. 29, 1833. Mr. Haverty, in his amusing "Wanderings in Spain," thus describes her Majesty:—"She is, by no means, so beautiful as the Infanta, but is much fairer; her figure also is good, and her neck and arms worthy of a sculptor's study; and, although at that time no more than twelve years and six months old, she seemed to have sprung into womanhood. She was robed in white satin, waved with flowers of delicate tint, and wore a diadem of silver richly spangled with diamonds—the great golden crown having been placed on a table near the throne. Her train, which was of deep green velvet, lined with ermine, was borne by an officer of the household; and Madame Mina, the royal *camarera* and *governante*, walked behind her Majesty, dressed in the plain black costume of a Spanish lady." The following is another pen-and-ink sketch of her Majesty, from the same lively hand:—

On Sunday, in the Palace Chapel, where the music is invariably enchanting, I had an opportunity of seeing the Queen and her royal sister attend mass in public, as they always do on Sundays and great festivals. * * * At length martial music was heard in the court of the palace, and echoed through the spacious galleries; a train of priests in surplices entered and took their seats on benches along one side of the open central space; priests robed for the celebration of mass followed, with the venerable patriarch of the Indies in his oriental robes; the great lattice of the royal closet was drawn aside, and the young Queen and her sister appeared inside, on two thrones, that of the Infanta being at the Queen's left. When they knelt, they appeared quite at the front of the lattice, but when sitting, the Queen was partly concealed from those on the men's side of the chapel; and the amiable little Infanta seemed to devote, perhaps, too much of her attention to her royal sister, who was evidently the object of all her admiration and affection. They wore bonnets of green velvet, but on subsequent occasions, I frequently saw them wear the Spanish mantilla, of which the Queen is said to be particularly fond. When the Queen's name was mentioned in the prayers at mass, the train of priests turned round and bowed to her Majesty, but she only returned the salutation with a rapid inclination of the head; and in this, as well as in her other abrupt gestures, such as starting every moment from her seat, and tossing her head about violently, she displayed not only an extremely defective education, but, it is to be feared, a sullenness and violence of disposition also. In this respect, it is apprehended that she will but too strongly resemble her royal father, as she decidedly does in a certain coarseness of expression about the mouth and chin, if not in the general outline of her features. On one occasion, I saw her Majesty lose her temper so much, because her governess could not make her understand the parts of the office in her prayer-book, that she shut up the book in a pet, and refused to speak with her sister, who was gently endeavouring to soothe her anger.

ISABELLA II., QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MISS EDGEWORTH'S HOUSE.

Edgeworthstown is situated in the county Longford, and is the residence of Maria Edgeworth, who has done so much by way of illustrating the Irish character, as well as to benefit literature in general. It is a clean, well-ordered little place, and with its whitewashed houses, and the park and mansion of the great authoress, has an air of respectability and comfort unfortunately too often absent in many places of greater expectation in Ireland. This is to be attributed to the kindly feeling existing between the humblest cottager and the inmates of "the great house;" who justly feel that the interest of all parties is best cared for by so benevolent an arrangement. The house in which Miss Edgeworth resides is a handsome and convenient structure, reminding one of many such we meet about England; therefore it has no architectural peculiarities, except an ample commodiousness. It stands at a short distance from the main road, its three-storied front of white stucco catching the eye of the traveller between the trees on the roadside. The garden, extensive and well laid out, is opposite the windows of that side of the house where Miss

MISS EDGEWORTH'S HOUSE.

Edgeworth's own private apartments are situated. A lawn of some extent is opposite the back of the mansion, and shady walks, beneath well-grown trees, surround the thickly-planted park. In the hall are some family portraits, a few as ancient as the time of Elizabeth, and various Indian curiosities. The library is an exceedingly cheerful room, most plentifully stocked with books; and here, upon a small sofa, by the fireside, usually sits the authoress of so great a share of mental enjoyment for the world, at a little desk, with shelves, and flaps, and drawers—a complete *multum in parvo*—quietly attending to her correspondence, while before her lies Sir Walter Scott's pen, given to her by him when he visited Ireland, and in her company saw the far-famed lakes of Killarney.

HYDE PARK.

"Rus in urbe."

We recollect to have once *chaperoned* a French gentleman from Bayswater to Mile-end, on a *tour de Londres*, which he was very anxious to make, and of which, after many *detours*, we completed a portion in about ten hours' honest walking for the first day. So we went on for a week:—docks, tunnel, bridges, churches, public institutions, theatres, squares, parks, &c., we most sedulously explored, when, at last, we sat down to a quiet early dinner in that quarter of the west end which most agrees *with*, or administers *to*, the appetite of a foreigner. There was an evident disquiet on the part of our companion: we both remained silent for a few minutes, when at length we ventured to ask the question—"Well, sir! what do you think of our great city of London?" To which he replied, with the most perfect Gallic *nonchalance*, "Ma foi! c'est une bonne moitié de Paris." We arose hastily, paid the bill, and sullenly proceeded westward. At length we reached Hyde Park Corner, and there was a glorious sight to see:—the beauty, fashion, and the riches of the world combined in one most graceful galaxy. There is no scene in Europe which can compare with Hyde Park in this season, when its "living flowers," as the Malayan language gallantly calls the ladies, come forth—when

> the glad summons of a genial ray
> Unbinds the glebe, and calls them out to day.

Enter the Park, and the first object which presents itself is the statue of Achilles—the hero

> Who in the shock of charging hosts unmov'd
> Amidst confusion, horrour, and despair,
> Examin'd all the dreadful scenes of war:
> In peaceful thought the field of Death survey'd,
> To fainting squadrons sent the timely aid,—
> Inspir'd repuls'd battalions to engage,
> And taught the doubtful battel where to rage!

Go on a little further, and mix with the most splendid throng of the world, and when you have taken two or three turns go home, and reflect that you have seen more loveliness, wealth, and distinction of all honourable kind than is to be met with on the face of the globe. Such is our Hyde-park on what we would call a brilliant day. *La Strada di Toledo* at Naples, and *El Prado* of Madrid may in some degree vie with it; but they are not equal in the splendour of their vehicles, the beauty of their fair occupants, the magnificence of our gallant *chevalrie*, and the thronging masses of pedestrians who

> From low to high—from mean to great—
> In one vast panorama meet!

HYDE-PARK—IN "THE SEASON."

LITERATURE.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW; OR, QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND GENERAL LITERATURE. No. I. Rivingtons.

Considering the number of quarterly journals now current in the British Isles, the first impression would naturally be on seeing the announcement of a new one, that the ground was already so fully pre-occupied as scarcely to leave standing-room for a fresh comer. This, we say, might, in ordinary cases, be the first impression, irrespective of any other consideration than that of mere number; but when we look at the various phases of opinion, as well theological as political, now presenting themselves in this country, we come to the conclusion that the above Review, as the organ principally of a most respectable, influential, and increasing party (if we may use such a term,) in the Anglican Church, is not uncalled for; nay, we think it calculated to supply a deeply-felt want. Independently, however, of any reference to peculiarities attaching to it in this respect, we shall remark upon its intrinsic worth and promises, as exhibited to us in this first number. And if this our preceding numbers shall continue to furnish us with articles as good, on the whole, as the present, we augur success to the undertaking. The principal papers are "The Knights Templars," "The Sees of Bangor and St. Asaph," "Additional Bishoprics," "The Agamemnon of Æschylus," "German Writers on the English Church," "Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus," "Lord John Russell's Translation of Francesca da Rimini," &c.

The writer of the first paper has well discriminated, we think, the characters of Philippe-le-Bel, and our Henry VIII.; the one in reference to the suppression of the Templars, the other in reference to that of the monasteries. The reviewer has an observation respecting the latter monarch, the propriety of which will be at once acknowledged, that, "notwithstanding a series of acts unparalleled in the annals of any European kingdom, it is most unquestionable that the perpetrator's memory has been clouded of the corresponding need of universal reprobation. Sir James Mackintosh, it is true, has pointed a most quaint and lulling period at him; but other writers have either related his acts with indifference, or even with expiatory observations." Altogether, this is an interesting and ably written article, and upon a subject needing some elucidation. But the second is the article of the number. The reasoning of the writer why the proposed union of St. Asaph and Bangor should not be accomplished—why rather, indeed, there ought to be an increase, than a diminution of bishoprics, we take to be irresistible. We cannot even allude to the facts and positions on which his argument is founded; we can only say that if additional bishops proposed to be created should be found willing to enter upon their functions, and to discharge their sacred duties in the manner pointed out by the reviewer, we think there would generally be very little objection to the measure. The need of spiritual rule is manifold greater now than in the age of Henry VIII., when the Episcopate *was last increased*, not only by reason of our numbers (it is now 16,000,000 in England and Wales, it was then 4,000,000), but because of the multiplication and inveteracy of our religious parties, and of the development of new classes, it might almost be said, of new races of men, presenting peculiar, and all but insuperable forms of resistance to the teaching and unity of the Church. The third article is eminently useful in distinguishing the great object Æschylus had in view in raising pity and terror by his dramas, from that of Sophocles and Euripides. The former is said to have been the sensible attention and exhibition of heroical, political, and moral truth; the latter, the exhibition of suffering and the rousing of fear without any direct and immediate connexion with this practical lesson. In the fourth paper, the characteristic difference between the German and English mind in respect to religion is admirably traced. With regard to the remaining essays, our space admits only of our saying that they display much critical ability and tact, and an ample share of theological learning; and, in short, the publication itself, provided the articles are kept within a moderate compass as to length, bids fair to rival the best of our long-established "Quarterlies."

THE NOVELS OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, ESQ., complete in one volume. W. M. Clark.

This edition of the most popular novels of "the American Walter Scott," which we noticed at its commencement in terms of approbation, has just been completed. It comprises "The Pilot," "The Spy," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Lionel Lincoln," "The Pioneers," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," and "The Water Witch;" illustrated with nearly 200 engravings. The volume extends to nearly 900 pages, or double that number of columns, of very small, but clear and readable type; and, taken as a whole, the book is a library in itself. We are happy to see that this creditable work is completed, since it leads us to infer that the share of public patronage awarded to the undertaking, has been of the same tenor as our commendation awarded at its outset. Altogether, we do not know of a more entertaining book-companion than the writings of the fine works of "The Fielding of the Sea," and we wish the enterprising publisher all success in this sound addition to cheap literature.

THE HAND-BOOK OF INDIA. By J. H. STOCQUELER. Allen and Co.

This volume is intended to present, in a synoptical form, "all the information respecting British India, which an individual proceeding to any one of the presidencies, might desire, at first, to possess." It opens with a chapter on Indian Chronology; then proceeds to the History of British India; Climate and Productions; Population, Manners, and Customs; Commerce and Government; Native States and Foreign Relations; the Civil Service; the Army and Navy and Marine; the Protestant Ecclesiastical Establishment; the Press; Preparations for an Outward Voyage; the Overland Passage, (a very interesting section); Travelling in India; Society, Expenditure, &c. Then come a Description and Itinerary of the Principal Places in India, with the several Establishments, Hotel Charges, Public Conveyances, and a variety of information for the traveller, the stranger, and the resident. Yet, it is not only a Guide-book, but, so nearly has the Editor conveyed information, that the work has much of the interest and variety of a journal of travel. We have countless excellent works on British India; but neither of them conveys the kind of information sought by travellers in so *tangible* a form as this Hand-book, which is succinct, but sufficiently copious throughout.

THE PICTORIAL GRAMMAR. By ALFRED CROWQUILL. Harvey and Darton.

This is, truly, a comic age. In the present instance we find Crowquill strewing the paths of Lindley Murray with the flowers of his fertile fancy—*i. e.*: many scores of comic illustrations of the leading points of English grammar. Thus, under Adjective, a *lazy* man is represented by a reader in a easy chair, &c.; a careless girl—at once attaching a joint of meat while they have turned from the table, &c. Some of the cuts are very droll, as the moods illustrated: *indicative*, a finger-post; *imperative*, a beadle; *potential*, a soldier; *subjunctive*, a weather-cock; *infinitive*, a lawyer. The book is a lively trifle, and may answer an educational as well as amusive purpose. We have heard of drinking tea by stratagem, and we do not see why grammar may not be imbibed with good humour.

AN ESSAY ON TOPOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE, &c. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

Of this work, extending to some seventy quarto pages, only fifty copies have been printed, "for the Wiltshire Topographical Society," an association of noblemen and gentlemen, formed for the express purpose of illustrating, by various publications, the topography, history, and antiquities of the county of Wilts. The present is the first of the society's publications; in addition to the Essay, it contains accounts of public records, glossaries, &c., so that it will not only be useful to the gentlemen who are collecting materials for certain parishes of Wiltshire, but it is calculated to be generally serviceable to the topographical student. In all public societies *the start* in their design is a great point achieved; and, probably, no individual could be found better qualified to commence Wilts than its veteran topographer, Mr. Britton, who possesses considerable collections for the county, in addition to his published works: though on the shady side of seventy, he is as ardent as ever, and commits these pages to the press in the hope of awakening emulation among his fellow countrymen, "to show them what has been done, what is left undone, and whence the best information is to be obtained, and how it is to be employed." As the first work of its kind, this essay merits especial attention; and we hope to see a similar volume produced for every county in England, as the best means of commencing the illustration of the topography and archæology of our country.

TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC AND GROMETRY. By HENRY BUTTER Simpkin and Co.

If this little book be not a "*royal road*," it is a very ingenious and successful attempt to teach the sciences of numbers and space by *tangible* objects, which, certainly, make upon the minds of children a more vivid and lasting impression than mere arbitrary signs. Mr. Butter does not claim any merit of discovery in this method, for the plan has often been used before; he had, for nearly twenty years, employed cubes for teaching counting and the multiplication-table; but it was not till recently that the idea of using them to teach fractions occurred to him. The little book is illustrated with cuts, and is sold with, or without, a box of cubes, accurately cut in cedar or mahogany, by steam power; and thus may be tangibly taught the several rules of arithmetic, and the formation of squares, triangles, cubes, prisms, pyramids, &c. The system is as pleasing is it is instructive, and as a good addition to the toys of science.

THE CHAIN RULE. By CHARLES LOUIS SCHONBERG. Wilson.

This is another attempt at the "royal road;" or, in other words, it is a simple mode of calculation, which is general in its application, and in which the working of a question does not rest upon any mental calculation or exertion whatever, as there is no dependence but on figures flowing from each other, and the result is always certain.

A SELECTION OF MASONIC PRAYERS. By the Rev. HENRY GEVILIS, M.A. Penalima.

A manual of such prayers as are usually required at masonic meetings, selected by the vicar of St. Neot's, and P.G. chaplain for the county of Cornwall, from his portfolio, which he had collected from various sources, since his initiation into the craft.

THE METROPOLITAN CHARITIES. Low.

Amidst the various extremes of wealth and want which meet in our vast metropolis, how gratifying it is to turn to the long list of Charitable, Benevolent, and Religious Societies; the Hospitals, Dispensaries, Penitentiaries, Annuity Funds, Asylums, Almshouses, Colleges, and Schools; all which contribute so essentially to the moral greatness of London. Within its radius, the Sovereign may be meanly housed, but a host of palaces have been reared for the reception of suffering humanity. In the preface to this little volume, it is sagely observed: "It was the remark of a distinguished foreign traveller, that in England the hospitals were palaces, and the palaces were hospitals. Whatever of sarcasm might be intended by the latter portion of this remark is far more than counterbalanced by the panegyric implied in the former; and, in later years, it is the glory of the age in which we live, that the lapse of time, while it has neutralized the sarcasm, has confirmed and enhanced the eulogy." Much as the luxurious character of our metropolis has been decried, let us not forget that in no city of the world is "the luxury of doing good" so extensively enjoyed as in London; and no where are the Samaritan oil and wine so freely administered to those who are lowermost in the wheels of vicissitude. The work before us will be of paramount importance in extending this sphere of usefulness; its object being, not so much to commend our National Charities, as to guide the benevolent in finding help for others, and to assist the afflicted and necessitous in seeking it for themselves. The man of feeling who, in reading his newspaper, is so struck with the cares of destitution detailed in its columns, that he forthwith sends a ten-pound note to the next police-office poor-box, would, in all probability, more frequently indulge in this luxury, were he in possession of the systematic means of doing good, such as every institution in the metropolis presents in a greater or less degree. With this volume in his hand, he may advance safely in the glorious work. In it he will find, first, as applicable to the most urgent and immediate need, the hospitals, dispensaries, and other medical charities; then the philanthropic and pecuniary societies; and lastly, the educational foundations and charity schools. Thus, the work will serve as a guide to those benevolent individuals who are willing to devote a portion of their time and toil to the relief of suffering humanity, by procuring admission into asylums for orphans, and into hospitals for the sick; and, who, by obtaining the seasonable loan which shall prevent the ruin of an industrious family, confer a far greater and more lasting benefit than any mere pecuniary gift. It may be as well to explain that the object of each charity is first stated, then its administration, and the names of its principal officers. The work is very carefully compiled, and beautifully printed.

QUADRUPLE FUN.—Tom Dibdin, the author, and celebrated punster, was one of the stewards at the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund Dinner, at which the Duke of York presided, in the time of Edmund Kean. He had arrived rather late, on a very miserable-looking nag, and his appearance altogether called forth some remarks and merriment from those at the windows. "Gentlemen," said he, on entering the room, "you must-n-t judge of anything by its looks; that's the pony that plays the marble horse in 'Giovanni in London,' and can get as much applause as any of you; it's the celebrated Graphy." "Graphy!" that's a strange name for a horse, Dibdin," said some one. "Most appropriate though," said the punster. "When I made up my mind to buy a horse, I said, *I'll be-graphy*; when I mounted him I was a *top-o-graphy*, when I want him to canter I say, *ge-o-graphy*; and when I wish him to stand still, and he w n't, I say, but you *au-to-graphy*; and therefore I think *Graphy* is a very proper name."—*From Thirty Years passed among the Players in England and America.*" *By Joe Cowell, comedian.*

In the volumnous report on smoke, lately made in the House of Commons, by a select committee, some curious facts are mentioned; for example, Mr. Chandler, camellia grower, at Wandsworth, states that on account of the great increase of chimnies from manufactories in that vicinity, plants which formerly might be handled without any bad effect, now soil the hands to the greatest extent. Among other plants which formerly flourished, but will not now grow in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, are China roses, rhododendron hirsutum, rhododendron virginum, and many others of the prettiest varieties, now quite extinct. Mr. Anderson, the curator of the Physic Gardens at Chelsea, testifies to the noxious effects of what he calls the "bitter smoke" upon the trees of that establishment, particularly on evergreens, and on two magnificent cedars, which have so long been an ornament to the gardens, and form a very conspicuous object from the river. It appears that the sooty particles are attracted to and attached by the resinous exudations of the leaves, while the large surface of the foliage above prevents their being washed away by the rains, so that the functional action of the leaves is disturbed, if not entirely destroyed.

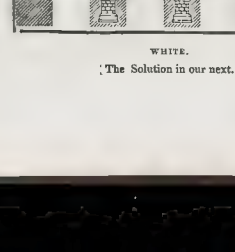
CHESS.

Problem No 47.

(Contributed by Edward.)

White to move and mate in 15 moves, to check with Q B P at the 14th and mate with K P at the 15th move

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE ISLE OF SPRINGS

The Isle of Springs! The Isle of Springs!
Whose mountain summits reach the sky,
Whose valleys, fann'd by zephyr's wings,
In cool, retiring shade lie.
The sun of freedom darts his rays
Her sable sons at length may smile!

The clanking fetters of the slave
Are struck from his enfeebled frame;
Proud clear their fall, our banners wave,
And tyrants quail the dread to name
Those fetters with consummate dire,
Corroding, cank'ring, mould'ring lie.

The bay, hath sound, with upward bound,
Sprung into life at Freedom's call!
Have Afric's children yet been found
To pierce the dun, fiducial pall
Who Slavery, with her bl ighting hand,
Had cast around the untaught land?

Ah, no! the handsmen's fetters lie
Prostrate beneath the reel of pow'r,
And treacle fall, and despots die,
In the resolving of an hour:
But pow'rs of mind of boundless sway
Lore not till centuries pass away.

Yet marvel not the "freed" doth bear
The west of thought upon his brow
Where did we had mad beaming e'er
Amongst those who were his masters now,
Where yet had Afric claim'd her own,
Or from the hired upraen one?

Where are our spirits soaring high,
In science and in martial fame?
Where our sons of poesy—
Our warriors of deathless name?
Where are our Solons, Newtons, all
Whom we a nation's boast do call?

Our sons think not of themes like these:
Our poetas—oh, be upon the name!—
They revel in inglorious ease,
Or signify urge to' enticing game—
Waste their young years in lost pursuits,
Then fall, like summer's wither'd fruits.

Oh, grant me but to know some power
Will rouse Liber calous hearts to shame;
Teach them to taste the fleeting hour,
And stamp it with some deed of fame;
Then might my spi it take it wings,
And flee away, fair Isle of Springs!

TO PRESERVE MEAT WITH TREACLE.

Put a piece of meat into a vessel of treacle—turn it once in two or three days; at the end of a month or two, or even longer, it will be found as good, and more pleasant, than if it had been salted. This simple mode of preserving animal food was discovered a few years ago, by Don Ilox Valenzula, curate of Bucanramanga, in South America. The meat will retain all its juices in perfection.

HAPPINESS.

Oh! mortales, who talk of happiness and self-respect innate in every sphere of life, and shedding on every grain of dust on God's highway—so smooth below your carriage wheels, so rough beneath the naked feet bethink yourselves that there are spots of the thousands breathing stuck, with painful toil. Go, teachers of content and honest pride, into the mine—the mill—the forge—the squalid depths of deepest ignorance, and utmost abyss of man's neglect—and see if you can any hopeful plant spring up in so sad soil, that it extinguishes the soul s torch as fast as it is kindled! Oh! Pharasees of the nineteen hundredth year of Christian Knowledge, who soundingly appeal to human nature, and to what it can be human first! Take heed it has not been transformed, during the slumber of generations, into the nature of beasts.—*Martin Chuzzlewit*

NIGHT IN THE CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG.

After supper, our little party left the inn to visit the castle by moonlight, and were well repaid for the toil of once more ascending to it. It was a lovely scene—the lofty towers and walls stood in relief against the serene and softly-lighted sky, and the moon soone through the open and paneless windows; the old and shattered bason in the court of the castle, overgrown with weeds and foliage, on the rim of which, they say, the fairies have been seen to dance on moonlit nights, was dimly seen, but the fountain in the flower-garden was sparkling in the moonbeams. All was still, save the ever-murmuring Neckar, and the occasional baying of the distant watchdog. We lingered long within the precincts of the time and warworn edifice, in its shady walks and on its lofty terraces; and at length quitted it with feelings of regret. Thus closed a day which has been one of the most pleasant of my pilgrimage. None will, however, I am sure, afford me more pleasure in the retrospect, not one will occupy a more interesting page in my book of recollection.—WILKIE'S *Wanderings in Germany.*

CUSTOMS OF THE JEWS.

It was customary amongst the Jews, and enjoined by the great head of the Jewish theocracy, that their children should be taught the great moral law—that it should be imprinted on their foreheads and written on their door-posts; thus being publicly established to bread and open view. Thus, should come to a knowledge of those laws in which their children were taught.

The Chinese say, "good sayings are like pearls strung together: inscribe them on your walls, and regard them night and day as wholesome admonition."

Next to having enjoyed happiness ourselves, is the consciousness of having bestowed it on others.—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Two or three days ago a verdict of "Unsoundness of mind!" was found against a man, for, in the first place, that "he was ignorant of the value of money," and, secondly, that all he cared for was "comfortable eating, comfortable drinking, comfortable lodging, comfortable clothing, and a comfortable pipe." The word "comfortable" was always in his mouth. If a man is to be found lunatic for this last peculiarity, we ask—who in safe?—*Punch.*

When Louis XIV. was with the court one day mounted on a spirited horse accidentally gave him a blow. The King, in the first impulse of passion, struck the dragoon several times with his cane. The soldier, deeply affected, presented the pommel of his pistol to Louis, saying, "Sire, you have taken my honour, take my life!" The King replied, "Comrade, forget, and I will make reparation." The dragoon was rapidly promoted.

DISTRESS.

Distress! associate of all human kind!
To cairns we wend our steps, and to the wind;
From thy assaults no garrison can shield;
To thy domain must every mortal yield;
Thou wast at whose approach the wretch reigns,
And haunt'st the cottager on lonely plains;
No breast so sacred but thy power invades.
And each frail creature through thy river wades. NOTES.

EFFECTS OF GRIEF.

No man who is oppressed with grief can be supposed capable of exercising his judgment at all times correctly; every fresh misfortune excites an irresistible desire for relief; till nature, worn out, hopeless, dismayed, and terrified at the threatening aspect of many a bursting cloud, wishes to die.

THE EVILS OF LUXURY.

The luxury of man, revenges itself upon its capacity, and brings forth fever, gout, rheumatism, and brings out almost all the contents of Pandora's box, to infest the human species in every part of the civilized world. Some authors say physic and physicians are necessary evils; they certainly are so, but we, by our excess and intemperance, make them necessary. A young spendthrift considers the law, with its writs and its bailiffs, one of the greatest nuisances, but let him be frugal and a better economist, and the evil ceases. The philosopher, Pythagoras, after having travelled over India, Italy, and Sicily, asserted that the most remarkable circumstance he had remarked in his travels, was a people who made two meals a day.—*Philosopher.*

THE CHIEF ATTRACTION.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and infirmities, convert ignorance into amiable simplicity, and render deformity agreeable.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The aggregate length of the turnpike roads in Great Britain has been calculated to be 25,000 miles, at a general breadth of from 50 to 60 feet. The cost per mile of keeping these roads in repair differs considerably in different counties, being in the neighbourhood of London as much as £400, in Wales at £30, and in Yorkshire £60. The average on all is about £250 a mile. Nearly all the road trusts are in debt for borrowed money, and it is supposed that the debt averages £230 a mile, or probably for the whole of the turnpike roads £6,000,000 sterling.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST OAK.

The senior of European oaks is, we are told, growing in the neighbourhood of Saintes. It is 60 feet in height; its diameter near the surface is 25 feet; at a height of about six feet the trunk measures 20 in diameter, and at the point where the main branches spring it diminishes to three feet. An apartment 16 feet deep, and as many high, with a door and window, has been formed in the trunk. The age of this oak is supposed to be 2000 years at least.—*United Service Gazette.*

TEMPLE OF CARNAC.

Giant columns have been swept away like reeds before the mighty avalanche, and one hardly guesses them; said they ever hall, who shall describe it? Its dimensions 170 by 329; the height of the central avenue of columns 66 feet, exclusive of their pedestals; the total number of columns that supported its roof, 134! These statistics may give some idea of its vastness; but of its grandeur and beauty, none. Every column is sculptured, and all have been richly painted.—*Lord Lindsay's Letters on Egypt.*

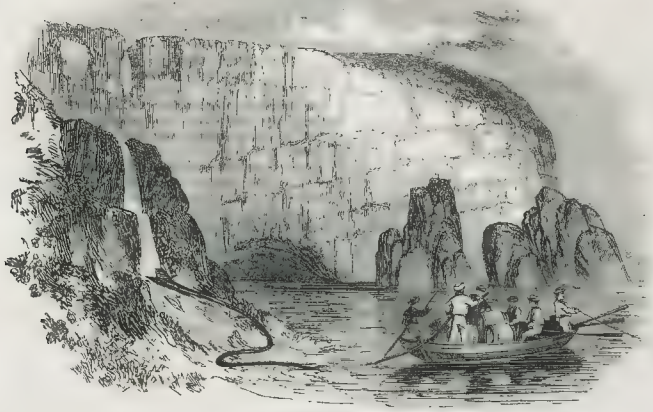
WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Oh, woman! the man of old was hardly wrong when he declared that thy power was greater than any other on earth. It is indeed great: thou hast power over man in all intimate and endearing relationships, instructing him by precept and example, and drawing him from the rough and the rugged path by thy own beauty and gentleness. It requires but that thy education should be such that Truth should be thy attendant, and then wouldst thou be invincible. As it is, thy power is a vast and wonderful agency only by being weak, conquering by being gentle. Binding by kindness and compassion, thy power is like an enchanted circle, beyond which none can pass, though thou boldest them in no restraint, for the chains are nothing firmer than a wife's, a daughter's, or a sister's love.—*Woman a Worth.*

JOYS OF SUMMER.

Having taken lodgings at some watering-place, you discover "the quietest apartments in the world!" are bounded on the north by a key bugle, on the south by a trunkmaker, on the east by a poultry-yard, and on the west by the railway terminus. Your landlady has certainly no children of her own, but she has five of her daughters—two with the whooping cough, and three with a piano. You also discover that a pound avoirdupois of London, consists of ten ounces at the sea side. The landlord has taken the temperance pledge, but the landlady has not; consequently the one takes your wine and brandy, and the other your sugar and tea. If you wish to ascertain the wholesale price of crockery or glass, break a plate or tumbler, and you are sure to be charged for the whole set

THE AZORES AND MADEIRA.



WATERING WITH PADDLE-BOX BOATS, AT ST. MARY'S.

[THE AZORES AND MADEIRA.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel, the Styx, has left Woolwich to complete the survey of these very interesting islands, as we announced in our paper of March 2. There doubtless remain many attractive sites to be visited, the results of which we may have, in due time, to report. The Illustrations we are now about to present to the reader, refer to the completed portion of the survey; and are a continuation of the series of illustrations commenced at page 132.

The first engraving represents a portion of the island of St. Mary's, one of the third group, which is seldom visited by ships, especially men-of-war, and is, consequently, but little known. The capital, Villa-da Ponta, is a wretched little town perched on the top of a hill, in a deep bay. In many parts of the island, rivulets pour over rocks into the sea, in a large volume, enabling a ship to water by means of her own boats. The place chosen by the Styx for that purpose was a bay on the north side, represented in the engraving: it is an interesting spot, surrounded on all sides by high cliffs; the country above being only accessible at one point, in a ravine, at the bottom of which runs an inconsiderable stream; whilst other streams rush down the sides of the cliffs. Here the operation of watering was managed by means of Capt. Smith's paddle-box boats, with which all war-steamers are now fitted: in this case, the Styx boats lay off the waterfall, and by means of a hose, one extremity of which communicated with the water of the stream, and the other with the casks in the boat, by which simple means a large quantity of water was procured with little trouble.

Geologically considered, St. Mary's is attractive, as it differs materially from the other islands; secondary formations, of which they are destitute, are found here: the limestone contains a large quantity of fossil remains of the shells of the cardium and Venus tribes, and similar to those met with at Cintra, in the same latitude, on the neighbouring continent. The limestone is procured in sufficient quantity to supply St. Michael's, and some of the other islands, with lime for building; and in the neighbouring rocks are to be seen some veins of fine white marble.

The second illustration shows a Caldeira at Flores, and a specimen of the mountain scenery of that island. The caldeira is the crater of the extinct volcano, from which, in all probability, the island was originally thrown up: it is now filled with water, and forms a magnificent mountain reservoir, or lake. The sides, which are very steep, are clothed with box, cedar, and faya, indigenous to the island, and which present a rich and cultivated appearance not to be looked for in a wild district, almost destitute of wood scenery. The water of the lake is deep and clear, and on its surface may often be seen great numbers of sea-gulls, whose cries, echoed from the sides of the cliff, have a strange effect. The caldeira is situated in the southern part of the island, and is distant from the town of Largens about five miles. The surrounding country presents a singular contrast, being, for the most part, flat and uninteresting, with the exception of the sea-coast, which presents the bold and rugged aspect so common in the Western Islands.

CALDEIRA, AT FLORES.

Terceira, the subject of the third engraving, is one of the central group, and the principal island: it contains two bays, those of Angra and Praya; the latter is the most spacious, and affords the best anchorage, but Angra being the capital of the Azores, is most frequented. This bay is somewhat picturesque. At the left hand entrance is a high mountain (Monte Brasil), the face of which has been worn away by the continued action of the sea, until the caldeira on the summit is thrown open, and presents an extraordinary appearance. The town is regularly and well built: it contains many fine edifices and well paved streets, which

POINT OF THE CROSS, MADEIRA.

latter are a rarity among the Azorean towns. Although Angra is the best town in the islands, it contains fewer English residents than any of the others. The place is well fortified; there is a line of forts along the sea-wall; the Castle of St. Sebastian is strong, and there is a citadel placed on an eminence looking over the town. During the civil war which lately distracted Portugal, Terceira was noted for its staunch adherence to the cause of Donna Maria and Don Pedro; a considerable fleet was refitted at Angra, when other ports were shut against him; and at Praya was raised an army of volunteers, who successfully resisted the landing of a considerable force by Don Miguel. There is a good mole and landing-place for boats at Angra, so that vessels may be laden there in rough weather without much danger. The island has a good trade in oranges but not equal to that of St. Michael's. Of late years, the orange crop has been much injured by a species of insect which infests the trees, and renders the fruit unsaleable; and, to get rid of the disease, many hundred orange trees have been cut down. The adjacent country presents some fine scenery; and on the top of a lofty hill, immediately behind the town, is an old fort, built during the Spanish interregnum; it is now in ruins, but has a very picturesque appearance.

LANDING-PLACE AT ANGRA, TERCEIRA.

The fourth illustration carries the reader to Madeira, to the localities known as the Ponta da Cruz and Cabo Girao. The former—the point of the Cross—is the southernmost point of the island: it consists of an outstanding rock, the base of which is washed by the sea; on the summit is placed a small iron cross, which is venerated by the fishermen and boatmen, who, in passing the holy emblem, reverently take off their caps, and implore protection and success during their voyage. The high cape, or headland, beyond the Point of the Cross, is the Cabo Girao, the loftiest cape in the island, being about 18 or 16 feet above the sea which washes its base: part of the cliff has given way, and now forms considerable ledges of earth, at the base of the cape; one of which, Faja dos Padres, produces the best malmsey in the island; although all the ledges, from their southern aspect and the reflected heat from the cliffs above, yield fine wine. From the side of the cliff is quarried the best building-stone; the ascent is by ladders, and the stone is conveyed to the town of Funchal and elsewhere in boats; but the whole process is attended with more or less risk of life, and considerable expense. Between the the cape and the Point of the Cross is situated one of the oldest towns in the island, and is pointed out as the spot where Gonsalves Zarco, the discoverer of Madeira, put in for shelter with his boats during his exploratory expedition. The surrounding country is covered with vineyards and quintas, (country houses,) and is one of the best wine districts in the island.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

"Drummossie Muir, Drummossie day,
A waeful day it was to me!
For there I lost my father dear,
My father dear and brethren three."

Tuesday last was the 98th anniversary of the celebrated battle fought on the estate of Culloden, about three miles north-east of Inverness, on April 16, 1746, and which is memorable as having put an end to the Rebellion. On the night preceding the Highlanders had intended to surprise the Duke of Cumberland, in his camp, at Nairn; but this scheme having failed, they took up a position on the Moor of Drummossie, their left wing towards the house of Culloden, where the declivity of the hill was soft and marshy, their right slightly protected by a stone wall. The ground was unfavourable, and the Highlanders were weakened by hunger and fatigue, so that it had been judged expedient to withdraw to the hills; but the difficulty of finding subsistence for the men, and the importance of protecting Inverness, determined the Prince Charles Edward, and his councillors, to venture a battle. Drawn up in a line in the position above mentioned, while waiting for the signal to charge, the Highlanders suffered greatly from the English artillery. Exasperated, at last, beyond endurance, the centre rushed forward; and the last charge of the Highlanders, under their patriarchal discipline, and with their peculiar arms, is thus vividly described in Chambers's "History of the Rebellion":—

"A lowland gentleman, who was in the line, and who survived till a late period, used always, in relating the events of Culloden, to comment with a feeling of something like awe upon the terrific and more than natural expression of rage which glowed in every face and gleamed in every eye, as he surveyed the extended line at this moment. Notwithstanding that the three files of the front line of English poured forth their incessant fire of musketry; notwithstanding that the cannon, now loaded with grape-shot, swept the field as with a hail-storm; notwithstanding the flank fire of Wolfe's regiment, onward were the headlong Highlanders, flinging themselves into, rather than rushing upon, the lines of the enemy, which, indeed, they did not see for the smoke till involved among their weapons. It was a moment of dreadful, agonising suspense, but only a moment, for the whirlwind does not sweep the forest with greater rapidity than the Highlanders cleared the line. They swept through and over that frail barrier almost as easily and instantaneously as the bounding cavalcade brushes through the morning labours of the gossamer which stretch across its path; not, however, with the same unconsciousness of the events! Almost every man in their front rank, chief and gentleman, fell before the deadly weapons which they had braved; and although the enemy gave way, it was not till every bayonet was bent and bloody with the strife.

"When the first line had been completely swept aside, the assailants continued their impetuous advance till they came near the second, when, being almost annihilated by a profuse and well directed fire, the shattered remains of what had been, but an hour before, a numerous and confident force, at last submitted to destiny by giving way and flying. Still, a few rushed on, resolved rather to die than thus forfeit their well-acquired and dearly-estimated honour. They rushed on, but not a man ever came in contact with the enemy. The last survivor perished as he reached the points of the bayonets." It is said, that in one place, where a very vigorous attack had been made, their bodies were afterwards found in layers three or four deep.

The right wing of the Highlanders, advancing at the same time, was attacked in flank by the English cavalry and broken; the left withdrew almost without sharing in the fight. About 500 men were killed on each side. The battle, however, was decisive; the Prince fled to the mountains, and some days after, gave notice to his partisans to provide for their own safety, declining to continue the contest with 8000 men, who were ready to meet him in Badenoch. This memorable event has given rise to many plaintive popular songs; a verse from one of which, pathetically lamenting the horrors of war, has just been quoted.

WATER-TOMB AT TELMESSUS.

THE XANTHIAN EXPEDITION.

Some very interesting intelligence has lately been received of the fate of the Xanthian party, sent out from this country, to collect antiquarian treasures, from the district of Xanthus, intended hereafter to enrich our great National Museum. Of the object of the Expedition, and the labours of its superintendent, Mr. Fellowes, the celebrated traveller, we presented to our readers an illustrated description in No. 41 of our Journal.

By the news just received, the Xanthian party, after contending with almost insurmountable difficulties, appear to have finally mustered with the collected treasures at the mouth of the river on the 12th of March, when her Majesty's ship Medea, Commander Warden, ran over from Macri to take in her valuable cargo Commander Warden, for some five weeks previous, had been indefatigably engaged in personally superintending the packing and removal of the marbles from the valley where they have been strewn about and undisturbed for centuries, save by the hand of time; but it came on to blow so heavily, that in towing the lighter over the bar the halsers parted and the pinnace and two cutters got swamped and sunk. Several of the party got blown violently out of the boats by the sea, and Mr. Hoare, a mate of the Queen, and three men were, with difficulty, rescued from a watery grave. Unable to proceed with the embarkation, or even to communicate with the shore, the Medea had to retrace her way back, leaving some thirty officers and men with the ship's boats, besides the exploring party on the sands, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without any other shelter than the bushes thereabouts (for all but two small tents had been already shipped), until the 15th, when the weather lulled sufficiently to enable the steamer to return, and by the 18th every one was snugly housed on board, with twenty cases of marbles and casts, leaving on the beach some other seven cases containing the unwieldy portions of the horse and chimera tombs, which must remain until such time as a larger vessel is sent to hoist the same in. It is currently rumoured that the Waraplo, 50, has proceeded from Athens for this purpose. The steamer then steered for Macri, to water, and on the 20th she hove to off Rhodes, where the captain and Mr. Fellowes landed, to return the Pacha of the place the acknowledgments of the British Government for the facilities and protection he had afforded the expedition, the Xanthus district forming a portion of the pachalic of Rhodes, where also the lighters were left. On the evening of the 20th the steamer again proceeded on her voyage, intending to make the best of her way to Malta, which, however, owing to contrary winds, she did not reach till the 28th, the vessel was then found to have suffered so considerably, as to require a thorough overhauling before she proceeds for England.

Mr J. H. Allan, in his beautiful "Tour in the Mediterranean," which we have lately taken occasion to notice, describes the country in which the above interesting operations have been carried on, thus —

"On coming to the narrow entrance of the harbour of Macri, we were becalmed under the lee of the highland; and, as there appeared very little chance of any wind again reaching us, we got out our sweeps, and pulled gradually into the magnificent basin of the ancient city of Telmessus, whose placid waters were splendidly illuminated by the full moon, which, since we had commenced rowing, had broken out through the banks of clouds, and favoured our exertions, enabling us to come to anchor before midnight, about one mile from the shore.

"At a small mole, to which were moored a schooner and a number of caïques, we found the Saints, where, on showing our papers, we were at once allowed to land. On a part of the shore to the west of the village, covered with oleander, we saw the remains of the theatre in good preservation, most of the seats being still complete, although much overgrown with brushwood. The three entrances to the proscenium are also standing. The openings to the diazoma for the common people, in the upper part of the theatre, still preserve their arched ways, but have been much shaken by earthquakes. There were 28 rows of seats, 15 above and 13 below the diazoma; the diameter being 254 feet. Many excavations are found close to it, hollowed into the rock on a lofty terrace, and commanding a fine view of the port."

We have copied one of Mr. Allan's effective lithographs, which represents one of the most recently discovered tombs at Telmessus, and is thus described —

"Taking our boat, we rowed to the other side of the village to a tomb standing in the sea, and nearly surrounded by reeds and rushes obscuring it from view, except to those approaching it from seaward. It is composed of but two immense blocks of stone; the lower square, with ends cut to resemble panels, the upper forming a roof in shape like an inverted boat, the side and keel being ornamented with bas reliefs, now considerably weather-worn. The sanctity of the grave had long been violated, and the ashes of the dead scattered to the winds.

Mr. Allan's Tour includes Malta, Dalmatia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Grecian Archipelago, Egypt, Nubia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Sicily, Italy, and Spain—a more attractive route the traveller can scarcely desire. It is literally strewn with classic antiquities and picturesque beauties—the contrast of decaying art and the never-ending vivid variety of nature. Our author brings to his task the talent for sketching gracefully, so that his volume is most unsparingly, as well as cleverly, illustrated with lithographs and vignettes on wood.

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198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

London: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 20, 1844.—Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 104, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1844. [Sixpence.

PERSONALITIES IN PARLIAMENT.

At this time we should regret the loss of time occasioned by discussions in Parliament that are exclusively personal, were they not compensated by asserting or maintaining principles that are at all times valuable—principles that must be scrupulously maintained, or the confidence we place in the personal honour, if not in the mental wisdom of our public men, will be utterly destroyed. If such discussions assert the value of truth, by bringing down well merited scorn on the heads of those by whom truth is wilfully outraged, we do not regret the space of time they occupy, though we certainly do lament that they should occur at all.

The greater part of the legislative sittings of this week has been consumed in—not discussions—but violent altercations, caused by recklessness of assertion on the part of a member of the House, unaccompanied by the ability to prove what was asserted. The questionings as to having made these assertions, the acknowledgment of having done so, and, with the acknowledgment, the repetition of the offensive charges, and the undertaking to support them, concluded the first part of the transaction. The next was the sudden abandonment, of the attempt to prove, and the disappearance from the House of the party making the charges, followed by a short discussion as to what was to be done under such unusual circumstances, ending in an adjournment of the matter, to give time for cooler reflection; and the last was the result of that consideration.

All this has occupied the time that might have been devoted to the business of the nation, might have been appropriated to the discussion of "measures," instead of "men;" and the recurrence of such interruptions to the progress of business is one of the most fruitful causes of what we have before treated as the "Delays of Legislation." But then, on the other hand, the character of public men is in some degree public property, and it is of no small importance that they should not be calumniated without cause; the least that can be demanded from an accuser is, that he should be prepared with proof of his accusation. In this, Mr. Ferrand has failed; he has recklessly charged men with absolute criminality; he has totally failed to prove his charges; and, as a public man, he may be considered as extinguished.

The lesson furnished by the public career of this gentleman—for we may speak of him as departed from public life—is an instructive one. He entered Parliament as one of the Conservative party, at the time when it placed a Ministry in power after a long absence from it: his first speeches were remarkable for their bold, uncompromising, "out and out," attacks on the manufacturing interest; they were loudly cheered and applauded by his party, and he became a sort of lion of the day; but it was for a brief space only; the same assertions that gained him applause for their boldness, were the cause of his being dropped by his first backers, as unsafe; the rejoinders of the accused parties were in many cases so complete and crushing, that the feeling which first hailed the advent of Mr. Ferrand as an able ally, cooled down into very equivocal and doubtful support. He might have continued in the House, tolerated, if not admired—a frequent, if not an influential speaker—had he not in an evil hour ventured to make distinct charges against Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg, which, if he could have proved, would have expelled the latter from the House, and have subjected the former to an impeachment. He spoke what was undoubtedly his belief; but what will sometimes create a moral conviction, is frequently not sufficient to establish a legal proof. The House of Commons is an assembly that in personal matters will tolerate nothing vague or uncertain. On national, social, and political questions, the arguments and assertions are often vague and inconclusive enough—but once trench on personal character, the proofs of the assertions must be at hand, and must be incontrovertible, or all is lost—the charge fails, and the accuser himself is ruined. This has been the case with Mr. Ferrand; he is probably sincere—for hypocrisy displays more prudence than he has exhibited—but violent in his sincerity; and though his party looked on with tolerable complacency while his denunciations only fell on their opponents, it became quite a different matter when they were poured upon themselves. Their indifference was roused to action; the Opposition, whom he had long since made his enemies, began the attack; the Ministerialists, whom he had latterly alienated, did not defend him; and he did not attempt to defend himself. If a man possessed the united powers of a Burke, a Pitt, and a Canning—though he spoke with the tongue of men and of angels—he could not stand up, isolated and unsupported, with the general feeling of a popular assembly against him. The unit must sink in the conflict with numbers; and so has Mr. Ferrand fallen. It will hardly take the public by surprise, and in political circles was long since foreseen and foretold.

Most heartily do we wish that these personal contests occurred less frequently. We have seen their increase of late with much regret. The affairs of the nation are urgent, and too little is done at most, not to make us lament anything that has the effect of making that little less. But we must always recollect that what is conducted by merely human agency will always be liable to human imperfections. Whatever may be said and written about the dignity of Legislatures, and the necessity of calmness and order in their discussions, it is not the less true that they are but assemblies of individuals, and must necessarily at times exhibit signs of the presence of individual passions. They are not abstractions, but realities. We foresee that there will be much idle talk and idler writing about the want of "dignity" of such displays of feeling as we have this week seen exhibited in the House of Commons. There are many who draw their notions of legislatures and assemblies from their schoolboy reading of Greece and Rome, of people we see only through the veil of history, which allows the great incidents to be visible, the pettinesses that accompanied those events being sunk, lost and perished; there were no means then of preserving and handing down every hasty word and impatient gesture of the actors on the scene. Judging modern things by an ancient standard, which, after all, is but an imaginary one, writers and speakers are too ready to accuse the legislative bodies of modern days and nations of a want of some undefined quality they call dignity. Did human and individual passion never invade the Roman Forum? The Gracchi were murdered in that "august" assembly, much as the Parisian mob massacred a President of the Revolutionary Convention; and as much as we have left of the Greek orators shows us that they "fulmined over Greece" of old in terms as personal as any that are used by Deputies, or Representatives, or Members of Congress at the present time. To much of the cant that is spoken about dignity and decorum, and so forth, we are therefore callous. Where a departure from the higher ground of public questions, to individual matters, vindicates a principle which is the life and soul of all popular discussion—truth—we cannot think that the time given to them is absolutely wasted, though the immediate consequences may only affect a Member for Knaresborough, a Member for Beverley, or even a Secretary for the Home Department.

ST. JAMES'S BAZAAR—EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE WORKS.

EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE WORKS AT THE ST. JAMES'S BAZAAR.

On Monday last the handsome and capacious building, in St. James's-street, known as "the St. James's Bazaar," was opened to the public for the exhibition of decorative works sent in, pursuant to notices issued in June, 1843, by her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts. The bazaar is well adapted for the purpose, forming one extensive saloon, nearly 300 feet long, by 40 wide. Along the centre is placed a screen, against the sides of which are ranged many specimens of carved work; whilst the painted glass and designs for ornamental pavement occupy respectively the positions afforded by the windows and walls of the building. Supernumerary articles, and such as have not strict reference to the conditions of the notices, are, by permission of the Commissioners, exhibited with the rest.

The immediate object of this exhibition is to assist the Commissioners in the selection of persons to be employed in the finishing and decoration of "the New Palace at Westminster," as the Houses of Parliament, now building, are somewhat inappropriately termed. The number of specimens in the catalogue is 170; and among the artists are several highly distinguished in their respective departments. There are upwards of 50 designs for the principal door of the House of Lords, of various degrees of merit, but in few instances presenting fine specimens of carving. Next are about 20 designs for stained glass windows, some of which entitle our artists to higher rank in glass-staining than our continental neighbours are ready to admit: there are perfect windows, but there are other specimens, in the catalogue, which are portions of the respective designs. The remaining items are designs for pavements, metal castings, decorative painting, inlaid flooring, &c. The pavements are by Chamberlain, of Worcester; Minton and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent; and Singer and Co., Vauxhall. One of the most noticeable items is a specimen of encaustic painting on Keene's cement, by

Mr. F. Sang. Another striking novelty is Mr. Owen Jones's plan for the principal floors of the Houses of Parliament, drawn upon a scale of 3 inches to 10 feet; in which it is proposed that the halls and galleries be paved with British marbles, of which there are specimens from Derbyshire and Staffordshire: the corridors are to be floored with encaustic tiles and porcelain mosaics; and other portions with asphalte; throughout Mr. Jones's design, the geometrical combinations are very beautiful, and the colours will be very gorgeous.

One of the most complete designs is No. 78, for the decoration of the Queen's Robing-room; by Mr. Richard Popplewell Pullan. This design exhibits the style of decoration of the 14th century applied to an entire apartment, and is, on the most part, based on the suggestions thrown out in Mr. Barry's report. The apartment, 38 feet by 35 feet, has been so arranged that the whole would present an historical series of royal personages, the portraits of celebrated sovereigns, and paintings of remarkable events, from the time of William I. to that of her present Majesty. One side of the room is shown, divided into five compartments, by elaborately carved oak arches occupied by white marble statues. These compartments are alternately filled by pedigrees on a gold diapered ground, and pictures of events in which the sovereign has taken a personal part, within a scarlet border. A rich scroll cornice, on a gold ground, runs round the room, with the monogram of the word Anglia in the centre; and labels, with the names of the Patron Saints of England, St. George and St. Edward, Anglia are introduced at intervals, bearing their shields. The ceiling is to be framed in square panels, with bosses at the intersections, scarlet and gold, with the bearings of the House of Brunswick. A low seat is shown round the room, upholstered in scarlet velvet morocco, and other wood-work, may be of carved oak, relieved with colours and gilding.

Altogether, this exhibition is creditable to the taste of our decorative artists; but it is, we trust, the *grand courser* of better things.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

Our information from Portugal is up to the 17th instant. Almeida continues in the possession of Bomfim, and no serious impression evidently has been made on it by bombardment, as orders appear to have been issued to proceed immediately to the storming of the place. The result of any attempt by assault is very doubtful. The Portuguese, like the Turks, though not deficient in bravery, are proverbially noted for their efficiency behind stone walls, and one Portuguese behind the walls of Almeida may be cut down a fully equal to three of his countrymen on the outside. The forces under the Queen's generals are not much more than three times the number of those at Bomfim's disposal. There have been a number of persons arrested in the vicinity of Lisbon, chiefly in the act of leaving the city with a view of proceeding to Santarem, to get up a *pronunciamento*. At Lamego disturbances are said to have taken place, and a guerilla to have been established there.

WEST INDIES.

We have received a file of West India journals, containing intelligence from Jamaica to the 24th ultimo, Barbadoes March 30, and Guiana March 26, brought by the Trent mail-packet, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning at half-past twelve a.m. She brings forty-seven passengers, and has had a tolerable passage. The Trent also brings 539 dollars, 318 ounces of silver, 2 ounces gold dust, and 1186 doubloons.

There is little news from Barbadoes, but the little is good. The weather had changed, rain had fallen, and the hopes of the planters had brightened.

A vessel had arrived at Falmouth with ice, and that article is on sale at that place at 3d per lb.

In consequence of the severe and long-continued drought, the inhabitants of some districts have suffered from want of food and water. From Manchester we learn from a letter now before us, that what was scarcity in the month of January has become a degree of evil approaching to famine. Provisions, meat, flour, sugar, and other descriptions of American produce have been plentiful and cheap in the principal towns, and have rendered their inhabitants independent of the supply of indigenous articles of food. For water, persons in some parts of the island have had to travel miles, and stock to be driven considerable distances.

The Planters' Bank of Jamaica has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. upon the half-year's transactions to the 31st of December last, and carried £2693 15s. 1d. to the reserved fund. This establishment has been returning 10 per cent. per annum to its shareholders for some time past.

Several fires have occurred—one at Garbrand Hall estate, in St. Thomas-in-the-East, which destroyed the Great House, or Proprietor's residence, when proprietors used to reside in the island; and two in St. Andrew's, by which a cane piece and eight negro houses and 120 acres of grass were destroyed. These fires were accidental.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at the usual hour.

Several petitions were presented.

Lord CAMPBELL, at the request of Lord BROUGHAM, postponed the second reading of his Bankers and Cheques Bill to next Monday week.

The Marquis of NORMANBY stated that he had been satisfied by the Noble President of the Board of Control [illegible] the subject of the Gwalior papers—an additional one of which was laid on the table by the Duke of Buccleuch.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, Mr. BERNAL took his seat for Hastings.

The North British Railway Bill was read a third time and passed, after a division, carried by 102 against 28.

Other railway bills were advanced.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved the second reading of the Factories (No 2) Bill.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE contended that the only proper way of dealing with this bill would be to refer it to a select committee.—Sir ROBT. PEEL said that, upon looking into this subject, he had come to the conclusion that he had been wrong in his first impression, and that it would be his duty to oppose Lord Ashley's restriction.—Mr. M. PHILIPS gave the bill his cordial support, but cautioned the House that if they thus meddled with the regulation of labour in factories, they would soon be called on to make regulations for other kinds of labour, as to which they would find it very difficult to draw a line.—Mr. HINDLEY was favourable to Lord Ashley's principle, and complained that he had been unfairly treated out of doors.—Mr. FERRAND said, that on the side of the working classes were truth and justice; on the side of the masters, falsehood and injustice. He challenged the masters to face the operatives at a meeting in the open air.

Mr. ROEBUCK desired to know to whom Mr. Ferrand had lately alluded, when he stated at a public meeting that a Minister of the Crown had used his influence to induce a public officer to put forth a false statement for the purpose of crushing a member of the house?—Mr. FERRAND answered, that the Minister was Sir J. Graham, that the member was himself, and that the public officer was Mr. Mott, the Poor-law Commissioner.—Mr. ROEBUCK again rose, and was proceeding to denounce the charge against Sir James Graham as scandalous, when Mr. Ferrand interrupted him.—Mr. FERRAND: "I don't know what the hon. and learned member means by using such language to me."—Mr. ROEBUCK: "My meaning is very plain."—Mr. FERRAND: "Then I tell him he shall not school me. I say that the man who would charge me unfounded in regard to any letter of this house, and as a gentleman." (Cheers, and loud cries of "Order").—The SPEAKER intimated to the hon. member that he was violating the order of debate.—Mr. FERRAND would look upon the speaker's authority as void (Hear, hear.") and considering the assertion was made deliberately, he was quite sure the hon. member, as well as himself, would feel that it was impossible the matter could rest there.—(Loud cheers).—And he hoped that the hon. gentleman was prepared to take the proper course to substantiate so grave a charge. (Cheering.)—Mr. HUME said it was reported also to have been stated by Mr. Ferrand, that Sir J. Graham had used his official influence with the chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, to warp his decision respecting that election.—Mr. FERRAND answered that what he did say had been correctly represented in the report of *The Times*.—Mr. HOGG arose, and with a countenance flushed with indignation, gave vent to what fell from the hon. member when he was inveighing the country and assailing men with intolerable and unoperative calumnies—but when the hon. member stated in his place in Parliament, that (Mr. Hogg), a sworn officer of the crown, in the discharge of his public duty, had been influenced by a minister of the crown, grossly to abuse that public duty, to disregard his oath, and to give a verdict for a vile purpose against the weight of evidence, it was impossible for him any longer to treat it with indifference and contempt. And he called on the hon. member to substantiate his charge. No; he did not even want him to substantiate his charge, but he called on him to rise in his place, and say he leave the minds of that house a doubt, or the slightest suspicion, that he, in the discharge of his public duty, had been influenced by dishonourable motives, and if the hon. member could raise such a doubt or suspicion, then let him (Mr. Hogg be covered with merited obloquy, and depart from that house, in which he would no longer be worthy to sit. of whose deliberations he would no longer be worthy to partake. But if the hon. gentleman failed to satisfy the house that he had grounds for doubting his (Mr. Hogg's) honour and integrity, then let the hon. member himself be branded as the asserter of false, foul calumnies—let him stand convicted as such before the house and the country, and it would be then for himself to consider whether he was worthy any longer to sit in that assembly or to communicate with gentlemen.—Mr. FERRAND said, when he uttered the language which the hon. member had just brought before the house, he was alluding to the feeling of the house on that occasion, and he said that when the hon. member was higgling and haggling ——— Mr. HOGG: That was not the part I complained of, but your saying that the Government influenced me.—Mr. FERRAND: The hon. member, he believed, laboured under some mistake. When he used the language he did not say anything of the kind. Had the hon. members for Bath and Montrose given him notice of their intention to put these questions, he would have had the gentleman to say with him to refer for the absence of which did not give him a fair opportunity of defending himself. (Hear.) An attempt had been made to intimidate him that night, and that by men who did not dare to attempt it on the floor of the house, (a laugh from the League members.) Yes, they dared not. They were jealous of the unanimous feeling of affection shown to him by the working classes of the north (Oh, oh, oh!) men whom they had deserved for years (Oh, oh, oh!) men who had now cast them off. And did they think they would crush him? They could not do it. (Oh, oh.) He had a conscience void of offence, and he would abide by what he had uttered either out of the house or in it. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. Graham said: Well, they had the hon. gentleman tolerably pledged to one fact, let them have no higgling or haggling excuses for to-morrow. He would appeal to the generosity and fairness of both sides of the house, that it was expected that the hon. gentleman should come down to-morrow prepared with specific charges against him, not only as a minister of the Crown, but as a member of that house, whose honour the hon. gentleman had impeached in the most special manner he had impugned. He called on the hon. member, or rather on the house, to compel the hon. member to be specific in his allegations to prefer them in a tangible shape, and to compel the hon. gentleman to say anything before any tribunal—before any committee of that house—and let the hon. gentleman appoint his own committee, and he would not challenge the name of any honourable member to serve on it. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. FERRAND acceded to the challenge, and Mr. HOGG promised to come armed for his defence with documents.—Lord J. RUSSELL thought the precise words used by Mr. Ferrand were of little consequence: the question was, whether it had been in substance truly imputed to Mr. Hogg that he had betrayed his duty as chairman of an election committee, and whether it was in substance truly imputed to a minister of the crown that he had made a dishonest use of his official authority.

Sir R. PEEL, in reference to a report of his having said something about a conflict between Christianity and the Government on the factory bill, denied altogether that he had ever said anything of the kind; what he had said on the occasion when he was supposed to have uttered this passage was, that he believed the further reflection of members was likely to increase the numbers of those who would support the view of the Government.—The factory bill was then read a second time

Dr. NICHOLL moved the second reading of the ecclesiastical courts bill.—Sir GEORGE GREY objected to it, as leaving untouched the great evils of the ecclesiastical courts. and moved its second reading that day six months.—After some discussion the house divided, when there appeared—

Against the amendment	..	..	..	158
For it	..	..	..	59
Majority	..	..	..	99

Mr. DUNCOMBE then charged Sir R. Peel with inconsistency in bringing forward this measure. He could not, he said, understand how the right honourable baronet could reconcile the bill before the house with his assevveration that, "So help him God, it was an honest measure." In his (Mr. Duncombe's) opinion, to help him God it was one of the grossest jobs ever perpetrated.—Sir R. PEEL defended his consistency by asserting that he had given up last year's bill because it was inexpedient to encounter the opposition it would be sure to meet with; although he was convinced that it would be the better measure.—The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal on Monday next.

The County Courts Bills were committed *pro formâ* to admit of amendments.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the holding of offices in churches.

The house adjourned at a quarter-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

A number of petitions were presented against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. A great many petitions were also presented from different parts of Ireland against the Dissenters' chapels bill; and a few were presented in its favour.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in answer to a question from the Marquis of Clanricarde, said that Government would shortly receive a report from the Poor-law Commissioners of Ireland in respect to the subject of the poor-law there; and if any noble lords wished for inquiry, after that report was received, no opposition to such inquiry would be offered by the government; but he thought they ought to have the report in question before them first.

The Marquis of NORMANBY having put questions as to the reasons for which certain parties had been made Deputy Lieutenants in the case of the Queen's Henlon and others, tried at the last Assizes at Monaghan, Lord WHARNCLIFFE went into the cases of the parties in question *seriatim*, contending that the Crown Solicitor had not in any one instance exhibited a party on account of his being a Roman Catholic, but from very different reasons.—After some conversation the subject dropped, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr. T. Baring took the oath and his seat for Huntingdon.

In reply to a question from Dr. Bowring, Sir R. PEEL said that a treaty had been agreed upon between Prussia, on the part of the Zollverein, and the United States, by which the duties on timber imported into the latter, and on that imported from this and other countries. The treaty was, however, not yet ratified, and as the majority of the Senate in America were most probably opposed to it, the result could not be anticipated.

The house, which was very full, in anticipation of the expected explanations, had its impatience at last gratified by the SPEAKER calling on Mr. Ferrand, who, however, after a few words spoken by members in their places, in various, determined tone of voice, as if he were prepared for a long speech, excited long-continued shouts of laughter by the sudden abruptness of his conclusion, and his premature retirement from the house. It was long before the laughter and the derisive cheering subsided, breaking out from time to time on both sides, and defying all calls to order. Mr. Ferrand's speech was so ludicrously silly and short, that we give it here entire:—Mr. FERRAND said: "I have during this morning minutely examined into all the speeches which I made in the manufacturing districts during the Easter recess, and which have been published in the *Times* newspaper. I have paid particular attention to the leading articles of the *Times*, in which are certain extracts from speeches of mine, which were said to bear on the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the hon. member for Beverley. It is not my intention to retract one syllable which I used in those speeches, nor to extenuate or explain away a single sentence. When I made use of the language, I asserted the sacred prerogative of a free and independent member of the commons. Sir, the party spirit and unmanly bearing which was exhibited towards me last night, and which has burst forth at this instant, should remind those honourable gentlemen—and I am sure I shall be backed with the feeling of England—that this house is the last tribunal for them to appeal to." Here the hon. gentleman took up his hat, bowed to the Speaker as he passed, and left the house. His movement took all by surprise. He had made a long statement, [illegible] thought, at first, that [illegible] At length, after a moment or a few seconds, [illegible] joined in the general mirth, and resumed his seat. The laughter and confusion continued for a minute or two; and when it was about to subside, it seemed to be renewed by Mr. Ferrand rising from the seat which he had occupied on the bench below that on which Mr. Ferrand had sat, and going up and occupying the very place which the latter gentleman had just quitted, and then rising to address the house from it. The laughter, uproar, and confusion that followed, were indescribable. A contention afterwards arose between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Borthwick, as to who should address the house. At last, the general call being in favour of Mr. Hogg, he rose and said he claimed, not the precedence, but the distinct allegation that he was actuated by impure motives. Those more conversant with the usages of the house might suggest what course should be adopted for ordering a hasty and unfounded charge, but at last upon him so foul an imputation. In a public journal of that morning (the *Times*), there was contained a base insinuation, as false as the other. It was, that while he was attending to his duties as chairman of the Nottingham election committee, he was after an official appointment. To this he gave a reiterated and emphatic denial, and sat down amid great cheering from all sides of the house.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM intimated that the manner in which Mr. Ferrand had fled—literally running away from both his accusations—disposed him to leave the matter where it was. But as the honour of every member, as of whom were regarded as "honourable," was in the hands of the house, it was for it to determine what course it should adopt.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said that it was a matter of choice for the house either to treat the matter with ridicule or seriously. If the latter, then he suggested that they should adjourn the debate, in order to afford time to look into precedents; for they might inconsiderately establish one which might hereafter be abused by the power of a majority. For himself, he thought the whole affair had no parallel since the day when the conjuror advertised that he would compress himself into a quart bottle, and at the appointed time suddenly disappeared.—Lord John RUSSELL said, that as Mr. Ferrand had neither withdrawn nor retracted his accusations, and had fled from their proof, it was important to determine what course should be adopted. As Mr. Hogg had claimed the protection of the house, he, for one, was quite prepared to vote for a resolution, declaring the charge against him to be false and calumnious. The case, as respected Sir James Graham, would differ in point of form, as he had not claimed the protection of the house. If they left the matter where it now was, they would be liable to the imputation of being indifferent to their character in the eyes of the country.—Lord STANLEY concurred in opinion that the debate should be adjourned, for there was no precedent to such a case. There was not an individual member who did not believe, not merely in the utter groundlessness of the charges, but that Mr. Ferrand knew, when he made them, that they were utterly incapable of proof. He came down with an air of boldness, as if he were about to substantiate his charges, and at the first breaking out of natural indignation, declared that he would not submit to the jurisdiction of the house, or retract his gross and libellous imputations. The matter was in the hands of the house, and did not depend on the fact that any one member had claimed its protection. Time should be taken for reflection as to the course to be pursued.—Mr. SPEAKER, who was appealed to, advised all discussion to be dropped, and that the course pursued in Mr. O'CONNELL's case should be adopted, which was to read the accusation, and Mr. Ferrand's admission of it, at the table of the house, and then proceed according to precedent. After a few words from Mr. BLACKSTONE and Sir R. H. INGLIS, the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

Mr. NORTHWICK then rose to move an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford to Parliament, in all matters ecclesiastical, the advice and assistance of the clergy in convocation assembled, according to the constitutional usage of the realm. While the hon. member was yet speaking, however, the house was counted, and there not being forty members present, immediately adjourned.

[The scene in the house at the moment of Mr. Ferrand's precipitate exit was one of the most tumultuous and exciting that has occurred within the walls of Parliament for many years. The hon. member for having thus left the house walked at a slow pace towards Parliament-street, with his hat slouched over his eyes, as if in a fit of very deep abstraction. When he reached the corner of Bridge-street, he appeared to recognise an old pensioner on his bounty—the sweeper, or, in more polite language, the "incumbent" of the crossing—to whom he gave the usual douceur and hurriedly passed on.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Sir J. GRAHAM introduced the case of privilege, by moving that the passages in the speeches of Mr. Ferrand, containing the two charges against the House of Commons, of which Mr. Hogg should be read at the table. This having been done,—The SPEAKER inquired if the member for Knaresborough was in his place? No answer having been returned, Sir R. PEEL rose, to tender his respectful advice to the house, as to the course which should be adopted. He had referred to the three cases in recent times, analogous to the present one—that of the complaint of Lord Maidstone against Mr. O'Connell, of Mr. Sheil against Mr. Rill, in the case of "Who's the traitor?" and that of Mr. Blackstone, who, when he was chairman of an election committee, was accused of corruption. The result of his consideration was, that the house should proceed with a strict adherence to all established precedents. Mr. Ferrand had admitted the correctness of the report of his speeches containing the charges; but strict justice required that no advantage should be taken of these admissions. He would grant him the opportunity of unreservedly acknowledging or denying the accuracy of his reported charges; and if he admitted their accuracy, to allow him the privilege of attempting their proof before a select committee. He would, therefore, move that the complaint be taken into consideration on Friday next; and if that were affirmed, to follow it with another—that Mr. Ferrand be required to attend in his place on that occasion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of the course.—Mr. FERRAND then made a statement in his own behalf against it. The accuracy of the reports was questionable, though he admitted Mr. Ferrand was unfortunate in not having a better command of his tongue.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE did not approve of the proposed method of procedure. Why not appoint a committee at once? Had he been placed in Mr. Ferrand's position, he would have demurred to the right of any member to question him for his private conduct, and would have offered him any satisfaction, in the house or out of it. But if Mr. Ferrand could not sustain his accusations, the more manly course would have been to acknowledge his error.—Mr. DISRAELI objected to all establishing a precedent

Coroners Bill, which stood for further consideration; but Mr. HUME perfinaciously opposed a certain proposed addition of "three-pence" per mile, which has already been a matter of much debate, and the thin state of the house the managers of the bill were compelled to postpone its further consideration.

Mr. FRENCH next rose, in a house of about twenty members, to call attention to the Dublin jury lists, but the thread of his discourse was nipped in the fatal counting of the house, which, by previous agreement, adjourned till Friday.

The house at its rising adjourned over until Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The Dissenters' chapels bill was read a second time *pro forma*, and ordered to be committed on that day week.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the venerable Thomas Clarkson, with regard to slave labour as connected with the growth of sugar, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord NORTHAM moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenants Compensation Bill.—Lord BEAUMONT moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. -Lord REDESDALE seconded the amendment.—The house divided, when there appeared—

For the Second Reading	..	..	..	27
For the Amendment	..	..	..	32
Majority	..	..	..	5

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Horsham.

On the order of the day that the report of the committee upon the Leeds and Bradford Railway Bill be further considered, Mr. HARDY moved the appointment of the bill, which, after some discussion, was carried by a majority of 155 to 56.

On the motion of Mr. P. HOWARD, the Newquay Harbour and Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Sir H. DOUGLAS, the Lords' amendments to the Liverpool Gas Bill were agreed to.

Mr. MACAULAY said he wished to put a question to the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's Government. He wished to ask him whether it was true, as had been reported, that her Majesty's Government had recalled Lord Ellenborough from the Government of India.?—Sir R. PEEL said —In answer to the question which has been put to me by the right hon. gentleman, I beg to state that on Wednesday last her Majesty's Government received a communication from the Court of Directors, that they had exercised the power which the law gives them, to recall, at their will and pleasure, the Governor-General of India. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.)—Mr. MACAULAY said, that under those circumstances, he need scarcely say, that it was not his intention to bring forward on Tuesday week the motion of which he had given notice respecting the late events in that country. He would reserve the right of bringing that subject under the notice of the house hereafter, but as the administration of Lord Ellenborough had terminated, he could not state the public grounds of censure which he exposed to on the smallest risk, from the postponement of the discussion; and it would be more satisfactory to his own feelings, and it would clearly be more agreeable to justice, that no charge should be made against that noble lord, until he was able to attend in the other house to vindicate his character. (Cheers from both sides).

The house at this period of the evening was exceedingly crowded, owing, no doubt, to the great anxiety which prevailed to know the issue of Mr. Ferrand's customary in refusing to make any concession or apology with regard to the charges brought by him against Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg. The gentlemanly conduct of the evening was opened by Mr. ROEBUCK, who complained of personal hostilities of the evening was opened by Mr. ROEBUCK, who complained of personal hostilities of the evening was opened by Mr. ROEBUCK, who complained of Mr. Smythe, the honourable member for Canterbury, having sent him a challenge for some words which he had spoken in the early part of the evening, returning on the hon. member who had called him a rebel to his Queen and the friend of Papineau. The letter was then handed in and read by the clerk at the table.

"Travellers' Club,—April, 1844.

Sir, I cannot determine from the newspaper report, of your speech in the House of Commons last night, nor from what I understood when I heard it, whether you are personally on or not to any line to which I addressed my observations. If so, I beg to refer you to a letter which I addressed to my constituents, dated — July, 1843, in which was the passage

"That I never asked favour of Sir Robert Peel or of his Government, I would not have been actuated by any disappointment of obligation in voting against them." Now I call upon you to state that you did not mean to apply those words to me; and if you will do either to retract them or to refer to a friend with whom my friend, Captain Garrett, may communicate. (Signed)

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the letter had been handed to him by Captain Garrett, to whom he gave answer that Mr. Smythe should hear from him, but only in the House of Commons.—Mr SMYTHE said the hon. and learned member had dealt true to his usual practice, had taken one hon. member by surprise, because the answer given to him (Mr. Smythe) by the gentleman he had sent to the hon and learned member for Bath was not that which the hon. and learned member for Bath had been reported to the house. The answer given by the hon. and learned member for Bath to the gentleman sent to him was this "He shall hear of this." His (Mr. Smythe's) friend had replied that he must have "a definite answer," to which the hon. and learned member for Bath had rejoined, "He would send an answer." From that hour he (Mr. Smythe) had been expecting an answer. When he understood that the hon. and learned member had thus taken by surprise the matter before the house, he expected that he would have done it in a speech somewhat similar to those he was in the habit of making—a speech full of those aspers one he was in the habit of throwing out. He had always honourable and honest motives done so, it only remained for him most humbly and respectfully to apologise to the house, if he had done anything which involved a breach of its order and privileges. (Cheers.) Sir R. PEEL said, according to the course usually taken in such cases, it would be necessary that both hon. gentlemen should give an assurance, which they would have no difficulty in giving, that this matter should not go further. Mr. ROEBUCK objected to comply with this, because this would presuppose that he intended to pursue that course. (Laughter.)—Sir R. PEEL said, that assurance clearly extended the hon. and learned gentleman from any suspicion of wishing to do so. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. ROEBUCK: It now rests entirely for me to discharge my duty by calling on Mr. Smythe to give the house his assurance that he will not take any hostile proceedings.—Mr. SMYTHE: The only thing I can fairly assure the hon. and learned member chooses to bring the matter before the house, and then says I am not one to bring matters to extremities, thereby insinuating that I am the person (laughter), and throwing the odium of the position on me, it is perfectly absurd, because you must remember the position in which the hon. gentleman places me. If the hon. and Learned Gentleman is willing to state, that he has taken the initiative in this matter, because he is the most difficult man in the world to deal with (laughter, and cries of Order, order)—because he has engaged in some half dozen "affairs of the kind.—(Loud cries of Order, order Chair, chair.)—The SPEAKER: The Hon. Gentleman must see that his conduct was not respectful to the House.

He had been asked not to engage in hostile proceedings; and he (the Speaker) now requested that he would answer that call.—Mr. SMYTHE: Then I will do so in one word. As it is impossible to determine whether the Hon. and Learned Gentleman is only here in this House as a Member of Parliament, I beg in the most full and unreserved manner to apologise for any breach of forms or of the House of which I may have been guilty. I have no more to say, excepting that this matter will not go further.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the order of the day for proceeding with the matter of the complaint of the hon. and learned gentleman the member for Beverley, and the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, was read.—The SPEAKER: The William Busfield Ferrand, Esq. in his place?—Mr. Ferrand rose and bowed.—The clerk at the table then read the report of Mr. Ferrand's speech.—Mr. FERRAND then rose and apologised to the house for having taken up so much of its time, by his having inadvertently answered Mr. Roebuck's question on a former evening instead of treating it as it deserved, and as had been suggested by the hon. member for Finsbury. He then gave a brief history of the proceedings from the commencement, and having again admitted that the report of the speech made by him at Leeds, which appeared in the *Times* newspaper, was correct, he thus concluded—"I am given to understand that I am now proceeding on my place this evening to plead guilty to the charge, when the honourable and learned gentleman has made against me, that I shall receive a free pardon at his hands—that if I do not plead guilty the house will then proceed to pass sentence on me without even examining any evidence. (Cries of "No, no!")—that it will proceed to pass sentence on me without any evidence as to the construction to be put upon my words. I hope I shall be allowed to say my word as to the conduct hitherto observed by this self-constituted Court of Honour. Mr. Speaker—No man, Sir, ever sat in that chair, who conducted himself with more strict impartiality, more gentlemanly demeanour, or more graceful bearing than yourself. (Cheers.) But, Sir, in this new office as judge of this self-constituted Court of Honour, you yourself have found the greatest difficulty in acting as an impartial judge. Sir, the other evening, when that common informer applied to me—(Loud cries of 'order, order.') I retract the words, but I will never retract the sentiment. (Partial cheering.) Sir, when that public accuser—(Interruption)—it is a parliamentary phrase, and it is ungenerous to attempt to interrupt me. Sir, when that public accuser applied to me the epithet of falsehood the other evening, I der ared that the language was ungentlemanly. You called me to order. Sir, when one of the witnesses in this prosecution read his evidence against me he supported it by engrafting on that evidence a leading article in the *Times* newspaper. (Hear, hear). Sir, the leading men of both political parties in this house attacked me in violent language. Nay, one of them in language unparalleled, charged me with a crime, Sir, of which he himself was guilty. Is he a fit judge to sit here? I admit that a more generous or generous-hearted man never trod the soil of Britain (the hon. gent. alluded to Lord Stanley), but under the excitement of the moment he uttered expressions which were quite unjustifiable. (Hear, hear). Sir, the shouts of revenge which issued from the jury were also within your hearing; and let the house recollect that the Prime Minister of England, when I had scarcely left these walls, declared in this house, that by having done so I had deprived it of gratifying itself with a great deal of amusement. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Sir, as a member of this house, I protest against these proceedings. In the name of the people of England—(ironical cheers) I deny your right to try me on this charge—in the name of the people of England I pronounce this self-constituted Court of Honour to be an illegal and unconstitutional court; and, Sir, in the name of the people of England, I refuse to plead at its bar." (Cries of "Hear, hear," and partial cheering.) Sir JAMES GRAHAM followed, and gave a distinct and positive denial to all the charges made against him by Mr. Ferrand.—Mr. JAMES WORTLEY endeavoured, but in vain, to put a less offensive construction on the charges than that given to them. Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose for the purpose of advising the house the course which it ought to pursue under the circumstances. He asked whether Mr. Ferrand had anything more to add to the observations which he had already made.—Mr. FERRAND said, "Nothing more in addition to what I have." The SPEAKER said the usual course for hon. gentlemen to pursue under such circumstances was to withdraw.—Mr. Ferrand then walked out of the house, followed by Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg. (Great laughter was excited by Mr. F. Borthwick eagerly rushing out, as if to overtake Mr. Ferrand.)—Sir R. PEEL then continued his observations; and, after dwelling at considerable length on the nature of the charges and the course adopted by the accuser, he concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect "that the charges were unfounded and calumnious." He said he thought this was sufficiently pointed towards Mr. Ferrand, without making the resolution personal. Mr. FRENCH proposed an amendment, to the effect that, after the charges made by Lord Stanley against the late Ministers, when he called them "thimblerigers," and the accusation brought against Mr. Colden by the Premier, when he said that the hon. gent. shirted assassination, it was inexpedient to take any further step in the matter. There was no seconder, however, and it consequently fell to the ground.—Sir R. PEEL's resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The house then went into committee on the Factories Bill, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. T. Duncombe to have it referred to a select committee up-stairs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Wigram.)

Saturday, April 20.

This case came before the Court on Wednesday. By the bill a title was claimed to certain estates in the county of Kent, of considerable value, which were alleged to have been devised to one Frederick Broadnax by will, and the plaintiff, under whom the defendant derived his title was appointed guardian to the devisee, and the latter was stated to be an infant. It was alleged in the bill that the guardian caused the deeds to be kept in a chest, to which one key only was erected in the park, where he remained, in total ignorance of his title to the estate; that he afterwards lived in a neighbouring village, and that small sums were given to him from time to time by the party who had been appointed his guardian, his right to the property in question, being still concealed from him. It was further alleged that Thomas Broadnax May lived to the age of ninety-nine, and that he died in 1824, without having had a right to claim the estate by a civil action, or a criminal prosecution for an assault. The defendant, however, did not proceed in the courts of common law, but libelled the plaintiff in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Bangor, where a decree was declared guilty, and admonished and ordered to pay the costs. A proceeding was taken to carry the sentence into effect, and the plaintiff then applied to the court for a prohibition. The question now came before the court for the opinion of the court was, whether a sentence of an ecclesiastical court could be supported and enforced, when on the face of that sentence it was apparent that the proceeding on which the sentence was founded related to matters not simply of ecclesiastical, but of common law cognizance.—Mr. Bovill was heard in support of the demurrer, and Mr. V. Williams on behalf of the plaintiff.—Lord Denman: The first part of the sentence relates to a matter for which the plaintiff, Daniels, was convicted on an action of common law. If, therefore, a prohibition had been applied for in an early stage of the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, there is no doubt it would have been granted. The question now is, whether the court can, after the sentence has been in operation as to a matter which is clearly not within the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, will render the jurisdiction effective. I think that it will not, and that the prohibition must be granted. The question then, as to the course, whether this court will interfere when it appears that part of the subject matter of the suit was within the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, it is necessary to limit the assumption of authority by the courts of common jurisdiction, for otherwise they would, by merely including in suits matters clearly within their jurisdiction, draw within the line of its operation things which by law are not within their jurisdiction. Here the ecclesiastical court proceeded to pronounce a sentence which not properly subject to its cognisance, and which appears on the face of the sentence itself not to be within its jurisdiction. This cannot be permitted, and the prohibition must go. The other judges concurred. Judgment for the plaintiff in prohibition.

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday *George Arnold Huggins* was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having stolen some saws and other carpenters' tools, the property of Mr. John Baker, of George-yard, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden.—The prisoner was then given into the custody of Sarah Ann, who was coming out of an unfinished house in Exeter-street, Kentish-town, having in his possession the articles above alluded to, and as he gave an unsatisfactory account respecting them, therefore, was conveyed to the station-house. The prisoner was locked up on the charge at the Kentish-town station, and while there he cut his throat with a knife, which he had no doubt secreted beneath some bandages which he had about him, which fortunately were of such a description as to prevent any fatal consequences. He was conveyed to the University College Hospital, being at the time in a very alarming condition, and from that institution he was now, being sufficiently recovered to be removed, brought to this court in a cab.—Mr. Rawlinson committed the prisoner, but his duty to send you for trial upon the charge brought against you; you need not say anything here unless you think proper.—Prisoner: I was in the deepest distress, brought to apply to a pawnbroker, and was at the point sent a man of coffin, with pieces of brick and rubbish at the bottom of it. I went on Thursday night with the intention of committing a robbery, or putting an end to myself.—Mr. Rawlinson: I have heard that since you have been in the hospital your mind has undergone a change, and that you have now no thoughts of laying violent hands on yourself again.—Prisoner: I have not, Sir.—Mr. Rawlinson: Then I shall commit you for trial, and congratulate that he believed the prisoner's statement of his distress true in every particular. He had himself, on Friday last, visited the apartment occupied by the prisoner, and found nothing, kindly supplied him with some little comforts.—Mr Rawlinson: Has she had any other relief?—Inspector Aggs: Yes, Sir, one shilling, as she stated to me, from the Holborn Union.—Mr. Rawlinson remarked that the way in which the inquiries had been made highly creditable to him, and expressed a hope that he would still keep a watchful eye upon the case, with the view of benefiting the wretched family.—Mr. Aggs promised that he would attend to the suggestion of the worthy magistrate, and concluded by stating that the unfortunate man and his wife bore a most excellent character

UNION-HALL. Mr. *William Leser* was brought up, charged with committing an assault of rather an extraordinary character. The wife, a delicate-looking female.—The complainant stated that on the preceding day, having had some words with the defendant, he snatched up a bamboo cane, as thick as one of her fingers, and began to flourish it over his head, when the defendant caught the cane and broke it in half. He then picked up one of the broken pieces, and renewed the attack upon her, until she was compelled to run out, and take refuge in a neighbour's house, where she added that he pursued her and struck her a severe blow on the eye and running up to him (defendant), began to belabour him about the head and face, and he really believed she would have torn out his eyes, had he not resisted her violence, and that all he did was to give her two smart cuts with the cane across her shoulders, which had the effect of restraining her for the time. He added, that the blows were not given with such force as to be visible.—The wife corroborated the latter assertion, and offered to exhibit her marks privately to the worthy magistrate, in order to bear out the truth of her statement. She also complained that the defendant on a former occasion had treated her with great violence, and that she wished to be separated from him from that moment. The magistrate said that he had not the power of doing so, but advised the parties to make up the quarrel, for the defendant to make the *amende honorable* to his wife, and promise never again to use her with harshness.—The complainant, however, rejected any compromise with her husband, saying, that he degraded her in the eyes of her family and servants, and that she should not live with him.—The defendant was ultimately held to bail to keep the peace, and he at the same time agreed to give his wife a separate maintenance.

Edwin Willis, a midshipman, son of Mr. Willis, surgeon, of Kennington, was charged with threatening the life of his father, and seeing otherwise with great violence. The complainant stated that his son had been from sea for nine months, and during that period he lived at home with his family; that he led a very irregular life, stopping out all hours of the night, returning home intoxicated very often, and carrying pistols about him, and threatening to blow out the brains of some of his family. The defendant also claimed his right of remaining in the house as long as he liked, refused to apply himself to any profession or business to obtain his own livelihood, and, in fact, led a most dissolute life.—Defendant exclaimed, that instead of being treated as a gentleman in his own father's house, he was locked down and frowned upon by the whole family —that he performed the most degrading offices at home; at one time he was his father's groom, another time his collector of rents, another time his surgical assistant, and, for all this, he got nothing but his food.—Mr. Traill: Having all these qualifications, which it appears by your own account you have performed, how is it that you don't leave your father's house and get your own living? —Complainant: He knows I am bound to maintain my family decently. I have wish that your worship will inform him whether such is the law or not.—Mr. Traill said that the complainant was not bound to support his son in idleness, and as the defendant had used threats of violence he should find bail.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY OF BONDS, BANK-NOTES, &c.—On Sunday evening, between the hours of 7 and 8, the dwelling-house of Mr. James Dearlove, No. 2, Bartholomew-terrace, Bethnal-green, was entered by means of skeleton keys, and plundered of property to the amount of £10,000. It appeared that Mr. Dearlove, who formerly was a brewer, and latterly has been in the habit of doing some business on the Stock Exchange, had left his house in the course of the evening, and shortly after one o'clock a lady, who is his housekeeper and niece, went to chapel, leaving everything safe, and locking the door after her, and on her return home she found the front door locked as she had left it, and so still had the thieves executed their work that nothing occurred for nearly two hours after to awaken the slightest suspicion that any robbery had been committed. The first thing that led to the discovery of the robbery was a search for the plate, which had been used in the absence of the day, and which the housekeeper was in the habit of taking to her bed-room with her every night, and which could not be found. This fact being communicated to Mr. Dearlove, he hastened upstairs to a cupboard, to which he kept his cashbox, and finding it locked, thought all was safe. On unlocking it, however, he discovered that the cashbox, with its valuable contents, was gone, as well as his gold watch and appendages, and various other property. Amongst the property carried away were colonial and other bonds for £3000, bills of exchange for nearly £4000, two Bank of England notes for £100 each, three Bank of England notes of £50 each, and two of £5 each, together with cases for valuable property.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, Mr. Standon, Ivery-stable keeper, expired in Charing-cross Hospital, under the following circumstances:—On Friday he was driving a gig in Regent-street, accompanied by a friend, when the horse took fright and started off at the top of his speed. His friend jumped out, and escaped with a few slight bruises, but Mr. Standon was thrown out with considerable violence, when near the Duke of York's column, and, pitching upon his head, sustained a severe fracture of the skull. The gig was shattered to atoms by coming in contact with the lamp-post.

FIRE ON SHIP AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday forenoon an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the King's Arms, Narrow-street, Limehouse, respecting the death of John Tummins, aged 22, who lost his life on a fire that occurred early that morning on board the Perseverance sloop, of Goole, whilst lying in the Regent Canal Dock, Ratcliffe. On knocking in the bulk head, and tearing away a slight boarding, the deceased was discovered lying on the cabin floor, dreadfully burnt and quite dead. He appeared to have been in bed, as he had a part of his night-clothing on. The fire in the forecastle had been put out at 7 o'clock on the previous evening, and none was found after the alarm of the outbreak. It appeared, that the flames were first discovered by the night constable on duty in the dock, by whose promptitude much valuable property was saved, as the sloop was surrounded with laden brigs and schooners; and, owing to the early alarm, they were hauled away from the burning vessel before any damage could befal them. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Tuesday morning Miss Eliza Lavender, a lady living with her mother and sisters in Plunder's-row, Commercial-road East, committed suicide It seems that until within the last three days she had conducted herself with that strict propriety befitting the respectability of her station, but that a change was perceptible to her friends, and she seemed to abandon herself to despair. Between eight and nine o'clock she put on an elegant velvet dress, and, proceeding from her room to the attic, got out on the roof, and flung herself from the parapet to the pavement. She fell on the left side of her head, and was instantly taken up by Serjeant Eves, H 14, and constable Foye, H 26, who were close to the spot, when she was found to be a corpse.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS. John Matthews, aged 42, another of the sufferers, expired at Guy's Hospital, on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The injuries he received were principally on the head; inflammation having ensued, his case baffled all medical skill.

A DRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Tuesday morning, between four and five o'clock, as police-constable G 59, was proceeding on his beat in Richmond-street, St. James's, his attention was arrested by the violent raising of the second-floor window at the house No. 3, in that street, and at the same moment a woman made her appearance, who, after uttering a faint shriek, precipitated herself into the area beneath. The constable immediately raised an alarm, and the poor woman, who, on being raised was apparently dead or dying, was conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where she was promptly attended by Mr. Charles Goulding, one of the house-surgeons, who, upon examination of her person, discovered that, notwithstanding the frightful leap she had made, she had not sustained the fracture of a single bone. She had, however, received severe bruises, and it will be some days ere she will be enabled to resume her domestic duties. She is a respectable young married woman, of considerable personal attractions, and has a very interesting offspring. The cause of her desperate attempt at self-destruction is stated to have proceeded from a quarrel she had lately had with her husband, from whom she is separated. Her escape from instant death is truly marvellous, as in her descent she passed within an inch of the iron railing of the area.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL-BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—Shortly before one o'clock on Wednesday morning an alarming fire broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. T. Kelly, coal, wood, &c. dealer, Liverpool-buildings, Bishopsgate street. The inmates had retired to rest some time before the outbreak, and on the first alarm a strong light above the entrance to the coal-yard. An alarm was instantly raised, and the engines from Jeffery-square and other stations of the brigade being in attendance, the flames were happily confined to the ground floor, in which the fire appeared to have originated.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Edmund T. Clark, a student at the Charing-cross Hospital, has lost his life from the effects of an accidental puncture in one of his fingers while dissecting the body of a deceased person, about four weeks since. The wound being slight, Mr. Clark took little notice of it at the time, but in a few days alarming symptoms were presented, inflammation rapidly increased, and notwithstanding every effort of the medical skill of the institution, he gradually sunk, and, finally, death terminated his sufferings. The deceased was 22 years of age.

DEATH FROM A TOBACCO MACHINE. On Tuesday, an inquest was held at the Grange Inn, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Mr. Benjamin Edgington, aged 27, an engineer employed in the tobacco-warehouse of Messrs. Lambert, Alexander, and Co. On Friday afternoon last, a machine, recently constructed for the purpose of cutting tobacco-stalks, was, for the second time, set to work upon Messrs. Lambert's premises, and one of the persons being employed to feed it, and because poor upon the wheel, deceased endeavoured to adjust it with a stick, but instead of pushing the strap as he intended, the end of the stick was caught by one of the spokes of the wheel, and struck deceased upon the head, which was thereby severely cut. He was instantly speechless and insensible by the injury, and was conveyed to King's College Hospital; but although he once rallied, he gradually sunk, and died on Monday last.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—A few days ago, Mr. Joseph Simpson Goodridge, a young gentleman residing with his mother, at Peckham, was unfortunately attacked with a fit of epilepsy, upon leaving which the friend of Goodridge observed that a second attack of the complaint generally carried off the patient, and at the same time recommended Mr. Goodridge to be most cautious, otherwise that would be his fate. Mr. Goodridge, on returning home, expressed great dread of a second attack, and it appeared, while labouring under a great deal of nervous excitement, he retired, unknown to the family, to the rear of the premises, and in a shed where lumber was kept he put a period to his existence, and was found soon afterwards hanging by the neck from one of the beams. Medical assistance was procured, but all attempts to produce resuscitation were unavailing.

DEPERATE SUICIDE OF A FRENCH CAPTAIN.—On Wednesday morning, the French brig St. Jean, from Gravelines, arrived at Fenning's wharf, having on board the body of the captain, Victor Lavalle, who hung himself at Halfway Reach. The vessel arrived at Gravesend on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, loaded with eggs. The captain, who was well known to the tide-waiter, for upwards of twenty years, appeared in low spirits while the vessel was making up the river, and on coming to he went into his cabin, and the crew supposed he was to rest. About half an hour after, Cairnes, one of the tide-waiters, went to the companion-way leading to the cabin, and attempted to get his bed down. Finding it difficult to open the door, he looked in, and discovered the deceased hanging by his neck by a silk handkerchief to an iron catch, used in fastening the companion-way. He was cut down, and found to be quite dead. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and has left a wife and large family at Gravelines. He was part owner of the vessel and cargo. The body was removed to St. Olave's workhouse, previous to inquest.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, at the Rose, Russell-street, Bermondsey, on the body of William Griffiths, aged 47, mate of the schooner Young Eagle, of Milford Haven. On Monday morning last, about half-past five, the deceased was in the act of fastening the ship's boat to the stern of the vessel, when he accidentally fell overboard, and, although seen struggling in the water, sank before assistance reached him. Mr. Monk, of the Rose and Crown, Horsleydown-stairs, at whose house the drags belonging to the Royal Humane Society are kept, used every exertion to recover the body, but, unfortunately, did not succeed until nearly eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Monk has, on several occasions, distinguished himself in saving persons who have accidentally fallen overboard. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned."

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY DRAWING-ROOM.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

Thursday being appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birth, the morning was ushered in with merry peals from the bells of the different metropolitan churches, and other loyal demonstrations of attachment to the Sovereign.

The usual inspection of the different regiments of Foot Guards took place at ten o'clock, on the parade in St. James's Park; and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a Royal salute. In the evening there was a grand illumination at the theatres, public buildings, clubs, and houses of the Royal tradesmen.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawing Room at St. James's Palace in commemoration of the day, which was most brilliantly attended. The different branches of the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, Great Officers of State, and the Household, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived in quick succession shortly after one o'clock, at which time the Park presented a most animated spectacle, many thousands of her Majesty's loyal subjects having availed themselves of the delightful state of the weather, to witness this grand and imposing spectacle.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in state, escorted by the Life Guards, and were received by the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain (Lord Ernest Bruce), who conducted these illustrious personages to the Royal closet.

Previous to the Drawing Room, the Archbishops and Bishops were introduced to the Queen in the Royal closet, and presented an address of congratulation on the return of her Majesty's birthday. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the address, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer. The Lord Chancellor came in state, attended by his Secretary, Purse-bearer, and Mace-bearer; and the other Equity Judges also wore their state robes.

THE TAPESTRY CHAMBER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Shortly before two o clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on the court, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, left Buckingham Palace and proceeded to St. James's. On the line of road her Majesty and her illustrious consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands, and on the Royal *cortège* arriving at the Palace, the bands of the different regiments of Guards played the National Anthem. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, wore their distinguishing collars of office. The right honourable the Speaker also came in state.

Being "a collar day," all the members of the diplomatic, ministerial, and household corps appeared in their full-dress costumes; and the members of the various orders of knighthood wore their insignia, in most instances brilliantly set in diamonds. The dresses of the ladies were remarkable for elegance and magnificence; brilliants and diamonds were the prevailing head-dress, with flowing ostrich feathers and lappets.

The company began to arrive at one o'clock, and before half-past two Queen Anne's room and the Presence Chamber were filled, extending down the grand staircase. The attendance of the *entrée* company was also extremely numerous.

A guard of honour of the Life Guards, with their band, was stationed in the quadrangle facing Marlborough House; and a guard of honour was likewise placed in the open space opposite St. James's-street. The Foot Guards, with their band, were in the Flag-court.

The foreign *corps diplomatique* were first introduced, after which the general company was admitted. Being the birthday drawing-room, no presentations were allowed, except in the foreign diplomatic circles, and they have the *entrée* of the company, as they pass to the drawing-room.

Our engraving represents the Tapestry Chamber, recently renovated; with the form of "Court Circular" writing down the names

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PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—Nos. XIV.—XV.

MR. HOGG.

In the present day, to stand out in bold relief in the crowded picture of public life, is by no means easy of attainment; but there are some men who can readily not only positively acquire, if not what is called fame, at least that which is akin to it—notoriety; and to such an extent, too, that, like bodies charged with electricity, they impart a portion of it to those who happen, from whatever circumstances, to be brought in contact with them. Such is the honourable member for Knaresborough; and true to the analogy, he has—apparently unconsciously—imparted a portion of that *prestige* which appertains to his own name to that of the honourable member for Beverley—the subject of the

MR. HOGG.

present notice. Some casual observations out of doors from Mr. Ferrand, on the conduct of Mr. Hogg in his capacity of Chairman of an Election Committee, have been sufficient to furnish a theme for much discussion in the Legislature during the week just passed, and also to make the name of Mr. Hogg familiar as household words to many who before had never perhaps heard his name pronounced. However, he is a man who is by no means an *incognita*, and whose character and influence have great weight with men of station and ability of all parties. On matters connected with the Anglo Indian empire he is looked upon as a high authority, not only in the House of Commons, but also in that convocation of Prince-merchants, who, from their court in Leadenhall-street, dictate laws to one hundred and twenty millions of souls in the sunny land of India. Mr. Hogg is a member of the legal profession; and shortly after being called to the bar, he turned his attention to settling in India. He chose Calcutta as the theatre of his exertions, and practised in the courts of law there for several years with great success; for some time previous to his return home he filled the office of Registrar in the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

Mr. Hogg is a Conservative in politics, and represents the town of Beverley in Parliament. In personal appearance he is somewhat above the middle stature—stout, robust, and healthy-looking—and, though considerably advanced in years, exhibits the vigour of a much younger man. When he addresses the house, his language, though not eloquent, yet almost always embodies such sound conceptions, just views, and great common sense, that he invariably commands the respectful attention of his hearers. He shows himself a shrewd observer of men and events as they pass before him; and though at times not quite so impressive as many speakers of his own stamp, yet his suggestions are very generally found worthy, if not of immediate adoption, at least of careful consideration. His denial on Tuesday evening last of Mr. Ferrand's charges against him, was a fervid burst of honest indignation, uttered in an able and masterly style.

LORD JOHN MANNERS.

Among the few who have interposed between Mr. Ferrand and the House of Commons, in the quarrel which has furnished the Clubs with conversation for a whole week, is Lord John Manners, an amiable and talented nobleman, who, if not the "head" of the "Young England" section, occupies a very prominent position among them. On Wednesday evening he spoke on the subject briefly, but to the purpose; seeming to think that the member for Knaresborough had hardly had fair play. He said he did not consider the words which were applied to Mr. Hogg, as Chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, contained anything more than an inference. "Therefore," he continued, "I contend that the charge falls to the ground as far as the honourable member for Beverley is concerned. As far as the right honourable gentleman (Sir J. Graham) is concerned, he, being the best judge of the matter, declared in the first instance, that he wished the whole thing to rest where it was. Now, I maintain that, after such a declaration as that, we are fully justified—this house is fully justified—in allowing the matter to rest in its present position. You have had the subject before you for two nights. You have had the debate all one way. It commenced without any announcement; it has been marked throughout with a very bad party spirit, and I am prepared to say that it is not for the honourable member for Bath, whenever he chooses, to call upon the house to prosecute private or public quarrels between honourable members of this house."

He moved the "previous question" as an amendment on the resolution before the house, which would have got rid of the matter altogether, but was induced to withdraw it by the declarations of Mr. Hogg and Sir James Graham, that if Mr. Ferrand would retract his charge, and express his regret for having made it, they would think no more or the subject. Lord John James Robert Manners is the son of the Duke of Rutland; he is but twenty-five years of age, but has already distinguished himself both in literature and politics. His views in both are perceptibly coloured by the theories of the school to which he belongs, which too much inclines to the forms and institutions of the past to render its suggestions for the improvement of the present very practicable. Thus his well-known pamphlet, the "Plea for National Holidays," is written in a kindly spirit, excited by the "all work and no play" system, which presses so heavily on the present generation. But the days of "merrie England," the morris-dance, and the village green, can never be recalled.

His lordship is of course a Conservative, and "something more;" but it is one of the virtues of Young England that its politics are destitute of bitterness and bigotry. He sits for the borough of Newark, and the present is his first Parliament, as he was returned in the

LORD JOHN MANNERS

election of 1841. His lordship is tall in person, of dark complexion, and black hair. In speaking, his voice has a rather unpleasant tone, which, however, is considerably lessened when he becomes animated. His speech on Wednesday evening was a good specimen of his style.

A CANADIAN HOAX.—At Montreal a very amusing hoax has been practised on the credulity of her Majesty's liege. The *Gazette* tells the tale in these words: "On Tuesday a very clever *jeu d'esprit* was played off, and if we were sure that the fair publishes would not sue us for breach of—copyright, we should certainly publish it in lieu of the news we expected to-day. It consisted of a very specious and business-like newspaper extra, containing the important intelligence received by special express from New York, of the arrival of her Majesty Queen Victoria in Yankee land. It created quite a sensation, and numerous were the inquiries at the newspaper-office, and the Post-office, by the credulous. Mr. Porteous was, of course, unable to give any account of it, being by special express; but this was only set down to official mystery, and his incredulity to versions at the Post-office going beaten. The particulars were full, and the whole narrative could not possibly be more minutely circumstantial. As a sample of the style of the thing, we take the following paragraph:—'The Royal party, after a-publishes. The following gentlemen had the distinguished honour of being presented to Her Majesty on board the General Scott:—Wm. Cunard, Esq. Dalhousie Major Jack Downing (commanding Guard of Honour), the mayor of the city, and the British Consul. The greatest good humour prevailed during the evening. Among the dishes served up by our friend of the Astor, none excited more praise, or seemed to be more heartily relished by her Majesty and the Prince, than the national delicacies of pumpkin pie and apple-sauce; and upon her Majesty's retiring, Prince Albert enjoyed with great zest a go-along with Major Jack Downing, who guessed that his Royal Highness had never liquored so well before."

What a strange discovery it is that the boy makes when he finds himself for the first time in love. What a change does it make in all his previous habits. It was only one day last week that he made a party for a game of cricket, a row on the river, or a determination to go a bird-nesting, or to rob some very fruitful orchard, or overturn some old woman's apple-stall, or to play the crabbed old usher at school, who was fond of taking snuff, the trick of placing live wasps into his snuff box. But what a change has "come o'er the spirit of his dream." In a few days he chooses to remember his past folly. It is all over now. No game is so pleasant as looking at Emma or Lucy, or whatever the loved one's name may be!—no stroll can possibly be agreeable without her. He can think of nothing else; cricket, rowing matches are forgotten; the blushing apple-pie equal not the blushing cheeks; there is nothing funny about the distress of the old apple woman; and as for the crabbed old usher, he wonders whatever it was that could make him so fond of playing tricks upon any one. He will never be so foolish again: he feels himself a man. He is in love!

John Norden, in his account of Middlesex, has the following curious notice of the ancient appearance of St. James's Palace, the passage is not to be found in the printed copy, but is given in the introduction, by Sir Henry Ellis to Norden's "Description of Essex." "It standeth," (he says), "from other buildinges about two furlonges, saving a ferme house, opposite agaynste the northgate. But the seytuacon is pleasant, indeed, with a good ayre and pleasant prospects. On the east, London offereth itself in view; in the south, the stately fabrickes of Westminster, with the pleasant parke, and the delightes thereof on the north, the green feeldes. It was buylded by King Henry the VIII."

FIRE AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

On the evening of Friday week, the inhabitants and visitors of the pleasan watering-place of Weston-super-Mare, on the Somersetshire coast, were suddenl alarmed by the cry of "Fire," and the ringing of the bells in the church-tower The scene of the conflagration proved to be Knightstone Baths, the property of Dr. Fox, of which a sketch is annexed. The flames soon burst through the roof and upper windows, and raged with such fury that in a short time the roof fell in; the fire then descended, story after story, till the whole of the house was completely destroyed, with nearly all the furniture. The wind was blowing strong from the south-west at the time, and it was fully expected that the two adjoining houses would have been destroyed; the fire had at one time got into the house known by the name of Arthur's Tower, but it was stopped without doing much damage. At both these houses, we are sorry to hear that a wanton destruction of property took place, by persons who rushed in, tore down the bedsteads piecemeal, and any other furniture they could lay their hands upon; even looking-glasses, china, &c., were thrown from the upper windows and destroyed.

Some of the light-fingered gentry, too, took advantage of this distressing event, and purloined money and other valuables. It appears that the fire originated from a flue. Special messengers were immediately despatched to Bristol, Banwell, and Axbridge, for engines, but only one arrived, and that too late to be serviceable. Had there been a fire-engine in the town, very little damage would have been done.

KNIGHTSTONE BATHS, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Weston-super-Mare is what may be termed a *railway watering place*. It is situated on the Great Western line, about twenty miles from Clifton, and has a fine strand, three miles in length. Several villas and other buildings are in progress; and in the immediate vicinity of the town, plantations of 400 acres have been tastefully laid out in walks, drives, &c. From its beautiful situation, and its contiguity to Cheltenham, Bath, and Clifton, Weston-super-Mare bids fair to become a very popular resort.

HORSE TRAINING.

The training exercises of the racer are of peculiar interest at this moment; and the annexed engraving, representing "The Last Sweat," is a fit *sequitur* to our illustration of "The Horse Watcher," at page 221.

The process of giving training sweats is to clothe the horse very warmly, and then to walk him to the exercising ground, where he is to be soon started into a canter, which the rider, at a proper time, quickens into a smart gallop over a mile or two. On his return, he increases the pace, yet not so as to "over-mark," that is, distress the horse; but, judging by the difficulty or ease with which he maintains his stride, he allows him to gallop moderately, or he forces him nearly at the top of his speed, where, being stripped and scraped, he is, in many cases, again taken out, and given another brushing gallop.

The system of inordinate sweating is getting out of fashion among trainers in general. Chifney, the celebrated jockey, in his curious work, called "Genius Genuine," remarks:—"It is destruction to sweat horses as they have been sweated at Newmarket. Their sweats being repeated every six days, and sometimes oftener, and between those days of sweating, it is usual for the horses to go out twice a day, each time having strong exercise. In those sweating days the horses were mostly covered with cloths, two or three times doubled, and go in their sweats, six miles, more or less, and at times go tolerably fast." A gentle sweat, however, under moderate clothing, is found to assist the speed and stoutness, particularly of the craving horse. "Longwaist was beaten at Manchester by Granby, by being too lusty; he was, therefore, well sweated, and went to Norton the following week, and there he won the cup easily, beating Granby, who carried four pounds extra, for having won at Manchester; but which extra weight evidently did not win Longwaist the race, as they met on the old terms at Preston, where Longwaist again defeated him, and also Fylde, the winner of the two Chester cups. This serves to show the necessity of training sweatings during the engagements of race horses."—See Blaine's "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports"

EXTRAORDINARY MATCH.—A trotting match for £25 a side came off on Monday morning, between a light bay galloway, thirteen hands, and a bay cob, fourteen hands high. The parties to whom they belong reside in the neighbourhood of Dorset-square, the distance from Regent's-park to Windsor, between twenty-three and twenty-four miles. The galloway was ridden by its owner, and the cob was driven in a heavy gig. The match was won by the saddle horse, which completed the distance in one hour and twenty-five minutes; beating the one in harness by two minutes only. The winner was immediately taken back to town by the railway, but the other, which is greatly distressed, remains at the New Inn, Windsor.

The following extraordinary occurrence took place on Friday week at the barracks in the rue Mouffetard, occupied by the municipal guard. A large black eagle alighted on the roof, and remained for some time perfectly quiet. While the men in the barracks and a large crowd outside were watching the movements of the strange visitor, an officer went to his room for his gun in order to fire at it, but before his return the royal bird rose majestically towards the sky, and, after hovering for a few moments, pounced suddenly down into one of the court-yards, and then soared again with a young puppy in his talons. The loud and shrill acclamations of the numerous spectators so far alarmed the eagle, that, when at about a level with the roof, he dropped his prey, and soared out of sight. The puppy fell into the yard again, but was quite dead, the eagle having mortally wounded it in the neck with its claws. Inquiry was then made at the Garden of Plants, but no eagle was missing there, and the only conjecture left was that the bird had escaped from some private menagerie in the environs of Paris.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING AND THE DERBY.

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo.—VIRG.

What a transcendant morning was that of the 21st instant, when with heart as light as the swallows that were executing winged Pyrrhas over the emerald-set sea, or turned as from Babylon the second towards Olympia of that ilk. What must have been the magic of nature and the sublimation of our proper *physique*, that, tinted with the inspiration of the muse, a pilgrimage commenced at Shoreditch, hissing hot with loco-smoko-motives—"think of *that* Master Brooks!" The eyncsure of those who journeyed with us, whether on rail or turnpike-road, was, of course, the great event, which, from Michaelmas to Whitsuntide, engrosseth all the sympathies and anxieties of the modern Olympian. The Derby, whatever else might be in jeopardy; "Tros Tyrnusve!" Peel or O'Connell—the Derby was settled into a secure triumph for Ratan or the Buck: that was an *affair fini*. Then the conversation would turn to more immediate events, and the pleasant tryst whither we were bound. *Certes*—the good old-fashioned horse-race is a most popular pastime, and as much superior in intrinsic interest to its recent illegitimate copy, the steeple-chase, as in its true sporting character. There is something evidently un-English and pre-eminently *Champ de Mars-ish*, in twelve stone done up with *moustaches*, jockey cap, and silk jacket, for a race—the ordinary presentment of steeple riding with aristocratic conditions. When grooms and professional gentlemen are put up, it by no means mends the matter, because steeple-chasing is no more a trial of the properties of a hunter, than a Kentucky duel with rifles is of the qualities of the combatants as skilful marksmen. But this is beside our present purpose, which is with the day succeeding that of our descent from town to the vicinity of the Devil's Ditch.

SCENE IN PRIVY GARDENS, WHITEHALL, ON SUNDAY LAST

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

On Sunday morning last considerable alarm was occasioned in various parts of Westminster by the appearance of a cow, which had escaped from its owners, in the neighbourhood of the Horseferry-road, and which, being followed by a crowd of boys, was driven to madness, indiscriminately attacking all those who attempted to oppose its course. For nearly two hours did the wretched animal attempt to outrun its pursuers, visiting in turn all the principal streets from Pall-mall to Tothill-street. About twelve o'clock the poor cow, then nearly exhausted, ran down Parliament-street, towards the Treasury, at which time there could not have been less than 2000 persons following it, shouting and hallooing in a disgraceful manner. Avoiding Whitehall, the poor beast turned into Privy-gardens, and finding the garden-gate of the Premier (Sir Robert Peel) standing open, immediately took refuge therein, to the no small alarm of the attendants in the hall. The gates were instantly closed by those who followed, and one or two persons, provided with ropes, scaled the railings, and attempted to secure the animal. In this they were unsuccessful; for, impatient of confinement, the cow, after a moment's pause, cleared the gate at a bound, and again pursued her way towards Charing-cross. Before, however, she had proceeded many yards, a butcher contrived to cast the noose of a long coil of rope over her horns, and with some difficulty she was drawn up against the railings, and ultimately made fast. The poor animal, which had seriously injured itself in endeavouring to break away from the railings, was led, bleeding and almost exhausted, homeward. There were no less than thirty policemen among those in pursuit, and they had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowd out of danger. Fortunately, no accident of importance occurred.

HORSE-TRAINING.

The second Spring Meeting, though it extends over five days, can boast but two of much account; a number, indeed, which only Epsom beside can lay claim to. The Newmarket Derby Day is that on which the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes is run for; its Oaks Day, that of the One Thousand. To the former of these our notice may be conveniently confined, because it was the only issue having reference to matters immediately affecting the great event of the season. The Two Thousand, generally a touchstone (or so considered) of the Derby, this year contained among its nominations the first favourite by convention for that race—and one backed at long odds to win the richest of the Newmarket stakes. The Ugly Buck, who, as a two-year-old, won a solitary race, in slovenly style at Goodwood, was forthwith elected premier for the betting market during the winter, and in that capacity made his appearance at the starting post, hard by the Ditch, on Tuesday last. It is needless to allude to the interest that marked this exhibition, which drew to the heath the greatest crowd that has *mustered* there probably within the present century. The field for this important stake consisted of seven, out of an entry of twenty-five. The reasons for this abridgment would disclose the singular machinery of racing, but they are too complex and too professional for a journal of this description. As before said, seven came to the post, namely, The Ugly Buck, with 5 to 1 on him, The Devil to Pay, Joe Lovell, the Wadastra colt, Algernon, Esmi, and Dr. Phillimore. As soon as they got off, The Devil made strong running, The Buck leading about half a length, and the others well up to the bushes, where the four last-named were beaten. Down the fall, from this point, the three *raced* together, The Buck winning by a neck only—and that as much as he could do. The Devil was second, of whom his owner, Lord George Bentinck, thought so little that he refused to take 1000 to 10 about him! This race has wholly destroyed all prospect of such a horse as The Buck winning the Derby, whatever his market-price may seem to do for his hopes—or those of his backers. His legs are very faulty; his form all over moderate; his pretensions two stone under those of a first class racer. Dr. Phillimore the stable companion of Running Rein, made a dead heat for last. Thus did the Two Thousand bear upon the Epsom event, which on Thursday at noon remained but little affected by the Newmarket running—always excepting in so far as relates to Ratan. This is the smartest three-year old the season has shown us—and if he can stay the distance, which we doubt, he will be a dangerous Derby horse to be against. Next to him the best of his year out is Skelcton, winner of the 50 sovs sweepstakes on Monday. Now, this filly was beaten in the autumn a dozen lengths for the £50 place, T.Y.C. by Running Rein—what of him for Epsom? To our thinking, the Derby is still an open race, spite of the golden opinions pronounced by the odds. Chester will give us something probably of mark, and Scott's lot is, even now, no forlorn hope. There was no Chester Cup betting during the early part of the week—the Oaks also was a dead letter.

THE BETTING-ROOM, NEWMARKET.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

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The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this Engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "forests of masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays, and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

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with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture; Terraces and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

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FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

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And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 28.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.
TUESDAY, 30. Andrew Cant died, 1663.
WEDNESDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
THURSDAY, 2.—St. Athanasius.
FRIDAY, 3.—Archbishop Sharp shot, 1679.
SATURDAY, 4.—Day 14h. 56m. long.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 4.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 5	11 36	0 0	0 3	0 27	0 52	1 15	1 39	2 1	2 25	2 48	3 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. H.," *Walsall.*—*In our reply last week there was an error. It should have been stated that the trains on the London and Birmingham Railway are taken out of London, as far as Camden Town, by means of a rope worked by a stationary engine, drawing them up the inclined plane; but in coming into London, the locomotives are disengaged at Camden Town; and, during the being of the checks, are placed at the end of the train so as to propel them forward a short distance down the inclined plane, along which they proceed by their own gravity, occasionally being checked by the breaks.*

"W. B. S."

"I. H. I.," *a subscriber, is anxious to ascertain who was the wife of Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster, whose daughter married John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster with the authority for the reply.*

"J. T" *St. Mary's is thanked for the proxis.*

"T. P. D.," *Aldermanbury.—In the year 1837.*

"A Lady Subscriber" *will perceive that the portraits are specified in the paper.*

"Judeus" *had better settle the demand than commence an action at trover.*

"J. B.," *Manchester.—We have not room.*

"A Subscriber," *Rothsay.—We do not know the gout remedy. The reason why the Two-and-a-Half Dutch Stock is worth 6s when the Five are only at 10s. is, that the latter stock is liable to conversion to a lower interest, whilst the Two-and-a-Half can only be paid off at par.*

"A Dublin Reader."—*The portrait is declined.*

"J. H. T." *The is separated in hospital.*

"F. M. F.," *Worcester. The subjects are not sufficiently attractive. We have not room for the poetry.*

"A Subscriber from No. 1."—*We believe that the library of the late Duke of Sussex has not yet been sold.*

"E. D. W." *will find the information he seeks in Hogg's "London As It Is."*

"Harbours of Peterhead, Aberdeen.—*We have to thank the Provost of Peterhead for a copy of the memorial on the improvement and extension of the harbours, which we think would prove a national benefit.*

"A Subscriber" *should consult the Cambridge University Calendar.*

"Wilts." *Oblige us with the sketch.*

"Sexagenarius" *should inquire at the Horse Guards. We do not see any remedy but re-hawking.*

"C. D." *We have not received the manuscript.*

"S. B.," *Harrogate.—The subject shall be engraved.*

"R. S. C."—*No. 45 and Supplement, and all other back numbers, are kept in print.*

"A. M.," *Belfast.—The leaf has not reached us, but we do not think the subject will suit.*

"S. H. T."—*The engraving shall appear shortly.*

"C. D" *The initials signify in French, Answer, if you please.*

"A Subscriber from the First," *Plymouth.—The transaction would be an unfavourable one.*

"I. H." *Aberystwith.—The seal impression shall be engraved.*

"A Constant Reader," *Liverpool.—The Derby Stakes will be run for at Epsom, on Wednesday, May 22. The date of the races varies annually.*

"William N."—*The Census of Ireland and Scotland will be published very shortly. The engravings announced last week will occupy a long time, from the very elaborate details.*

"B. W. C.," *Hammersmith, will, perhaps, favour us with sketch and description.*

"C."—*The author of "The Economy of Human Life" is Robert Dodsley. It was long attributed to Lord Chesterfield and was from the first extremely popular.*

"L. M. N. R."—*We do not think the work referred to has appeared in the Family Library.*

"J. E.," *Norton-street.—A portrait and memoir of James Stuart appeared in No. 52 of our Journal.*

"A Subscriber from the First" *should apply to the Society for the Cure of Diseases of the Spine, &c., No. 15, Howland-street, on Tuesday or Saturday, between twelve and two.*

"E. H. C." *It is so taxed, but we think very unjustly.*

"H. H." *Paris.—No vacancy at present.*

"T. C.," *Walmer, is referred to an advertisement on the subject in another part of our paper.*

"Consanguineus."—*First cousins cannot marry legally. The law has been altered within the last three years.*

"A Constant Subscriber," *Gravesend.—The charge was exorbitant. In future he should apply to Mr. Round, Fetter-lane, or Messrs. Remnant and Edmonds, Paternoster-row.*

"P. M." *should apply at the Athenæum Club.*

"Humanitas."—*The subject is under consideration.*

"A Sportsman" *will find his wishes anticipated in our present number. Our Newcastle correspondent is referred to future announcements.*

"An Inquisitive Fellow."—*The annuity may be sold; the employment alluded to is a sailing; the penal may be had of any news-agent.*

"C. C. B."—*We have an objection to decide bets, but in the case alluded to we cannot help saying that A wins.*

"T. J. H.," *Amsterdam.—The party was at liberty to marry again, if divorced by Act of Parliament.*

"An Old Subscriber" *can easily procure a bookbinder to affix the index properly.*

"T. S. D.," *Cork, is thanked. We have a folio full of such sketches.*

WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASE.—*Our correspondent, "C. H. W.," is thanked for two of the sketches engraved in our paper last week. C. H. W. humanely observes "I am quite ready to admit that after the accident great commiseration was expressed for the poor mare, and people were then disposed to treat her kindly. One half of the kindness and consideration before the accident and she would, doubtless, be alive and well now."*

INELIGIBLE.—*Lines by L. E. S.; the Past Present, and Future.*

ERRATUM.—*In the article "Wood Engravings," at page 253, column 2, line 22 from the bottom should follow the last line of column 3, of the same page.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1844.

THE Parliamentary return of the business of the week is absolutely *nil*; it has been entirely absorbed by the discussion of a personal matter, on the general merits of which we have remarked elsewhere. There is something in such altercations that unfits men for the routine of business; that is merely the concern of the nation—and the nation can wait. Something, too, by way of excuse, may be set down to the nature of the questions to which attempts were made to draw the attention of the House, after the "contention fierce" of the accusers and the accused. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Borthwick endeavoured to raise a discussion on the policy of restoring to the Clergy of the Church, the right or practice of meeting in convocation. On those involved in the material and worldly interests of the day, such a subject in the hands of such an advocate, could have no hold—and the argument was cut short by the summary process of "counting out," when the House had been reduced to a mere skeleton, the United Kingdom being at the moment represented by twenty-seven members.

On Wednesday the same fate overtook Mr. French in an attempt to revive the threadbare topic of the mangled, mismanaged, and mysterious Jury List of the City of Dublin. This question had not even the novelty of having been totally forgotten, like the Convocation of the Clergy, which had all the freshness of history and antiquity. So often has that unhappy Jury List been debated, that it is a question altogether worn out, although not an old one. It is fairly "used up," and as the weather was fine, and the dinner-hour had arrived, the House got rid of it as soon as possible by another "count."

On Thursday the House did not meet, in consequence of its being the celebration of her Majesty's birth-day.

SIR R. PEEL, in answer to a question as to the refusal of a commander of an English ship of war, stationed at Alicant, during the late insurrection, to receive on board Colonel Bonet and his companions, who, in consequence of that refusal, were taken and inhumanly butchered in cold blood, has given an explanation which, if it proves anything, shows that English officers do not at all times make a sufficiently liberal use of the "discretion in particular cases," which it seems they are allowed to exercise. We think an error on the side of humanity is generally a safe one, and that the protection of an English ship might have been afforded to those wretched men, when, for the bloody vengeance which seems to have been almost the only ruling principle of Spanish military statesmen, it must have been known that the refusal to give it amounted to a sentence of death. It is of no avail now to treat of these transactions; the victims are in their graves, and their murderers bear about with them the rewards and honours bestowed on them by the "Most Christian" Christina.

All that can be done is to regret the occurrence of scenes that are a disgrace to humanity at large, and to hope that in future those English officers who may be placed in similar circumstances, may meet with that little generous humanity may be exercised at "their own discretion." If they can prevent the occurrence of such a scene as that which took place at the gate of Alicant—even though they should trench by a hair's breadth on a "strict neutrality"—they may be assured the country will bear them out in so doing. We hope a disposition to do this will be encouraged by the expression which Sir R. Peel gave to his feelings of indignation at these atrocities, and which we feel pleasure in repeating here, by quoting his own words:—"On a question of this nature he should always take an opportunity of expressing his disgust at the wholesale massacres of prisoners without trial which were going on in Spain, as doing more to injure the character of Spain in the eyes of the civilized world, than any other course of action which her Government could pursue. He could not have believed that members of civilised nations could have exhibited such conduct; and he thought that barbarous nations would have shown more humanity in their contests with one another than had been observed by both parties in Spain."

WE are sorry to perceive, by the foreign intelligence of the week, that the paltry affair of Otaheite, which in England scarcely excites a thought, is still magnified in France to a serious cause of quarrel. This almost imperceptible spot on the earth's surface has given rise to more discussion, or almost as much, as the partition of Poland. We know that "greatly to find quarrel in a straw, when honour is at stake," is a proof of courage and sensibility, if not of prudence. But we should be most unfeignedly sorry if this potato-patch of earth, which, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, seems in it, but not of it—"in a great pool a swan's nest"—should lead to any strife more dangerous than the war of words. The Paris papers are very barren of news, but the dominions of Queen Pomare are an abundant source of speculation. Here is the latest:—It is stated that an arrangement has been made with the English Government, by which the French possession of Otaheite is to be confirmed, and an equivalent to be given—first, by the recall of the French expedition to China, and next, by the partition between England and France of the island of St. Domingo.

The credit of originating this absurd report is generally given to the *Patrie*, but all the other journals have adopted it with great alacrity, coupled with no small amount of denunciation of "perfidious Albion." We copy from the *Herald* the following remarks on this amicable adjustment:—"How the Chinese expedition, which sailed some weeks since, is to be recalled, these papers forget to mention, as well as the process by which the black masters of St. Domingo are to be ejected from their lands, and the island to be divided between its former owners and our good selves. The *Constitutionnel* discovers that the black gentlemen of St. Domingo, not having paid the dividends on the Haytian loan, the French Government has an equitable lien on their goods and chattels, whilst England, by a hocus-pocus, which is not very clearly explained, is to take possession of the side of the island inhabited by Spaniards, as a set-off for its claims on the treasury of Madrid; and the democratic *Pacifique*, to crown the whole, states that the French Government has resolved to pay in hard cash to Queen Pomare the value of Otaheite, and to establish her as full sovereign on a little island not far removed from her actual dominions."

France, which was more than suspected of stirring up insurrection in Spain, has given, and is giving, every discouragement to the insurrectionary movements in Italy. It is stated in the *Commerce*, that M. Guizot has addressed a circular to the several Italian Governments, undertaking to give them all possible moral support, and to expel from the soil of France, or its African colony, any political refugee known to be engaged in any conspiracy against these States.

As a pendant to the above, a letter from Barcelona states that seven unfortunate persons, suspected only of being Carlists and refugees, had, within a few days preceding its date, been shot within the Spanish frontiers. Are these legitimate disturbers of states worth all the blood that is shed for them and by them?

The domestic intelligence from France is not interesting. The Chamber has been discussing at great length the New Prison Reform Bill. There is a disposition on the part of the Government to adopt, to some extent, the Penitentiary system. We only hope that it will *not* adopt the "solitary" plan, which is converting the tenants of our prisons into the occupants of madhouses. The following is a good statement of the case and its difficulties:—"The present condition of the French large prisons is admitted to be execrable, as they have become complete schools of crime; but the difficulty of reform is very great, first, on account of the great expense it will occasion, and next, by the difficulty of choosing between solitary imprisonment and what is called 'seclusion.' The first, it is admitted, leads to mental imbecility and to madness—the strongest mind and the most stubborn spirit cannot resist—while the latter offers the advantages of combining the separation of convicts from evil communication, with full opportunity of witnessing each other's work, and of feeling that the world and the sight of fellow-creatures are not for ever excluded. The French Government and the Commission, through the organ of its reporter, M. de Tocqueville, propose the adoption of the Philadelphia system, subject to such slight variations as the nature of the French criminal demands."

LORD BROUGHAM, who seems indefatigable, has just addressed a long letter to Mr. Scoble on the effect of any alteration in our sugar duties on the great question of slavery. If there is any one question on which his Lordship has been consistent, it is that of slavery. He has been, and is, a strong enemy of the whole of the degrading system. We confess we cannot see so clearly as his lordship the line of demarcation between the use of slave-grown produce and the produce of free labour. Up till a comparatively few years ago, the whole of the sugar consumed in these countries was slave-grown, and all that is imported, and refined, under bond, for exportation, (not for consumption here,) may be, and is, slave-grown still. The whole of our supply of cotton is grown by slaves; but this objection his Lordship gets over by stating that no slaves are "imported" into the Southern States of the Union. But are they not "bred" there? The whole of the question is surrounded with difficulties. The following paragraph of his Lordship's letter is characteristic, and contains the pith of his objection to buying of States that uphold and continue the system of slavery:—

As to any commercial policy which the country may adopt exerting much influence upon the legislatures of the slave-settlements, or their planters, my hopes are, I confess, not sanguine; because I well know the spirit of gambling speculation which prevades those nations, always agitating the mass, and mixing itself with the great body of the people. But, if any course of conduct can have any such an influence, it is assuredly that which all reflecting abolitionists recommend—the withholding our market against slave-grown sugar, and opening them to the produce of free labour. The plan of the extraordinary, though perfectly well-meant letter, of which you have sent me a copy, is one from which surely no thinking person ever can hope for the smallest practical effect, namely, the "powerful operation of English anti-slavery opinion upon Brazilian slavery opinion." The proposition is to offer them gold to continue the slave-trade, and to preach them a sermon to give it up. One can hardly doubt which of these exhortations will prove the most efficacious. Even the "benevolent sections of individuals, or of Anti Slavery Societies," to which the writers of the letter would confine all our efforts with foreign states, seem to offer a most remote and doubtful prospect of any real good. When coupled with the grand remedy for slavery and the slave-trade, of admitting all at once into our markets as much sugar as negro slave labour can yield to the last, such a resource can hardly be seriously relied on by any rational person.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duches of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning at the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. His Majesty the King of the Belgians held a diplomatic levee at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, for the reception of the foreign ministers. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the French Ambassador, and the Countess de St. Aulaire, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the new Houses of Parliament on Saturday, and spent upwards of two hours in inspecting the works. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Montagu Wyvard, who took his text from Ecclesiastes, chap. xi., verses 7 and 8. The prayers were read by the Rev. Horsley Dakins, and the lessons by the Rev. Dr. Rudge. The musical service, in D, was Sir George Smart's; the anthem was "My God, my God." Sir George Smart presided at the organ. Sir R. Peel had a lengthened audience of the King of the Belgians, on Sunday, at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and partook of a déjeûne with her Majesty and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Prince of Leiningen, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Leiningen paid visits (to take leave) to the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, and other members of the royal family.

On Tuesday morning her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, her son, and attended by Sir George Couper, left Clarence House for a lengthened sojourn on the Continent.

On Wednesday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the Gardens of Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert rode out afterwards

on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. The royal dinner party included M. Van de Weyer Sir James and Lady Graham, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday being specially appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of merry peals, the ships in the river being decorated with flags, and the principal public buildings and many of the churches having the royal standard floating in the breeze at an early hour. At ten o'clock a numerous assemblage of well-dressed persons were congregated on the parade in St. James's Park, to witness the inspection of the household troops. The 1st Life Guards formed on the right of the Infantry, and were attended by their band in their state clothing, as also by their splendid kettle-drums—presented to them by Henry IV. on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, the united bands of the Foot Guards attend the parade, forming a reunion of military music not to be surpassed. The troops wore their new clothing, and looked extremely well. They went through their evolutions in a most soldierlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the illustrious personages and distinguished officers present:—Field Marshal Leopold, King of the Belgians; his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, and his staff, were present, comprising Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir James Macdonald, Marquis of Douro, Sir Edward Bowater, the Marquis of Worcester, Sir Charles Dalbiac, &c. We also noticed the Gold Stick (Viscount Combermere), and the Earl of Effingham. At one o'clock a double royal salute was fired by the Tower and Park guns; and similar salutes were fired at all the naval stations and military garrisons in the United Kingdom.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT FOR THE CONTINENT.—On Tuesday last, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by her son, the Prince of Leiningen, Sir George Couper, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and suite, arrived at the Dover terminus of the South Eastern Railway, in the royal carriage, and by special train. A royal salute from the Grand Redoubt welcomed the arrival of the royal duchess, who was received at the station by Colonel Rice Jones, the commandant of the garrison; Colonel Mercer, Major Raines, Lieutenant Cornwell, Captain Smithett, and other naval and military officers, and a guard of honour of the 77th Regiment, who were drawn up on the quay, under the command of Captain Clarke. Her Royal Highness on alighting from the train, walked to Archcliff-square, from whence a short carriage conveyed the royal duchess to Cross-wall quay, where her Majesty's steam-packet the Princess Alice was in readiness to transport her Royal Highness to Boulogne. Her Royal Highness was conducted from the carriage on board the Princess Alice by Captain Mercer, and on her landing having been thrown off, the vessel left the harbour about twenty minutes to one o'clock, under a royal salute, amid cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs on the part of the numerous spectators who crowded the pier. The military band in attendance playing a favourite air. Her Royal Highness (who was dressed in deep mourning) looked remarkably well, and seemed highly gratified at the attentions of all around her. The weather was uncommonly fine, and scarce a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, so that her Royal Highness must have experienced an exceedingly pleasant as well as quick passage to Boulogne, whence she proceeds to Paris.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—It is strongly rumoured about the court, and we have good grounds for believing the report to be correct, that Mr. G. E. Anson (the private secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert) will shortly be appointed to the important and highly confidential situation of private secretary to the Queen. It may not be generally known that the Baroness Lehzen acted in this capacity in the household of the Sovereign up to the period of her retirement, now about eighteen months ago.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The head mastership of King Edward the Sixth's School, Macclesfield, has been conferred on the Rev. H. J. Owen, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, third master in Huddersfield College. The rev. gentleman resigns the latter appointment.

The Rev. Jacob Hughes, M.A., curate of Llanrian, Pembrokeshire, has been instituted to that vicarage, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Josiah Rees.

OXFORD.—In accordance with the instructions contained in the will of John Hampton, M.A., some time Canon of Salisbury, the Heads of Colleges met on Tuesday morning and elected the Rev. Charles Able Heurtley, B.D., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and rector of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year. The Margaret Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Monday, May 9, at one o'clock. The Praelector of Logic will read the Topics of Aristotle on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during the present term, commencing on Monday next. The Boden Professor of Sanscrit will commence his lectures at the Clarendon, on Monday, the 6th of May, at two o'clock. The Reader in Geology began his course of lectures on the composition, structure, and physical resemblance of the earth, and the distribution in animal and vegetable nature that have attended them, on Thursday, at the Clarendon, at two o'clock. The lectures will be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Easter and Act Terms. The Regius Professor of Modern History proposes to read with a class, during this and the following terms, a course of Italian history.

On Wednesday the Lord Bishop of London commenced his annual course of confirmations for the metropolis and suburbs at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The night rev. prelate arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and took his seat on the north side of the altar, the south side being occupied by his lordship's chaplain, the Rev. Charles Dalton, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Prayers having been read by the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christchurch, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered a solemn and impressive address to the candidates for the holy rite of confirmation. Upwards of 350 young women, and 340 young men were confirmed. Amongst the latter were 140 youths belonging to Christ's Hospital. The service was then read by the bishop, who closed the proceedings by pronouncing the apostolic benediction. Monday, May 6th, Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington; Tuesday, 7th, St. James's Church, Clerkenwell; Wednesday, 8th, Parish Church of St. Philip's Church, Stepney; Monday, May 13th, Parish Church of St. Marylebone; Wednesday, May 15th, St. Luke's Church, Chelsea. His lordship intends holding a series of confirmations in that part of his diocese situate in Essex, during the course of the autumn.

On Monday evening a meeting of the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing Churches and Chapels took place at their Chambers, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, to examine into several urgent cases of deficient accommodation and applications for aid submitted to them from various parishes in England and Wales. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided on this occasion. Amongst the business transacted at the meeting the most important were the grants voted towards the erection of thirteen additional churches, the rebuilding, with enlargement, of three existing churches and chapels, and the enlarging, or otherwise increasing the accommodation in seven other churches, making twenty-three grants in all. The amount of money voted by the meeting for the twenty-three grants voted on this occasion in aid of the works just referred to is £3,340.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL.—On Thursday a numerous meeting of dissenters and others was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of adopting measures respecting the above-mentioned bill, and other matters connected with churches and dissenting chapels generally. The meeting was announced for twelve o'clock, but the chair was not taken until past one o'clock, when Mr. Rennington Mills was called on to preside. The proceedings having commenced in the usual manner, the chairman addressed the meeting briefly alluding to the bill now before Parliament for the regulation of Dissenting chapels. He considered that the bill in question was intended for the benefit of a small body of Dissenters, the Unitarians, against whom no charge had been proven in the course of law, which held that a large amount of property in their possession was the property of Presbyterians, and other Trinitarian bodies, and consequently that they had no legal title to it. They had met to assist for the purpose of discussing the principles of the Unitarians, or in order to take from them any property for religious purposes legally theirs (hear, hear); but he protested against any bill being sanctioned that would reverse a just decision of the courts of law. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, was of opinion that other religious bodies should come forward and protest against the bill in question.—The Rev. Mr. Blackburne next addressed the meeting at length on the subject of Unitarianism, which created much confusion. Resolutions, in accordance with the object of the meeting, were finally agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE LONDON INSTITUTION.—On Thursday afternoon the annual general meeting of the proprietors and subscribers of this institution was held in the theatre of the Institute, Finsbury Circus, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., in the chair. The institution was founded in the year 1805 by the principal merchants and bankers of the City of London, headed by Sir Francis Baring, Bart. and M.P., for the purpose of establishing a library and reading-room, and to provide men of eminence in every branch of science and learning to deliver lectures for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the citizens. Since then, the institution, which is incorporated by Act of Parliament, has rapidly progressed, and it now ranks among the first, the most successful, and praiseworthy establishments that adorn the British metropolis. William Tite, Esq., F.R.S., secretary, read the annual report, which stated that the institution had been very successful, and their members had been productive of greater pleasure and advantage than any other similar institution. The receipts had been £3657 4s. 5d., and the payments £3286, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £388 19s. 5d. The funded property of the institution amounted to £857,63s. The report having been adopted, a committee of management was appointed for the ensuing year, and the customary vote of thanks being awarded to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Thursday Exeter Hall was completely crowded in every part by an immense multitude, who filled galleries and platform unfortunately, to celebrate the annual meeting of this most extensive and beneficent society. W. B. Gurney, Esq., took the chair. The Rev. J. Angus, M.A., read the report, from which it appeared that 192 agents were in the service of the society, which had increased its sphere of usefulness and was acting with renewed vigour. The Rev. William Brock, of Norwich, and most of the influential gentlemen on the platform, moved and seconded resolutions in support of the society, which met with a most hearty response from the meeting.

MARYLEBONE DISTRICT SOCIETIES.—From the Reports from the several districts, it appears that, during the past year, 3801 persons had been relieved by their visitations; and that the sums distributed amounted to £1952 6s. 1½d.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT IN DRIVING.—On Tuesday considerable curiosity and wonder were exhibited by crowds of persons assembled in the principal streets of the West-end of the metropolis, to witness the performance of Mr. Emsley, the owner of the horse to Mr. Batty's establishment, "Astley's Amphitheatre," in driving twenty highly-trained horses—a feat never before attempted—attached to a four-wheel carriage, containing twenty persons, at full speed through the streets of the metropolis, without the slightest apparent difficulty, and without a single accident occurring—a feat which must be considered extraordinary from the crowded state of the streets with vehicles of all descriptions at this time of the year.

THE WILL FORGERIES

THE SENTENCES.

Shortly after ten o'clock on Monday morning the judges, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Maule, having taken their seats upon the bench at the Central Criminal Court,

Mr. Phinn rose and said that his client, William Sanders, had intimated to him his wish to retract his plea of "Not Guilty," and plead "Guilty" to the indictment against him in the case of MARY HUNT; and, after careful consideration of the evidence in the case, his learned friend (Mr. Stone) and himself had come to the determination that the result must be the same in effect if the trial should be proceeded with. He wished their lordships would permit him to advert to the condition in life in which the prisoner moved, and to mention that he was a man of inferior education to the other prisoners, and that after a long course of unfortunate, but, as he hoped, honest, though unsuccessful, industry, he had been led by men of superior judgment to commit the offence with which he was charged.

Mr. Straight, the clerk of the arraigns, then called upon the prisoner, and told him he was charged with unlawfully and wickedly disposing and causing to be put in a will purporting to be the last will and testament of MARY HUNT, and asked him whether he pleaded Guilty or Not Guilty.—Sanders: I wish to plead Guilty.

Mr. Wilkins said there were two other cases to be tried—the one just mentioned, and another against Mr. Barber; and he (Mr. Wilkins) could only say on the part of his client, that Mr. Barber, that he was particularly anxious that those cases should be tried, and that he should, in reference to the case which he has elected has been convicted, use every constitutional privilege which the law allowed him to render it nugatory, by appealing to the highest tribunals in the land. The learned gentleman expressed his own conviction that the seven first trials were not to be proceeded with was that it was felt by the prosecution that they did not dare to proceed.—Mr. Erle said it would be improper now to advert to his convictions in reference to this case.—Mr. Wilkins, in a subdued sensitive tone, asked to know whether it was the intention of the learned counsel to allow an acquittal in regard to the other prisoners, or to enter a *nolle prosequi?*—Mr. Erle said when he was called on to decide what course he intended to pursue, he should be ready to do so.

Mr. Wilkins complained of an allusion to his client, which his learned friend Mr. Phinn had made. Mr. Phinn denied that he had in any way alluded to Mr. Wilkins's client. He had carefully abstained from doing so.

Mr. Wilkins.—His learned friend had spoken of his client having been tempted by persons of superior judgment.—Mr. Justice Maule said the Court had not understood that any allusion had been made to Mr. Barber.

The judges then retired to consult on what course they should take, and, after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, they returned into court, upon which

Mr. Straight, having called the prisoners severally by name, told them they had been convicted of felony, and asked them what they had to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon them?

Mr. Barber then, in a clear tone of voice, and in a very calm and unembarrassed manner, proceeded to make a long speech to the Court, in order to show that he had been made the victim of Fletcher. He said he was aware that in questions put to him implied whether he had any legal objection to make. He trusted, however, that their lordships would not preclude him from making some observations on the general nature of the case upon which he had been convicted, more particularly as no witnesses were called for his defence. He did not mean by this to cast the least reflection on his counsel, to whom he could never be too grateful, and whose able defence would command the eternal gratitude. He wished to say, however, that at the conclusion of the learned gentleman's speech, had he (Mr. Barber) been asked whether he thought it necessary to have any witnesses called, he should have said he did not think it was. He had, however, very important evidence which he might have called in support of deception had been practised against him by that man (pointing to Mr. Fletcher).

Mr. Fletcher.—No, no.

Mr. Barber said he had never had any desire to increase Mr. Fletcher's difficulties, but the frightful circumstances in which he was placed were owing to Mr. Fletcher. All the misery he had suffered had been brought about by him, and was attributable to that confidence which he was induced to repose in Mr. Fletcher, whom he had not the least reason to suspect up to the present time. He hoped he would be able to satisfy their lordships by a few remarks on the assertions of this kind. He then went on to say that he would explain the course which had been adopted towards him by Fletcher, in reference to Miss Slack, whose property he conceived he had been already laid hold of by Fletcher, but the most important feature in the history of this transaction he could not bring before their lordships. It was this. Fletcher said it is likely that this lady (Miss Slack) was entitled to the stock. He (Barber) had said he did not think there was much doubt of it, and thought it must be so. *He said*, however, there was a means by which he could decide the matter most completely, and that if Mr. Barber would procure the handwriting he would send it from Fletcher as to the result of that comparison, he had no means of verifying it; but Fletcher told him that the handwriting did not agree at all, and that his friend had compared it with the signature in the Bank books, and that the name of the signature in the Bank books was that of an elderly person, while the signature of Miss Slack was that of a young lady, and that it was therefore quite certain that she was not the owner of the stock. He (Barber) had said he was astonished and surprise, but Fletcher said he was quite satisfied, and stated that the lady had executed a power of attorney before the dividends on the stock had ceased to be received. He entreated their lordships to remember that Fletcher had also said that Miss Slack was about twenty-seven years of age; he admitted that in his evidence Fletcher upon this said it could not be the same party, as she would not have been competent to make a power of attorney at the period at which she had executed it, if she was only twenty-seven years of age then. Coupling these facts together, he had come to the conclusion, firmly and honestly, that Miss Slack was not the same person as the individual whose stock was invested, but that she was quite a different party. In a letter which he had written to Mr. Baxter (Captain Foskett's attorney), he (Mr. Barber) had promised that if the right party had been found out he would give him information of it, for the satisfaction of the young lady and the family. Now, when he wrote that letter he intended either to keep that promise or he did not. If he intended to keep it, it could not be argued that he has a guilty knowledge, and if he did not, he should not have made it, as it was perfectly unnecessary; but he did make it, and he intended to have kept it, and he did keep it. He did not, unfortunately, write a letter, but after this party (Emma Slack) had come forward, he met Mr. Baxter in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and informed him that the person who was really the owner had come forward and produced a will. Mr. Baxter said, "Ah, indeed!" and the correspondence between them stopped, and that casual meeting was a great misfortune to him (Barber), for, had he not met Mr. Baxter, he should have written a letter, which would have been copied in his books, and have been produced at the trial. He (Mr. Barber) had deceived him in reference to the handwriting, but he was not quite sure that Mr. Fletcher had not been deceived himself. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, he gave evidence, that Fletcher, when signing the receipt, whether he did or not, it certainly appeared he stated that Miss Slack, of Abbot's Langley, was not the owner of the stock. Mr. Fletcher produced to him (Barber) the letter he intended to send to the Bank of England and the Bank. He (Barber) never knew who that friend was till after this prosecution had been commenced. He spoke of him simply as a friend at the Bank. The extract from the letter he intended to send there was stated in the Bank standing in the name of Miss Slack, formerly of Smith-street, Chelsea, now of Abbot's Langley, but that was not the same person. During this time he attended a case at the Court of Chancery, in which his partner, Mr. Brabant, was concerned, and he (Barber) was desired by Fletcher to go to Mr. Brabant's residence, Lisson, he declared, over and over, that he was misled by Fletcher; that he had been Fletcher's victim. He then appealed to the life of industry and respectability which he had led from boyhood to the present time, and the charges made against him.—Mr. Jardine considered that there was no charge against him to warrant his detention for forgery; but, in case anything further should be forthcoming, he should require heavy bail for his appearance. The bail was fixed for himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. The bail was immediately found. The female prisoner was committed for trial for forgery, and bail refused, although she was near her confinement. She went into hysterics, screamed loudly in court, and fainted away during the proceedings.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid are to the 18th. According to one of the Government journals, the *Castellano*, reports of a marriage between the Queen and the eldest son of Don Carlos were current in the capital, and generally believed. Her Majesty, it was expected, would set out for Catalonia about the beginning of May. It is said she is suffering under a scrofulous complaint, and that her medical attendants have recommended the use of sulphurous waters.

General Prim has left Madrid on eight months' leave, having refused to take the command of the Morocco expedition. He comes to France and England, and it is said that his object in visiting us is to meet Espartero, and to make up matters with him.

GREECE.—From Athens we learn that a new cabinet had been formed. Condurriotti had been appointed Minister of Marine and President of the Council; Mavrocordato, Minister of Finance; Coletti, Minister of the Interior; Tricoupi, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Somachi, Minister of Justice; and Metaxa, Minister of War. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction had not been appointed.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Thursday.

THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the judges took their seats on the bench. Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers were present. The court was completely filled. The Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, and nearly all the counsel engaged in the case, were present.

Mr. Whiteside then rose, and moved for a new trial, on the several grounds contained in the notice already published. The address of the learned gentleman was distinguished for legal acuteness than for eloquence or public interest. The first ground of his objection was, that there was no such person on the jury as John Rigby, the gentleman who impersonated him being John Jasus Rigby, who was neither on the panel, or summoned to attend. He cited a considerable number of cases, to convince the Court that but 11 jurors actually tried the late issue. His next had reference to the "abstraction" of the names from the jury list—then to the judge's charge—next, to the evidence which was admitted for the prosecution. The learned gentleman argued at great length, that the violent ballad sold at Mullaghmast should not have been received in evidence. At the time of the learned gentleman's departure, Mr. Whiteside had not finished his law argument. The learned gentleman will resume his address to-morrow morning.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Newmarket Stakes, a subscription of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3-yr olds: 1 mile 8st 9lb, fillies 8st 2lb. D.M.

Duke of Portland's ch by Beiram, out of Tragedy ..	..	1
Lord Exeter's c Crosby, by Lanercost ..	..	2
Lord Albemarle's Candidate ..	..	3

Won by two lengths.

Match.—Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st 7lb, beat Lord Exeter's Celia, 8st 11b. T.Y.C., 200, h ft.

This concludes the whole of the races.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite are not expected to leave Buckingham Palace for the Continent until the close of next week. His Majesty's illustrious sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, after a brief visit to the Court of the Tuileries, proceeds, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Sir George Couper, to Berne, where her elder sister, the Duchess Julienne of Saxe Coburg, has long been resident.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the natal day of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, aunt to the Queen, who completed her 68th year.

MR. B. WOOD, M.P.—We have heard, with much regret, that this gentleman, who has been for some time in indifferent health, has been lately attacked by paralysis in person a character of so common occurrence at this severe season.

SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—Yesterday, the annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the Office, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The Marquis of Cornwallis, who presided, opened the proceedings by making a few observations congratulatory of the prosperous state of the institution. The secretary then read the report for the third year of the society, which commenced by congratulating the members on its permanent establishment. It next referred, at some length, to the publication and editing of works illustrative of the several productions of Shakspeare, and also detailed a list of works remaining in the committee's possession by the committee. The report concluded by expressing thanks to the several noblemen and gentlemen that had patronised the society. From the financial statement it appeared that the society had received £337 11s. 6d., leaving a balance of £327 11s. 6d., of which 7s. 7d. The expenditure was £664 4s. 1d., leaving a balance with the treasurer of £329 3s. 6d. It further appeared that there were outstanding subscriptions of £247, including those for previous years. The report having been received and adopted in the usual manner, thanks were passed to the noble chairman, who, having acknowledged the compliment, dissolved the meeting.

The large estate, near Boston, the property of Lord Monson, was sold on Thursday, at the Auction Mart, by Mr. George Robins, for £7,100 guineas, to Mr. Malcolm, the former M.P. for Boston. The purchase money is £7,245 5s., Lord Monson's estate. The result seems to be twenty-nine years' purchase on the clear rental.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS FOR HOLLAND.—In consequence of the approaching Dutch fair at Rotterdam, to be held during the ensuing month, three companies of English comedians, tragedians, dancers, musicians, &c., amounting, it is said, to upwards of 200 persons, have been engaged from London, and will leave this country at the commencement of the next week.

FALMOUTH, April 25.—This morning, the Bucephalus, East Indiaman, Captain Fulcher, arrived off here, and landed passengers. She left the Sand Heads, Calcutta, on Jan. 9; Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 21; and St. Helena, on March 13. The abolition of the harbour and light dues at the Cape was the cause of much satisfaction both to the shipmasters and also to the colonists.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON THE THAMES.—LOSS OF AN INDIAMAN.—At about half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday afternoon a large barque, which was being towed down the river from the London Docks, on arriving opposite Gravesend, was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm being given, the tug-steamer towing her made for Bessett Sand, about a quarter of a mile below the new sunken ship is the Woodall, of Liverpool, with an outward bound cargo for the Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, and Sydney, having several passengers for the two former places, and emigrants for the latter place, on board, all of whom were safely landed at Gravesend and the opposite shore.

THREE LIVES LOST.—On Wednesday last a powerful steam-boiler, employed by Messrs. Hipkins and Green, brewers, at Chiddingford, Hoarsdifen, suddenly burst asunder, and destroyed everything around it. Three individuals were killed; and Mr. Green was severely scalded.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—THE FORGERY ON MESSRS. SMITH'S BANK.—*John S. Francis*, an officer in the Cape of Good Hope Mounted Rifles, and *Mary Ann Brown*, an elegantly dressed young lady, of extremely good countenance, were brought up before Mr. Jardine, charged with forging various cheques of large amount, purporting to be drawn by the lowager Lady Nelthorpe, the widow of the late Admiral Sir John Nelthorpe, with intent to defraud Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, bankers. The female prisoner was possessed of extremely good education, and was a governess to several families, and had, by her talents and means, Lady Nelthorpe's confidence, and kindly invited her on many occasions to her house, and while there the prisoner had seen her write cheques on her bankers. About a month since it was discovered that three cheques, to the amount of £600, had been drawn in Lady Nelthorpe's account, and as they were forgeries, a strict inquiry was made, and it was discovered that the female prisoner had committed them; that she had gone to live with the male prisoner, at Bermondsey New Town, Pimlico, and that they resided together as man and wife on the money till they were both arrested. Mr. Bush, Secretary to the Bankers' Protection Society, attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Montague Chambers for the male prisoner. For the latter it was endeavoured to be proved that he was perfectly unaware of how the female had come by the money; that he had, in the inexperience of youth, contracted a love for her which knew no bounds; and that she had told him she had an annuity of £200 per annum, which he fully believed. He was of a high family—had two brothers in the army—and was implicated in the charges made against him.—Mr. Jardine considered that there was no charge against him to warrant his detention for forgery; but, in case anything further should be forthcoming, he should require heavy bail for his appearance. The bail was fixed for himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. The bail was immediately found. The female prisoner was committed for trial for forgery, and bail refused, although she was near her confinement. She went into hysterics, screamed loudly in court, and fainted away during the proceedings.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid are to the 18th. According to one of the Government journals, the *Castellano*, reports of a marriage between the Queen and the eldest son of Don Carlos were current in the capital, and generally believed. Her Majesty, it was expected, would set out for Catalonia about the beginning of May. It is said she is suffering under a scrofulous complaint, and that her medical attendants have recommended the use of sulphurous waters.

General Prim has left Madrid on eight months' leave, having refused to take the command of the Morocco expedition. He comes to France and England, and it is said that his object in visiting us is to meet Espartero, and to make up matters with him.

GREECE.—From Athens we learn that a new cabinet had been formed. Condurriotti had been appointed Minister of Marine and President of the Council; Mavrocordato, Minister of Finance; Coletti, Minister of the Interior; Tricoupi, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Somachi, Minister of Justice; and Metaxa, Minister of War. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction had not been appointed.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

By the courtesy of his Excellency the Swedish Minister, we are enabled to present to our subscribers the accompanying portraits; that of Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway, being copied from a painting by a Swedish artist; and that of the Queen, Josephine, from a lithograph, a striking likeness.

Oscar was born in Paris, in July, 1799, consequently, he will shortly complete his 45th year.

At the time of his birth, his father was commanding the army of reserve on the Rhine, and was, in the same year, appointed Minister of War. His mother was Desirée Clary, the sister of Joseph Buonaparte's wife. In 1796, Napoleon had been a suitor for this lady's hand. In one of his letters, he said, "I will insure to you a brilliant lot. Possibly, I may pass away like a meteor; but I venture to predict that my passage will be long remembered." Mademoiselle de Clary's father, a rich merchant at Marseilles, refused Napoleon, (then General-in-Chief of the army in Italy), observing, that he thought one Buonaparte enough in his family.

In 1804, Oscar, then five years of age, joined his father, who was governor of the kingdom of Hanover. He was placed at a school, where the sons of some of the best families in the country were his companions. His education took a German rather than a French direction, and he imbibed that taste for the literature and the languages of the north which he has constantly retained. Oscar came to Sweden with his father in 1810, since which time he has scarcely ever quitted the country. He has so identified himself with Sweden, that he seldom speaks any other language than the Swedish; and he writes it with a degree of purity, of which several of his printed works bear evidence. Immediately on his arrival in Sweden the education of the young Prince was consigned exclusively to Swedish masters. The good fruits of that education are manifested in his solid and extensive information, and his truly national spirit.

Prince Oscar accompanied his father in the campaign in Norway in the year 1814, and thereby acquired some experience in warlike operations. He has a taste for the military art, though he is not exclusively devoted to it. He can manœuvre with admirable skill a corps of infantry or cavalry, or both together. His knowledge of artillery is extensive, and perfectly practical. He was therefore appropriately created Grand Master of the Artillery of the two kingdoms (Master General of the Ordnance).

The variety of his tastes for different branches of military science has not prevented him from making very extensive acquisitions in several other departments of knowledge, particularly in philology and geography. Having been the pupil of Berzelius, so great is his knowledge of chymistry that Sir Humphry Davy declared he never saw so much in an unprofessional person. He is the author of several works on military subjects; and of a work on Prison Discipline, which has been translated into English, and almost every other European language. King Oscar is a munificent patron of the fine arts, has great talent for drawing, and is an excellent musician. The King expresses himself in public speaking with elegance and facility, and he has manifested extraordinary talent in translating rapidly into Swedish or Norwegian the speeches which his father used to extemporise in French.

His countenance is handsome, his features regular, his figure noble and well proportioned, and his look is full of amenity. His manner displays more of the calmness of a native of the north than the vivacity which might be expected in one of French extraction. He well discharged all his high state duties as Prince Royal; at four different times, owing to the King's ill-health, he had in his hands the government of the kingdom of Sweden, and he was long Viceroy of Norway. He has, moreover, exercised the functions of Chancellor of the Universities of Upsala, Lund, and Christiania, of High Admiral, and, as we have already said, of Commander of the Artillery.

He married, twenty years ago, Josephine, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg (one of the great characters of our age), by a Princess of Bavaria, sister of the present King. Four sons and one daughter are the issue of this marriage.

The succession to the throne is the more firmly secured to his family by the descent of his sons from their grandmother, the Princess of Bavaria; a descent which brings them nearer to the ancient house of Vasa than the Prince is who takes that name, and who really is only Prince of Holstein Gottorp.

All parties in Sweden and Norway hail the accession of Oscar to the throne with joy; although the place of his renowned father is difficult to fill. Most of the great powers of Europe have sent persons of high rank to congratulate Oscar on his accession; and the Emperor of Russia, immediately upon receiving the news of the demise of the late King, sent his own son-in-law, (brother to the Queen of Sweden,) to Stockholm, to express his deep regret at the death of so great and good a King, and to assure Oscar of his sincere friendship and esteem.

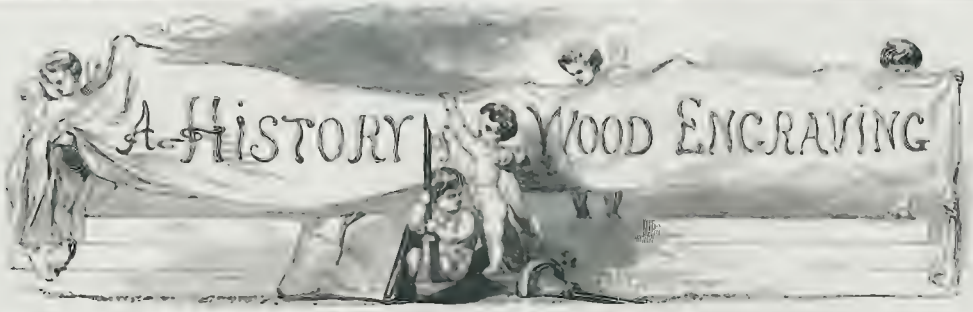
The funeral of the late King has been appointed to take place with great pomp, on the 26th inst. The day of the coronation of King Oscar is stated to be fixed in July.

The Royal Palace at Stockholm, of which we annex a picturesque engraving, is as fine a regal edifice as any in Europe; and has a truly majestic appearance from whatever quarter you behold it. It forms an immense quadrangle, the sides of which front the four chief points of the compass. The northern and southern faces are prolonged towards the sea, and the space thus formed between the palace walls and the railing, connecting the two projecting wings, is filled with flowers and shrubs; and this small garden, rising thus close above the quay, has a very pleasing effect. But, by far the finest view of the palace is either from the water, where it rises proudly above you, displaying its vast dimensions with a most imposing effect; or from the opposite side of the harbour, where you take in the bridge and the fine buildings of the square of Gustavus Adolphus.

No capital in Europe possesses greater advantages in point of situation than Stockholm; and but few can compete with the Swedish metropolis in the imposing beauty of her first appearance, when approached from the Baltic. On the seaward side the Royal Palace, rising almost from the water's edge, crowns, with its massive and spacious buildings, the only elevated spot of ground on the central island of the city; while the lofty tower of the adjoining church appears to spring from within the palace-walls.

The palace is not a century old, having been completed in the year 1755, under the superintendence of Count Tessin, the son of the original architect, whose labours, when fast advancing to completion, were destroyed by fire, in the year 1697. It contains a museum, library, and galleries of pictures and sculpture; and in the private apartments are a few fine paintings, by Rembrandt, Vandyke and Rubens.

THE ROYAL PALACE, STOCKHOLM.



(Continued from page 259, Supplement.)

It would appear that impressions of the cuts contained in the first edition of the "Dance of Death," had been printed off, in the manner of press proofs, on one side of the paper only, for some time before they appeared in a volume; and it has been conjectured that they were first printed in this manner at Basle, about 1530. A set of those impressions—one only, of the cut of the Astrologer, being wanting—is still preserved in the public library at Basle. A similar set, of the same cuts, belonged to the late William Young Ottley, and was sold, at the sale of his engravings, in 1837, to the British Museum, for £37 10s.

The original cuts have the appearance of having been printed with the greatest care. From the lightness of the impression in certain places, where the lines seem gradually to vanish, it is evident that the blocks had been *lowered* in those places, in order to diminish the pressure.

It has been supposed that the practice of *lowering* was of but recent introduction; it is, however, evident from many wood-cuts, even of an earlier date than those of the "Dance of Death," that the practice was well understood by the old wood-engravers.

In the same year, 1538, that the "Dance of Death" was first printed at Lyons, another book containing illustrations of the Old Testament, engraved on wood from Holbein's designs, was also published at the same place and by the same publishers. The first four cuts are the same as the first four of the "Dance of Death," being printed, in fact, from the same blocks. The rest of the cuts contained in the book, amounting to eighty-six, are of very unequal merit—some displaying great beauty of design and neatness of execution, while others appear to have been carelessly drawn and coarsely engraved. Though they they are decidedly inferior to the cuts of the "Dance of Death," yet the hand and mannerisms of the same designer may be frequently perceived in them. Several editions of the Bible Cuts were subsequently published at Lyons; one of them, of the date of 1549, has the explanatory text in English.

It has frequently been asserted that the cuts of the "Dance of Death" were engraved by Holbein himself; but there is not the slightest ground for the supposition. If he were an engraver on wood as well as a painter and designer, and had actually engraved those cuts, it is most likely that he himself would have engraved some of the designs which he made in England, where, in his time, there were no good engravers on wood, and, perhaps, no one who devoted himself exclusively to the profession. The cuts contained in Archbishop Cranmer's Catechism, printed at London, 1548, have been ascribed to Holbein; and two of them are unquestionably of his designing, for one of them

SCENE FROM "WATTEAU," IN 1644.

contains his name at full length, and the other his initials, H. H. The rest, twenty seven in number, whether designed by Holbein or not, appear to have been more feebly drawn than the other two, and display none of Holbein's characteristic vigour. The execution of the whole is that of a very ordinary workman. It is certain that they were not engraved by the person who engraved the cuts of the "Dance of Death," for it is impossible that he could have *disguised his hand* so completely; and if it be supposed that Holbein himself engraved the two which contain his mark, and if they are to be considered as a fair specimen of his abilities in this respect, it is certain that he did not excel as a wood-engraver. The cuts in Cranmer's Catechism may, however, be considered as the best which had hitherto appeared in any book printed in England. The best wood-cuts to be found in English books printed between 1550 and 1600, are the ornamental borders of title-pages and large initial letters; and though some of them possess considerable merit, yet scarcely one can be pronounced excellent. There appears to have been a want both of talented artists to furnish designs, and of skilful engravers to execute them. One of the most "profusely illustrated" English books of this period, is a work entitled, "A Book of Christian Prayers," but more generally known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, printed at London, by John Day, 1569. Each page is surrounded by a border formed of wood-cuts, partly ornamental, and partly illustrative of the text. It is stated in Herbert's edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities," that such of the cuts as relate to the history of Christ, are "after Albert Durer and his wife." The statement is incorrect: the cuts are not copied from any of Albert Durer's; and there is not

the slightest reason for supposing that his wife was accustomed to make drawings, or to engrave on wood. The mark I. C., with a graver between the letters, occurs on several of those cuts, and is probably that of the engraver.

About 1560, Virgil Solis, a native of Nuremberg, appears to have been held in great repute by the German booksellers, as a designer on wood, and to have been much employed by them, not only in this branch of art, but also as a copper-plate engraver. Though many of his cuts display great fertility of invention, they yet generally want the stamp of truth; his figures are deficient in character; and his subjects are more likely the compositions of a dexterous than of a great artist. Bernard Solomon, a French artist, contemporary with Virgil Solis, appears to have been chiefly employed by the Lyons booksellers. He is said to have been an engraver on wood as well as a designer. The cuts ascribed to him are generally remarkable for their slim, meagre figures, and the comparative delicacy of their execution. Both he and Solis are justly classed with the little masters.

One of the best professional designers on wood in Germany, between 1560 and 1590, was Jost Amman, a native of Zurich, but who removed to Nuremberg, about 1560. His cuts display much more spirit and vigour than those of Virgil Solis; and they are also generally better engraved. The best of Jost Amman's numerous cuts, are contained in the following works:—"A Description of all Ranks Arts, and Trades," in German verse, by Hans Sachs, first printed at Frankfort, in quarto, 1564, and several times reprinted in a smaller form, with the descriptions in Latin, by Hartman Schopper; among the cuts is one of a wood engraver. Three books of costume, published between 1580 and 1585; and a work on Hunting and Fowling, published in 1582. From the time of Jost Amman, who died in 1591, wood-engraving appears to have rapidly declined in Germany. In new books of a superior class, copper-plate engravings now began to supersede wood-cuts, and the latter became chiefly confined to books of comparatively low price and inferior character. Artists of talent, not meeting with encouragement, no longer applied themselves to designing on wood; and the art of wood-engraving being thus left to mere workmen, had, by the end of the sixteenth century, sunk into neglect with respect to the higher purposes of book-illustration. The publication of the celebrated "Collection of Voyages and Travels," with copper-plate engravings, by the brothers De Bry and others, which was first commenced at Frankfort, about 1590, may be considered as distinctly marking the period when copper-plate engravings began to supersede wood-cuts in books.

Some of the best wood-engravings which appeared towards the end of the sixteenth century are from the designs of Henry Goltzius, a Flemish artist; and several of the largest, printed in chiaro-scuro, are said to have been engraved by himself. In 1590 there was published at Venice a book of costumes, ancient and modern, of various parts of the world, with upwards of three hundred cuts, drawn by Cesare Vecellio, a relation of Titian. Those cuts, which display much character, have the appearance of having been drawn in a free and spirited manner with pen and ink. About this period, and indeed for twenty years previously, the wood-engravers of France and Italy appear to have been principally employed in executing ornamental vignettes and borders, and in engraving illustrative cuts for books of emblems and devices.

THE DECLINE OF WOOD-ENGRAVING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY; ITS REVIVAL IN THE EIGHTEENTH; AND ITS SUBSEQUENT EXTENSION.

Scarcely a single artist of reputation is known as a designer on wood in the sixteenth century. Rubens, indeed, made a few large drawings on wood; but, as they were printed for himself, it would seem that they were made rather as an experiment for his own satisfaction than for general circulation. It is not unlikely that he wished to compare his own designs engraved on wood with those of the older German masters, of whose works, executed in this manner, he is known to have been an admirer. From his having made so few it is not unreasonable to suppose that he was not satisfied with the experiment. The best of those cuts is a woodland scene, in which the Virgin and infant Christ, with three infantine figures, are introduced in the foreground. In all of them the mere mechanism of the execution is too obtrusively apparent to entitle them to high praise as wood-engravings. Those impressions which have a tint of sepia printed over them, appear much better, in consequence of having the harshness of the lines subdued, than those which are printed simply on white paper. Those cuts were engraved by Christopher Jegher, who, having been presented with the blocks by Rubens, subsequently published them on his own account. Jegher resided at Antwerp, but is said to have been born in Germany, about 1578. Cornelius Van Sichem, a native of Holland, and a contemporary of Jegher, executed, generally in a dry hard manner, an immense number of wood-engravings, most of which appear to be bad copies from the cuts of Albert Durer, and other old masters of the German school. In this period very few books are to be found, which derive any additional value from the excellence of the wood-cuts which they contain. Wood-engraving, for the purpose of book-illustration, had now fallen far behind engraving on copper.

A wood-engraver of the name of Switzer, probably a foreigner, executed the cuts for Speed's "History of Britain," printed in 1611, and is landed in the preface as "the most exquisite and curious hand of that age." Even admitting the compliment to be true, the inevitable consequence is, that the best wood-engraver of the age was a very poor workman. Switzer also engraved the cuts in Parkinson's "Herbal," 1629. Switzer had a son who was also a wood-engraver, and who is mentioned in the first edition of Evelyn's "Sculptura," 1662, as being then living, and following his profession.

(To be continued.)

THE ST. ANN'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday last the anniversary feat val of this most excellent institution, which was established for the purpose of providing education, clothing, and entire maintenance for the children of those who had been once in pecuniary circumstances, whether orphans or not, and belonging to all parts of the world, was held at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street. Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The noble chairman was supported by the Sheriffs, Dr. Croly, Dr. Richardson, and several other dignitaries belonging to the Established Church. This charity was instituted in the year 1709 and the truly Christian object which its promoters, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have more than a century so munificently and usefully carried out has secured to the society the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of Denmark, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c. The customary loyal toasts having been given and responded to with great enthusiasm, the children were introduced, and the appearance of both girls and boys, as they were marshalled into the room, was such as to elicit the warmest approbation. The noble Chairman, in his usual eloquent and impressive manner, gave "Prosperity to the St. Ann's Society, and may the present objects of this charity become its future support." The peculiar character of this charity cannot fail to secure it at all times the most lively sympathy and aid of a Christian public. Since the establishment of the society, upwards of 1000 boys and 600 girls have been placed out or apprenticed. Dr. Croly proposed the health of the noble chairman, as the great philanthropist of the age, as the man sagacious in measures to remedy and relieve public distress. The reverend gentleman dwelt on the amiable and Christian virtues of the noble chairman in terms which we regret want of space compels us to omit. Lord Ashley returned thanks in a speech marked with delicacy and good feeling, and took occasion to advert to the case of the children engaged in factories, &c., at the same time suggesting that the present time was that which must be taken advantage of to secure to the younger branches of the working classes that protection and those blessings which God and nature demanded should be extended to them. Various other toasts followed, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour. The subscriptions amounted to £651 4s.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAHLEEL BRENTON.

The gallant Sir Jahleel Brenton, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died at Leamington Spa, on Sunday.

Sir Jahleel Brenton was born in 1770, and made a lieutenant on the 22nd November, 1790, and as such served on board the Barfleur in Lord Bridport's action off Cape St. Vincent's, in 1797 (in which were also his gallant friends, two of the admirals of the name of Admiral Admiralty); was made commander on the 3rd July, 1799; and in command of the Speedy, 14-gun brig, in that year fought several gallant actions in the vicinity of Gibraltar; three of the enemy's vessels he captured during this command near Cape de Gatt, under a heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding hills. In the following month of October he destroyed four of the enemy's vessels in a heavy surf, at the time exposed to the guns of a fortification and musketry from the beach, and in the next month of November he displayed consummate skill and gallantry in beating off two Spanish schooners, and ten other armed vessels; by these services he won his post rank, which he dated 25th April, 1800. He was then selected by Sir James (afterwards Lord) de Saumarez as his flag captain, and in command of the Cæsar, distinguished himself in the severe action off Algesiras, of 6th July, 1801. Subsequently, in command of the Minerva, when that frigate got aground in a fog and was lost near Cherbourg, he defended her during a heavy fire of several hours, for which unsurpassable gallantry he received the highest praise when acquitted at a court-martial held on board his ship.

In 1807, when in command of the Spartan frigate, Sir Jahleel assisted in driving the French garrison out of Pesaro and destroying the castle; in the following month assisted in blowing up the castle of Cesaratico, destroying a neighbouring battery, and compelling the island of Sussilh to surrender; assisted at the reduction of Zante and Cephalonia, and particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Cerigo, which island he then commanded. These and many other important services did this gallant officer render in the Adriatic. In the same ship in 1810, in concert with the Success, he fought a most gallant action with and defeated a French squadron in the bay of Naples, by which service he was severely wounded. The gallant deceased was created a baronet on the occasion, and received other honours, and on the 8th February, 1811, had a pension conferred on him of £300 per annum for the wounds he had received. He obtained his flag promotion as rear-admiral on the 22d July, 1830, and as vice admiral 1st July, 1840, and subsequently had another pension conferred upon him of £300 per annum for good services he had rendered, in addition to that granted by Parliament.

The gallant deceased was the son of the late Rear Admiral Brenton. He was twice married. His eldest son, Mr. Launcelot Charles Lee Brenton, who succeeds to the baronetcy, was born in 1807.

Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., one of Nelson's companions on the glorious victory of the Nile, is staying at the Clarendon Hotel with Lady Gould. The gallant admiral is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

HER MAJESTY'S 44TH REGIMENT.—On Monday last very considerable interest was excited in Hounslow barracks, owing to the arrival of a detachment of this regiment, consisting of 1 sergeant-major, 1 serjeant, and 18 privates, under the command of Captain W. Evans, being the released prisoners who had been taken at Cabul in 1841-2, and who, after a captivity of nearly two years, were liberated by the British forces in the late war. These troops embarked at Calcutta on the 4th of December last on board the ship the Duke of Cornwall, Captain Eyles, and after a very favourable passage of 128 days, arrived off Gravesend on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant. The whole of the men are wounded. Two of them have balls in their bodies, causing them at intervals very considerable pain. Two women and one child, with a private of the 49th, and one private of the 3d Dragoon Guards, came with them. The 44th lost one man the second day after they had sailed, who died of cholera. Dr. Fleming, from one of the native corps, had the above soldiers in charge. The troops were under the command of Major-General G. Pollock, C.B., and were released in the month of September, 1842, and miraculously escaped being again taken prisoners during their march through the Khyber Pass to Peshawur, in consequence of the fortunate advance of our troops, which had been expressly forwarded for their safety by Major-General Sir Robert Sale. The men state that no one can imagine the hardships they have endured during the last period of their military career. The majority of these soldiers have been in India upwards of 18 years. They have joined the military invalid depôt at Brompton, and will shortly undergo medical inspection, previous to their being pensioned.

The St. Vincent, 120, flag-ship at Portsmouth, is to be ready to go to Spithead on the 10th of next month. She has for the last three weeks been occasionally exercising her men in their boats with the long guns and small arms, on which occasion Captain F. Rowley has himself directed the exercises.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have gratefully acknowledged the 57 years' service of Mr. Michael Austin, outer rigger of the dockyard, by allowing him to retire on a pension of £193 per annum, being £47 for his services as a warrant officer, and £146 for his civil services. This receipt of two pensions, in addition to the above, his pension of £16 per annum, granted for the loss of an arm.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO DR. AND MRS. WARREN.—On Tuesday afternoon, as Dr. and Mrs. Warren, of No. 128, Aye, Piccadilly, were driving in their pony phaeton over the new road, the ponies from some cause took fright, and ran down Star-hill, Rochester, when, in turning on a road leading to Troy Town, we regret to say the doctor and lady were thrown out of the carriage. Mrs. Warden was not much injured, but her husband has received some injuries, which, it is feared, will prove rather serious.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, on being made acquainted with the decease of Sir J. Brenton, and the consequent reversion of the good-service pension of £300 per annum, immediately marked the approbation of the Admiralty and the country, in the manner in which it is customary in China of the gallant Commander-in-Chief Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., by conferring it on that distinguished officer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE JOHN DENNISTON, OF LIVERPOOL.—MOBILE, March 19, 1844.—My Lord,—I have the horrible misfortune, very foolishly, that the British barque, John Denniston, Young, master, from Liverpool to Mobile, ran ashore near Cape St. Antonio (Cuba), and is a total loss. The master arrived at Key West on the 12th instant, with twelve of the crew. The mate and three of the crew had left the wreck, in a boat, for the Havannah, and have not since been heard of. I have, &c. (Signed, CHARLES FITZGERALD. Earl Aberdeen, K.T., &c. &c. &c.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DERBYSHIRE.—HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BELPER.—Between one and two o'clock after noon on Monday last, the inhabitants of Belper were thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that a mechanic named Yeomans, for some time past employed at Messrs. Stott's mills, had murdered his wife, and afterwards cut his own throat. Yeomans was a married man, somewhere turned fifty, and had a family, the eldest son being married. It appears that for some time past matters in his wife have not lived happily together, the cause being a suspicion of the wife's infidelity. During the past week they were known to have quarrelled repeatedly, but on Saturday a neighbour succeeded, as it was thought, in restoring both parties a better understanding. On Monday morning he called at a joiner's shop, and requested permission to sharpen a pocket-knife and a common table-knife, and, having done so, went away. About half-past one o'clock, the next-door neighbour heard a knocking against the wall, and a terrific scream, and on proceeding to the door found that it was locked. An alarm was given, and a blacksmith opened the door, when a most revolting spectacle presented itself. In one part of the lower room, her head resting upon a chair, lay the body of Mrs. Yeomans, apparently lifeless. About a yard from her lay her husband, weltering in blood, his throat dreadfully cut. On further inspection it was found that neither party was dead, and two surgeons were immediately called in; but Yeomans gasped his last immediately afterwards. The skull of the unfortunate woman was most shockingly beaten in, and she died the following day, having never remained senseless during the interval. On the floor near to where the body of Yeomans lay, a pocket-knife and a common table-knife, both covered with blood, were found. The supposition is, that after, as he thought, killing his wife, he cut his throat with the pen-knife blade, but not succeeding, he then used the table-knife. During the afternoon and evening, thousands of people congregated about the house, and the excitement still prevails in the town.

EXETER.—The nomination of candidates for this city took place on Saturday last, when Sir William Follett (the newly-appointed Attorney-General), was proposed by the Mayor (Henry Hooper, Esq.), who was seconded by Joseph Harris, Esq.; and General Briggs, his opponent, was proposed by Mr. Maunder, seconded by Mr. Beasley. R. S. Follett, Esq., advocated the claims of his learned brother, who had always been a consistent Conservative, and Sir Thomas Acland; and General Briggs, for himself, made a public profession of his political creed. The gallant general, being a nominee of the Anti-Corn-law League, of course, declared himself a Free-trader to the full extent of that creed. The show of hands being declared to be in favour of Sir W. Follett, a poll was demanded on behalf of General Briggs, which the High Sheriff fixed to commence at eight o'clock this morning (Monday), when the contest will terminate. The proceedings, we are informed, were conducted throughout in the most quiet manner, and continued so throughout the day, although, as we stated last week, no doubt whatever could be entertained from the commencement of the result of the contest. At one o'clock the poll closed, and it was past four the High Sheriff attended at the Guildhall, which was densely crowded, and declared the state of the poll to be for—Sir W. W. Follett, 1293; Major-General Briggs, 1109; majority for Sir W. Follett, 184. In the course of the day Sir W. W. Follett duly elected as a citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the city and county of the city and borough of Exeter.

HUNTINGDON.—Lord Sandon has retired and withdrawn from the contest on this borough, Thomas Baring, Esq. (late candidate for the city of London), was, on Monday, elected without opposition.

STOCKBRIDGE.—A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—Considerable excitement prevailed in Biren-street, Hill-gate, Stockport, on Sunday afternoon, from the circumstance of a woman having been killed by her husband, about one o'clock at noon of the same day. The name of the unfortunate woman is Harriet Parrot, and the husband, James Parrot, who has been the cause of her death, was by trade a brickcutter. Parrot and deceased frequently quarrelled, and on Sunday noon, whilst quarrelling, he knocked her down, and then gave her a severe kick on the right side of the neck, about an inch and a half below the ear, which immediately caused her death. Parrot, on seeing the deed he had perpetrated, decamped, but was apprehended in the course of the afternoon.

WOODSTOCK.—On Monday, the nomination took place in the Town Hall, in this borough. No popular excitement appeared to prevail, and until within ten minutes of the appointed hour, the town was as quiet as if an elect on were not thought of. Shortly before ten a cavalcade entered Woodstock from Blenheim Park, consisting of about two hundred sturdy labourers, walking arm in arm, and headed by a band and banners. The labourers had all got their breakfasts at Blenheim. So complete was the Marquis of Blandford's conviction of success, that he had no committee, and did not go to the expense of a single flag; those which his followers exhibited had done duty at the last election in the service of Mr. Theiger. After paraading the streets, the Marlborough retainers obtained admission into the Town Hall, and took possession of the best place there. This done, the public were permitted to enter. The Marquis of Blandford then appeared, and took his seat on the right of the returning officer's seat, shortly after, Mr. Humfrey the other candidate, accompanied by the recorder, Rector, Town Clerk, and a few others, entered, and took their places on the left of the chair. Alderman Morris proposed, and T. Robinson, Esq., (a banker at Oxford) seconded the Marquis of Blandford, and did not go to the expense of a single person to represent his borough in Parliament. The latter gentleman bore testimony to the faithfulness with which they had been served by Mr. Theiger, and stated that although (Mr. R.) might have been ill-treated by the Duke of Marlborough, it would be paltry on his part to show his resentment by opposing the Marquis of Blandford.—Dr. Rowles, the Rector, and Mr. North, the Town Clerk, nominated L. Humfrey, Esq. barrister-at-law.—The Marquis of Blandford having spoken, Mr. Humfrey next addressed the electors. After returning thanks, and complimenting the noble lord on the sparks of talent he had shown, and the great honour he had done himself by a speech unequalled by any first appearance he had ever witnessed—(cheers)—he said, "I do not come here out of any personal opposition to the noble lord, but actuated by a sense of duty. I do not come here as the son of the Duke of Marlborough, if he seeks to avail himself of the wealth and influence conferred by the house of Blenheim, he must take the burden also. I assure you I never could have come here as the son of landed property, without personal inquiries, that in the annals of history never was a borough so neglected, a tenantry so oppressed, the poor so utterly forgotten, the sick and destitute so totally unprovided for as in Woodstock. (Cheers.) Here is the Duke of Marlborough enjoying all the privileges of his wealth and rank without doing the slightest good in return. I came here because I received a requisition numerously signed by some others by my landlord's request—(laughter)—supported by the Recorder, whom the hired servants of the duke will not permit to be heard in his own borough—(cheers), by the Town Clerk, by Alderman Wilks, and several others. If the Duke of Marlborough had his canvass before he arrived in Woodstock, and thanking it would be difficult for him to win, he would not expose his friends to the vengeance of a man like the Duke of Marlborough. Great good had been done already, and he hoped still would be done by this election, and that the Duke of Marlborough would become a better landlord, a kinder friend, a visitor of the sick, and a reliever of the necessitous, and, in words which he hoped he was not using without reverence, he hoped they would all become one fold under one shepherd. God bless you all. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)—Mr. Walesby addressed the meeting at some length in a similar strain to Mr. Humfrey.—The Deputy Mayor then declared the Marquis of Blandford duly elected. (Loud cheers.)—The Marquis of Blandford returned thanks, promising to do everything he could for the borough. He had heard a great many things that had pained him exceedingly, and he regretted his father as being a peer, was prevented from being present to answer the charges that had been brought against him. He was a kind-hearted man, but, like others in his situation, was surrounded by dependents, who had acted so as to make him unpopular. He (the marquis) had no personal knowledge of the facts, and was not answerable for the acts of his father. He would, however, do the best he could to assist the borough. He would mix among their families, and, as a magistrate, redress their grievances. He hoped the prosperity which had hovered over Woodstock would now descend upon it, and his best abilities and exertions should be used at their command. (Loud cheers.) The noble marquis was then chaired round the town, seated in a carriage drawn by four horses, and preceded by a procession of banners and flags, with a band of music.

The *Standard* gives the following explanation of Mr. Frederick Theiger's retirement from the representation of Woodstock:—"We state from authority that the following are the correct circumstances of Mr. Theaiger's connexion with the borough of Woodstock:—Upon the accession of the present Duke of Marlborough to the title mt 840, his grace, unsolicited, and of his own free will, tendered to the hon. gentleman his interest in the borough, with a promise of undisturbed possession until the Marquis of Blandford should attain his majority. The Marquis of Blandford came of age some 11 months ago, notwithstanding which Mr. Theaiger has never been called upon to fulfil his engagements. The recurring occasion has given the hon. gentleman's appointment to the office of Solicitor-General, the Marquis of Blandford naturally offers himself to fill the seat; and such proceedings, therefore, ought neither to have been unexpected by, nor a surprise and disappointment to, her Majesty's Government, or the hon. gentleman himself."

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 12 o'clock.—The prizes awarded from the heath contained all the particulars that a very insignificant day's sport was worthy of; it also gave an intimation of the great improvement of Bay Momus in the Derby Betting, and of the decrease of Lanercost to 40 to 1; the evening betting made no alteration in the odds against the first, but gave the other another lift. Orlando was also in force, the offers against him, after several bets at 25 to 1, having dropped five points. Cossack was to take 5 lb from Satrap, and 9 to 2 about The Ugly Buck, but no business done. 1000 to 20 was taken about Loadstone, and 1000 to 15, twelve times at least, about Lord G. Bentinck's lot. In most other respects the odds, which are taken at midnight, agree with those quoted in our last.

	SUMMER HANDICAP.		
5 to 4 agst The Bee (t)	12 to 1 agst S.ster to Marin-		16 to 1 agst The Bee winning
14 to —— Emerald (t)	gale		the and the Oaks (t)
7 to 1 —— Zenobia (t)			
	CHESTER CUP.		
6 to 1 agst Bramble (t)	15 to 1 agst Zingaro		25 to 1 agst Freedom (t)
7 to 1 —— Fagan	20 to 1 —— Nutwith		25 to 1 —— Everton (t)
10 to 1 —— Red Deer	20 to 1 —— Emerson		30 to 1 —— Xantus
12 to 1 —— Catisonte	25 to 1 —Alice Hawthorn (t)		33 to 1 —— Martyr
	DERBY.		
66 to 1 agst Ld. G Bentinck's	16 to 1 agst Campanero		35 to 1 agst K. of the Gipsies
lot	16 to 1 —— Bay Momus		40 to 1 —— Loadstone (t)
5 to 2 —— Rattan (t)	20 to 1 —— Orlando		40 to 1 —— Akbar
6 to 1 —— The Ugly Buck	25 to 1 —— Ionus		10 to 1 —— Touchstone e
12 to 1 —— Leander	33 to 1 —— Lancet		
	OAKS.		
7 to 1 agst Barrcade	17 to 1 agst Zenobia		20 to 1 agst Xenobia
8 to 1 —— The Bee	18 to 1 —— Fanny Eden		25 to 1 —— Crucaise
12 to 1 —— The Princess			

THURSDAY.

Match.—Duke of Bedford's Espoir, 7st (Robinson) beat Lord Glasgow's f by Bay Middleton out of Imperiuence, 7st (Pettit); first half of Ab. M., 200 h ft. 8 to 1 on Espoir. Won in a canter.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 4lb; first half h ft. Ab. M. Winner to be sold for £200 if demanded. 5 subs.

Lord Exeter's Mocha	(Mann)	1
Mr. Greville's Molly Mogg	(Nat)	2
Gen. Yates's Sister to Pompey	(Chapple)	3
Duke of Bedford's Commerce	(E. Edwards)	4

Mr. Osbaldeston's c by the Saddler, out of Miss Etty (Robinson) 5

5 to 2 agst Sister to Pompey, (t); 3 to 1 agst Osbaldeston's colt; 3 to 1 agst Molly Mogg; and 7 to 2 agst Mocha. Mocha made nearly all the running, and was by a long length; Sister to Pompey a respectable third; the Miss Etty colt beaten off. There were five or six false starts.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for colts Col. Peel's two; 10 to 1 agst Seakale filly; 100 to 12 agst Sister to Martingale.—Merope not entered. Won by two lengths.

Match.—A. F. 200 h ft, 8st 7lb each. Lord Albemarle's Winfarthing, by L.verpool, received from Lord Exeter's P.uah, by Economist.

The Eglinton Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. (8 subs.)

Lord Maidstone's Cockamaroo	(Nat)	1
Mr. Thornhill's Elemi	(Chifney)	2
Duke of Bedford's Panther	(Robinson)	3

6 to 4 agst Cockamaroo, 6 to 4 agst Elemi, and 7 to 4 agst Panther. Won by a head. Panther beaten two lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs; for 4 years old, 8st 8lb; 5 yrs, 10st 7lb; 6 yrs and aged, 10st 12lb. B.C.

Mr. Boyce's Corranna, 5 yrs	(W. Boyce)	1
Lord Exeter's Czar, 4 yrs	(Mann)	2

10 to 1 on Corranna. Won by twenty lengths.

[Next week we shall engrave "Ugly Buck," the winner of the 2000 Guineas Stakes.]

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Bishop Phillpotts has refused to allow the Freemasons to go in procession and have a musical service in Exmouth church.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states from St. Petersburgh that the Circassians are making great preparations to resist the forces of Russia, and that the troops of the former amount to 90,000 men, commanded by French and Pol ish officers.

Mr. Kelsey, an engineer, has reported to the Commissioners of Sewers that after inspecting the wood pavement laid down in the Old Bailey, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Leadenhall-street, the result is most unsatisfactory as regards the durability of the material. Sir Peter Laurie, after the Court broke up, sent a copy of Mr. Kelsey's report to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who stated their secretary to-morrow, in official letter to Sir Peter, to inform him that they had come to the resolution to lay down no more wooden pavement in the metropolis.

The King of Prussia, says a letter of the 12th inst. from Berlin, has granted permission to Dr. Lindner, one of the professors extraordinary of the university of that capital, to give a course of lectures on the advantages of oral teaching to the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

Since the conviction of Barber and Fletcher, some important disclosures have been made, and it is expected that Fletcher will now make a full disclosure of the whole of the facts, by which, it is stated, another celebrated firm will be implicated.

On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of merchants and manufacturers interested in the cotton manufacture was held in Manchester, to open a memorial to Sir R. Peel, praying for the repeal of the tax on cotton, was adopted, and a deputation supe nted to wait on Sir R. Peel on the subject.

Mr. Charles Kemble had the honour, on Wednesday evening, of reading to her Majesty and the Court, at Buckingham Palace, Shakspeare's play of "Cymbeline," slightly compressed.

We understand that at a meeting of the iron trade, held on the 17th inst., it was unanimously resolved, to advance the wages of the colliers and miners in the Monkland district 6d. per day, on condition of the absurd restrictions by the miners to two-thirds of their out-put being given up

The Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Smith, M.P.) has taken one of the splendid new mansions in Eaton-square for the season.

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It is positively reported that it is the intention of Commons is to be provided for the new Solicitor-General, by the resignation of Capt. Hamilton, the representative of the borough of Aylesbury, whose prolonged indisposition renders his retirement necessary.

On Saturday afternoon, the new American line of packet ship Victoria, Captain Morgan, sailed from the St. Katherine's Dock for New York. She carries out nearly 200 emigrants—viz., 60 in the cabin, and about 200 in the intermediate and steerage. Among the cabin passengers were several farmers and their families from the neighbouring counties of Essex, Kent, and Sussex.

The Marquis of Bute will, we hear, be again requested to represent her Majestys Lord High Commissioner at the forthcoming General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for the third time.

The *Castellano* of Madrid states that Father Fulgencio is to come to France, on a secret mission, which the Infanta Luisa Carlota confided to him on her last moments.

Mr. Serjeant Merewether has been elected Recorder of Devizes, vice Mr. Ludlow Bruges, now one of the members of Parliament for that town.

On Wednesday last, Lord John Russell laid the first stone of an institution in Chequer-alley, Barbican-row, St. Luke's, denominated by Mr. Gregg, the founder, "Schools for All."

We are informed that the proprietors of one of the most extensive cotton factories in Preston have intimated to their spinners and other workpeople in their employment, that if they wish it, they will reduce the hours of labour to eleven daily.

The 23rd of April was the anniversary of St. George, the tutular Saint of England, where, as well as in other countries, he was selected at an early period as the patron.

Lord Worsley has for a time been prevented from attending to his Parliamentary duties, in consequence of an affection of his right eye. Mr. Alexander has been in attendance on his lordship.

Lines of railway are projected by the Great Western Company, from Oxford to Henley, and from that town to Reading is projected to Wycombe. In opposition to this movement, the London and Birmingham Company are projecting railways from Aylesbury to Oxford, and from Oxford to Leamington, by Banbury

There have been two or three preparatory meetings relative to the formation of a railroad from Tavistock to Plymouth, to unite at the latter place with that from Exeter; it will receive the support of the Duke of Bedford, Sir J. Buller, and other influential persons; the former nobleman has promised a donation of £2000

The Great Western Railway Company have now in contemplation to make a branch line to extend to Frome and Warminster, embracing the towns of Melksham, Bradford, and Trowbridge. A line for the three latter towns was provided for in their first parliamentary act.

The Home Office states, that the number of convicts condemned to the galleys during a period of 18 years, from 1822 to 1837, amounted to 14,982; amongst whom 9117 were received at Toulon, 3193 at Brest, and 1772 at Rochefort.

A melancholy piece of news is current at the theatres in Paris. It is said that Mademoiselle Rachel retires from the stage, the state of her health permitting her no longer to exercise her profession.

The atmosphere at Deal was on Tuesday so rarified that Calais was plainly discernible with the naked eye. The vessels could be seen leaving the harbour almost the mo ment of sailing.

The anniversary of the Shakspeare Jubilee, which was first instituted in 1769, was celebrated at the Shakspeare Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon, on Tuesday last.

The Conservators of the royal library at Copenhagen have just completed the catalogue of its contents, a work upon which they have been engaged for eleven years. It forms 174 folio volumes, and comprises 459,332 volumes, without including the pamphlets and single sheets

The pulpit, reading-desk, &c., of Cockermouth Church, like many others in that division of the county, have been hung with black cloth, out of respect to the memory of the late venerable Earl of Lonsdale.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since Monday, only a moderate arrival of English wheat has taken place up to our market. Fine qualities mostly found buyers, at full prices, but in other kinds very little was doing. Foreign wheat—both free and in bond—met with very dull sale, at barely late rates. Nearly the whole of the late arrivals of foreign barley have been taken in by the distillers, at decline of 1s. per quarter. The malt trade was steady at full currencies. Oats were quite as dear, and sales to the small supplies. Beans, peas, and flour, as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3,310; barley, 630; oats, 150 quarters. Irish: wheat —, oats, 5450; barley, 550 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4890; barley, 3320; oats, [illegible] Flour, 2010 sacks; Malt, [illegible]

[illegible] Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto white, 42s to 44s; rye, 28s to 30s; Lincolnshire and Northumberland, red, 40s to 42s; ditto white, 42s to 44s; Scotch and Northern, red, 38s to 40s; ditto white, 40s to 42s; brown ditto, 36s to 38s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork blacks, 19s to 19s; white ditto, 20s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 34s to 36s, per quarter. Flour, made finer, 40s to 44s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; Dantzig, red, 42s to 44s; white, 46s to 48s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 18s to 20s; Saale, 19s to 20s; Konigsberg, new, 18s to 19s; Danish, 15s to 16s, per 320 lbs. Oats, 22s to 23s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Week's Average.—Wheat, 42s; barley, 28s; oats, 22s; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 31s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d of household ditto 6d to 7½d per 8lb loaf.

Tea.—During the present week the demand for most kinds of tea has been active at very full prices—to-day a good second congou having sold at 1s 9d to 2s 0d; good congou, 1s 1d to 1s 2½d; twankay, ordinary, is 2½d to 1s 3d, and common hyson, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per lb. For sale on the 1st proximo 3,100 packages have been declared.

Sugar.—This market has again ruled steady, at full prices. The sales for the week have been about 1,700 hds. and tierces, on the following terms. Brown, 63s to 65s; low yellow, 66s to 68s; middling, 68s 6d to 69s 6d; and good to fine 69s to 70s per cwt. The accounts received from the West Indies are favourable as regards the sugar crops. The refined market is quiet, good Yorkshire has been done, standard lumps having sold at 78s to 79s, and brown grocery, 75s per cwt

Coffee.—Good ordinary Ceylon has found buyers at 59s to 60s per cwt.; yet the market, for all descriptions, has ruled flat, at barely previous rates.

Cocoa.—This article has been in steady request, at barely late rates.

Rice.—Trade is still on the decline, the value of middling being 10s 6d to 10s 9d; and good, 11s to 11s 6d per cwt.

Indigo.—At the public sales about 3200 chests have found buyers. Bengal has ruled 4d to 6d per lb higher on the fine and good, and 2d to 6d on the middling and ordinary; Madras, 2d to 4d, Kurpah from 3d lower to 2d higher on good and middling, and 3d to 4d advance on the ordinary, and Oude 3d to 4d per lb dearer. Throughout the sales the bidding was very spirited

Provisions.—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in the demand for Irish butter, and prices are next to nominal. Foreign butter is a dull sale, and somewhat lower. Bacon and most other kinds of provisions have a downward tendency.

Tallow.—The market is in a heavy state, for P.Y.C., on the spot, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d; but, for forward delivery, a fair business is doing at 41s to 41s 3d per cwt.

Hops.—Although there has been rather more business doing in this market, since our last report, not the slightest altera tion has taken place in the value of any kind of hops:—Weald of Kent pockets, 4l5 to 6l 10s, Mid Kent ditto, 4l 12s to 6l 10s; East Kent ditto, 4l 15s to 6l; Bitter ditto, 4l 10 to 6l 11s; Sussex, 4l to 6l 10s; Farnham 4l 15s to 6l 11s 10s, Mid Kent, huge, 6l 10s to 8l 8s.

Wool. Since the conclusion of the public sales, this market has ruled dull, though at full prices.

Potatoes.—The best kinds of potatoes are in demand, at from 85s to 90s per ton In all other descriptions only a moderate business is doing.

Coals.—Haywell Main, 16s; Ord's Redheugh, 15s; Old Pontop, 18s; West Wylam, 19s 6d; Killingworth 19s, Haswell, 22s 6d; Stewart's 22s 6d; Bewick, 16s 6d, Hastery, 15s 6d, Llangennech, 20s per ton

Smithfield.—The markets to-day being rather heavily supplied with beasts, about 200 of which were received by steamer from Scotland, the beef trade was extremely dull, at a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. in the quotations. The numbers of sheep were scarce large, which caused the mutton trade to rule heavy at barely sustained prices. Calves sold in full average supply, and steady demand, at full currencies. Calves moved off freely, and large prices were realized. In pigs comparatively little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each

Beasts, to-day, the offal —Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 2s 8d to 2s 6d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime Southdown in the wool, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; ditto out of the wool, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d, large bacon, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small porkers 3s 10d to 4s 4d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 6d, sucking calves, 18s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, 670, cows, 161; sheep and lambs, 8040; calves, 182; pigs

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade is now trade here to-day, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs, by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d, inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Money Markets, during this week, have not undergone any material alteration, nor is any great change looked for in the value of any description of British public securities, until the 10th of May, when the renewal of the charter which the Bank of England enjoys for the renewed, be promulgated. In our colonial and foreign commerce one reports exceed our im[illegible] reports, and upward for sale on the Royal Exchange was again urged to our foreign bankers required, and the rates of the foreign exchanges were consequently fairly supported, rendering a further importation of the precious metals unnecessary. The bullion market remained a matter of absolute necessity

Money consequently continues to be abundantly unemployed, and the attent on of capitalists has been again directed to the shares of public associations, more particularly to those of railways, in many descriptions of which investments to a considerable amount have been negotiated. [illegible] Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and other extensive undertakings in the Chester and Holyhead Lancaster and Carlisle, and in the North Britain, [illegible] The present [illegible] been freely submitted to by the purchasers in the course of this week. In the [illegible] bond lines also there is a disposition to come forward more freely in them, and the late decline in particular, which occurred in the value of the shares of the London and Birmingham has been in part recovered. Those of the Eastern Counties are in demand at rather improving prices, and so likewise are those of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of the Newcastle and Darlington Junction This department of the money market is gradually attracting more and more of the public attention as a channel for safe and liberal dividends may be obtained eventually for money sunk in it, even at present prices

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the average amount of business has been again transacted. For various descriptions of foreign securities, the new Spanish Funded and continues, and purchases to some extent have been agn s effected. Russian Bonds have been sold at 107½ to 108, and Austrian, at 101½ to 102 Dividend Warrants, however, remain displayed, at one time by the Bulls, and at another by the Bears. No actual legitimate business, however, has been done in them. Capital but to no great extent has been employed in Greek Bonds at Belgian, Colombian, and in Greek Bonds at their late sales. Of those of Buenos Ayres and Peru purchases to some extent have been made. Mexican 5 cds would likewise partake in the almost general improvement, did the agents of that state act towards their public creditors with even common civility. That, however, is not thought to be the case amongst the dealers in those bonds on the Stock Exchange

RAILWAY SHARES.—London and Westminster Bank, 24½; London Joint Stock Bank, 23½; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial of England, —; Provincial Bank Stock, 107½ to —; East India Stock, 259 to 262; Union Bank of London, 10½ to 11; Three per Cent. Consols 92¾ to 93; Three per Cent. Reduced, 93¾ to —; Three and a Half per Cent, 1818, 102¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cent., Reduced, 102¾; Three and-a-Half per Cent, New, 102¾ Four per Cents, —; New Annuities 1903, 12 7-16 India Bonds, 21 to 23 premium, Exchequer Bills, 76 premium; Consols for the Settlement, 93¾ to 100; National Bank of Ireland, 14½; Consols for Account, —; South Sea New Annuities, —; South Sea Stock, 114; Australasia Bank, New Stock, —; Bank of Australasia, 44½ to 45.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Spanish, per Cents, 19½; Spanish 5 per Cents, 36½ to 37½; Portuguese converted, 4½; Belgian, 1; Buenos Ayres, 59; Colombian Bonds, 16; Venezuela, 4½; Mexican, 30½; Peruvian, 20; Austrian, 94; Prussian 104; Danish Bonds, 80 to 83; Greek Bonds, ex. Coupons, 18½; Dutch 2½ per Cents, —; Ditto 5 per Cents, 101; Brazilian, 70½; Chilian, 18¼ to 19½; French 3 per Cents, 84f, ex —

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Gloucester, 62 to 62½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 92 to 93; Bristol and Exeter, 73 to 74; Eastern Counties, 14 to 14½; Great Western, 150 to 151; Great Western Fours, 99½ to 100; Great Western, 111½ to 112, Hull and Selby, 60 to 61, London and Brighton, 44, London and Blackwall, 8; Greenwich, 14½, Croydon Tramway, 18, London and Birmingham, 208 to 208; Manchester and Leeds, 111 to 112; Manchester and Birmingham, 83 to 84; South Western, 81 to 85; Midland Counties, 89 to 91, North Midland, 88 to 89; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 42 to 43; Northern and Eastern, 77 to 78; Paris and Rouen, 28; Paris and Orleans, 37½; South Eastern and Dover, 35 to 37; York and North Midland, 118 to 121, York and Newcastle, 98 to 100; Arbroath and Forfar, —; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, 78; Chester and Holyhead, 64 to 7, North Britain, 2; Strasburg and Basle, 11; Nuneaton and Hayes 8, premium, —; Caledonian, —; Leeds and Bradford, —; Norwich and Norwich, 22 to 23; Bristol and Gloucester, —; Leeds, Preston, and Manchester, —.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 22.—Roya. Regiment of Artillery: Capt. and Brevet Major Charles Dalton to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice John Gorrie; Second Capt. Charles William Waggoll to be Captain, Second Capt. Alexander Tulloh to be Captain, vice Hutton; First Lieut. Edward Hamilton Bell to be Second Captain, vice Waggoll. Second Lieut. Alexander Cameron Going to be First Lieutenant, vice Elliot. Second Capt. John Sidney Farrell to be Captain, vice Dyson. First Lieut. Peter Maclean to be Second Captain, vice Farrell. Second Lieut. Charles Frye to be First Lieutenant, vice Maclean. Second Capt. Henry Poole to be Captain, vice Fenwick. First Lieut Charles Robert Wynne to be Second Captain, vice Poole. Second Lieut. the Hon. W. Ashe à Court Pelverton to be First Lieutenant, vice Wynne

BANKRUPTS.—W. AUSTIN, Bell-street Edgeware-road, builder. E. GRAHAM, Dover-street, Piccadilly, surgeon master. H. CHANNELL, Southampton, coal merchant W. READ and E. PAGE, Ipswich, Suffolk, ship builders. R. T. WAKE, Arbour terrace Pentonville-road, tallow chandler. G. SHERDON, Stratford, Essex, horse dealer. J. B KING, Newgate-street, merchant. W. BROWN, Rickmansworth Hertfordshire, innkeeper A. BATTY Bickenshaw, Yorkshire, innkeeper. R. JACKSON, Leeds, tea dealer. W. LLOYD, Liverpool, wine merchant S. BROTHERS, Newcastle-under-Lyme, cabinet maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. BLACK, Kinarnock, grain merchant. G. ROSS, Kilmarnock, calico printer. J. G. SCOTT and Co., Glasgow, muslenine de laines printers J. BELL, Dalreoch, Perthshire, mastepper. CAMPBELL and FRAME, Glasgow, provision merchants.

FRIDAY APRIL 26

GENTLEMEN RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, APRIL 25.—Borough of Huntingdon.—Thomas Baring, of No. 40 Upper-grosvenor Portman square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., in the room of Sir Frederick Pollock, Knight, deceased, upon the acceptance by the said Sir Frederick Pollock of the office of Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer

Borough of Woodstock.—The Right Hon. John Winston Spencer Churchill, commonly called Marquis of Blandford, in the room of Frederic Thesiger, Esq., who has accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General

City of Exeter.—Sir William Webb Follett, Knight, her Majesty's Attorney-General

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 26.—1st Dragoon Guards: W. Hasbeid de Rodes to be Cornet, vice Sutton

12th Light Dragoons Lieut T Bernard to be Captain, vice Philips, Cornet J Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Bernard Cornet H G Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice Rodes

4th Foot: Capt. Alexander Tulloh to be Captain, vice Ballard. 11th: Lieut. S. S. Cox to be Captain, vice Forbes; Ensign J Pattison to be Lieutenant, vice Cox. W Goode to be Ensign, vice Pattison. 23rd: Assist. Surg. W. G. Bowden to be Assistant Surgeon. 27th: Lieut. Sir Colquhoun Grant, Bart. to be Lieutenant, vice Rodyard. 26th: Lieut. H. E. S. Radyard to be Adjutant, vice Grant. 31st: Ensign Gerald F. Talbot to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. Lieut. W. H. O'Toole to be Adjutant, vice Sharpe. Ensign J. E Spilling to be Lieutenant, vice O'Toole. J. G. Clarke to be Ensign, vice Spilling. 47th: Lieut. T. Baiwick to be Lieutenant, vice Colvill. Lieut. J. L. Macdonell, Gent., to be Captain, vice Stansfield. Lieut. W. Irvine to be Adjutant, vice Carey. 71st: Brevet Major W. Grant to be Captain, vice H. P. Mackenzie, who exchanges. Lieut. D. H. Chrichton, 93rd Highlanders, to be Lieutenant, vice Vigors; Second Lieut. F. Cosgrave to be First Lieutenant, vice Grant. Ensign A. Dewar to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cosgrave; J. Dorward to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cosgrave 94th: Lieut. R. N. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Estwick,

1st West India Regiment: T. Clarke to be Ensign vice Turnbull

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: J. G. Stewart to be Ensign, vice Dewar.

Unattached: Lieut. G. H. Langley to be Captain

BANKRUPTCIES.—G. PARK, Charles-street, Commercial-road, Surgeon, &c. S. BACHE, Milford cottages, Commercial-road, Peckham, builder D. W. BLAKE, City-road, carpenter. H. HIGG, Salford, Lancashire, engineer. W. M'GIBBY, Upper John street, Fitzroy-square, builder. W. ROOKES, Newport, Monmouthshire, saddler, harness maker, and [illegible] Court-on-quin-Monkwell, Lancashire, common brewer. J. MEWBURN, late [illegible] sea-port-master. R. HARRIS, Liverpool, camp-house keeper. R. D. NEW MAN, [illegible] Liverpool, merchant. J. and W. TOPE, Wakefield, mast makers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. SMITH, [illegible] Dundee, merchant. J. DUNN, [illegible] Dundee, merchant. J. ELDER, Newburgh, [illegible] baker. R. L. RIDDELL, Edinburgh, grocer

BIRTHS

At Dorchester, the lady of Thomas Coombs, Esq., jun., of a son.—At Canterbury-villas, Maida-vale, the wife of George Smith, Esq., of a son.—At Walworth, the wife of the Rev. Pelham Maitland, M.A., of a son. In Bloomsbury-square, the lady of G. B. Richards, Esq., of a daughter.—At Fa.ley hill, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Charles Dunnage, the lady of J. E. Gesle, Esq., of Dunbeath, of a daughter.—At Ford, the lady of Edward Dawes, Esq., of Grove-lane, Camberwell, of a son.—At Clyst St. Mary rectory, near Exeter, the lady of the Rev Edmund Prideaux, of a daughter.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of James Nunn, Esq., jun., of a son.—At Balcombe-place, Herts, the lady of John Henry Felly, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES

At Sherborne, Dorset, George Sanger, Esq., to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Harvey, of Rumpton, Somerset.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, Charles Tuck, Esq., of Lombard-street, and Stanley-place, South Lambeth, to [illegible] of Charles Lock, Esq., of Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Green, Esq., of Langham-road.—At Streatham William George, youngest son of the late Richard Johnson, Esq., to Caroline, fifth daughter of William Horrocks, Esq.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Captain Ballard, 6th Regiment, eldest son of the late Rear Admiral Ballard C.B, to Emily Sarah, second daughter of J. R. Spencer Phillips, Esq., of Sidmarh Lodge Danbury, Essex.—At Fort-se-Prince, Hayti, George Lee Cheesman, second son of Mrs. Cheesman, of London. to Mary, daughter of John Robert Bernard, Esq., late of Fort-au-Prince.—At Naples Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hay, commanding the 19th Regiment, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., K.T.S. At Rotherdean, Richard J Dobree Esq, to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest daughter of J P. Wat[illegible] Esq.—At Eccleston, near Chester, the Rev W Mosley Mainp, B.A., British Chaplain at Coblentz to the Hon Lady Clare, youngest daughter of Darby Tw nne Carpenter, of Hawke-house Sunbury, Esq., and niece of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the Lord Bishop of Norwich.—At Wimwell, by William Eden, Bart., to Frances H. Brassey, youngest daughter of Col. Brereton, Wimwell Priory, Hants.—At Ampsfield, Mr. John Addeley, of that town, hosier, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. William Caldwell, of the same place.—At St Mary Church, Kent, Arthur Powell, Esq., to Mrs. Finnimore, of Gravesend.—At Aston, Birmingham, Mr. James Chadwick, late of Warwick, to Miss Clara Jane Fisher, younger daughter of Mrs. R. Jones, of the above place.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Lieut. Francis Elliot Voyle, Royal Army, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Voyle, to Caro.ine Sarah, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Noble.

DEATHS

At Wymeswould vicarage, Clement Henry, son of the Rev Henry Alford.—At Bexhill, Sussex, Elizabeth Daplock, relict of Abraham Daplock.—At Gardener's street, Saxmundham, Samuel Bloomfield Lenny.—At Hexton, Mr James Woodcock.—At his residence, No. 1, Lambeth-grove, Nottingham, George Sowin Addison, Esq., late of Offham, Kent.—Mrs. John Clements, of little Pulteney street, St. James's.—At his residence, Clarence-square, Cheltenham, M. G. Jones, Esq., formerly of St. Pan's, Churchyard.—At Melcher pare, Wilts, Richard Webb, Esq.—At Winchelsea cottage, Hurst Essex, Mrs. Mary Ann Austin.—At the residence of her brother Old Jewinick's rest Dublin, Diana Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev W. J. Armstrong, Rector of Tremeefeken, county Louth.—Mr. Charles Anders, on board her Majesty's ship Hyder, off the coast of Africa.—At Alton, Thomas Eeg, eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas, of the 28th Regiment her Majesty's Commissioner at St. Paul de Loando for the abolition of the Slave Trade.—At her residence in the Crean, Bath, Mrs Lovett, wife of Sackville H. Lovett, Esq. A. [illegible] wood terrace, Mrs Susannah Saunders, widow of the late Captain Saunders, 41st Regiment of Foot.—At Park street, Grosvenor-square Miss Jane Catherine Peck, only sister of the late Major General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. At Calton, Lony Maria Bonverie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Posey.—In Graham street, Pimlico, Samuel Oliver, the only surviving son of the late Rev. G. B. Oliver, vicar of Belgrave, near Leicester, and of Gilsland Surrey.

THE COAL TRADE AND MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

COAL.—The counties of Northumberland and Durham are richer in the article of coal than any other portion of the British Isles; and, being unrivalled in quality and quantity, render this portion of our country's produce all-important to the manufacturing, naval, and steam establishments of this as well as foreign kingdoms. The coal seams of this district lay in the form of a basin, or trough, extending in length about sixty miles, and in breadth about twenty-five. In some parts it protrudes to the surface of the earth, and has been found unbowelled at the depth of 964 feet, but, as yet, has not been worked at a greater depth than 822 feet. When found, the strata of coal vary in thickness from six inches to six feet six inches, some of which are not worked, being too thin to afford a remunerating profit. The seams are distinguished by the names which we are accustomed to call various coal, as Wallsend, Hetton, &c. "As all strata," says the intelligent geologist, Whitehurst, "accompanying coal universally abound with vegetable forms, it seems to indicate that all coal were originally derived from the vegetables thus enveloped in the stone or clay."

TRADE.—Some estimate of the value and importance of this British mineral, and the industry and wealth engaged in the business, may be formed when we state, that in those northern counties alone [illegible] 33,000 individuals are employed in the coal works; that upwards of 7000 vessels are engaged in its transit, with a tonnage of about 1,000,000, and a capital stated to be considerably above £9,000,000 In fact, this trade is emphatically denominated "the nursery of British seamen."

During the last month, a deputation of colliery proprietors waited upon Sir Robert Peel to represent the depressed state of the coal trade, and point out the injurious effects of the export duty imposed by his tariff of 1842. They showed the decrease of imports, the ruin of shipbuilding and shipowners, and the discontent and poverty of the classes dependent upon these branches of British industry; that in order to compete with foreign mines which had been brought into operation on account of the export duty, they had reduced their prices of coal from 9s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, and the shipowner had lowered his rate of freight; still having a duty of about 30 per cent. they found they could not compete with the mines of Belgium, Spain, and France. The export of coal in 1843 had suffered a decrease of 1,272,207 tons, although a small increase had taken place in the small coal of 307,887 tons Culm or coke being free of duty, had experienced a rise of about 29,000 tons within the last three years; they therefore prayed the remission of a duty trivial to Government, but seriously injurious to the coal trade.

The Corporation of London appear to have usually considered the article of coal a fitting merchandize upon which to lay a tax to add to their funds; this is particularly evinced by the plea of improving the metropolis by the building of St. Paul's Cathedral was principally paid by such a duty, the Royal Exchange, &c. The present city tax is 4d. per ton; for the coal-market improvements, 1d.; for the new London-bridge operations, 8d.; and it would be seen by the reasons of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in last week's publication, a meeting has been held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to oppose a proposed additional tax on the coal brought to the London market, for the purpose of forming an embankment of the flames for the recreation of the inhabitants of the metropolis, at which a petition was resolved upon which has received numerous signatures. This additional levy of 3d. a ton, and the last-named tax would not cease until the year 1862. Those London duties would be in all 1s. 6d. per ton to add to the consumer's price.

The *miners*, or *pitmen*, as they are more generally termed in their local districts, are a peculiar race of men; their isolated position, their subterranean labours, their limited society, the early age at which they are sent down the pits—all tend to give them distinguishing characteristics, great similarity of manners, thought, and dialect. In stature they are small, sallow and thin in countenance, of muscular, and frequently have a particular gait and twist of body, which is contracted from the position they have to submit to in the performance of their labours. At one time they were noted for the gaudiness of their holiday attire, and their fondness for the ring, boyish follies during hours of relaxation; but of latter years the itinerant religious enthusiast, the pinchings of poverty, political lecturers, and cheap publications, have caused them to become a thinking, reading, rational mass of industrious workmen. Whilst living as it were in a state of seclusion, they form strong feelings and attachments, and, therefore, when they combine for any particular purpose, they adhere in a manner unknown among the dockmen having a larger field of observation, or temptations and crested evils presented to lure them. The engagements by which they enter into with their employers—termed binding—is for one year; they receive pay every fortnight, according to the quantity of coal they have sent out of the mine; the week they receive no wages they are then said to be "laid." The period they labour is usually eight hours, commencing at various hours of night or day.

The owners of the mines provide houses and coal for their men; the houses consist mostly of a long row of cottages, one story high, of brick, with slate roofs, and dreary toil, return; be first thoroughly washes himself, and, free from the black dirt and wet of the mine, not having tasted food since his departure, enjoys his substantial meal and home-made bread, and then, with his pipe in mouth, after found in other labouring districts. We feel pain in stating, after the above picture, that from the depression of the coal trade, the consequent partial employment, and the suspicion existing between master and man, many of their usual comforts have been sadly abridged, and that too many have been reduced to wretchedness, poverty, and want. Altogether the coal miners in those districts are a worthy, industrious, and moral race of men, respectful and hospitable to every one, and their sympathies easily worked upon They may be for a time misguided, or have wrong and stubborn ideas, but they merit the attention and kindness of all right thinking men.

THE STRIKE.—An unfortunate circumstance at present exists between the pitmen and the coal owners, as the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will have perceived stated in former columns, which has led to an extensive strike. For some time the men have been making preparations for this movement, by an organised union, embracing the whole body of miners in England, Scotland, and Wales, and engaged a committee, whom they term their "Attorney-General," to conduct and advise in their affairs. One of the plans adopted by the men has been to guard against working more coal than sufficed for immediate demands, by no stacks ever being on hand. The various bodies in different parts of the kingdom elected delegates representing 51,389 miners, who met at Glasgow, when it was resolved, "That the men of Northumberland and Durham ought, after using every other lawful means, and not yet gaining their end, to be allowed to refuse to work under their master's agreement, which is to take place on the 6th of April." The matter of dispute is rather difficult to understand from *ex-parte*, interested, and contradictory statements, but, as far as we can unravel the subject, it would appear—

1. The men consider that one year's binding is too long a period, and there-

MEETING OF PITMEN, ON PITTINGTON HILL.

fore propose half a year, this the masters refuse, and offer one month's engagement. The men, in reply, affirm as each change of master involves a necessary removal of furniture, &c., they cannot accede.

PITMAN.

2. Not to be compelled to do other branches of the work than that to which they belong, without the an absolute necessity.

3. Wages to be paid weekly, and up to the time of finishing work—not one week in reserve, as at present, and to be valued by weight, not measure.

4. The hours of labour of those acting as auxiliaries to the *hewers*, not to exceed ten hours.

5. A hewer to have work sufficient to earn 3s. per day for five days per week, or wages to the amount, in default of work; and not to be prevented, as at present, seeking for other work, when there is none at the colliery to which he is bound.

These appear the principal points in dispute. There are minor regulations which the men desire adopted, respecting fines, accidents, and house occupation. The coal proprietors state "the terms of the pitmen's bond are unreasonable, and such as no colliery can comply with;" that the men have had an average wage of 3s. 8d. per day for eight hours work, besides, in most cases, a free house, garden, and coal; that the demand would equal 28 per cent. upon the *hewers'* prices. Both parties appear determined to hold out, and time only will solve the result. Surely, an amicable arrangement might be come to by a disinterested arbitration. At the last great strike, about 12 years ago, several modifications in the management of the collieries were adopted to the benefit of the men, but they suffered to an extent from which they have hardly yet recovered; many strangers were introduced, a very different class of men, who, however, from necessity continuing the employment, have been a serious injury to the original workmen. The men have district and committee meetings, and on the 8th of April the Northumberland and Durham men, to the number of 20,000, held a public meeting on Black Fell; and on the 15th, the Wear miners, to the number of about 10,000, held a public meeting on Pittington Hill, in the county of Durham. At these meetings they merely reiterate their determination to hold out, and pass the following laudable resolution, agreed upon at a committee meeting of the Miners' Association of Great Britain:—"That in the opinion of this committee, it is incumbent on every member of this association to conduct himself peaceably and orderly; and this committee are further of opinion that any person not conducting himself strictly within the pale of the law is declared an enemy to the best interests of this association."

They have also resolved to petition against the export duties. Coals have slightly risen in price in the northern ports.

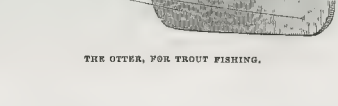
The *Durham Chronicle* calculates that by this strike at least £50 000 per week, that would otherwise have been paid in wages, on the banks of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, is withheld from circulation.

The *Gateshead Observer* says, we think our industrious neighbours to be misled by interested advisers; and for their own sakes, as well as for the good of the district, we counsel them to desist from their present unhappy course of conduct.

LAKE TROUT FISHING, IN DERWENTWATER

LAKE TROUT FISHING.

This sport has now fairly commenced, and from the number of "Otters" seen on the lakes, it would appear that this style of fishing has superseded all others; the old system of trolling is abandoned; and, instead of having one or two lines out, the fishing-ground of a lake may now be swept with twenty or thirty flies of munows, by having an "Otter" on each side of the boat; with the advantage of your lines at a right angle from the boat instead of following in its wake. The "Otter" is merely a board of wood, about two feet long, and nine or ten inches broad, and with the cords, iron link, and ring, is shown in the annexed woodcut. The gut lines are attached, at regular intervals, to a strong silk line, one end of which is fastened to the ring and the other to the top of a pole in the boat, in the manner shown in the sketch. As regards the mode of using the "Otter," the angler will learn more with ten minutes' experience than from any description in our columns. The "Otter" may be merely a local designation for this new fishing apparatus; a better one might surely be found. The scene is a part of the lake of Derwentwater, at Keswick, in Cumberland, which, as well as the other lakes, is well stocked with fish, particularly trout, pike, and perch.



THE OTTER, FOR TROUT FISHING.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLI.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.

This singular structure, situated in Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built at the public expense by the Act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, it was consecrated in 1731. A district for its parish was taken out of that of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and arrangements made for the support of the poor. This church is distinguished from most others by standing north and south: it was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren; and the tower and steeple present the only example in the metropolis of being placed by the side of the main edifice, the favourite practice of Palladio. The church is 110 feet in length, 90 in breadth, and about 50 in height; its most admired feature is the magnificent portico of eight Corinthian columns, which Hawksmoor is said to have added to the original plan, in consequence of the admiration excited by Gibbs's portico to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, then just completed. Hawksmoor, in some points, improved upon Gibbs's design; it displays itself, for instance, better, from the height to which it is raised above the level of the street; though it is considered, by some, inferior in point of execution.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.

Walpole calls the steeple a masterpiece of absurdity, whilst others prefer it to any steeple in the Metropolis, on the ground of its originality, picturesque form, and expressiveness. Upon the tower, which impresses you with its majestic simplicity, rises a range of unattached Corinthian columns and pediments, extending round the four sides of the steeple, with a kind of double base, ornamented in the lower division with a round hole on each side, and a curious little projecting arch at each angle. Above this stage commences a series of steps, gradually narrowing, so as to assume a pyramidal appearance, the lowest being ornamented at the corners by lions and unicorns, and supporting at the apex of the steps, on a short column, a statue in Roman costume of George I. "Now, the only expression here apparent to our eye," observes a critic, "is, that the steps do certainly answer, in one way, the not unnatural query of how the king got to so uncommon and (otherwise) unaccountable position." Elsewhere it has been remarked that Hawksmoor has literally made the king *the head of the church*; and the following epigram has been penned upon the singularity:—

> "When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
> The people of England made him head of the church;
> But, much wiser still, the good Bloomsbury people,
> 'Stead of the head of the church, made him head of the steeple."

SALMON-LEAP.

As the season approaches for fashionable tourists to betake themselves to "fresh fields and pastures new," it becomes a portion of the duty which we owe to our dear public to give a direction to their steps, and lead them to those sunny spots "where friends may dwell" and where anglers idlers, health-seekers, hypochondriacs, geologists, and *bon-mots* may find sport, amusement, vigour, sanity, objects for study, and, though last not least, appetite, which governs all. The subject of our present sketch is the celebrated "Salmon-leap" on the river Bann, near Coleraine, in the North of Ireland, which is within a few hours' drive of the Giant's Causeway, that extraordinary and fantastic freak of nature, which has so long puzzled the curious and confounded the rock-ites of the learned societies of Europe. On a fine day in summer, the Bann salmon may be seen in thousands disporting themselves in mid air, in sometimes vain, but often successful attempts to surmount the obstacles presented in their stream of life, but, unlike their tyrant tormentors of the human family under similar circumstances, these piscatory mountebanks, undepressed by failure, return again and again to the encounter, with renewed energy and vigour.

We remember once a curious trial taking place at the Lifford assizes, in which the lessee of the salmon fishery at Ballyshannon, (where there is another leap similar to that above represented) was the plaintiff, and the proprietor of a distillery on a bank of the river the defendant. It was alleged that the fish became

SALMON-LEAP, NEAR COLERAINE, IRELAND.

intoxicated with the wash discharged from the distillery and it was endeavoured to be proved that they attempted the leap in a fit of *delirium tremens*. The jury, however, were of opinion that real Irish fish could never be injured by anything pertaining to whiskey, and as for foreign fish, why—vermicelli—"Serve them right." The Bann salmon, however, are not Mac ewiters, although their rosy gills belie their professions; but, notwithstanding their sobriety, they have a taste for sport, and, as is well known to tourist anglers, are fond of a species of Irish waggery familiarly known in that land o laughter by the expressive phrase of "taking a rise out of them." The river itself has its source in Lough Neagh, which is said by Moore to bury in its depths "the round towers of other days," and many other far-fadeel glories which we fear have only their existence in the vivid imagination of the poet. One thing, however, is certain—the petrifying power of the water, which turns wood into stone in the short space of seven years. An inveterate angler, who was in the habit of standing up to his knees in the water, had his legs petrified, it is said, to such a degree, that the whole male population of the parish used to resort to him on a Sunday morning to sharpen their razors on his shins. Whether this be true or not, we cannot ourselves vouch, but we know those who would—and the man is said to be still alive. Be that as it may, however, one thing is quite certain, that this extraordinary quality in the water has had no deleterious effect whatever on the salmon, for more delicious fish is not to be had from Fairhead to Kilcrumper. The fishery is at present in the hands of a company, composed of fine, honest, sociable, gentlemanly fellows, who will never refuse a stranger the privilege of dipping his rod in the water; but, on the contrary, will fortify him against the chances of taking cold, by putting in his basket a flask of as delicious Wateraide or Bushmills whiskey as ever delighted the heart of an Irishman.

There are several fine hotels in Coleraine, at the head of which the King's Arms and Davock's (or the Traveller's Home) stand pre-eminent. The latter is truly what its name indicates, and boasts of a host and hostess, who, in point of urbanity, true politeness, and genuine hospitality, have no superiors in the kingdom.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A Grecian hair coiffure. A Camelion* silk dress, laced down the front with silk gimp cord, chemisette and sleeves of muslin, with embroidered bands.

No. 2. A drawn silk capote. A cachemire cloak trimmed with black lace.

A poult de soie capote, trimmed with ruches of the same, and ornamented with China asters.

Right of ditto. A lace cap.

Left of ditto. A cap composed of a lace scarf.

The three days of Longchamps, owing to the propitious weather, were more than usually brilliant: the *elegantes* were attired in all the novelties of the season. Although long files of equipages were seen in the avenue of the *Champs Elysée* and the *Bois de Boulogne*, they did not contain all the fashion of Paris; Herz having collected at his *Matinée Musical* (morning concert), a portion of the *élite* of the *grande monde*, whose toilettes were as remarkable for elegance and novelty as those seen in the green alleys of the Tuileries.

Promenade Dresses are frequently made of camelion tafeta (a silk shot with three colours). The corsages are rather high and tight, the sleeves plain, and open under the arm *à la Grecque*—that is, it descends down the outside the arm, over an under sleeve of tarlatane *bouillonné* (puffed) which is continued to the wrist.

Scarfs with facings or lappels have in some degree superseded mantelets; they are disposed in a variety of ways; nothing can be more elegant than a scarf of camelion silk with a border to correspond of a ruche of chicorée (silk cut in notches). Lace is frequently substituted for the ruche; it is sometimes laid on flat and sometimes placed on full.

Some elegant Caps are made of tulle *bouillonné* (puffed); others are composed of half scarf, forming a lappet on one side, others again are composed of a small scarf placed *à la Fanchon*—that is, across the top of the head, and tied under the chin.

Silk Hats are mostly ornamented with tulle or lace.

Some charming Drawn Capotes are composed of taffeta covered with gauze, which is festened down to each division of the drawing; they are ornamented with ribbons and flowers.

* Camelion silk is a silk shot with three colours.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "THE BRIDES OF VENICE," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE INFANT POWER.

This really wonderful child, who is only nine years old, is now playing at the Strand Theatre. She is a native of Dublin, where she has made a "great sensation," and comes before a London audience stamped with the applause of most competent judges—the people of Dublin, who have pronounced her to be the Infant Power. She is said to have shown extraordinary talent at a very early age. Her father's mercantile reverses force her before the public; and while we would not be supposed to encourage infant wonders, we may venture to prophecy that she will be eminently successful. She first appeared in the character of *Dr. O'Toole*, in the well known farce of the "Irish Tutor," which she played

MISS HERON, "THE INFANT POWER."

with tact, humour, and self-possession almost incredible. She sings well—her Irish jig is perfection. She has played *Paddy Murphy*, in *Lover's* clever farce of "The Happy Man," and *Phi Moor*, in the "Irish Lion," to the delight of the audience, who call her before the curtain nightly to testify their approbation. Altogether she gives a most truthful delineation of the Irishman; and when we behold the mixture of quiet humour and comic archness she throws into her performance, our delight would be unalloyed, but that her very perfection painfully reminds us of the lamented Power.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday last Benedict's new opera entitled the "Brides of Venice" was produced with most triumphant success. The story of the many-fathered *libretto*, as well as we could collect, was as follows.—*Soranzo*, a Venetian nobleman, and (as they manage it in Italy) at the same time a *Count*, or chief of a band of pirates, pays his addresses to a young heiress, *Francesca*, and is rejected, because the lady is pre-engaged to a *Count Alberto*, whom she is to wed at "The Annual Festival of the Brides." *Soranzo* resolves to have her, in the teeth of all opposition, and whilst the marriage ceremony is about to be performed, revives the operation of the Rape of the Sabines, and carries off all the females. This is the first "peacy of the ring."—And first:—Here we have the heroine *Francesca* in a prison of the robbers, where she wins the affections or rather the sympathies of an Arab girl, who had been the victim of the chief bandit, and who generously relieves upon releasing her from her dangerous captivity A vessel is shipwrecked on the neighbourhood, and the pirates, amongst their other seizures lay hold of *Alberto*, who is in a state of swoon. He ultimately recovers, and through the information of the Arab page (*Naama*) finds that *Francesca*, his beloved and betrothed, is confined in the same castle. Here every body is in a state of bewilderment. How they got there is an unimportant matter—the difficulty is—"how are they to get out." It is a regular "deus vindice nodus." But, after all, they manage by mortal means to escape—poetical justice is bestowed upon the respective "Dramatis Personæ," and all ends happily.

MRS. A. SHAW, IN THE NEW OPERA OF "THE BRIDES OF VENICE."

Now for the music. We will begin with that which in general is the last thing composer thinks about—namely, the overture. It is full of new and charming boughts, wrought up by the hand of a skilful and ingenious artist to the highest tch of effect It was enthusiastically encored. The opening chorus, trates carousing song, is very spirited, perhaps a little too noisy, but that is a small sin now a days Mrs. Alfred Shaw, in the part of the disguised Arabian irl, was all that could be charming in "voice, gesture, gait"—the manner in which she sang "On Memory cease" was an exquisite performance of an exquisite composition. "By the sad sea waves" is one of those things which are produced once in a century, and with little chance, too, of being sung twice in a like eriod as it was by our fair vocalist, except by herself. It was most rapturously encored. Harrison had several beautiful *morceaux*, and executed them in an evidently improved style. The great French tenor has been of some use to many of our English vocalists The airs, "If a tear should repose," and "At noon upon the beach I stood" were beautifully sung and loudly demanded a second time. Miss Romer as *Francesca* sang brilliantly, and acted with great feeling and energy. Borrani, in consequence of Sireton's indisposition, undertook the

part of the Pirate Chief at a very short notice, and acquitted himself, considering the circumstances, most creditably.

The choruses and concerted pieces were most admirably constructed, and as admirably performed. The nuptial chorus, or "Vilanella," is a charming composition in the style of the old Italian madrigal writers: it is in five parts, of every counterpoint abounding in a profusion of harmonious contrivances, in which Grace is happily made to be the attendant upon Science. The words, too, are quaint and suggestive of the delicious madrigalian school:—

> "Envy and foloying, Pride of ever craving,
> Turn your selfen in vawe from our delights aside;
> While Hope joyously her sunny tresses waving,
> Singeth o'er our Fat Isle, and blessing on the bride."

The *ensemble* of the opera is beautiful in the extreme, and adds another wreath of laurel to the brow of Weber's talented pupil. The music was very fully attended, and at the fall of the curtain the composer and the principal performers were called upon to respectively acknowledge the delight of the audience. There is no doubt that "The Bride of Venice" will have a long and successful career at the house before they are summoned elsewhere to receive the congratulations of the friends and admirers of the composer's genius in his fatherland.

Of illustrations are to perish!" Mrs. Alfred Shaw, whose part may, in some respects, be considered the most successful in the opera. The scene is the last; and very ingeniously exhibits the banquet room of the pirate, with the dungeon beneath it, wherein the captive, *Francesca* (Miss Romer), is discovered; a platform being erected of the whole width of the stage, to represent the flooring of the room. This notion is not new; but, it has never before, we think, been so effectively carried out. In our opening, the moment is chosen at which the Arab page, *Naama* (Mrs. A. Shaw), is about to conduct *Count Alberto* (Mr. W. Harrison), to the secret doorway, by which he may descend to the dungeon he wots, where *Francesca* is awaiting exploring. The whole of this scene, as well artistically and mechanically, of admirable construction, and shke creditable to the scene painter and the machinist. The richness of the banquet-room, with its strictly architecture and its costly appointments, backed by the picturesque ocean and rock scenery, and most effectively lit (for the auditory was almost in darkness), contrasted finely with the gloom of the dungeon, the white robe, hair and twinkling lamp. Then, the *melodramatic* business of the scene: the meeting of *Alberto*, *Francesca*, and the pirate Count, in the dungeon, whilst the pirate horde are plotting in the apartment above—was very dramatic; and the novelty of the tremolando-like singing her finale from the platform, some ten feet above, and the superb costumes of the entire *tableau*—caused the curtain to descend amidst a shout of applause.

HAYMARKET

On Monday last, to the great delight of his personal friends, and all lovers of legitimate acting, Mr. W. Farren reappeared upon these boards, apparently quite recovered from his recent illness. The scenery was "The School for Scandal;" and in the part of *Sir Peter Teazle*, Mr. F. never before appeared to greater advantage. He was in excellent spirits, and, indeed, seemed quite elated at the opportunity of once more being enabled to display his talents in public. He is now Farren *redivivus*: we feared some time ago that we had reason to apply to him Ben Jonson's epitaph on Salathiel Pavy —

> "He did not, what now we moan,
> O'ermen early,
> "That the Parca thought him one
> "He play'd so truly!"

But the Fates, in the presentintance, have proved more kind, and have restored him to us till his venerable age. At the close of the play, on Monday evening, he was enthusiastically called for by the audience; and, on his re-appearance, he briefly thanked them for his brilliant reception.

Mr. W. Farren is one of three sons of the late Mr. Farren, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, formerly a distinguished member of the Covent-Garden company After being educated at the seminary of Dr. Barrow, of Soho-square, Mr. W. Farren fixed upon the stage as his future profession, and, accordingly, made his *début* in the character of *Sir Archy Macsarcasm*, at the Fyfe-ish Theatre, when then partly belonged to his elder brother, Percy, and was most favourably received. He next proceeded to Dublin, where he became an immense favourite. Offers from the Haymarket were repeatedly declined, his present position being at once safe and profitable, for, as stage-managers, and most popular actor, his annual benefit was in itself an independent income. Ultimately, however, he came to London; on Thursday, the 10th of September, 1818, he made his first bow to an English audience in the character of *Sir Peter Teazle*.

It is curious to remark, that in his return to the stage on Monday, he appeared in the same character as that in which he made his *début* so successfully In would be needless to enumerate the various parts which Mr. Farren has appeared in since that time, or to enter into any minute analysis of particulars, where the whole is chance erised by such genius and fidelity to nature. Mr. W. Farren is deci edly one of the greatest actors of our time, or in our memory

After "The School for Scandal," on Monday evening, Mr St. Leon, of Her Majesty's Theatre, performed a concerto on the violin, of his own composition, and elicited the loudest applause.

ST JAMES'S.

Herr Döhler, who has achieved a fashionable reputation in this country, has again established himself at the St. James's Theatre, and appeared on Tuesday evening surrounded by all the tasteful and costly accessories of his art to charm. The general treats of a pianoforte concert, the branches which he throws over a partition; the raising of the cards, at will, out of a lyre-shaped piece of mechanism; the shooting of the lemon, and the passing of the glove into a walnut; the washing of the pocket-handkerchief; and the enrolling of seed pigeons into live ones; were repeated and met with unqualified applause. Among the new tricks, was that of dropping a ring into a large goblet of inky-looking liquid, which, on being carried and unstirred, appears full of limpid water, with a gold fish swimming in it, and bearing the ring in its mouth; this was very neatly performed, and elicited loud approbation. The little incidental tricks of legerdemain (which, to say the truth, are more intricate and difficult than they were very successful; and the concluding trick of supplying the whole house with bouquets out of an old hat, threw the spectators into ecstasy, and brought the curtain down triumphantly. The theatre was extremely well attended, and proved that Herr Döhler's ingenuity had not been forgotten since his last visit.

IRELAND.

The Irish State Trials.—The affidavits put in by the law officers of the Crown, in reply to those made on the part of the traversers by their solicitors, are very lengthy; their substance, however, may be briefly given:—Messrs. Archer and Dickinson swear that they committed no fraud, or were guilty of no corruption themselves, and they further swear that they believe all was the result of more accident; they also swear that they had nothing to do in the making up of the lists, nor do they know anything of the matter except what they have heard from their chief clerks, Mr. Hall, whom they most implicitly believe Mr. Magrath, in his affidavit, swears that he is not aware of, nor was he in any way privy to, any alteration or suppression in the list of names. Mr. Hodges, the high constable of Clonmel, swears that the jurors' book was kept as usual in the Queen's Bench when Mr. Moore, of counsel for the traversers, consented that the jury should be permitted to return to their homes each day at the rising of the court, and when Mr. Roche, one of the jurors, was sworn as John Right. It is not yet known on what day the judges will give sentence.

The Repeal rent at the last weekly meeting was under £300.

Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly.—Captain Grover has just received letters from Dr. Wolff, dated Teheran, Feb. 12th. The doctor had been received with great distinction by the King of Persia, who recollected having met him at Meshed (when he was only fifteen years old) with Abbas Royal, and reminded him of their conversation. The doctor rode in full canonicals, accompanied by Col. Shiel in his uniform, going to and returning from the court. He then visited the ambassador, recently arrived from Bokhara, who *declared in toto the fact of the execution* of our friends. The ambassador and the *attaché's* rose when he entered the room, treated him with the greatest civility and respect, and the ambassador expressed a wish to become acquainted with him in Bokhara. The doctor was to leave Teheran on the 14th of February, accompanied by an escort, ordered by the King, and by *Rejab*, who had been servant to both Stoddart and Conolly; he had been instructed at Bokhara, by the Ameer's order, on account of his faithful attachment to his masters, and had exposed his life by going to Cabul. Colonel Shiel's exertions have been unremitting.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

LAST APPEARANCE OF CARLOTTA GRISI

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI respectfully begs to inform Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 2nd, when will be performed (for the first time this season) Mozart's Chef D'Œuvre, IL DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Madame Grisi. Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Favanti (her first appearance in that character). Zerlina, Madame Persiani. Don Giovanni, Signor Fornasari; Leporello, Signor Lablache; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache; il Commendatore, Signor Tedesco; and Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; with various Entertainments, in which Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Fressi, Mdlle. Schaffer, Mdlle. Finocchi, M. M. Coppo, M. Hoguet, and M. Perrot will appear. Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven, to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On MONDAY Evening, April 29th, 1844 a new Grand Opera, called THE BRIDES OF VENICE. To conclude with a new Ballet, entitled LADY HENRIETTA; or, THE STATUTE FAIR.—On Tuesday, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. A Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, the First Act of IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO, and to conclude with a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, being for the BENEFIT of MISS RAINFORTH. On Wednesday, THE BRIDES OF VENICE, and the Ballet of LADY HENRIETTA. On Thursday, (8th time) Benedict's New Grand Opera, THE BRIDES OF VENICE with a variety of Entertainments, and by particular desire the Dances by Madame CLARI, of THE MAID OF MILAN; Clari, Miss Rainforth; Yespina (for this night only), Miss Romer, for the BENEFIT of Mr COOPER. Stage Manager. On Friday, Benedict's new Grand Opera of THE BRIDES OF VENICE, with the Farce of MY WIFE'S COMING, and BAL MASQUE from Gustavus.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Great Attraction and Combination of Talent, for this Night only, and re-appearance of Mr. G. W. Ed. for the Benefit of Mr. Wieber. On MONDAY, 29th of April, will be performed a New Burletta, with Songs and Choruses, called THE WIFE; Leonora Gonzago Mr. Cowper; Ferrado Gonzago, Mr. Emery; Julian St. Pierre, Mr. Lewis; Aaron, Mr. Bennett; Lorenzo Mr. Evans; Baroon Mr Nye Messrs. Miss Mitchell. After which Mr. Selby's favourite Farce of THE RIFLE BROTHERS. Mr. Chichester, Mr. Smith; A variety of Singing and Dancing. To conclude, by permission of Mark Lemon, Esq. with the popular drama of GWYNETH VAUGHAN. Owen Williams, Mr J Webster, Huch Morgan, Mr G Wild; *Lady Eyre* Miss Emma Batt. Gwyneth Vaughan, Miss Mitchell.—Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 11s 6d

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM, (late English Opera House).—To-morrow, Monday, will be Presented, for the fourth time, the New Comic Drama, in Two Acts called THE THREE WIVES OF MADRID. Principal Characters by Messrs. Selby, Bedford, Rogers, Matthews, Leach, Turner, Yeates, Craven, Miss Rose Mary Woolgar, Miss Fairbrother, Miss Turner, Mrs Wigan, and Mrs Keeley.—After which THE POST OF HONOUR. Characters by Mr. Keeley, Miss Grove, and Miss Woolgar.—To conclude with an entirely new Grand Burlesque Fairy Extravaganza, called OPEN SESAME on which will with The Forty Thieves. Characters by Mrs Keeley, Miss Woolgar, Miss Eden, Caspain, Mrs Woolridge, Miss Turner, Miss Grove, Mrs Wigan. Miss James, and Miss Fairbrother, Mr. Keeley, Mr. F. Matthews, Mr. Turner, Mr. D Yeates, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. A. Wigan Prices of Admission:—Balcony Boxes, 4s; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. Second Price—Balcony Boxes, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Private Boxes—£2 2s., £1 11s 6d., and £1 1s. The Doors will be open Ten to Four o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Grogan, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the Directors have received a communication from Dr. FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, stating the impossibility of his reaching London in sufficient time for the Third Concert, but that he will certainly conduct the remaining Five.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The THIRD CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Haydn's "Sinfonia No 10" "Beethoven's Grand Sestetto, No 7" Weber's "Overture to Preciosa," and Mozart's "Sinfonia" "Pezzandi's "Concerto in B Major"—Violin, Signor Camillo Sivori. Spohr's "Passacaglia Quartetto"—Messrs. Blagrove, Watkins Ashley, Lucas, Jarrett, and Baumann Vocalists—Miss Bassforth and Signor Salvi (from the Italian Opera, Paris) Single Tickets One Guinea each, and Double Tickets, £1. 10s.; to be had of Messrs Chappell and Co. 201, Regent-street.

LOVE'S POLYPHONY, Music Hall, Store street.—Entertainments every Wednesday and Friday. Total changes each Evening. On Wednesday, "Lee's Mirth and Marvels," with "Mine Host's Dilemmas," and other Entertainments. On Friday, "Love in all Stages." with "Love's Labours Lost," and other Entertainments.—Admission, 2s Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes for Six, £1. Private Boxes for Eight, £2. Doors open at half-past Seven, begin at Eight. Particulars in small Bills.

MISS STEELE (Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music) has the honour of announcing that her GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, MAY 6th, at Eight o'Clock precisely. Vocalists—Mesdames Dorus Gras (her first appearance this season), Rainforth, Steele, Rodwell, Sara Flower, and Dolby. Messrs J. Bennett, Hobbs and John Parry, Herr Brandt and Signor F Lablache. Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Dickens. Harp—Mr. Richardson. Flute—Mr. Richardson. The Orchestra will be complete. Leader, Mr F. Cramer. Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop. Tickets 2s each, and 10s 6d. for the Body of the Music Stalls, and of Miss Steele, 32, Hunter-street, Brunswick square.

MR. LOVER'S IRISH EVENINGS.—PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM, CASTLE STREET, BERNERS STREET.—On Wednesday next, May 1st, Mr. LOVER will have the honour of giving a NEW ENTERTAINMENT, being a choice rattle sketch of that distinguished corps of European celebrity, THE IRISH BRIGADE; with Anecdotes, Instances, and personal (both serious and comic), of the interest of events and occurrences of the time, illustrated by appropriate Music comprising NEW SONGS. Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d. Tickets may be had at Hollowe-Hall and Ransom's, Oxford-street, Cramer and Co. Regent-street, Chappell and Co., Oliver and Co., and F. Lucas' Bond-street, Wall, Grosvenor-street, also, Sams's, Ewer's, Mitchell's, and Bailey's Libraries; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside

MUSIC OF GERMANY,

Without extra Charge to the Public at the

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors have engaged Mr. LOWE for a SERIES of LECTURES on the Vocal Music of EIGHT different NATIONS. The MUSIC of GERMANY commences on the 29th inst. at Eight o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued during the week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays, at Three o'clock, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS As the other LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS as usual. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling—Stalls, 2s. Half-price.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and MICROSCOPES, in the Gardens of this Society, for 1844:—

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.
TUESDAY, JUNE 4;
TUESDAY, JULY 2;

when PRIZES exceeding £200 will be awarded.

The Fellows, Members, and bearers of any tickets, will be admitted, upon entering their names in the gardens. Visitors may obtain admission at the entrance to the Gardens on the days of the Exhibitions, when they will be 7s. 6d., each, by orders from Fellows and Members on or The Gates to be opened at Eight o'clock. Carriages to enter by the Inner Circle at the Park by the road opposite the York Gate; to set down in front of the principal gate of the Gardens, and to take up at the gate opposite the road leading to Chester-terrace. Should the weather prove wet, a Ball for Dancing will be provided in the Conservatory.

Tickets and further particulars at the Gardens.

By order of the Council, J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. This great reduction of price is made all twenty-four hours of the day, by the actual manufacturers or at no other house.—Bradshaw's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d stamp.

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DOVER LONDON HOTEL.—The nearest Hotel to the RAILWAY TERMINUS, adjoining the Steam packet Quay, near the Custom House and Admiralty Office.—Luggage shipped free of any expense.—Charges very moderate.

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INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1840, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and every genuine description of Bath is appointed, by which many have derived considerable incomes without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 3, Lancaster Fountain-hill, London

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are effectually prevented and removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by M. A. BINYON, Wholesale Depôt, 45, Newton-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp

A CCORDIONS.—M. REISNER (the Original Manufacturer from Paris), 10, Lowther Arcade, Strand, has just received a very large assortment of these beautiful instruments, also, a selection of his new improved DULCET ACCORDIONS, which surpass, in sweetness of tone, any that have ever been imported into this country. M. R. begs to say that, as his establishment the best Accordions can be obtained, and cheaper than at any other house in London.—Accordions repaired

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are still selling Six Pounds of good sound Black Tea for 17s.; Six Pounds of Young Hyson for the Sovereign; and Six Pounds of Ceylon Coffee for 6s. The general impression that the markets had seen the lowest point has been verified by the late transactions, and consequently the public can be supplied but for a short time longer at the above quotations. Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER "ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Sold by J. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, requiring no preparation, for Writing Initials, Names, or Crests upon Linen, &c., for the purpose of identity, and security against loss or mistake. This original production is allowed to be the only article similarly used, the mark of which does not run in the wash, and which has been generally adopted as a substitute for the fiery and scarcely decipherable Ink by the Navy, &c. For JOHN BOND, Chemist, 25, Long-lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Stationers' &c. Price 1s. 6d.

BEITS'S PATENT BRANDY DISTILLERY, 7, Smithfield-bars.—Their PATENT pale and coloured BRANDY possesses the essential properties of the finest Cognac, at half the cost, and is prescribed in preference, by the highest medical authorities, at the principal hospitals, by Westminster St. Cosme's, Guy's, &c. Price, for not less than two gallons, in jars at 18s. per gallon, and in bottles at 20s., Smithfield included; secured by the patent metallic capsules, embossed "Betts and Co., 7, Smithfield bars."

CHOICE FLOWERS AND PLANTS IN POTS—BUMPHREYS'S INODOROUS SOLUBLE COMPOUND. Condensed fertilising agents of great power are now combined, so that the grains of the powder occasionally dissolved in the water used with Plants are sufficient to produce a vigorous growth and splendid Flowers. Highly effective with Carnations, and Gardenias, Camellia, Rose, Geranium, &c. Sold in Bottles 1s. 9d. each, by the leading Druggists and Seedsmen in Town and Country. Agents, Davy, Mackinaldo and Co., 100, Upper Thames-street, London.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. in silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewells, the plates are Four and a Half Ounces, Six and Eight Guins as each, or, in Gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 Guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is most particularly adapted to his own use.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT WATERPROOF FROCKS for the present season.—An extensive Variety of the above in NEW and fashionable materials, manufactured on the principle (which made by Shoppenhaw), now ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation. FIRST-CLASS CLOTHS of every description, for Ladies' Riding habits, commencing with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERD, JE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 96, CORNHILL (corner side)

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate), and that a Respectable Person is already in active business from an outset to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale, the license is only 12s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without la. lst or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, No. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very latest fashionable construction) can be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will insure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Sizes—either Stature, Satin Tunics, Watered or plain Dunapes, and Widows' Weeds, Bonnets, Crapes, Collars, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., can be suited at his house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey Bombazines, and many other articles for the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without la. lst or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

The Rhine Wine Company, 57, Strand, Warehouse, No. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very latest descriptions) can be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will insure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Sizes—either Stature, Satin Tunics, Watered or plain Dunapes, and Widows' Weeds, Bonnets, Crapes, Collars, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., can be suited at his house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey Bombazines, and many other articles for the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without la. lst or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

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EXTRACT FROM OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK for 1844 MAY—CARE OF HEALTH.—The human frame often suffers greatly during this season, the hurtful influence of which is assisted by the premature changes of the dress of summer. Those on whom the blight of consumption has fallen, frequently sink under it about this period, though the disease had commenced its ravages many weeks or months before. Those who have a tendency to consumption on the part of their delicate persons to the morning and evening chills, should be carefully avoided. Also, the full, and plethoric will be benefited by the use of cooling medicines, as PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and very temperate diet, as a tendency of blood to the head is not uncommon among such. Exercise must be attended to, and other fatal diseases of the bowels, to which persons even require some cooling purgative, as PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which will lessen the heat of the skin, and perfectly cleanse the system."—PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by al. respectable Medicine Venders. Sole Proprietors, T. ROBERTS and Co., 18, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, on the Government Stamp.—Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets, 11s. each.

ROYAL FARMERS' and GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL-STORM INSURANCE INSTITUTION
INCORPORATED by Special Act of Parliament. CAPITAL £500,000.
OFFICES, 31, PALL MALL, LONDON.
HONORARY DIRECTORS

Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Earl Dacre
Duke of Bedford	Viscount Turnington
Earl of Cathcart and Warrington	Viscount Campden,
Earl of Verulam	Lord Faversham
Earl Howe	Lord Feversham
Earl of Strathdyke	Lord Portman, M P

And 76 other Members of Parliament and Gentlemen.
HAIL STORM INSURANCES
ADVANCED BY INSURING IN THIS OFFICE
An actually subscribed Capital of £500,000, secured by 1,963 shareholders, whose names and addresses are enrolled according to Act of Parliament
Insurances effected in one sum.
Diversion of profits amongst the insured every third year.
All losses, whether total or partial, paid in full, as soon after the occurrence as the valuation can be completed.
No deposit required, so that the sufferer will be certain of receiving the full amount of his loss, to be settled as in the case of one by fire.
Premium Sixpence per acre for Wheat, Barley, and Peas; Fourpence for Oats, Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes.
Hail insurances, greenhouses, or private houses, 20s per cent.
The surplus profits, after paying an annual dividend of £4 per cent. to the shareholders, and providing for a reserved fund, will be divided every third year between the shareholders and the insured.
The Directors of this Institution by no means wish to interfere with any other Office; but the General Hail-storm Insurance Institution, Penrith, has announced more losser even than those charged by this Institution last year, they do not feel that they are going too far in calling public attention to the unimpeachable position of this Office.
ROYAL FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE, GENERAL HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY, NORWICH,
LIFE, AND HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY. (Not the Norwich Union Insurance Office.)

Empowered by special Act of Parliament.	No Act of Parliament.
Subscribed capital, £500,000.	Nominal capital, £100,000.
Number of shareholders, registered, 1963	Number of shareholders, not announced.
Names and addresses, according to Act of Parliament	Quarry, what number, their names, and addresses?
Four years experience.	No experience.
Rates based upon the above-mentioned experience, but, if found too high, A RETURN WILL BE MADE EVERY THIRD YEAR	Rates not founded on experience, and too low to meet losses on an average of seasons.
Full liability to the extent of £500 000.	Limited liability, confined to shares taken, £100,000.
Power given by the Act of Parliament by which parties insured may sue the Company, at the choice of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors.	No power to sue the Company in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors: and, as the Shareholders are unknown, the insurers may have a difficulty in recovering their losses
Shareholders, if sued, can recover contributions from their co-Shareholders.	Purchasers of Shares are individually liable to the £100,000 of such, have no power to recover contributions from their co-Shareholders. ANY CLAUSE INTRODUCED INTO A POLICY TO LIMIT LIABILITY, IS INVALID unless the Company is empowered by Act of Parliament. Giving Shareholders the power of obtaining contributions from their co-Shareholders.

Detailed Prospectuses may be be obtained at the office, or will be forwarded, post-free, upon application.
The usual commission to Solicitors.
Agents are appointed in all the Principal Towns in the Kingdom.
W. SHAW, Managing Director.

ROSHERVILLE, near GRAVESEND.—These beautiful GARDENS are now OPEN DAILY for the Season Admission, 6d

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palates will be sure to appreciate Sold in Casks, of 18 and 9 gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Jl Brewery Office, No. 26, Philpot-lane, City

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA. —Live Game, of every description, Gold, Silver, White, Pied, and common Tame Pheasants, for Aviaries: Wild Ditto, for Preserves; Partridges and great variety of Aquatic Fowl, plumaged and domesticated; Useful and Ornamental Poultry. Eggs of the above mentioned. And 3, Half-Moon Passage, Gracechurch-street.

TO INVALIDS and Others.—A Medical Practitioner, having a eager house than his family requires, is willing to accommodate a LADY or GENTLEMAN who may desire change of air, with or without Medical Treatment. A person essentially of the kind would not be objected to. The situation is healthy, and within an easy drive of the Railroad Station. For cards of address, apply (if by letter, prepaid) to Mr. TAYLOR, Chemist, Newport Pagnell, Bucks; or F. W. MOUNT, Esq., 30, Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and great improvements, become a perfect, simple, and effective means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork, has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine when in a daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 72, York-street, Manchester.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and Patentees of the Flexible Velvet Hat. The general complaint made by gentlemen of the hardness to the head of ordinary hats, and the difficulty of fitting them with comfort, has induced the proprietors to turn their attention to remedy these objections. From the construction of the Patent Flexible Hats, the unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed, and, by their extreme elasticity, they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head, the crown, moreover, being ventilated, is an additional advantage. For Ladies' Riding Hats they will be found most light and elastic, but will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—To be had only of the Patentees, Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2 Old Bond-street Piccadilly.

SPRING.—The prevalency of cutaneous visitations at this period of the year inculcates the necessity of preserving the Skin in a pure and healthy state, so that its functions may be duly performed. The high and universal celebrity which ROWLAND'S KALYDOR has attained as an effective remedy for sunburn and scorching exposure of all impurities of the skin, is during the period of Spring most peculiarly evinced. This preparation, eminently BALSAMIC, RESTORATIVE, and INVIGORATING, is justly celebrated for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in removing all impurities and discolorations, and in promoting a healthy freshness and transparency to the arm and complexion. Its universally great demand evinces the capacity of unprincipled Shopkeepers, who give the title of 'GENUINE" KALYDOR to compounds of their own manufacture, of the most deleterious character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action on the dissasering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are on the wrapper.—All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!

PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London.
The best wrought Fiddle pattern Spoons and Forks, at 7s. 6d. per ounce

	Fiddle Pattern.				Classic do			
	oz.	£	s.	d.	oz.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	at 7	2	..	10	15	0	0
12 Dessert Spoons	20	" 7	0	..	7	7	14	0
12 Table Forks	30	" 7	2	..	10	15	0	0
12 Dessert Forks	20	" 7	0	..	7	7	14	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	" 7	0	..	3	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	" 7	0	..	3	3	12	0
4 Sauce Ladles	10	" 7	0	..	3	3	12	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)					1	0	0	0
1 Fish Slice					2	10	0	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	" 7	0	..	3	3	12	0
1 pair Sugar Tongs (strong)					0	15	0	0

The Classic is a new Pattern, much admired for its simple elegance —Pattern Spoons can be sent into the country.

FIDDLE and PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE. —A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, beg to call attention to their SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had, light or heavier, at the same price per ounce

	Fiddle.	oz.	£	s.	d.	Prince Albert's.	oz.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	at 7	2	..	10	15	0	0	Table Spoons	40	at 7	0	..	10	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	" 7	0	..	7	7	14	0	Dessert ditto	28	" 7	0	..	7	0	0
12 Table Forks	30	" 7	2	..	10	15	0	0	Table Forks	40	" 7	0	..	10	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	" 7	0	..	7	7	14	0	Dessert ditto	28	" 7	0	..	7	0	0
2 Gravy Spoons	10	" 7	0	..	3	11	8	0	Gravy Spoons	12	" 7	0	..	4	10	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	" 7	0	..	3	11	8	0	Soup Ladle	12	" 7	0	..	4	10	0
4 Sauce ditto	10	" 7	0	..	3	16	8	0	Sauce ditto	12	" 7	0	..	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)					1	0	0	0	Salt Spoons (strong gilt)					1	10	0
1 Fish Slice					2	10	0	0	Fish Slice					3	10	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	" 7	0	..	3	16	8	0	Tea Spoons	14	" 7	0	..	5	15	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					0	15	0	0	Pair Sugar Tongs					0	17	0

Messrs. SAVORY and Sons recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern; it is very novel, and a distinguished feature.

LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND.—Families purchasing any description of instantaneous light should be careful to observe that the name of S. JONES, Light House, 201, Strand, is affixed, without which a spurious and dangerous article is often substituted. Purchasers are also requested to notice the movement of the sole manufacture of this establishment—PROMETHEANS, the only certain light, and will last a year with care. VESTAS, a wax match, burns a considerable time, and is useful for sealing letters, &c.; LUCIFERS, the only safe friction light; CONGREVES, made of superior quality, for respectable families, and in good strong boxes; FUSEES, and every other light of portable combustion for lighting cigars. PORTABLE COOKING APPARATUS, confined in the smallest possible space with which a dinner complete may be cooked without fire or flame, for the value of a penny, adapted and recommended for Gentlemen going to India Captains, Emigrants, Families residing in Chambers, Tents, &c. The ONE PENNY STOVE, for cooking for a family, by means of which a quart of water may be heated, or a steak or chop cooked in ten minutes IMPROVED PERIPURIST, or PORTABLE KITCHEN, that will at one time boil a quart of water, fry a steak or chop, and toast bread at the same time. PATENT HYDROPHANE DEFLAGRATOR, for lighting gas without the aid of fire, match, or electricity. PATENT hydrophane or chemical FINAN for producing heat without flame, for boiling eggs and tea. In cases of attack of spasm a wine glass of tea is required it will be produced in a few minutes with water and TEA, TEA, or PATENT SELF-BOILING COFFEE URN, which boils its own water, and by its own action converts that water into del cious Coffee of superior flavour and strength, with our third less Coffee than by any other means ever invented and as fine as with double the quantity. THE HYDROPNEUMATIC LAMP, for procuring most intelligible by touching a spring. These lamps are both cegant and useful. THE NEW PHILOSOPHICAL PASTILLE, for perfuming Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, or Bedrooms, either with Eau de Cologne, or Lavender Water, &c., at the expense of one penny per hour. Gordon Kettles and Lamps, with incombustible wicks. India Portable Kitchens, Fire Boxes and Hunting Lights of every description. Sole Manufacturers of the Double Inodorous Naphtha.—Families and the Trade supplied

THE SONG OF THE "SUIT."

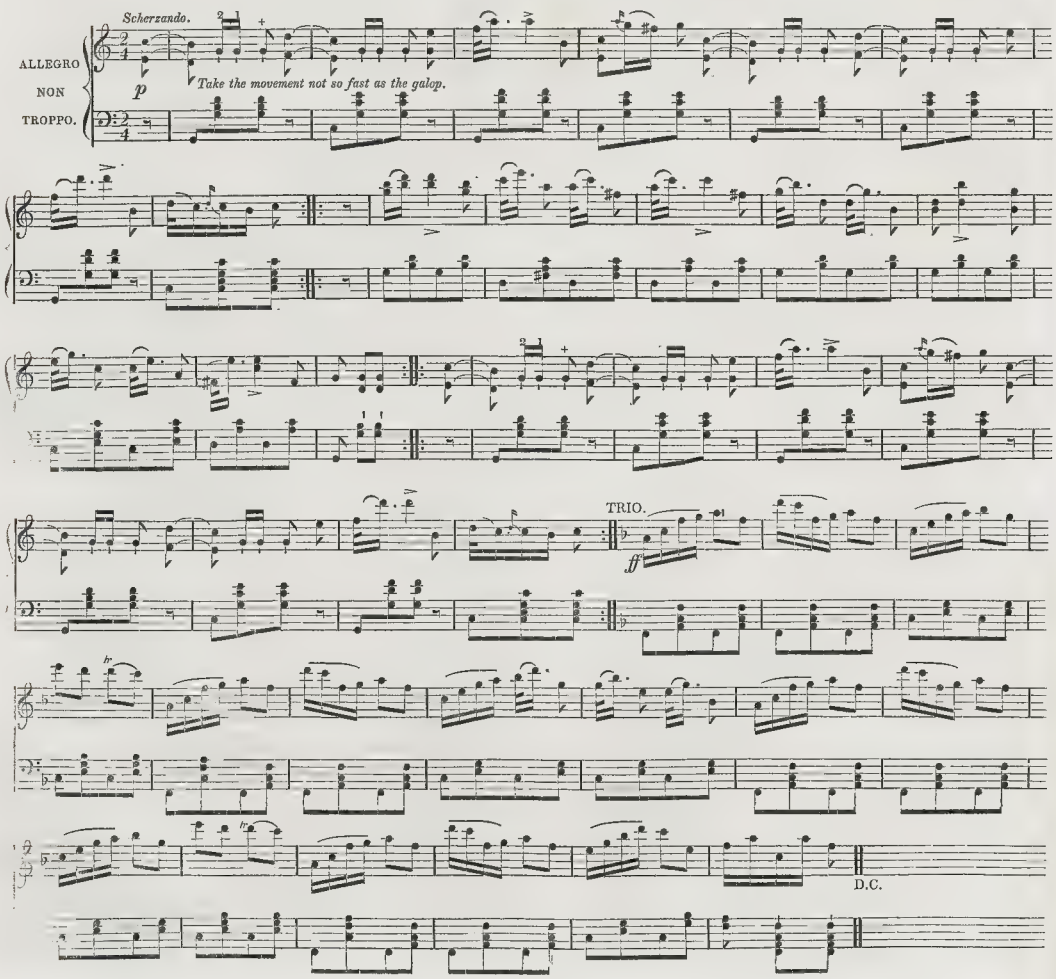
READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Tweed Tagliona	from 0	3	6	Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed	from 0	18	0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings	0	16	0	Cashmere for Nature, and other Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed	from 1	1	0
An immense stock of Holland and jean boosers	from 0	3	6	Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	from 1	0	0
Splendid summer vests	from 0	2	6	Cashmerette vests, in rechercher patterns	from 0	15	0
An endless variety of cashmeres and Persian patterns	from 0	5	6	Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	from 0	16	0
Washing satin vests, warranted	0	6	0	Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	from 0	17	6
Cloth trousers	from 0	9	0	Best quality West of England	from 1	2	0
Single milled doe	from 0	11	6	Dress coats	from 1	12	0
Dress coats edged	from 1	0	0	Morning coats	from 1	15	0
Dress coats edged	from 1	0	0	Mourning to any extent can be had at the shortest notice, at the following prices.—			
Frock ditto	from 1	4	0	Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers	from 1	16	0
				Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers	from 0	15	0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church
CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or that the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church, to prevent disappointment, &c.
Several Cashiers and Assistants Wanted; for the latter none need apply, except those who have been used to the Woollen Drapery Trade.

MADLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI AND M. PERROT, IN THE POLKA, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE FOURTH POLKA BY JULLIEN.

Composed on National Bohemian and Hungarian Melodies.



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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 105, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844. [Sixpence.

RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

VOYAGE, however smooth, may be checked by the vessel striking on a sunken rock, and such impediments lie beneath the surface of even the calmest political waters. The stout and strong ship in which the Ministry seemed to be embarked has just encountered such a shock; and though the blow will not cause absolute wreck, it has betrayed some want of skill in the pilots, and has spread no little consternation among the crew. To drop metaphor, the Government has been galled and checked by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, recalling Lord Ellenborough, and deposing him from his "pride of place;" the reason alleged being that he had exhibited symptoms of the elevation being too great for the strength of his head to bear with steadiness. This has been done, too, not only without the sanction of the Government, but against its express representations. Downing-street has been pitted against Leadenhall, and mercantile policy has vanquished Ministerial partialities. Truly our "merchants are princes," and among the greatest of powers are our "traffickers of the earth." A trading corporation—for the East India Company was at first no more—has grown to be a political power, ruling its "dusky millions" of people, and its thousands of square miles of territory, with undeniable energy, though the justice of some of its policy, in past times at least, may be open to impeachment. Its empire in the East, and its political importance at home, are the growth of two centuries; its privileges have been gained from time to time from the indulgence, or the neglect, of the home Government, till it is now an *imperium in imperio*—a power acting concurrently with the Executive, and, as we see, capable of doing so independently of it; it is a real fourth estate.

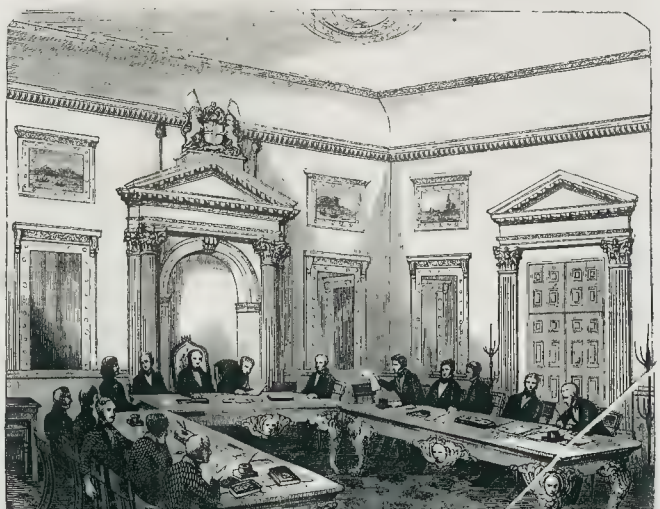
This body has recalled Lord Ellenborough, and, using the powers the law vests in it, has done so without the consent of the Government. The event has taken the public altogether by surprise, though the Ministry must have for some time expected it, and there is considerable speculation afloat as to what are the causes of this sudden recall, how the Government and the Board of Directors took so different a view of the same circumstances, and how they who have differed so widely about the continuance in power of the present Governor-General, will be able to agree in the appointment of his successor.

The last point we must leave to time, and the parties themselves to settle; but with respect to the two former ones we may shortly state what we believe may have led to the rupture. In the first place, the personal character of Lord Ellenborough was not, in many respects, such as to inspire over-much confidence in the members of such a body as the Board of Directors. Ready and fluent in debate, and not without the reputation of a certain smart ability, highly prized, because always useful in political cliques and parties, he was not known for any great prudence in action, or much steadiness of judgment. The world rarely errs much in its estimate of public men, and Lord Ellenborough was generally set down as one of more shew than solidity, rather fast than safe, carrying too little ballast, and spreading too much sail. But as all Governors General have a council to advise them, the Board hoped the best, confirmed the appointment, and gave him a dinner before he sailed, in November, 1841. Even at that dinner the character of the man appeared—and that not favourably. It was stated at the time, that his address on that occasion was rather too arrogant for the position of the holder of a great, but still only a deputed power, in the presence of those deputing him. There was in it too much of the "absolute shall," and the speech of the Duke of Wellington on the same occasion contained something approaching to, if not quite, a rebuke. On landing in India, one of his first acts was a proclamation asserting that his policy would be one of peace, in opposition to that of his predecessor, Lord Auckland, which had been one of war; perhaps unavoidable, but certainly, at last, disastrous. At that moment the greatest activity was necessary to retrieve the last sad steps of the fatal Affghan campaign, and, above all, to rescue the British prisoners remaining in the hands of Akbar Khan, whose lives were in peril daily from the treachery and revenge of their captor. But at this juncture, when military operations were absolutely required, he hesitated, and showed reluctance, as if he wished the catastrophe of his predecessor's course to be as fatal as possible; and it was by a movement made almost in disobedience of his orders, and by the help of a lucky accident, that these unfortunate prisoners were rescued at last. But though thus reluctant to conclude a war that others had begun, he soon displayed a mischievous alacrity in commencing hostilities on his own account. The affair of the "Somnauth gates;" his proclamations to his "friends and brothers," the princes of India; his doing with "pomp and circumstance" what could not but rankle in the minds of the Mahomedan population, for the sake of a mere gasconading exhibition—all this will not soon be forgotten. Then came the quarrel with the Ameers of Scinde, and the invasion of their territory, with battles which were brilliant victories, it is true, but there is a deep feeling abroad against fighting for fighting's sake; moreover, the territory was unhealthy, and the army was wasted by disease; the expense and the loss were evident enough, and were no doubt felt at the India House, but the advantages were not so apparent. This was followed by the advance on Gwalior, ending in an attack on a place and an enemy whose strength and numbers were underrated. The consequence was a hard battle, and a terrific loss on our side, not compensated by a knowledge of the fact that the Governor-General exposed himself rather ostentatiously to the fire of the enemy's artillery, which on this occasion was served with very mischievous ability. The place was taken, but the folly of the Governor-General in exposing the empire to the risk of losing its head in case the brains should have been knocked out of his own, was not the less glaring, cannon balls being no respectors of persons. While all this was going on, there was an under current of unpopularity setting against him, caused by what is stated to have been his overbearing demeanour to the civil officers of the Company; his sympathies were with the military, and he evidently considered that India is only to be governed as it was gained—by the sword. All his acts have been aggressive; we hear of no exertions made that could tend to develope the natural resources of the empire, or improve the condition of the people. War is too expensive and too cruel a game to be permitted by those who can prevent it, merely to indulge the vanity and caprice of a political dandy who apes the military chief, and, lacking the vast genius of his model, only earns, by his imitation of it, the name that has actually been bestowed upon him in India, of a "Brummagem Napoleon." With power placed in such hands, how could the Board of Directors feel safe? They must have trembled at the arrival of every despatch, lest they should hear of some new war commenced or commencing; and if we add to all this the feeling caused by a contemptuous reception, if not actual disregard, of the orders of the Directors themselves, we shall have stated enough to account for their recall of Lord Ellenborough—a recall which does not spring from political antipathies to him, for in politics they agree, and which is not the result of divided counsels, for the vote that displaced him was unanimous.

The Duke of Wellington has severely censured the step taken by the Board of Directors; he has pronounced it a "most indiscreet exercise of power." He speaks from information of which neither the Parliament nor the public is yet in possession, and we are quite aware of the weight that his opinion will carry with it. But he is a soldier—a "man of war from his youth," and joins to his professional predilections the feelings and partialities of the head of a great party, bound to parry as best he may a heavy blow on its supremacy. On the other hand is the unanimous decision—not hastily given—of a whole body, composed of men conversant with business and acquainted with the facts of the case—men charged with a great responsibility and deeply interested in the preservation of the integrity of the Eastern Empire. Such men do not come to grave decisions on trifling or insufficient grounds, and, we confess, if these eternal wars and battles have alarmed them, we share their aversion to them. It is better for mankind that the "commercial principle" should sometimes check the lust of conquest; let us improve what we have, rather than add eternally to territory already too vast to be well managed. To spread our strength over an almost limitless space, must continually weaken us;

> "Realms by such means acquir'd demand more pain,
> More care to keep them than at first to gain."

War may be more popular with an army, but peace is the best policy for a state, and we cannot see that either our honour or our interest requires a continual course of aggression. Judging then from the character of the man, and his conduct as a ruler, we think the board of Directors have, as far as yet appears, sufficient grounds for recalling Lord Ellenborough, and we cannot but believe that by a little good management the Government might have prevented this inconvenient collision.



THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, EAST INDIA HOUSE.

THE COURT OF EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

The unusual assertion by the Court of Directors of the East India Company of their right to remove a Governor-General, without the assent of the Ministry, has invested that body with a degree of public interest which does not ordinarily attach to their proceedings. What the precise motive of the Directors may be for the dethrone-

ment of the Viceroy have not, as yet, transpired. It is allowable, however, to conjecture that the trenchant system of government adopted by the quondam President of the Board of Control had in it something peculiarly offensive to the constituted authorities. By all accounts, Lord Ellenborough, from the very commencement of his career, in February, 1842, endeavoured to act independently of the home powers, treating their despatches cavalierly, answering them dictatorially, and putting all manner of slights upon the officers of their civil service, to whom young and inexperienced military men were frequently preferred.

The Council Board, which, in 1833, in his place in Parliament, Lord Ellenborough treated as indispensable to a Governor-General, ceased to enjoy any portion of his respect the moment he himself assumed the reins of Government. He became in his own person the ambulatory and independent secretary which had previously been the object of his reprehension: all this has been sufficient to arouse the ire of the Directors, and to suggest the very strong measure now reported to. Whether it has been really the moving cause, however, we do not pretend to know. It is sufficient for us that the Court of Directors have acquired by their resolution enough of temporary importance in the eyes of the public to justify our presenting a sketch of the interior of the Court Room, during the deliberations of that assembly and of the Court of Proprietors; and we dare say that many of our readers abroad will be interested in seeing, for the first time, a correct representation of that mysterious body, the *Koompeni*, who, from a handful of British merchants trading under sufferance with some half a dozen ships, in the days of the good Queen Bess, have grown into the dignity of sovereigns of the largest empire in the world.

The commercial character of the East India Company was destroyed in 1833, when the trade with India and China was thrown open to the world; but the interest upon the stock was secured to the members of the corporation by act of Parliament, and the political power and patronage of the Directors remained with them without the shadow of abatement. Of course, at the great distance at which the authorities in Leadenhall-street are placed from their subjects in India, it is impossible for them to exercise a very close and constant interference with the local government. That power, therefore, resides itself, in a great measure, into a species of *ex post facto* control; they confirm or rescind the measures adopted by their delegates. But, in their hands, also, alone reposes the right to nominate to the civil, military, and other services in India. The Governors of the several Presidencies, the Bishops, Commanders-in-Chief, Writers, Cadets, Chaplains, Assistant-Surgeons, Naval and Marine functionaries, Advocates general and Standing Counsel, and a variety of miscellaneous officers, all receive their appointments from the Court of Directors; and, as the patronage in this way is very extensive, the position of a Director becomes one of great consideration, and is ardently competed for by the men distinguished of the Company's servants, soon after their retirement from service abroad, or by merchants who have acquired knowledge and fortunes in India.

The Directors are twenty-four in number, and are chosen by the Proprietors. Each Director must hold £2000 of the Company's stock, and the Proprietors who elect him are only eligible to vote on possession of £1000 so to, which carries with it a single vote. A larger share gives a greater number of votes, but not in a proportionate degree, £10,000 merely conferring the right to four votes. There are about 2400 proprietors, a proportion of whom have only an interest in the stock to the extent of £400, which gives no power to vote at all; but, although they have the power to do so at the meetings of the Court. Nine of the Directors go out annually, by rotation, and are eligible for re-election after a two months's service.

The proceedings of the Court of Directors are subject to the supervision not of a Board of Control, as now appointed by the Crown, but to the Parliament of Great Britain, and, in several matters, to the approval of the Court of Proprietors; but, as we have seen, the authority of the first body is not indispensable to the validity of a great exercise of power; Parliament seldom interferes, excepting when the periodical renewal of the Charter is discussed; and the control of the Proprietors is purely nominal, if we may judge by the ordinary results of an attempt to pronounce a decree of censure against any of the acts of the Directors or the local governments which they protect.

The apartment engraved upon the preceding page is the handsomest saloon in the East India House, in Leadenhall-street. It is occupied by the Court of Directors, and is usually termed the Court Room; it is said to be an exact cube of thirty feet; it is superbly gilt, and embellished with large looking-glasses; the effect of its too great height being much diminished by the position of the windows near the ceiling. From the north and six pictures, representing the three Presidencies, the Cape, St. Helena, and Tellicherry. Over the chimney is a fine piece of sculpture in white marble, representing Britannia seated on a globe by the sea-shore, receiving homage from three female figures—Africa, China, and India. Asia offers spices with her right hand, and with her left leads a camel; India presents a box of jewels; and Africa rests her hand upon the head of a lion. The Thames, as a river god, stands upon the shore; a labourer is cording a bale of merchandise; and ships are sailing in the distance. The whole is supported by two caryatid figures, intended for Brahmins.

On Wednesday last, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 30.

SPAIN.

We are indebted to persons coming from Spain for the little information we receive of the important events now taking place in that unfortunate country. All private letters being opened at the Post-office, and the journals (excepting the Ministerial) prevented by publication being severely examined by the censors. Many rumours were afloat of a change of Ministry, but serious differences have arisen between Christina and Narvaez, it was resolved that Bravo should for the present remain nominally at the head of the executive, and that Narvaez and Christina should govern the country. One of the favourite schemes of Narvaez, by which he will be enabled to place his satellites at the head of the different departments, and thus secure his power as a Dictator, is to divide the kingdom into districts, with twelve Governors-General. Three districts are to be formed after great rivers and mountains; thus the province of Madrid is to be called Manzanarès—capital, Madrid; Toledo, the province of Tagus—capital, Toledo, and so on. It is generally supposed that this important innovation will be effected without the consent of the Cortes—indeed it is much doubted whether the Cortes will be assembled this year.

If money can be got, the Spanish navy is to be considerably increased; it is now reduced to the frigate Christine; brigs, Manzanarès and Nervion; steamboats, Mazeppa, Pizarro, Isabelle II., and Andalus; goelette, Guesario; luggers, Vidasoa, and armed packet, Cartagena

Towards the end of the month the Queen will leave Madrid for the baths of Echevarlcha in the Basque Provinces. But, before crossing the Ebro, it is expected that, by royal decree, she will restore the "fueros" privileges to the hardy mountaineers. Should she not do so, her sojourn in Guipuscoa would be anything but safe.

The Government, desirous of creeping into the good graces of the Pope, are not only expelling the clergy, but have actually sent M. Castillo, Christina's private secretary, on a special mission to his Holiness.

The late insurrection in the Havannah has been more extensive than was generally imagined. I am most credibly informed that upwards of 3000 Blacks have been imprisoned, that the accused are tried by a Court Martial, and those condemned immediately executed.

ITALY.

The last accounts from Italy are more satisfactory. The insurgents, disheartened, have retired to the mountains. The Austrian Field Marshal Count Raditsky, Commandant of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, has taken the most active measures for interventional repression of all disturbances that may arise in Italy.

The last reports from Tunis state that the dispute between the Bey and Sardinia has been, by a measure, arranged, by the mediation of England. The arrangement was but yesterday signed, but no difficulty any longer exists. The two parties return to the stipulations of the treaty of 1839, and the Bey promises the immediate exportation of 3000 measures of corn for the Government of Sardinia, and to pay 6000 piastres, as an indemnity to the Sardinian subjects who had suffered by the Bey's unexpected prohibition to export.

I know not what reliance is to be placed in the following paragraph, extracted from the *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 26th, under the head "Italy."—"England," says the journal, "neglects nothing to put an end to the hostile disposition of the Irish clergy. It is asserted that the Cabinet of London is desirous of obtaining from the Pope an episcopal bull, to exhort the clergy of the Irish Catholics. Lord Ashburton, who has been to London recently has, it is said, stirred himself on this important subject; but as Great Britian has not a diplomatic representative at Rome, it is added, that Prince Metternich has been requested to use his influence."

GERMANY.

The Archduke Albert, accompanied by his father, the Archduke Charles, quitted Vienna on the 21st, for Munich, to celebrate his marriage with the Princess Hildegarde.

The place of a Municipal Councillor of Berlin having become vacant, by a death, Mr. David Anselm Benda, a young lawyer of the Jewish persuasion, was unanimously elected, and his nomination has been approved of by the Government. Since the promulgation, in 1813, of the liberal edict relating to the Israelites, and which is still in force, though almost fallen into desuetude, this is only the second Jew that has been chosen by the citizens to fill the important office of Municips. Councillor of Berlin. The first was the celebrated writer on numismatics, David Friedlaender, a pupil of the illustrious philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Red Eagle of the First Class upon Count Bentinck, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Cæsarewitch of Russia arrived at Dresden on the 19th.

FRANCE.

I never remarked Paris so full as at the present moment; the streets are literally crowded with strangers attracted by curiosity to witness the exhibition of national industry, which opens to morrow. Politics for the moment are quite slight of; even the rejection of two Ministerial candidates seems to pass by unnoticed, so determined are the Parisians to enjoy their extraordinary fine weather and the sights at the Champs Elysées. I was going to say that the "Polka" was forgotten; but it is not so, it still lives, but I am inclined to think that it is in a galloping consumption, and that it cannot last another winter; a rival—a formidable rival—has been ushered into the gay world, called "La Pantheira," a species of parody on the "Polka," but with more humour, and certainly more decency. This dance was first seen at a brilliant *soirée*, given by the Princess Czartoryski, and is now the rage of the fickle dancing world.

To-morrow is the King's Fête; the amusements are the same as last year. On the esplanade of the Invalids two theatres have been erected for the representation of military spectacles; there are also orchestres for dancing, and gymnopoles for climbing. In the garden of the Tuileries, in front of the Pavilion de l'Horloge, there will be a grand concert in the evening. Grand fireworks will be let off on the Quai d'Orsay and the Barrière du Trône. In the evening the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Barrière du Trone, the garden of the Tuileries, and all the public buildings will be illuminated.

The Duchess of Kent, generally accompanied by some member of the royal family, is making the round of our public monuments. Her Royal Highness enjoys perfect health, and seems highly gratified with the attention everywhere paid to her.

The Prince de Joinville has returned to Paris. The Palais Royal has been proposed to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians, who are expected to make a long stay in our capital. The Duke de Montpensier has returned from his military excursion in Algeria.

I am inclined to believe that great discontents reign throughout the army. On this subject the *Courrier Français* published the following article:—"Arrests of non-commissioned officers are still going on, and rumours of military conspiracies gain ground. Measures of vigour have been adopted against the 8th Regiment of Artillery, which lately quitted Toulouse. We are even assured that the Ministry has gone so far as to suspect some officers, and even of a high rank. The imprisonment of a colonel was for an instant thought of, and it was only owing to his family connexions that he was not arrested at the head of his regiment."

The Minister of War has completed, and ordered to be put in force, regulations for preventing duels in the army. Modes of reconciliation are prescribed not only for both the parties, but also for the seconds and the officers, before whom the affair is to be brought. In case all efforts fail, and a meeting takes place, the principals are to be under the surveillance of the provost marshal.

The race course on the 27th was well attended. The Plate of 1000 francs, offered by the Jockey Club for thorough-bred horses and mares, for three years old and upwards, bred in France, was cleverly won by Baron A. de Rothschild's (Beeswing).

The Grand Prix 3000 francs, for four years old thoroughbred colts and fillies, was carried away by Prince de Beauvau's Natua.

The Juniset Cup, for horses, mares, and geldings, of three years old and upwards, bred in France or Belgium, was won by Commodore Napier, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

The Administration des Haras Plate, of 2000 francs, for thorough-bred three-years-old colts and fillies, bred in France, whose pedigree is traced in the French Stud Book, was won by Conjecture, the property of Count A. de Morny.

The Hurdle Race of 1500 francs, offered by the Jockey Club, was beautifully won by Tiger, the property of Baron N. de Rothschild. Sir C. Ibbetson's Wild Irish Girl came in third, and Mr. White's Ida Lupus was distanced.

The Catholic paper, the *Univers*, says, that at Saulxur, near Cambrai, a Protestant minister, and 170 of his flock, had lately embraced the Catholic faith.

M. C. F. Lequine, one of the most eminent merchants of Paris, has left Paris for London. It is said that he has been sent for by the Queen and Prince Albert.

Our musical season is now over. One of the last, and perhaps most brilliant, concerts was that given on Friday last, by the celebrated violoncellist Jacques Offenbach; the rooms were so crowded that many was refused at the door. M. Offenbach leaves us to-morrow for London, where, I have no doubt, he will create as great a sensation as he has done this winter in Paris.

Doehler leaves to-morrow for London, and from thence for Germany.

It is at length decided that a statue of Rossini shall be placed in the *Foyer* of the Grand Opera.

Breton, one of our most celebrated composers of the old school, died a few days since, at an advanced age. He was born in France, on the 17th of September, 1776.

TURKEY.

Letters received from Bagdad state, that a Persian tribe, residing on the frontiers, had murdered its chief, and committed numerous excesses. The Persian Government sent an armed force, with several guns, to punish the offenders. The tribe has taken refuge in the Turkish territories.

The Belgian Minister, Baron de Behr, thinking that, during his late absence from Constantinople, his Chargé d'Affaires, M. Solweyns, had not been treated with proper attention by the Porte, has demanded of it upon that gentleman for an explanation. In the interview which took place between the two ministers, words grew so high that at length a mortal defiance was interchanged; General Aschman was the second chosen by M. de Behr, and Sir S. Canning consented to be the friend of M. de Borquiney. There has, however, been no bloodshed, for Sir S. Canning having invited both the belligerents to dinner, after mutual explanations, they were prevailed upon to shake hands.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

Lord BEAUMONT laid on the table a bill, the object of which was to place charitable bequests made to Roman Catholics on the same footing as charitable bequests made to Protestant Dissenters.—The bill was read a first time.

In reply to a question from Lord Colchester, the Duke of WELLINGTON stated the Government had ineffectually remonstrated with the Court of Directors of the East India Company against their threatened recall of Lord Ellenborough. His Grace added:—"I will not advert to anything on this occasion which is not notorious, on which it can be found in acts of Parliament; but I beg your lordships to observe that the body which has the power to recall a person from which I must call an act of indiscretion at least, this body, as a body, has no knowledge whatever of the instructions under which this officer has acted. They have stated reasons for which they recall him, but of the instructions sent to the Governor-General in consequence of the secret committee—have no knowledge whatever of the instructions under which the Governor-General has been acting, or of the events which have taken place in India, excepting that which has been the general knowledge of this and the other house of Parliament, and of the whole of the public in this country, and of the world at large. Yet your lordships will recollect, that when the papers were moved for (as the act of Parliament will show), have pronounced their opinion on the conduct of this officer, and have recalled him, thus depriving the Government and this country of his valuable services—the first instrument, I repeat it again—that we could find to carry out the duties of that great office, and making no provision whatever, excepting that they should nominate another Governor-General for the Government of India. Only three out of the twenty-four Directors of the Ministers of the day, and it is the fact that it has been in contemplation by these same gentlemen in respect to this very same Governor-General in the course of the past twelve months, that they were prevailed upon to alter their resolution, and not to proceed to his recall. This was previous to the late great operations in Gwalior, of which your lordships have read with so much satisfaction—operations which I am sure your lordships will have pronounced from the perusal of the reports which have been made, must have been founded upon the most just and discriminating measures on the part of the Governor-General.—Lord Beaumont did not deny or question the right of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor-General of India; but he must say that a more absurd law was never suffered to continue any length of time on the statute-book of any national country. Only three out of the twenty-four Directors could know anything of the instructions sent by Government, and yet the whole twenty-four possessed the right of recalling the Governor-General. The Court of Directors must withdraw the censures which the noble duke has passed upon them. If any attempt were made, in either house of Parliament, to obtain the sanction of noble lords and hon. gentlemen to the extraordinary conduct of the Court of Directors, the effort would be fruitless. Many of the proceedings ever known under similar circumstances.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE could not but condemn the conduct of the noble duke in passing so grave a censure on the Court of Directors, without having given those lordships any knowledge of the grounds on which the removal of the Governor-General had been resolved on. (Hear, hear.) There must be some strong reasons for their resolution, seeing they have carried it into effect in opposition to the remonstrances of the Government, especially when the majority of the Directors are well known to be most favourably disposed towards the present Government. All the triumphs which Lord Ellenborough had achieved might have been achieved without the shedding of a drop of blood. He (the Marquis of Clanricarde) wished to ask the noble duke, before sitting down, whether it was the intension of her Majesty's Government to lay before their lordships the correspondence which had taken place between them and the Court of Directors relative to the grounds of the recall.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he would be happy to lay before their lordships all the information in his power respecting the dismissal.—The Marquis of NORMANBY expressed his regret that the noble duke did not at once intimate his intention to lay before their lordships the Court of Directors' own statement of the reasons why they have acted as they have done. He could not conceive the justice of giving the Company the power of appointing the Governor-General without also giving them the power of recalling him. The appointment lay with the East India Company, subject to the veto of the Board of Control. When the papers were laid upon the table then they could ascertain where the indiscretion lay. He regretted that the noble duke had eulogised the conduct of the Governor-General. Whether the authorities which the noble duke was to the controvertre upon the point or not, he would venture to say that the proceedings at Gwalior were injudicious, particularly with regard to the treaty of Baraupoor. The Duke of WELLINGTON said he thought the noble marquis had a right to speak his sentiments, and he also would say that the conduct of Lord Ellenborough met with the entire approval of her Majesty's Government.—After a few observations from Lord CAMPBELL the subject dropped.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented a petition from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Sunderland against the proposed duty on coal imported into London. In doing so, he said he thought it most unfair to injure the interests of the large coal owners and their numerous dependents by imposing a tax for the purpose of such chimerical objects as the embankment of the Thames.—The WARNCLIFFE said the Government had not as yet decided upon imposing this tax.

The Marquis of NORMANBY postponed to Thursday his motion on the subject of charitable bequests donations and bequests.

Lord Campbell's Bail in Error Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Thursday, at which stage the discussion on its principle will be taken.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Court of Common Pleas Law Process bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK raised a brief conversation respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the government of India, similar to that which took place in the House of Lords.—Sir ROBERT PEEL re-stated that the recall of the Gove nor-General had originated with the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The nomination of a Governor-General was vested in the Company, subject to the approval of the Crown, but they had the absolute power of recall. The reasons for the probable return of the Governor-General had not been communicated to the Government by surprise, for the Executive were duly apprised of their intention before it was formally exercised; but he declined entering on the subject, or stating the reasons for the determination, lest the Government might take any proceeding on the inconvenience and danger which they foresaw would follow the proceeding.

The house was crowded, in expectation of hearing the financial statement, which was made by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who occupied about two hours in making his statement. The house was then going into a committee of ways and means, he rose, and commenced by recapitulating his estimates, made last year, of the probable returns of the revenue, and compared them with the actual results. Placing them in a tabular form, the items stand thus:—

	Estimated produce.	Actual produce.
Customs	£19,000,000 ..	£21,426,010
Excise	13,000,000 ..	12,956,000
Stamps	7,000,000 ..	7,01 ,000
Taxes	4,200,000 ..	4,192,000
Post Office	600,000 ..	656,100
Crown Lands	130,000 ..	147,000
Miscellaneous estimates ..	250,000 ..	258,100
China money	870,000 ..	803 000
Total	£50,050,000 ..	£52,5 ,124

This decrease of realised over antic pated income was favourable to the one side; and that of the expenditure was equally so on the other. They had received one million they had calculated on, and they had spent less. The charge for the Debt, and other items belonging to the Consolidated Fund, had been much the same as usual, the difference not exceeding £39,000. There was an apparent reduction in the actua. expenditure for the Army, as they had estimated that department of expenditure at £6,6,2,000, while the amount expended was only £6,118,000. But this arose from the Indian Government having contributed a larger share of the expenses incurred, and the restoration of tranquility in the East had rendered it unnecessary to keep very large sums in the military chests. There was also a reduction in the estimated expenditure for the Naval service of £50,000. Last year there was a deficit in the revenue of no less than £2,400,000, that being the amount in which the income was behind the current expenditure. Not only had the whole of this been cleared off, but there was a surplus revenue, after paying debts, of £1,400,000. His estimate for the ensuing year is as follows:—

Customs, estimated at	£21,500,000
Excise	13,000,000
Stamps	7,000,000
Taxes	4,200,000
Property-tax	5,100,000
Post Office	650,000
Crown Lands	140 000
Miscellaneous	250 000
Total in round numbers	£51,790,000

This is the estimated income for the ensuing year. The anticipated expenditure was, first, the charge for the Debt, which last year was £29,130,000, would be next year £29,257,000, being an apparent reduction of £1,420,000. This, however, was not a saving to the public, for it arose from the altered periods for paying the dividends, one of the consequences of the measure for reducing the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. The real saving which would result from this reduction—(from which, by the way, the amount of dissentients is very insignificant, only 49,110, considering the large amount of stock, for £250,000,000 to which the operation extends)—would be, for this year, only £313,000. The estimate of the expenditure for the ensuing year stands thus:—

Consolidated Fund, including Deficiency Bills	£30,027,000
Army	6,616,000
Navy	5,250 000
Ordnance	1,840,000
Miscellaneous	3,000,000
Extraordinaries	400,000

To which add £220,000, as a provision for paying off the Dissentients Irc., the reduced Three per Cents., and also a sum of £239 000, being the remainder of the Guarantee Fund of the South Sea Company. The total expenditure, as estimated for the ensuing year, is £51,790,000, leaving an apparent surplus of £3,146,509, and a real one of £2,870,000. General expectation anticipating a surplus revenue, he had been overwhelmed with applications for reductions of duties on every article which contributed to the revenue. The first article he proposed to deal with was glass. There was a distinctive duty between bottle and flint glass, which the great improvements in the manufacture not only rendered useless, but led to fraud on the revenue, by the substitution of one for the other, in receiving the drawback on exportation. He proposed to equal as them, reducing the duty on flint glass to the rate on bottle glass, that is, from twopence per pound to three farthings. This would stimulate trade, but the alteration will lead to a loss of £35,000 this year, the alteration not commencing till July, but hereafter the loss on a full year is calculated at £45,000. The next article was that of vinegar, on which the duty is to be repealed altogether, and by which there will be a loss of £25,000. The inducement to repeal the duty in its large use in manufactures, especially in calico-printing. Next, the duty on hammer licenses, and that on attorneys' certificates. The duty was originally imposed in war time; when it was reduced by Lord Althorp the effect was favourable; at present it operates injuriously, by depriving us of the full benefit of that revenue. The duty on marine insurance, which our capital and our credit entitle us to. At present, on every £100, where the premium is 5s., there is a duty of 1s. 3d.; up to 20s., a duty of 2s. 6d.; and above 30s., it is 5s. There is to be a new scale, as follows:—

	s.	d.
On every £100, where the premium is 10s.	0	3
From 10s. to 20s.	0	6
From 20s. to 30s.	1	0
From 30s. to 40s.	2	0
From 40s. to 50s.	3	0
From 50s. to 60s.	4	0
Above 60s	5	0

Some minor reductions are to be made on stamps for agreements, and on proxies for voting for the election of railway directors. The next important reduction is to be made on the article of currants. This was now largely consumed in this country; it was mainly imported from the Ionian Islands; and the alteration is anticipated to be doubly favourable, both to the home consumer and the interests of a dependency in which we have a special interest. The duty is to be reduced from 22s. to 15s. per cwt. This will lead to a loss of revenue amounting to no less than £90,000; but increased consumption is expected to counteract this. Then, the duty on foreign coffee is to be altered from 8d., as fixed by the new tariff, to 6d., leaving only a differential duty of 2d. between foreign and colonial coffee. This reduction is also anticipated by an increase of the duty on chicory, which at present is largely used in the adulteration of coffee. The reduction of the duty on foreign coffee will cause a loss of £50,000. The last treaty, for which the Government propose to admit the sugar of foreign countries, where it is raised by free labour, at a differential duty of 10s.; which, as the colonial duty is 24s., will admit free foreign at 34s. This would extend our trade with countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and enlarge our commerce with China itself. This neither involved a sacrifice of principle, nor hostility to Brazil, for the reduction of the duty on coffee was a proof of the contrary. Their object was to prevent sugar, the produce of countries tainted with slavery, from

* The excess of the £11,000 in the item is accounted for by the immense and unexpected increase which took place in the circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, subsequent to the estimates being made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

being imported into this country. But he referred all details to the time when the annual Sugar Duties Bill will be discussed; and concluded by congratulating the house on the cheering prospect of increasing prosperity which the state of the revenue afforded.—Mr. HUME, though admitting that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was clear and explicit, dissented from the policy pursued by the Government, especially on the subject of sugar, which he considered altogether a mistake, and in the maintenance of large military and naval establishments during peace.—Mr. WILLIAMS followed with similar comments; and Mr. BELL called attention to the operation of the tax on exported coal, which he considered to be unjust and to exhibit an abhorrence of slavery, they were not thus inconsistently and absurdly encourage it; for, depend on it, every amount of free-labour sugar taken out of the European market would only leave a vacuum to be filled up by slave produce.—Sir R. PEEL declined going into detail on the sugar question, till the proper time arrived, and advised the house to beware of reductions in our military and naval establishments, which might leave us unprepared for any contingency that might arise. He entered into statements to show that the coal-tax had not been so injurious in its operation; and thought that it was the best policy to wait until next year, when the income-tax would expire, before they announced any determination whether or not it is to be continued, as they would then be in a better position for reviewing their financial condition. He claimed credit for the proposed reductions outward, and on marine insurances, and thought that, seeing the amount was only £400,000 derivable from reductions, no better selections could be made.—Mr. LABOUCHERE spoke warmly on the contemplated alterations of the sugar duties, which he considered would prove not only fatally impolitic in principle and example, but impracticable in operation.—Mr. S. WORTLEY and Mr. P. M. STEWART joined in the debate; the latter complaining of the effect which the proposed alteration of the sugar duties would have, and affirming that the Government were last coming round to the Whig budget of 1841, with a slight difference, which would serve to cover their inconsistency for a year or two. In 1842, Sir R. Peel had applied the principle of "buying in the cheapest market" to onion seed, spiders, and herrings; the time was not far distant, it was to be hoped, when he would apply it to the article which constituted the essential food of the people. If the income-tax were intended to continue for five years, it would have been better to have at once made those reductions in duties which were postponed till next year, and were intended as a compensation for it. As it was, nothing was proposed which was likely to be very dangerous to the financial interests of the country.—After some further debate, shared in by Col. Sibthorp, Mr. M. Philips, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. C. Wood, Lord Howick, Mr. Hindley, and Lord Harry Vane, the Chairman put the question, and the house resumed, with the Speaker in the chair.

SIR J. GRAHAM then, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, postponed the committee on the Factories Bill till Friday, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from persons who being tenants for lives of lands in Sussex held under ecclesiastical bodies, complained that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whom all the lands belonging to suppressed prebendaries were vested, refused to grant renewals, thereby considerably diminishing the petitioners' interest, and interfering with many settlements and family arrangements which had been made on the faith that the leases would be renewed. The determination of the commissioners acted very harshly and unjustly, and as the subject was one of considerable general importance, the noble Duke pressed it on the consideration of their lordships, although he regretted the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Exeter maintained that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners only did their duty in managing the property entrusted to them so as to make the most of it. They had in this instance only followed the example of her Majesty, under whom no such leases as those had been renewed since her accession. The petition was received.

In reply to the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, the Earl of Haddington said it was not the intention of Government to propose an grant, this year, for completing the harbours of Portpatrick and Donaghadee.

The Inferior Courts Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord COTTENHAM moved the second reading of the Debtors and Creditors Bill. His lordship quoted the reports of the two commissioners in support of the principles embodied in the measure, and explained the provisions contained in this bill; he also cited the preamble of a late Act of Parliament, in which the principle of protecting the debtor from all process against the person, after he had given an adequate and several cessio bonorum in his favour, he stated that the bill he had then to oner to their lordships would give greater power against the property of debtors, and abolish the imprisonment for debt, which altogether it would have a tendency to obstruct between the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency. The bill would also provide that fraudulent debtors should be punished in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the bankruptcy and insolvency laws. The Lord CHANCELLOR approved of the measure, and said that nothing could be more inconsistent than the existence of two distinct laws, administered by two distinct sets of judges, for bankrupts and insolvents. The Duke of RICHMOND hoped that the improvement for small sums under the Courts of Requests would be abolished by this bill.—Lord DENMAN felt happy in being able to say that the monstrous abuses of small courts for the recovery of debts would be cured by this measure.—The bill was read a second time, and its committal postponed for a fortnight, in order that Lord Brougham's bill on a similar subject might be before their lordships at the same time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

One or two private bills were advanced a stage, and some papers from the Court of Chancery were presented.

Mr. PUSEY moved the further consideration of the report on the Newbury and Basingstoke Railway Bill.—Mr. C. RUSSELL moved that the report be postponed, there being, he said, many objections to the line, which required further investigation. After considerable discussion the house divided, when there appeared

For receiving the report	111
Against it	79
Majority in favour of the report	93

Mr. CRAWFORD postponed to Tuesday next his motion to inquire into the effect of protective duties upon the national revenue.

Lord JOCELYN asked Mr. Hogg whether it was the intention of the Board of Directors of the East India Company to lay before the Court of Proprietors or the house, or the public, such documents as would show their reasons for the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India?—Mr. HOGG replied that he was not the organ of the Court of Directors in this house, though he had no objection, as a member of that body, to state his individual opinion. It was his belief that with regard to the production of papers before the Court of Proprietors, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Beaumont, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Foley, the Marquis of Normanby, the Bishop of Durham, and others.—Petitions against the measure were also presented.

The Duke of RICHMOND would not suspend their lordships till Thursday next his motion respecting the importation of foreign wool.

The North British Railway Bill was read a second time.

The Lord Chancellor then moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee on the Dissenters Chapels Bill. The noble and learned lord said, there had been a great clamour raised against the bill; that many petitions had been presented against it; but those petitions were all couched in the same language, and written in the same hand; indeed they all came from the same *officina*.—The Bishop of London moved as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.—Lord BROUGHAM supported the bill.—The Bishop of EXETER opposed it.

After considerable discussion the amendment was negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Pontop and South Shields Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway B'l.

The Leeds and Selby Railway Purchase (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for a copy of all the correspondence between the East India Company and the Government relative to the recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor-Generalship of India.

After some further unimportant business the house proceeded to the discussion of the Factories Bill, on Sir James Graham's motion for going into committee.

MR. ROEBUCK moved a resolution deprecatory of any legislative interference with adult labour.—A long discussion ensued, but the arguments were for the most part, if not altogether, a mere repetition of those used when the subject was last before the house, and therefore not necessary to be given here. The house divided, when there appeared

For the amendment	79
Against it	285
Majority	—206

The house then went into committee, *pro forma*, and having resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH CONFERENCE.—On Tuesday, delegates from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, met at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, forming a convention for the purpose of considering the best means of obtaining the severance of Church and State, and to adopt measures for the furtherance of that object. Upwards of 1200 delegates were present, amongst whom were Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P.; Mr. J. S. Trelawny, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. St. D'Arcy Irvine, Dr. Burges, Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. A. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Dr. M'Farlane, Rev. Dr. Parry, Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Rev. Messrs. Carlile, Ainsworth, Brake, Eckett, Mursell, Mirams, Overbury, &c. A large number of ladies were on the platform. The Rev. Dr. John Burnett, of Camberwell, took the chair. The chairman addressed the meeting. Dr. Cox read a history of the origin of the conference and its objects. Mr. Shannon Crawford, Dr. Bowring, and others, addressed the company: resolutions were carried to enter Dr. Cox's paper on the records of the conference, and to affirm that the conference was not a demonstration of Nonconformist strength. A paper was read on the efficacy of the voluntary principle, and the conference adjourned.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of the Colonial Church Society, established for the purpose of sending out clergymen, catechists, and schoolmasters to the colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents in other parts of the world, was held in the great room of Exeter Hall, Strand. Captain Sir Edward Parry, R.N., in the chair. The report entered at some length into a review of the Society's proceedings in the various colonies to which agents had been sent, and stated that the receipts, which amounted to £20727 5s. 3d., had not covered the expenditure, and the committee therefore urged upon the meeting the necessity for additional support.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Thursday the anniversary meeting of the members of this society was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. There were present the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Worcester, Chester, Worcester, Llandaff, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, and a very large number of metropolitan clergymen. The Bishop of Hereford preached, and dwelt at some length on the operations of the society in India, New Zealand, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and various other parts of the world where missionary stations had been founded. At the conclusion of his discourse a collection was made on behalf of the funds of the society.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.—On Thursday the seventh annual meeting of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Braybroke, F.S.A., President, in the chair. The society enumerated 1300 members, and there were several candidates for admission from the United States and the East Indies. The publications for the year were—1 "Promptorium Parvulorum," 2 Three Letters upon the Suppression of Monasteries," and 3 "Some Papers relating to the Proceedings of the Earl Leycester in the Low Countries." Several works were in a state of forwardness, and upwards of thirteen others were under the consideration of the council. Several foreign correspondents forwarded very interesting miscellanies, and amongst them an Anglo-Norman manuscript, of great value, from Stockholm. The report, in conclusion, paid a well-merited tribute of respect to the late Mr. Cosens, a member of the council, one of the warmest supporters of the society. The receipts amounted to £1648 2s. 2d., and the expenditure left a balance of £89 2s. 10d. The funded property figured £739 19s. 1d. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were re-elected; after which thanks were voted to the chairman.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon in the theatre of the institution in Alonmarle-street; Lord Prudhoe, president, in the chair. The report of the visitors exhibited an increase in the prosperity of the institution, as there was an increase in the receipts of the last year of £302 8s., whilst the arrears of contributions were also diminished.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the members of the corporation and their families at the Mansion-House. It was the eighth or a series of dinners given by his Lordship and the Lady Mayoress in the most splendid style to the members of the Court of Common Council. The dinner, wines, and desert, were of first-rate excellence, and nothing could exceed the gratification felt by the numerous guests. On Thursday a splendid entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor to the Archbishops and Bishops after the performance of the service at St. Paul's. The entertainment took place in the Egyptian-hall, which has been recently fitted up and embellished.

MAY MEETINGS.—On Thursday last the anniversary meetings of the Homily and Prayer Book Society, the London City Mission, and the London Sunday School were held at Exeter Hall, when the usual reports of the anniversaries were presented. In some of the associations a slight decrease of funds was apparent, as may be observed with regard to religious and charitable societies in general.

MEDICAL PROTECTION ASSEMBLY.—The meetings of this extensive body are now held in Exeter Hall, and the enrolment of members is being proceeded with under the superintendence of the committee and the secretary, Dr. Brown, with the accustomed regulations. The object of the assembly is to form a general rein the medical profession, is likely to be carried out shortly. The total number of members now enrolled makes upwards of 1200, consisting of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and those in practice previous to the act of the years 1815. Communications on the subject have been forwarded to the committee from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, agreeing in the objects of the assembly.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. The Right Hon. Frankland Lewis presided. From the report of the auditors read to the meeting it appeared that the total income during the past year was £13,228 5s. 7d., and the expenditure £12,858 15s. 9d., leaving £367 8s. 10d. cash in hand on the 31st December, 1843. The assets, including £10 643 9s. 7d. invested capital, amounted to about £12,000; and the liabilities to upwards of £3000. The report stated that the removal of the animals at the gardens to better ventilated dens and cages, and the absence of artificial heat, had contributed greatly to improve their health. The honorary officers of the institution were then balloted for, and the meeting separated.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.—The annual dinner of this charity took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. About 200 gentlemen were present. The chair was filled by Martin T. Smith, Esq. in the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, from indisposition. Grace was then said by one of the readers in the Synagogue. "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," and the customary toasts on public occasions, were given successively, and duly honoured. The principal toast, "Prosperity to the Jews' Hospital," was then given. The object of the society's bounty were introduced to the company. Those employed in learning handicraft trades each carried a specimen of his work, which was inspected by his friends and patrons during the progress round the room. The chairman, in proposing the toast, stated in a few words the design of the charity, which was instituted for the relief of the aged poor of the Jewish persuasion, and for the education and employment of the youth of both sexes. The sum subscribed to the funds, during the evening, amounted to upwards of £1000.

THE TWOPENNY POST DELIVERIES.—On Wednesday morning the twopenny post letter carriers insinuated pretty strong at the General Post-office, and the branch offices, as the new regulations for the extension of the deliveries throughout the metropolis came into operation. There are now ten deliveries in London instead of seven, viz.—8, 10, 12, A.M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, o'clock.—P.M.

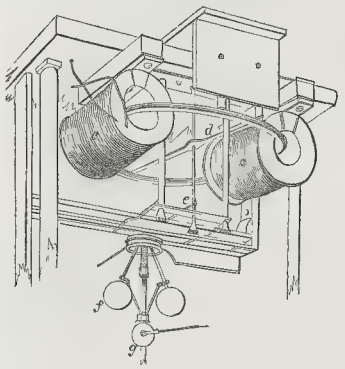
THE WILL FORGERS. On the arrival of the prison van at the Millbank Penitentiary, with convicts from Newgate, on Saturday morning, among whom were Barber, Fletcher, and Sanders, the former, as soon as he alighted, was seized with a fit of tremor, which lasted some time. On his recovery, he was taken, with his associates, and placed in separate cells, in the eastern wing of the prison, which is considered the most healthy. They have each of them a bible, prayer-book, and a few religious tracts allowed them to read. On Sunday they attended divine service in the chapel. Barber appeared to be labouring under great anxiety of mind, and now believes that his friends will be able to procure a commutation of his sentence. Fetcher seemed more resigned to his fate, and paid great attention to the service. It is believed that he will not live to be several days in the country. He has not made any disclosures relative to the forgeries, as was anticipated last week. Sanders feels deeply his situation, knowing that his wife is suffering for the same offence in another prison. She and Mrs. Fletcher have been transferred to the county prison to undergo their sentence. A transport ship is fitting out at Woolwich for the reception of convicts, which is expected to be ready in a few weeks, when Barber, Fletcher, and Sanders will be sent on board with about 200 more.

RESPITE OF MARY FURLEY.—On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, we are happy to say, the sheriffs received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to respite the sentence of death passed at the last session of the Central Criminal Court on Mary Furley during her Majesty's royal pleasure. When the respite arrived at Newgate, four of the aldermen of London, and a number of Parliament, distinguished for his philanthropy, were present, anxiously awaiting the result of their exertions. The moment the important information arrived, it was at once communicated to the wretched woman by the ordinary of Newgate and other official personages. The poor creature, on receiving the information that life would be spared, burst into a flood of tears, and when she had somewhat recovered her self-possession, expressed her gratitude in the warmest terms to the gentlemen who had so kindly interested themselves in her behalf.

LEARNED DICTION.—A contemporary speaks of a lady who astonished a party the other day, by asking for the loan of a diminutive argentous truncated cone, convex on its summit, and sempserforated with symmetrical indentations, or, in other words, a thimble.—*The Quebec Gazette.*

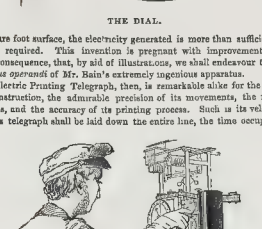
ELECTRIC PRINTING TELEGRAPH, SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY

The application of electricity as a means of telegraphic communication, though but recently brought into use, was conceived and effected twenty-seven years since. It remained, however, for the construction of railways to bring this new telegraphic system into practical operation. As one of the marvels of modern science, it seemed almost unsurpassable; but, its utility promises to be vastly extended by adding to the apparatus the means of recording the results by *printing*, and thus accomplishing by a power placed at some miles distant, a labour which, but a few years since, could only be performed by direct manual exertion. Henceforth, as "quick as thought," will scarcely keep its place among our home similes: for, so various is the application of electricity becoming to the purposes of every-day life, that, hereafter, our "household words" may be allowed to take a tinge from this scientific standard.



DEFLECTING APPARATUS.

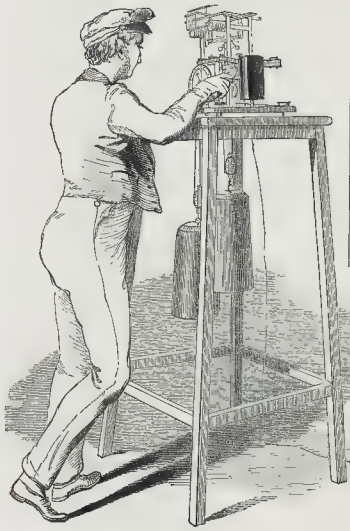
To Mr. Alexander Bain is due the merit of discovering that an effective voltaic battery may be formed by employing the moisture of the earth as the exciting fluid; and that at whatever distances apart, the generating plates may be placed, an electric current is formed when communication is made between those plates by an external conducting wire. The principle is thus lucidly described in "The Artisan" for the present month; and Mr. Bain has applied this interesting discovery to work his electric printing telegraph; and the success of the invention has been such as to leave no doubt of the efficiency of these *telluric*, never-ceasing currents of electricity in telegraphic communication. A printing electric telegraph, worked in this manner, has been placed experimentally on the South Western Railway, from Nine Elms to Wimbledon, a distance of six miles; and for that distance, with a single pair of plates of zinc and copper, of but



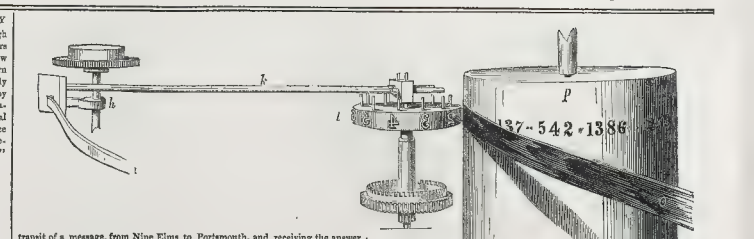
THE DIAL.

one square foot surface, the electricity generated is more than sufficient for the purposes required. This invention is pregnant with improvements of such mighty consequence, that, by aid of illustrations, we shall endeavour to describe the *modus operandi* of Mr. Bain's extremely ingenious apparatus.

The Electric Printing Telegraph, then, is remarkable alike for the simplicity of its construction, the admirable precision of its movements, the rapidity of its signals, and the accuracy of its printing process. Such is its velocity, that when this telegraph shall be laid down the entire line, the time occupied in the



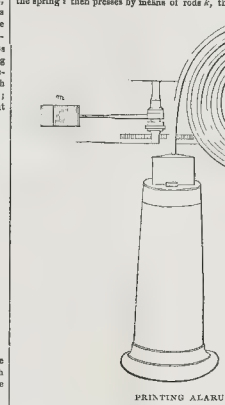
COPPER STATION, NINE ELMS.



TELEGRAPH.

transit of a message, from Nine Elms to Portsmouth, and receiving the answer in town, will not exceed two minutes and a quarter. The machinery which forms this almost incredible feat, is neither ponderous nor complicated; it consists neither of a multiplicity of wheels nor of immense batteries, nor inclined planes, nor stations fixed at intervals on hills, nor powerful telescopes to descry the signals at a distance; but of a small machine, fixed on a sort of stool table, as shown in the lowermost illustration. Two instruments, precisely similar, are placed, one at Wimbledon, the other at Nine Elms; the only connexion between them being a single copper wire, conveyed in a thin layer of asphalte. Beneath or near the machine, at Nine Elms, imbedded in the earth, and attached to the apparatus by a copper wire is a plate of *copper*; and, in like manner, at Wimbledon, a plate of *zinc*; and these, with the action of the earth's moisture, form a natural battery, complete the electric circuit, and cause the telegraph to perform its various functions.

Having thus described the apparatus generally, we shall proceed to the details illustrated; premising that it is worked altogether by the gravitating force of two large weights; electricity being employed merely as the agent for setting the apparatus in motion and stopping it at the points required. This is effected by the deflection of a permanent magnet, the apparatus for which, together with the printing machinery, dial, and alarum, are here engraved separately. When a communication is to be transmitted from either end of the line, the operator detaches the hand *b* from the dial, where it has been fixed by a metallic connexion; and the electric circuit being thus broken, the wire coils *cc* (in the uppermost engraving), both at Nine Elms and Wimbledon, deflect, and by causing the verge *d* to move, set at liberty the arms *e*, which causes the governor-balls *f* to rotate; whilst their divergence, by centrifugal force, releases the levers, &c., and allows the various parts of the machinery to perform their offices. By this time, the hand of the dial having reached the required figure, the operator presses down the point *a* to the tube of mercury beneath it; the circuit being, thus completed, the hands of both machines are stopped instantly, and the governor-balls by collapsing, depress the end of the lever *g*, and set the printing apparatus going: the "snail motion" spindle *h* makes one revolution, the spring *i* then presses by means of rods *k*, the type cylinder *l*, against the



PRINTING ALARUM.

double riband *s*, (previously saturated with printing-ink, and dried), and thus prints a corresponding figure to that pointed to on the dial, upon the cylinder of paper *p*, simultaneously at each end of the line. This cylinder is moved forward a little by a crank, immediately a letter is marked; it has also a spiral motion, by which means a fresh surface of the paper is successively presented to the type. If for any purpose, a special copy of the signal be required, a slip of paper is inserted between the ribands, and is thus printed at the same time on the cylinder.

Mr. Bain has also adopted the very useful precaution of an alarum, or notice to the attendant, of a message being printed: this consists of a coil of wire, *n* (much the same as is used in clocks on the Continent,, and which, by means of a pin catching a wheel, and a spring, forces the hammer, *m*, forward, and strikes the wire, thus producing a sound as distinct as a bell, but of a much more mellow and musical tone.

The electric printing telegraph has already been inspected by our eminent scientific men, as well as by the members of the Administration, the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. The invention bids fair to be adopted, not only as a means of railway and commercial communication, but to answer the great ends of Government in naval and military operations and movements.

We may here remark that upon one authority, "The Illustrated Polytechnic Review," the current by which the telegraph is worked is due to the oxydation of the zinc. Others, (the conductors of "The Artisan") refer it to the electricity generated by the earth itself, which they consider as the most important feature of the invention, as the principle is capable of extensively valuable applications for other purposes. "The small surface of metal required to excite sufficient electricity to work the telegraph is truly surprising. In the course of experiments to determine the extent of metallic surface which would be requisite, Mr. Bain ascertained that *four square inches* of copper and of zinc would be sufficient to work the telegraph between Nine Elms and Wimbledon. The current, it is true, was too feeble for practical purposes; and the surface of metal actually employed is one square foot at each station. The extreme sensitiveness of the apparatus to the action of feeble currents of electricity is owing, in a great measure, to an ingenious arrangement made by Mr. Bain, for augmenting the effect on the permanent magnet."

ZINC STATION, WIMBLEDON.

PRINTING APPARATUS.

It should be explained that the trial station of the above telegraph is at Wimbledon; but the ultimate telegraphic terminus will be at Portsmouth; and the time occupied in transmitting intelligence from Nine Elms to Portsmouth will not exceed, in any appreciable degree, that which is at present employed between the trial stations.

OPENING OF THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.

The opening of the entire line of this railway was celebrated on Wednesday. In Exeter all business was suspended, and thousands and tens of thousands flocked in from the country; and the streets, paraded by bands of music, were densely thronged with people in holiday attire.

At nine o'clock the members of the Temperance Society assembled, accompanied by three bands and numerous banners and cars. Having formed in order of procession, they proceeded through the different streets of the city, and thence to a field adjoining the terminus which occupies that space of land which lies between the Red Cow turnpike-gate on the Cowley-bridge-road and Sandy-point, on the east side of the Exe. The site of the terminus is very beautiful, commanding a very extensive view on each side of the road.

By the opening of this line, there is now an uninterrupted communication, westward from London, of 194 miles, 118 of which belong to the Great Western Company; the remaining 76 miles being the length of the Bristol and Exeter line. The whole line exhibits the usual characteristics of Mr. Brunel's consummate skill—substantial works and first-class ingredients. The principal engineering difficulty encountered being in that part of the line opened on Wednesday—the White Rail Tunnel.

At about one o'clock the special train from Bristol, bringing the directors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, arrived at the terminus. It was propelled by two locomotives, decorated with flags and banners, and almost immediately after the special train from London brought the directors of the Great Western Railway, Sir Thomas Acland, Sir John Y. Buller, and Mr. Divett, M. P. for Exeter. They were received by the Mayor, High Sheriff, and a number of gentlemen who have acted as a committee for conducting the arrangements for the festival.

The banquet was laid in the luggage-shed, a building 160 feet long and sixty feet broad, which was floored over and commodiously fitted up for the purpose, accommodation being provided for 850 persons. Five tables extended the length of the room, and a dais connected three of them at the head, in the centre of which the Mayor, Sir. H. H. Hooper, presided as chairman, supported on either side by the following gentlemen and gentlemen:—Earl Fortescue (Lord-Lieutenant of the county), Lord Courtenay, M.P., Sir John Y. Buller, Bart., M.P., Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart., M.P., Mr. L. W. Buck, M.P., Gen. Sir J. Dufton, Ld. Gifford, Sir T. Drake, Bart., Sir R. W. Newman, Bart., Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., Lord Exmouth, Colonel Fulford, Mr. S. T. Kekewich, Mr. C. Gordon, Major Northcote, Mr. A. Stowey, Mr. M. E. N. Parker, Colonel Hopwood, Mr. H. J. Cartwright, High Sheriff of Devon, Sir W. Paterson, Knight, Sir W. H. Tonkin, Knight, General Hall, &c. By special invitation the Directors of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways, the Mayor and Recorder of Bristol, and the committee of the House of Commons on the South Devon Railway Bill, were all amongst the distinguished guests at the banquet.

After the cloth had been removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, which were followed by others in allusion to the progress and opening of a line of railway between Exeter and London. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony, and the meeting separated at a late hour, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day,

THE DOVER RAILWAY TERMINUS, NEAR THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS, OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.

The addition of this station to the South Eastern Railway was, unquestionably, necessary for public accommodation? A great proportion of the persons who visited the station at New Cross, showed their desire to avail themselves even of a distant point, rather than encounter the inconveniences and loss of time arising from passing through the city, from or to the west end of London. By the above extension, the obstructions of the crowded streets are avoided, and the line is easily and speedily accessible. Another most important reason led to the opening of this station. The limited extent of the one at London-bridge, the hospitals, buildings, and streets contiguous, and the vast cost of removing any part of them for the enlargement of that establishment, rendered the carrying on a goods and cattle traffic impracticable. Hitherto, the attempts of the Company to develope the resources of the country traversed by the line have been seriously cramped. Cattle and produce have, indeed, been attempted to be discharged from their transit at New Cross and Cold Blow Farm, near that station; but the distance from town, and the occupation of the whole premises of the Company during the last hop season, rendered the carrying on of business in this way almost impossible. It will presently be seen that the arrangements for all such purposes are now extensive and complete.

Mr. W. Cubitt, the engineer in chief of the line, judiciously selected the site of this station, which is a most advantageous one, being clear from buildings, and near the Bricklayers' Arms, a travellers' resting-place, long established, and made familiar from all coaches proceeding to the south eastern districts stopping there to receive passengers from the west parts of London. The natural character of the land on which the new station is erected had previously prevented all building operations; but the engineer's skill and the capitalists' means have overcome the formidable obstacles presented by marshy surfaces and sluggish streams, and the whole site is now completely drained and well ballasted.

The area of the station itself, between Swan-street, at the angle of which and the Kent-road the public enter, and south-eastward from the Grange-road, is immense; being nearly four times as large as the area of Lincoln's Inn-fields; and though much of it is covered by the buildings required for the accommodation of the public, and a new course of trade, a very large site still remains for the extension of the station when it shall be called for.

The entrance from Swan-street, or the Screen Entrance Façade, is formed of piers and iron-gates of massive, but elegant design. On passing these gates, the station presents a noble frontage, having a north-westerly aspect. It is constructed throughout of light yellow bricks, faced with stone; and the entire façade is crowned with a bold cornice and embladature, enriched in a novel and effective manner, by a course of red Venetian tiles; and in the centre is a picturesque clock and bell tower, the former of which is illuminated by night. The style has been called Italian; it might be designated more properly an English railway style, being designed by the architect, Mr. Lewis Cubitt, to meet the peculiar circumstances of the case, and merely decorated with Italian forms.

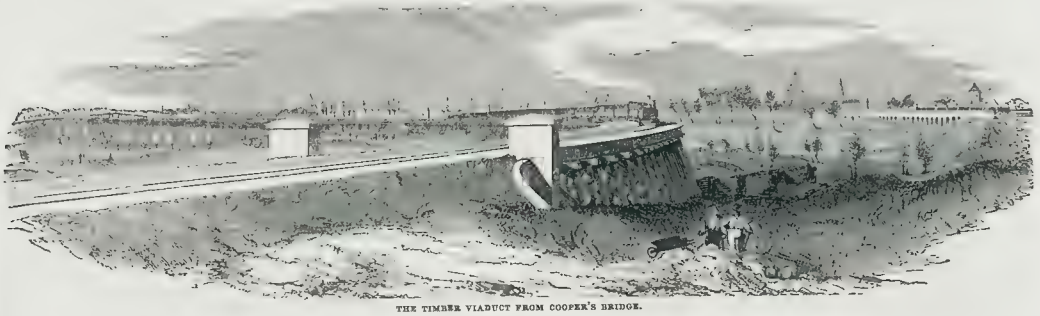
The front is divided into five great compartments. The central one is pierced by three gates, fitted with open arabesque gratings; through these the central carriage-sheds are gained, and therefore the horses and carriages of the nobility and gentry proceeding to the country or the Continent will, by this means, reach the trains. The central compartment is flanked by elegant pavilions on each side; joined also by corresponding screens, pierced in double arcades; provided with three doorways, and protected from the weather by canopies of Venetian tiles, supported by rich consoles. The left hand pavilion, the one to the north-east, is appropriated to the booking-offices and the travellers' apartments; and the one to right or south-west, to the offices for parcels and luggage. The arcade on the right is the one which travellers pass on their arrival, after leaving the trains; and that on the left gives egress to persons departing on their respective journeys. This latter arcade differs, however, from the former, in being the entrance to a splendid Doric colonnade, built of Bolsover limestone, by which the whole of the traffic offices of the station are reached. The entrance lobbies under the canopy lead to the first and second-class

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE NEW BRICKLAYERS' ARMS TERMINUS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

pay-offices, and right and left to the colonnade, or the departure platform, for the convenience of passing through the passengers' luggage, forming, together, about 38ft. in length, and 10ft. 6in. in breadth.

The first and second-class pay offices occupy a space of about 44 feet by 34 feet, and connected with them are spacious waiting-rooms. At this point an open and spacious public way is formed from the colonnade, to pass luggage forward to the platform. Other conveniences are added, then offices for the superintendents and porters; after these a spacious hall, as a pay-office for the third-class, communicating with waiting rooms. The whole extent of these offices is about the same as the colonnade, 246 feet in length, but they are, exclusive of the width of that, 37 feet. The general distribution of the great features of the building is very ingenious, giving breadth and variety to the whole design, and subserving the convenience of the establishment. The surface of ground occupied by the station, offices, covered lines, platforms for the arrival and departure of passengers, and the covered carriage-way, is very extensive; the length being about 420 feet, and the width 215.



THE TIMBER VIADUCT FROM COOPER'S BRIDGE.

Passing on to the offices adjacent, a long brick building, with an iron roof, in size about 310 feet by 52 feet, appears, which is to be appropriated to the shelter of railway carriages kept in reserve. Further onward is an engine-house for spare engines, about 60 feet by 51 feet; on the outside of this is an immense turn-table, sufficient to turn the engine and tender at once; and then a tank, always charged with an ample supply of water, determines the series of buildings at this side of the line.

On the arrival side, and near to the end of a platform, is a carriage waiting-room, and a long dock is closely connected for receiving carriages and horses.

Beyond this are six spacious warehouses, nearly 400 feet in their whole length, and 60 in width, with a roof of open carpentry, with turn tables, raised platforms, and gateways to each front of the buildings, to admit of town waggons. The access to these warehouses is from separate entrances from the Kent-road. Beyond these buildings a large surface is laid out, with convenient landing docks for receiving sheep and cattle, and another separate avenue to the High Kent-road, for their departure to the markets of the metropolis.

After walking over the whole of this station, the writer came to the conclusion, that a space approximating to ten times rather than four times the size of Lincoln's-inn-fields would better approach the extent of the provision that has been made at the Bricklayers' Arms station, for public purposes.

The buildings have been arranged and completed under the direction of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, whose architecture at Dover, Folkestone, and some other places, has shown how well Italian features may be adapted, where great strength, simplicity, and economy, should be most seriously considered.

The builders were Messrs. Grissell and Peto; Messrs. Fox and Henderson have executed the bulk of the iron work.

On leaving the station for a journey, the rails—of stiff and weighty structure, by which smoothness of transit is obtained—sweep to the left, and again to the right, by gentle inflections, till, at the distance of half a mile, they reach the Grange Road, where a handsome flat bridge of three openings, crosses the line. Proceeding thence, they take a straight course to Roll's Bridge, a timber-work structure, built in the American manner, in which a certain rude elegance is attained at small cost. Thence, turning to the right, they proceed the remainder of their course on a wooden viaduct, and by a bold curvature of about a mile in length, and of gradual ascent from the Bermondsey level, to the New Cross embankment, and reach the main line at Cooper's Bridge, just beyond its junction with the Greenwich Railway. This viaduct, the work of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, combines great lightness of appearance and economy of materials with prodigious strength, at a tithe of the cost of an embankment, or brickwork arcade. The whole of this remarkable structure has been subjected to Payne's anti-dry-rot process, by which it is not only protected from vegetable decomposition, but from any contingencies of fire, to which it might be subjected from the falling on it of ignited coals from the engines, as they traverse its surface.

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter before eight o'clock, this branch railway was opened, with due ceremony, to the public.

FRAME-WORK OF THE VIADUCT.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM

VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this Engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "forests of masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays, and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Arcatecture Terraces and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 5th.—4th Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 6th.—Battle of Badajoz, 1812.
TUESDAY, 7th.—Newton died, 1727.
WEDNESDAY, 8th.—Bishop Porteus born, 1731.
THURSDAY, 9th.—Schiller died, 1805.
FRIDAY, 10th.—Buffon died, 1788.
SATURDAY, 11th.—William Pitt died, 1778.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 11.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 23	4 47	5 12	5 36	6 3	6 25	7 0	7 31	8 4	8 40	9 18	9 55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Veritas*," Birmingham.—*The statement that the Afghanistan war cost £13 000 000 must be erased.*

"*A Visitor to Weston-super-Mare.*"—*We have not room.*

"*R. R.*," Bungay.—*Specific plans for the testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill are reserved by Sir. G. Hayter, Bart. We do not give correspondent should see future announcements in the Journal of the Thames.*

"*R. R. B.*," Barnsley.—*In engineer.*

"*T. P. M.*," Pentner.—*The Colosseum Print of London in 1842, may be had, price 1s.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *is thanked.*

"*L. N. W.*"—*The charge for advertisements in our journal is 7s. for five lines, and 1s. for each following line.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Handsworth.*—"*Ladies and music*" *should never be dated.*

The Chinese Anatomical Figure is inadmissible.

"*Observer.*"—*It was an oversight.*

"*A New subscriber*" *Glasgow.*—*Volume V. will be commenced in January, 1845*

"*E. J. son*," *Uxbridge*—*The cause will be duly reported.*

"*An Inquiring Subscriber*" *Frome.*—*We have not yet determined*

"*G. F.*," *York Terrace.*—*The case of the Distressed Spanish Refugees has already appeared in the newspapers.*

"*O. P. R.*"—*The insurance need not be mentioned.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Lynn.*—*We do not devote silly wagers.*

"*I. M.*"—*The first Margate steam-vessel, the Majestic, plied in 1816.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Egham.*—*The only information we possess of the "Otter" was published in our paper of last week.*

"*An Admirer*" "*Dundalk, is thanked for his suggestion.*

"*B. C.*," *Hammersmith.*—*Will our correspondent state the authority for his sketch as to originality has been questioned?*

"*Brown.*" *Dale.*—*The Earl of Eldon was Chancellor of the Exchequer when Mr. Robinson held that office for when Lord Goderich.*

"*Mavis,*" *Nottenhill.*—*We do not reply to medical questions.*

"*R. G.*," *Bradford Leamington, is thanked for the sketches.*

"*J. R.*," *County Kildare.*—*We have not room for the portrait proffered.*

"*T. N.*," *Burningham.*—*The possession is not legally taken.*

"*O. R.*" *should apply to the Registrar. There is a small fee expected.*

"*G. L. D.*" *and* "*O. A. R.*"—*There is a fee not rec a.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wakefield should see further announcements.*

"*An Early Subscriber,*" *Finsbury.*—*The last shall not be forgotten.*

Dublin.—*The Statute of Limitations extends to six years; therefore would not be applicable in the case mentioned by our correspondent.*

"*I. O. U.*" *The property must be left in trust.*

"*G. L.*," *Ingrahan.*—*We believe the benefit of the Duke of Wellington to be about 3 feet 3 inches.*

"*Cousin.*" "*Carolus,*" '*One who Reads your Journal.*"—*We think by the bill brought into Parliament by Lord Lyndhurst.*

"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*St. Bee's, in Cumberland, is but the remains of a Benedictine [illegible].*

The Flate Testament presented by H. R. H. Prince Albert to the 11th Dragoons, shall appear in our next.

Trafalgar Square—*[illegible] of our journal contains an engraving of this noble street.*

Drawing-room [illegible]. We [illegible] we shall present to our readers full instructions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] paper's with illustrations.

"*H. I.*" *Lord [illegible] first Duke of Lancaster, was Isabel, daughter of Lord Beaumont. Vide Howard Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," vol. I. page 179 which contains [illegible] account of Henry's life taken from Sir Nicholas's "Royal Wills."—We have not by [illegible] "M. N. O." and "F. L." for replies to the above*

"*L. H.*" *Stratford, Essex.*

"*W. H.*," *Frankfort, is thanked for the clever sketches, but they are not at present available for our journal.*

"*A. E. K*" *should provide herself with the Eton Latin Grammar.*

"*P. N. Pittsgrade*" *is informed that at the sale we were told by a "worthy numismatist" the coin engraved in Ackermann was a duplicate of the one on sale. We now find on minute examination, that the indentations of letters and "Rah" on the reverse, render it a more rare specimen than even the very valuable one sold.*

INELIGIBLE.—*Lines, by Alpha; Lines, by J. M'C.; The Late Scene in the Commons, by A. L. G.; The Coachman's Dream, by C. E. M.; The Forget-Me Not, by I. B.; Sonnet to May, by G. R.; The Ask, by E. T.; Lines, by J. E. F.*

CHESS.—"*T. H. H.*" –*The king cannot take the bishop in the position sent.*
"*Check to the King.*"—*Black cannot take the rook in the position sent.*
"*R. Fry*" *will be happy to accept the challenge of* "*W. G. M.*" *Will both gentlemen forward us their address.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

THE event of the week in Parliament has been the production of the Budget—that comprehensive burden annually opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the information of the people, as to what they are to pay and what he is to receive as the "ways and means" of the ensuing year. The present financial scheme is not a bad one, if we compare it with those of some preceding years, which exhibited lamentable deficiencies, only to be palliated by hope and supplied by borrowing. Thanks to the Income-tax, Mr. Goulburn meets the House with a self-satisfied complacency—not amounting to exultation, but not divested of that certain subdued satisfaction peculiar to those "well to do" in money matters, and placed, for the present at least, above the necessity of applying for "accommodation." Our Governments have been too much and too often under obligations to the Bank of England, not to make the absence of the necessity of drawing on it, a sort of relief to financial anxieties. This is particularly felt by Mr. Goulburn, for, with an anticipated surplus of revenue over expenditure of £3,146,000, he prefers placing that surplus to increase the balances in the Exchequer to applying it for the purpose of remitting taxation. Some small portion of it is thus applied certainly, but it is to so few articles and so small an amount that the remission will be scarcely felt. The equalising the duties on flint and bottle glass, and the repeal of the duty on vinegar will be of advantage only to certain manufactures; the public in general we fancy will not be much benefitted; a slight fall in the price of pickles will be scarcely perceptible. The reduction of duty on marine insurances is most commendable. Any tax on any kind of insurance is bad, as it acts as a check to foresight and prudence. We hope yet to see such taxes abolished altogether, on fire and marine, and policies. The reduction of the duty on foreign coffee by the amount of 2d. a pound, is most important for the principle it involves. Even more to be approved is the increase of duty on chicory, which is used largely for the adulteration of coffee, and the consequence of which is that the public is drugged with a bad, if not a deleterious article. We do not see why the Government should permit any article to be imported that is manufactured and sold for another, or why it should not be as strict in providing that coffee should be unadulterated as tobacco. The concession made in favour of foreign free grown sugar closes the list of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reductions. One thing in his statement is to be regretted; it is evident from what he says that the Income Tax will *not* cease at the expiration of its three years; it is hinted -only hinted -that it is likely to be continued for five—two years beyond its term, and even then we fear its repeal is very problematic. We observe that there is a disposition to call this impost a Property Tax. This is disguising its real and its most objectionable character. It is a tax on Income, from whatever source derived. The most uncertain and the most variable are taxed the same as the safest and most unchanging. A real Property Tax is one of the most just that can be imposed, if properly collected; but a tax on Income, by treating all alike, by placing the surgeon, the artist, the men of all professions, whose gains are uncertain and wholly depend on reputation and health, (the most variable of all things), on a level with the landed proprietor, commits the grossest injustice, and as such ought to be condemned and opposed. The omission of any assurance as to the modification and duration of the Income Tax is the great fault of the Budget of 1844.

THE House of Lords has taken a step in legislation this week of great importance. A bill, introduced by Lord Cottenham, on the Law of Imprisonment for Debt, was read a second time on Tuesday evening. The power of imprisoning for debt was always a questionable one, and before the law was modified was absolutely cruel and oppressive, as it made no distinction between misfortune and fraud, all being treated alike. Its machinery also furnished large profits to the harpies of the "profession," who thrived and fattened on writs and arrests, and all the complications of the process. Improvements have been gradually introduced, though slowly and unwillingly assented to by the Legislature, which still retained all kinds of distinctions between different kinds of debtors. Lord Cotteham's bill is intended to remove these distinctions, to simplify the law of debtor and creditor, to assimilate the law as it relates to bankrupts and insolvents, to abolish imprisonment for debt, but giving to the creditor greater facilities for obtaining from the debtor what the law calls a *cessio bonorum*, or delivering up of his property for the satisfaction of his debts. If debts are contracted without a prospect of being able to pay them, the new law will treat them as fraudulent transactions, and the persons incurring them may be tried before a jury, and punished. The future property of insolvents is to be exempted from the power of former creditors, in the same manner as that of bankrupts is at present, and all proceedings in bankruptcy and insolvency are to be assimilated and conducted in one court, and before one set of judges. The bill is strongly supported by the highest authorities of the law; the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and Lord Brougham, have spoken in favour of it, and it will, no doubt, become the law of the land.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM is an unfortunate legislator; the bills he introduces or supports are pretty sure to meet with some fatality. We need not allude to his Factory Bill, which is still pending, with two defeats recorded against him. He has just drawn on himself another defeat, which he seems almost to have sought, so needless was his exposing himself to it. A Mr. Miles volunteered his assistance to amend the laws that affect the relation of masters and servants; but so obnoxious were most of the provisions, that a strong feeling was raised against it. We admit that the support the Home Secretary gave to the bill was not very strong, but it was enough to expose him to a decided defeat on the motion of Mr. Duncombe, on which the Government was, on Wednesday evening, in a minority of 43. We cannot account for the *penchant* Sir James Graham exhibits to connect his name and advocacy with the most unpopular measures.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE has this week been thrown open to the public. Its terrace, paved area, and fountains, are novelties, and we are glad to see so much done for the embellishment of so advantageously situated a locality. But it is a pity, also, that so much remains to do. The works have been in progress for several years, and the place is opened now unfinished, and with much to detract from the appearance of what is already completed. The cisterns are empty, and the fountains are among the things to be, while the base of the column is to be disfigured for an indefinite period with a wooden inclosure, dirty and unsightly, and still further improved by the usual short but emphatic warning to bill-stickers. This is not the way in which public improvements should be carried out; "they manage these matters better in France." All that has been done is lessened in beauty and value by what is left imperfect. We are not alone in our feeling of dissatisfaction at this lame and tardy progress, and it is with approval, if not with pleasure, that we quote the following mingled description of the improvements and censure on those who have the management of them, from a correspondent of the *Times*:—

> The most elegant and complete square in Europe, with its massive and finely-chiselled granite, from Aberdeen and Devonshire, by Messrs. Grissell and Peto; its elegant terrace of red and white Mansfield stone from Nottinghamshire, altered into the Italian fashion, and its balustrade and Portland stone, and laid by Mr. Mowlem; its handsome fountains and fine jet of water; its area of seven-and-thirty thousand feet, laid in bitumen, by the Bastienne Bitumen Company, inlaid with bands and a star in white Portland cement, by Messrs. Mauffe; all these various productions, each of the very best description, will be disfigured and disgraced by another unsightly board, because the column which has been placed in Trafalgar-square to Sculpture here, cannot be finished for want of funds; and thus is everything in this country done—we never complete anything properly in the first instance, and doubtless in this, £10,000 must be voted to erect the steps and place the lions at the base of the column at the public expense.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. SCOTT, OF THE 5TH REGIMENT.

We regret to say that Lieutenant Scott, of the 5th Fusiliers, was, on Tuesday last, thrown from his horse during parade, in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and received so severe a wound on his head, that he was brought home to Shipstreet Barracks in a state of insensibility, and died during the night.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Wilberforce. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay assisted at the service. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

MONDAY.—The Queen held a court on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Lieutenant-General le Baron de Stierncrona, on a special mission from his Majesty the King of Sweden, had an audience of her Majesty to take leave. The Prince of Oettingen Wallerstein had an audience of the Queen, to deliver a letter from his Majesty the King of Bavaria. His Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four, at a quarter before twelve o'clock, from Claremont. Soon after the King's arrival his Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians went to Marlborough House, Pall-mall, to take leave of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Lincoln.

TUESDAY. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure on Tuesday morning for the Continent. Their Majesties, attended by the Baroness d'Hoogvorst, Count Merey d'Argenteau, and Major A. c'Hanis de Meerkerke; and also by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock, for Woolwich. Their Majesties were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Equerries in Waiting. The royal party left the Palace in two of the royal carriages and four for Woolwich. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Bouverie, visited the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in the Regent's-park.

WEDNESDAY. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting. The Royal Family were taken airings in the Royal Gardens. Colonel Wylde has relieved Colonel Bouverie in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening included the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Granby, and Captain Francis Seymour

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their daily walks in the royal gardens. The Prince, attended by Colonel Wylde, rode out on horseback in the forenoon. The royal dinner party included the Prince of Oettingen Wallerstein, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Douro, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Tuileries on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, and was received by the King and Queen of the French, the Royal Family, and his Excellency the British Ambassador, who was in attendance to welcome the royal duchess. At five o'clock M. Guizot had the honour of being received by the Duchess of Kent. The royal dinner party at the Chateau comprised solely the members of the Royal Family of France, together with the illustrious guest and her son, the Prince of Leiningen, as likewise Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Colonel the Hon. Sir George Couper, Bart., who are in attendance upon her Royal Highness. The Duchess of Kent occupies at the Tuileries the apartments usually allotted to the King and Queen of the Belgians, when on a visit to her Majesties of the French. The Duchess of Kent received on Friday, at three o'clock, in the Salle-du-Trone of the Palace of the Tuileries, the members of the corps diplomatique. Her Royal Highness had with her the Queen, the Duke de Nemours, and Madame Adelaide. At five o'clock the Duchess, accompanied by some members of the Royal family, visited the grand galleries of the Louvre and the exhibition of living artists.

DEPARTURE OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties embarked under the salute of a field battery of Royal Artillery, on board the Princess Alice steam-packet, at five minutes to seven o'clock, on Tuesday, at Woolwich dockyard. The authorities of the yard, &c., were in attendance, as was also a guard of honour of Royal Marines, commanded by Captain Wright, of that corps. Precisely at eleven o'clock, the vessel proceeded on her voyage in fine style, under a second royal salute. Their Majesties looked remarkably well, and the King stood uncovered upon deck, returning the acknowledgments of the numerous spectators who had assembled to witness their departure for the Continent.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty, we regret to state, is suffering from indisposition. The following bulletin of the state of her Majesty's health was issued on Tuesday:—"Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has an extensive attack of erysipelas over the left arm, the consequence of an injury to the wrist joint. Her Majesty has suffered much pain during the last two days, but has had a tranquil night, and has passed the day in comfort. The inflammation is this morning partially subsided.—D. DAVIES M.D., R. KEATE.—Marlborough House, 30th April, 1844."—The Royal Family sent during the day to inquire after the health of the Queen Dowager. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge sent on Tuesday to make inquiry after the state of her Majesty.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Sir R. Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbul. The council sat two hours.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The bulletin issued on Tuesday described her Majesty as much better, the inflammation having in a great degree subsided.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness, we regret to state, is suffering from a pain in one of her arms, the effect of a fall.

Earl Howe gave a dinner on Wednesday evening at his residence, Curzon-house, to the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music. His lordship, accompanied by his distinguished guests, afterwards went to the performance of the concert in the Hanover-square Rooms. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the performance of the concert with their presence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. George Bland, M.A., one of the chaplains of the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, to which is annexed the vicarage of Bedlingham, vacant by the death of the Ven. Edward Thomas Bigge.

Rev. George Babb, B.A., scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of Bury in the vale of Easham, Worcestershire.

Rev. Knight Bruce, M.A., to the vicarage of Abbotsham, Devonshire.

Rev. Thomas Wilmington Booth, B.A., vicar of Frizinley, Lincolnshire, to the office of a rural dean.

Rev. H. Wasford Bellairs to be one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

Rev. Thomas Telluson Carter, late rector of Pimperne, Dorset, to the rectory of Cweer.

Rev. Richard Dugdale, curate of Elmerby, to the perpetual cursey of Ivegill, Cumberland, on the nomination of the Rev. Walter Fletcher, vicar of Dalston.

Rev. George Sweet Escott, to the vicarage of Barnwood, near Gloucester.

Rev. John W. Fletcher, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the incum-

beney of St. James's Church, Handsworth.

Rev. John Fox, M.A., to the perpetual incumbency of Hale, Cumberland, vacant by the death of the late Rev. I. Vincent.

Rev. Ralph Lambton Hopper, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Lee, one of the Prebendaries of Bristol, to the vicarage of St. George, Bristol, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Bedford.

Rev. Dr. Jeune, by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, to the rectory of Twyning, in that county and diocese, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Hall.

Rev Sharpe Mosses, to be perpetual curate of the New Church, at Calderbridge, in the parish of St. John, Beckermont, Cumberland.

Rev. Arthur Marriott, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the curacy of All Saints and St. Peter's churches, Maidstone.

Rev. R. J. Harris Thomas, to the curacy of Combe St. Nicholas.

Rev. Frederick Watkins, to be one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools.

Rev. Thomas William Webb, to be probationary minor canon, Gloucester, in the room of the Rev. Charles B. Wood, resigned.

Rev. C. W. Ireland Jones, of Oriel College, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckingham, to the vicarage of Loddeswell-cum-Buckland-Toot-Saints, Devon.

Rev. Joseph Pitt, M.A., on his own petition, to the rectory of Rendcomb, Gloucestershire, on the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Boys Croome, the last incumbent.

Rev. Mr. Ling, to the rectory of Walwyn's Castle, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. H. Neve.

The Rev. Henry Band, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the canonry of Cudworth, in the cathedral church of Wells.

The Rev. Robert Lampen has been collated to the prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Exeter, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Oxenham.

The Rev. William David Longdon has been collated to the rectory of Guerrans, in the county of Cornwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Baker.

The Rev. Herbert George Adams has been collated to the vicarage of Cornwood, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Oxenham.

Rev. Octavius Leach to the living of Hubberstone, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Jones.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, April 14, in the cathedral church of Glasgow, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Priest: John Grote, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. Deacons: Edward Gilpin, B.A., Trinity College; Henry Thomas Lee, B.A., Trinity College; Robert M'Neill, M.A., Trinity College; Henry Leonard Nelthrop, B.A., Trinity College; John Richards, B.A., Trinity College; George Hobbs, B.A., St. John's College; William Collins Badger, B.A., Queen's College; Henry Lester, B.A., St. Catherine's Hall.

The Rector of Handsworth has presented the Rev. J. W. Fletcher, of Exeter College, to the incumbency of St. James's, Handsworth, Staffordshire; value £140 per annum.

The Rev. Edward Field, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Sunday last.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the Lord Bishop of London preached the forty-fourth anniversary sermon at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, on behalf of the above society. The finances during the past year have amounted in receipts to £115,160 16s. 7d. The expenditure to £98,948 6s. In the receipts of the year are a legacy of £5895 from the late Rev. John Nott, and a benefaction of £5000 Consols from one who wished to be known by no other name than "Less than the least," which was to be exclusively devoted to the missionary cause in China. The Corporation of the City of London had also granted £500.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has instituted the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., to the vicarage of Wadsworth, near Doncaster, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. F. W. B. Tremaine.

OXFORD.—A singular custom is still annually observed at St. Mary Magdalen College in the university on May-day morning. Precisely at five o'clock the choristers assemble upon the top of Wolsey's far-famed Tower, when a hymn in honour of the Blessed Eucharist is chaunted. This is done in lieu of a request, which, before the Reformation, was annually performed in the same place, for the repose of the soul of Henry VI. The rectory of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, is charged with the annual payment of £10 for the performance of this service.

BRITOME OF NEWS.

We are exceedingly happy to hear that Sir William Follett is daily improving in health and strength. Acting, however, under the wishes of his professional adviser, the hon. and learned gentleman has not resumed his professional duties since his appointment to the office of Attorney-General; and it is not expected he will attend in Westminster Hall during the present term.

One hundred and thirty-six gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply, on the last day of the present term, to be admitted to practise as attorneys in her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

The Marquis of Anglesey, "the beau ideal of an Hussar," has introduced an improvement in the splendid uniform of his regiment by having the blue one shade lighter; as it was, it was so dark as almost to look black, and the fine taste of the marquis has added this improvement to the finest and most splendid uniform in the British service.

The Brunswick pier has now become a fashionable promenade. A brass band during every afternoon gives a treat of access to the pier by the Blackwall Railway, attracts crowds daily to this healthful and agreeable place of entertainment.

The spacious terrace in Trafalgar-square, immediately facing the National Gallery, was thrown open to the public on Thursday last. The walk is the length of the front of the National Gallery. It is approached at each end by a handsome flight of steps the width of the walk, which is paved with chequered slabs the whole length of the terrace.

It is twelve months since the closing of the bank of Messrs. Clarke, Mitenell, Philips, and Smith, of Leicester, but the creditors are still as far off as to the probable time and amount of a dividend as at the time when the fiat was issued.

Her Majesty, who arrived late at the exhibition of the New Society of Water Colours, graciously condescended to express her regret at the circumstance to the secretary, who not recognising her Majesty, naively replied that it was not of the least *importance*; which observation drew a smile from the Queen.

The tenancy of Osborne-house, in the Isle of Wight, by the Queen, commenced on the last of May. The residence is the private property of the Queen, and no public money whatever will be expended upon it.

Mr. Christie has postponed the motion for a commission to inquire into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge till Tuesday, the 14th of May.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that on Monday night, on the subject of savings banks and Government annuities, he will apply for a bill to amend the laws relating to savings banks, and to the purchase of Government annuities through the medium of savings banks."

Several of the eggs laid by the most rare and curious fowls belonging to her Majesty, at the royal aviary in the Home Park, at Windsor, have been carefully packed up in small hampers, for the King of the Belgians, whose intention it is to introduce the breed into Belgium.

Last week a young woman, in the service of the Marquise de la Rochejaquelin, at Orleans, was in the act of drawing water from the well, when the rope wound from the pulley, twisted tightly round her neck, and, by the weight of the bucket, which was full, she was drawn down to the bottom. Immediate assistance was given, but, when brought to the surface, she was quite dead.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils and students of Charing-cross Hospital most distinguished for their acquirements in the various branches of medical study, and for good conduct during the past session, took place on Wednesday in the lecture room of the hospital, which was filled with the friends of the pupils, and those interested in the institution.

Notice has been issued at the General Post-office, that the Overland closed mail to India and China, *via* Marseilles, is detained until Monday next, the 6th instant.

Colonel Parke, C.B., Commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, on the Queen's birthday, whilst inspecting that corps previous to their taking the field to celebrate the event, was thrown from his horse, and dislocated his collar bone; but he is progressing to a state of convalescence.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will assemble in York on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th of September, and on the 1st and 2nd of October next.

The 1st of May being a close holiday at the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange being also shut, there was no business transacted in Public Securities. The greater part of the merchants not detained by imperative business also left the City to recreate themselves in the country, after they had read their letters.

A good deal of interest has been excited in the drug market, in consequence of the importation, for the first time, of some gin coriver from China enclosed in bottles containing about twenty pounds, made of a kind of bamboo, each bottle being formed by cutting the reed between two of its joints.

On Wednesday a meeting of the parishioners of St. James's was held, at 79, Pall-mall, by the invitation of the rector and officiating clergy of the parish, for the purpose of forming a parochial association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Lord Bishop of London presided, and a committee was formed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect.

A sumptuous banquet was given on Wednesday at Manchester House by his Excellency the Count St Aulaire, in honour of the birthday of his Majesty, the King of the French. The company consisted of all the Foreign Ambassadors and most of the British Cabinet Ministers.

On Wednesday the annual examination of the children educated in the schools under the patronage of the Yorkshire Society, took place at the school establishment, Westminster-road, in the presence of Earl Harewood, Lady Hall, the Rev Mr. Irving, surrogate of the district, and a large number of patrons and patronesses.

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, the branch railway from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Folkestone and Dover was opened, with due ceremony, to the public. The new branch will be very convenient to passengers coming from France, and going to the west-end of the town.

It has just been notified to the authorities of Eton College that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will lay the foundation-stone of the extensive new buildings which are to be erected forthwith, at an expense of £25,000, immediately contiguous to the ancient edifice, in that portion of the premises known as Weston's-yard.

The statue of the late Duke of Gordon was last week placed on its pedestal, in Castle-street Aberdeen. The statue is by Campbell, and is 11 feet 6 inches in height; including the base and pedestal; the height, in all, is 21 feet 6 inches. Next week, we shall present our readers with an engraving of this colossal statue.

Letters from Rome announce the death of Cardinal Pacca, the dean of the sacred College, on the 19th. He was born at Benevento, on the 25th December, 1756, and made Cardinal by Pius VII. in 1801.

The undernamed gentlemen were on Wednesday last called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, viz.:—William St. James Wheelhouse, Esq., Henry Willis, Esq., Aldborough Hennikor, Esq., Edward Bennett, Esq., and Samuel Dare, Esq.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposed admission of foreign sugar to entry at a duty of 10s. per cwt. above British plantation, is considered by the West India proprietors a change that must operate seriously to the prejudice of our colonial interests, the difference in their favour being much too small to afford, under all the difficulties and complications of their position, an adequate protection.

The Marquis of Lorn, only son of the Duke of Argyll, attained his majority on Tuesday, when the event was celebrated by great rejoicings on the noble duke's estates in Argyllshire. The preparations at Inverary, Campbeltown, Mull, and Sroe were on a grand scale

Herr Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated violoncellist, is expected in London at the end of the week from Paris.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway, held on Tuesday, resolutions were agreed to for the purpose of raising £250,000, and extending the line from the Ely and Peterborough line to Lincoln

Mr. Manning, the Comptroller of the Customs at the Port of London, has retired on full salary of £1000 a-year. Mr. Manning has been nearly, if not quite, half a century in the service of the Crown.

Macready is not expected to return to this country from his tour in the United States until September. At the date of the last letters he had just concluded an engagement at Mobile.

On Saturday accounts were received from Florence, containing the death of the venerable Count Vittorio Fossombroni, who has for so long a series of years presided over the affairs of Tuscany. The noble count was in his 89th year.

The Queen of Spain has appointed Don Juan Garcia Barzanallana as a mission to England, to go some nsagot into the customs laws of this country, in order to adopt measures for the prevention of smuggling in the Peninsula.

The *Staats Courant* of the 28th of April publishes a royal resolution, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, relative to the decision by drawing of the 10,000 bonds of *Lorrentey* of 1000 florins each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., which are to be issued.

The churchwardens of the different parishes in York are at present actively engaged in going from house to house soliciting subscriptions for a clock bell, to weigh no less then eight tons, to be placed in the south tower of the minster cathedral; and there is every reason to believe that the exertions now being made for this purpose will be successful.

An annual court of the proprietors of King's College was held on Monday in the theatre of the institution. The chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The report stated that in July last there were 518 pupils in the school, and that the council had found it expedient to alter the periods of admission from four to three terms. The report having been adopted, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., was appointed treasurer for the ensuing year.

Of the 24 East India Directors, 23, it is said, were present at the meeting which decided on the fate of their Governor-General, and those 23 voted or his recall.

The Waterford Municipal Repealers threaten law proceedings against Daniel Bowles, at York, for having hauled down their green flag when returning from the O'Connell provincial banquet.

Four inhabitants of Newark have caught at a place called the Devon Sluice, which empties itself into the Trent, near to that town, no less than 33 salmon, varying from 8 to 16lbs., each, a circumstance not to be remembered by the oldest inhabitant living

Saturday Mr. Thomas, the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, applied to R. Blunt, Esq., the Mayor of Windsor, for summonses against Wm. Mosely and Henry Bond, for having brutally illtreated their horses in the trotting-match, on the 22nd inst., when one of the horses died.

An unusual number of churches and chapels of ease have been consecrated, or re-opened after repairs, during the last week, in various parts of the country. The mitings in the chapels are for the most part free.

On St Mary's day, the 25th ult., 16 persons were made free of the borough of Alnwick, by the singular ceremony of plunging through the Freemen's Well, a muddy pool on the south-western extremity of Alnwick Moor, and by perambulating the boundaries of their lands.

There seems as yet no probability of the strike among the colliers of Northumberland and Durham being brought to a speedy close. Both the masters and the men are determined to hold out, and no offer of a compromise has been made on either side.

The projected treaty between Belgium and the German Customs' Union has been indefinitely postponed, it being considered impracticable by the Belgian government to induce the Chambers to approve of the concessions in favour of Germany which are required by the Union.

It was stated in the Court of Exchequer Bouglitat the distribution of prizes in the medical department of the University College on Saturday last that the late Mr. Brodell, a hatster, had left the institution £70,000, and Mr. Bacon had left them 100 to the life of his creditors are still as general as ever to the royal as £28,000, making in all nearly £99,000, which was now at the disposal of the Council. His Lordship therefore recommended the Council to complete the building as soon as possible.

On Saturday upwards of one hundred gentlemen, the friends and supporters of the Royal Highland School Society, celebrated their seventy-first anniversary London festival at the London Tavern.

The two superb mansions at Albert Gate, on the site of the old Cannon Brewery, are now nearly completed, and preparations will shortly be commenced on a scale of sumptuous magnificence to make them ready for the reception of their noble tenants, the Marquis of Abercorn and the Earl of Leicester.

The Java journals from the 29th of November to the 9th of December, 1843, contain long accounts of desperate encounters with Malay pirates Several of their vessels were taken and destroyed, and several prisoners made A considerable number of persons who had been captured by the pirates were released by them

The marriage of the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany with Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, was celebrated on the 15th instant, at Florence

The Chartists have been holding a convention at Manchester for the purpose of re-organising the "National Charter Association," and appointing missionaries to agitate every city, town, hamlet, and village, in favour of the "six points of the Charter."

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia to this country will render the present season the most splendid since the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814. His Imperial Majesty, who will be attended by several members of his illustrious house, and a numerous retinue, will occupy the splendid suite of apartments in St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Nassau has, in consequence of his marriage with an Imperial Princess of Russia, applied to the German Powers to be authorised to assume the title of Royal Highness. It is not supposed that the request will be complied with.

The total cost of district post letter-carriers alone employed in delivering letters in the metropolis is over £70 000 per annum.

Last week Government again distrained on Messrs. Fielden for the second year's income-tax. There is no doubt that the law will be permitted to take its course, as in the previous instance.

We understand there are now no longer any doubts respecting the visit of the King of the French to this country. The precise period of his Majesty's arrival has not yet been definitively settled; but there is, we believe, every reason to suppose that he will land at Portsmouth.

POSTSCRIPT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their suite, in three carriages, yesterday morning went to the private view of the pictures of the Royal Academy, Charing-cross, and were received by the President and Council of the Academy

The Queen Dowager, we are happy to state, is much better The Duchess of Cambridge arrived at Marlborough House in a pony carriage, from her residence at Kew on Thursday morning, and was met by her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge also paid a visit to her Majesty. The inquiries at Marlborough House on Thursday on the part of the diplomatic corps, and the nobility and gentry, were very numerous.

The Duchess of Gloucester passed a good night on Wednesday, and is going on very favourably. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge visited their royal highness on Thursday. The Duchess of Cambridge afterwards proceeded to Kew.

H. R. H. Prince Albert being the presiding director of the Ancient Concerts, on Wednesday next will entertain the other directors and a select party at Buckingham Palace, previously to the concert. Her Majesty has intimated that she will be present on the occasion.

Sir James Graham, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, visited Sir Robert Peel yesterday morning, at the residence of the right hon. baronet in Whitehall Gardens.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.—A messenger arrived on Thursday evening at Harcourt House, bringing the intelligence of the death of the Duchess of Portland, who died at Welbeck, on Wednesday night, after a short and apparently slight indisposition.

It is said that Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to succeed the late Mr. Merivale as one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

FIRING PRINCE ALBERT'S PLANTATIONS NEAR BAGSHOT.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Information has just reached Windsor of a duel about set of incendiarism, oh eh has been committed upon the extensive plantations, in the great, near Bagshot, the property of Prince Albert, which was purchased some time since, by his Royal Highness, and which formerly belonged to the late [illegible] At an early hour yesterday morning the plantations were set on fire, and are burning fiercely at this present writing. Fifteen acres have been fired and in the course of the day and last night upwards of 700 trees were totally destroyed. It is feared that the flames will extend still further, and that all the valuable young oaks and firs upon that portion of the Prince Consort's property will be wholly consumed.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—"We have received a piece of intelligence, which we lay before our readers without note or comment. Our Lahore correspondent mentions to us, as a fact on which every reliance can be placed, that Dost Mahomed had sent intelligence to Colonel Richmond, that both Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly are alive. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the Rev. Mr. Wolff will be successful in attaining one object of his journey, viz., in finding them alive."—*Agra Ukhbar*, of March 3.

MALAY PIRATES.—By the *Penang Gazette*, of the 17th February, just received, we are sorry to learn that Lieut. Chads, of her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Mr. Brooke, the enterprising traveller in Borneo, have been wounded by the natives of Mindoo, to which place that vessel, and her Majesty's ship Wanderer, had proceeded, to demand satisfaction for the outrages committed on the late Robert Spankie. Another account states that the sloops of war had two men killed and eight wounded.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the London terminus, Vauxhall, for the purpose of affording the directors an opportunity of submitting drafts of bills intended to be submitted to the next session of Parliament, for the Salisbury; also to form a new line to Epsom, together with a bill for the improvement and enlargement of the station, and the taking of ground adjoining it. For bills were severally submitted to the meeting and confirmed. After some brief remarks from proprietors, questions were proposed to the directors, and from the replies it appeared that the Salisbury bill was not likely to encounter further opposition. Only one landed proprietor had opposed it, and he had merely expressed his satisfaction at the change of the clauses on which his opposition was founded. It was therefore anticipated that the bill would quietly pass through all its future stages. With respect to the Epsom branch, it was observed that the bill had been submitted to the same committee under whose consideration the proposed line from Epsom to Croydon would be brought. A shareholder remarked that the bill for the improvement of the station, and for the New Cross Hill, would be productive of considerable advantage to the company. It was also stated that with respect to the Newbury branch no further opposition was expected from the Great Western Railway Company. The business having been brought to a close, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

SEIZURE OF 2310 GALLONS OF BRITISH SPIRITS AT MESSRS. SMITH'S DISTILLERY, AT WHITECHAPEL.—Suspicion having been excited that spirits were sent from the above distillery to be rectified at a higher strength than legally allowed, Mr. Drunkwater, a supervisor of Excise, proceeded on Wednesday evening to the above premises, and, on examination, found that a large stock, just about to be sent away, was considerably above the legal strength, and the answers to his questions not being satisfactory, he expressed his determ nation of seizing the stock, consisting of 21 puncheons, and containing 2310 gallons of plain British spirit. A waggon having been procured, the whole was conveyed to the Excise warehouses in Broad-street, to await adjudication by her Majesty's commissioners.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with disastrous consequences, occurred on Thursday afternoon at Newton Don, the residence of Lord John Scott. As his lordship's valet was out shooting rabbits upon the estate, his fowling-piece accidentally exploded while getting over a fence, and its contents penetrated his body. The unfortunate man in a short time afterwards expired.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT FROM VITRIOL.—On Friday, as a cart laden with vitriol was passing down Ludgate-hill, one of the carboys, or large globular bottles, containing the vitriol, burst, and the destructive liquid was dashed over the horses, burning it in so frightful a manner, that blood flowed from the poor animal in torrents, and it had to be destroyed. The vitriol, as it ran down the horse's sides, and along the street, foamed like boiling liquid in a vat. The driver had a narrow escape

SUPPOSED MURDER AT HAMPTON-COURT PALACE.—A sensation has been occasioned at Hampton-Court Palace and its environs, in consequence of the discovery of a portion of the mutilated remains of a new-born infant at the mouth of the common sewer wh ch runs from the Palace into the Thames. Parts of the body were, on Wednesday evening, taken to Mr. Baker, the surgeon to the Lunatic Asylum, at Pelsey, and he is in his opinion that they had been about a week in the water, but whether they were the remains of a live or still-born child he could not state.

SUPPOSED BATTERSEA MURDER.—Notwithstanding the most vigilant means have been adopted by the police authorities to discover the retreat of the wretched man Daimes, no clue has yet been obtained, and the impression that he committed suicide by drowning himself soon after committing the bloody deed is now very generally entertained.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Yesterday (Friday), a young man of respectable appearance, and genteelly dressed, attended an auctioneer's offered for sale a great quantity of silver plate, at the shop of Mr. Jones, pawnbroker, in Holborn. He had gone in and enquired as to the best way of selling old plate, as his mother had a quantity which she wished to dispose of. A round leather case containing a silver cup and plate, a great number of silver desert and table spoons, &c. As the whole of the plate had crests and arms upon them, the pawnbroker began to make some inquiries of the young man, and gave him custody. Before the magistrate he said, that he had been to Eton College, where his father was a cook, and had received the plate to take to his sister, at Gravesend. He had left it, however, a considerable time before he appeared in the *Government Police Gazette*, detained a burglary in the house of the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, at Cookham Dean, near Maidenhead, and giving a description, to the remotest nicety, of the property found on the prisoner, he was committed for trial on Monday, when the Rev. Mr. Hodgson will appear, and he will be despatched to Maidenhead.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—ATTACK ON MR. EVERETT, THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—On Thursday, about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, *Alexander Sutherland*, a Scotchman, was brought up in the custody of Inspector Partridge, A division, by whom he was conveyed from Queen-square police-office, charged with using threatening language to Mr. Everett, the American Minister, drove to the court in his carriage, with two female servants, and being admitted into the magistrate's private entrance, the parties were ushered up stairs, where the depositions were taken, the substance of which was that the prisoner had been in the complainant's service about twelve months, as footman, and received his discharge about a month back in consequence of his determination to get tee-total, or even temperance principles. He afterwards applied for a character to Mr Everett, but as he could not add sobriety to his merits, the prisoner felt offended, and repeatedly called at the mansion, No. 46, Grosvenor-place, and delivered in the domestics messages of a threatening character for their master; in addition to which, he wrote to his Excellency, menacing him with threats and violent language. The prisoner was unable to contradict the material evidence, and he was ordered to put in bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace and he of good behaviour for the next twelve months. The required sureties could not be procured, and the prisoner was conveyed to Tothill-fields Prison.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The spring exhibition of this society was held on Tuesday at the inner circle of the Regent's Park; and, taking into consideration the early period of the year, the show was extremely the finest of the kind we have ever witnessed. A limitation of the rarity and forwardness of the specimens for exhibition succeeded in attracting the attention of Royalty. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Bouverie, had, before the public were admitted, a private view of the plants and flowers. The weather was beautifully fine, and the grounds were crowded by a numerous and fashionable company.

The show consisted of an abundance of large and showy specimens of orchidaceous plants, roses, azaleas, rhododendrons, heaths, and pelargoniums, of the most brilliant colours. The azaleas, as might be expected from so sunny a spring were complete masses of bloom Of the orchideæ two were particularly admired, the cyrtopodium punctatum, from Leigh Park, Hampshire, having in its foliage the appearance of a palm loaded with thousands of speckled flowers in branches, and [illegible] a breadth of from three to four feet; and aerides Brookii, an elegant well grown plant, beautifully scented similarly to the aerides odorata.—One of our engravings represents the interior of the principal tent; the other shows the refreshment room in the ground.

The roses were all in pots and remarkably fine, so much so as to attract general attention, being more like the productions of June than of April. Rosa aristata major, among the heaths, obtained and richly deserved the first prize.

The Duke of Norfolk, president of the society, with the Marquis of Northampton, and the Marquis of Exeter, were present, and with other members of the council, accompanied the royal party through the grounds during their visit.

We subjoin a list of some of the prizes awarded by the judges:—Collections of 40 stove and green-house plants—First prize, Mr. Hunt; second prize, Mr. Catleugh (nurseryman); and third prize, Mr. Clarke Collections of 20 stove and green-house plants—First prize, Mr. Stowe, of Twickenham; second prize, Mr. W. Barnes (Bromley); third prize, Mr. Cockburn (Highgate). Collections of 20 stove and green-house plants for nurserymen—First prize, Mr. Pawley, second prize, Mr. Fraser; third prize, Mr. Jackson (Kingston). Collections of 10 species or distinct varieties of stove and green-house plants—First prize, Mr.

PRINCIPAL TENT,—ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FETE.

REFRESHMENT ROOM—ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

May; second prize, Mr. Kyle; third prize, Mr. Bruce; extra prize, Mr. Clarke, of Muswell Hill. Collections of six species or distinct varieties of stove and green-house climbers—First prize, Mr. Fraser; second prize, Mr. G. Clarke. Specimen ornamental plants, being new or rare kinds, sixteen competitors—First prize, Mr. May (erica aristate major); second prize, Mr. Scott, gardener to Sir G. Staunton, of Leigh Park; third prize, Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill. Collection of 12 distinct varieties of cinerarias—First prize, Mr. Taylor (Streatham); second prize, Mr. W. P. Ayres, of Brooklands. Pelargoniums (scarlet), collections in six varieties grown in No. 12 pots or upwards—First, second, and third prizes awarded to Mr. Baile, of Hammersmith. Pelargoniums, collections of 12 distinct varieties grown in No. 12-sized pots—First prize, Mr. Dobson (Isleworth); the extra prize was awarded to Mr. Kyle. Roses (cultivated in pots); collections of 12 distinct varieties—First prize, Mr. Dobson (Isleworth); second prize, Messrs. Lane and Son. Roses (cultivated in pots); collections of 10 distinct varieties—First premium, Mr. Stowe (Bayfordbury). Pansies, in stands of 36 varieties—First prize, Mr. Brown (Slough); second prize, Mr. Good (Ponder's-end). Devices executed with cut flowers, representing the grouping of complimentary colours, with reference to their practical arrangement in flower gardening (open to nurserymen)—First prize, Mr. Catleugh. Seedlings:—Greenhouse azaleas (seven specimens exhibited)—First prize, Mr. Fawley; second prize, Mr. J. Falconer (Cheam); third prize, Mr. Catleugh; fourth prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton). Certificates were granted to the other specimens. For specimens of three seedling pelargoniums certificates were given to Mr. Beck. Papilionaceæ; collections of 12 greenhouse species—First prize, Mr. Kyle. Cataceous Plants; collections of six plants of the tall-growing kinds, as ephiphyllum, cereus, &c.—First prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley). Ericacious Plants, Cape Heaths; collections of 12 different kinds—First prize, Mr. May; second prize, Mr. Barrier. Similar exhibition open only to nurserymen—First prize, Mr. Fawley; second prize, Mr. Jackson (Kingston). Cape Heaths; collections of six distinct kinds—First prize, Mr. Allnut (Clapham); second prize, Mr. Clarke (Muswell Hill); third prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley); extra prize, Mr. Bruce. Ditto, open to nurserymen—First prize, Mr. Fraser; second prize, Mr. Dawson (Brixton Hill). Greenhouse azaleas; collections of 12 plants—First prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley); second prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton). Ditto; collections of 6 varieties—Second prize, Mr. Clarke (Muswell Hill). Ditto; single specimen plants—First prize, Mr. Barnes (Bromley); second prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton); third prize, Mr. M'Laren (Woodgreen). Rhododendrons in pots; four varieties—First prize, Mr. Smith (Norbiton); second prize, Mr. Gains. Ditto; single specimen plants—Mr. Smith (Norbiton), prize increased from £1 to £2, on account of real merit. Epacrides; collections of not fewer than six species or distinct varieties—Second prize, Mr. Fraser. Orchidaceous plants; collections of not fewer than 15 distinct exotic kinds—First prize, Mr. Hunt. Six distinct exotic kinds—First prize, Mr. Bruce; second prize, Mr. F. G. Cox (Stockwell); third prize, Mr. Redding. Single specimens of new and rare kinds—First prize, Mr. Scott (gardener to Sir G. Staunton); second prize, Mr. J. H. Schoden. British Ferns (cultivated in pots); collections of not fewer than 20 species—First prize, Mr. Taylor. An extra prize was awarded to Mr. Joseph Wells for specimens of cut rhododendrons.

WRECK OF "THE WATERMAN" STEAMER, OFF HASTINGS.

THE "WATERMAN" STEAM-BOAT (NO. 10), OFF HASTINGS.

On Saturday afternoon this gallant little craft met with the following serious accident off Hastings. It appears that she arrived at Dover from Ostend early in the morning of Saturday, and left that port about noon on a pleasure trip to Hastings, having on board a party of the directors of the company, Mr. Penn, the engineer, and several other gentlemen. She arrived at Hastings about half-past two, and in passing the town unfortunately too near in shore, struck on a dangerous reef off the Priory, known as the Castle Rocks, which she passed over, and injured her bottom. It being found that the water was flowing fast into her, she was put about, and run on the sand off the Parade, where she filled as the tide flowed, and at high water the hull was covered. A quantity of empty casks were slung round her during the evening, by means of which she was got further in, and on Sunday she was pumped out, and had her leaks stopped. She has since floated off, and been removed opposite the Priory stade for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

The extraordinary performances of this steamer, belonging to the Watermen's Steam-packet Company, have lately excited considerable interest. She is only 107 feet long, was built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, and carries two engines of sixteen horse power, constructed by Messrs. Penn and Son, of Greenwich; left Woolwich on Thursday, the 25th ult., on a trial trip, with coals for five days' consumption, and ran down to Margate in four hours and fourteen minutes; afterwards, she crossed over from Margate to Ostend, against a strong head wind, in five hours and twelve minutes. On Saturday she came from Ostend, and reached Calais just before the Princess Alice left for Dover; she then laid too for the latter; and, starting with her, quickly outstripped her larger competitor, when the latter hoisted two sails to the wind, and in return walked past the Waterman, and entered Dover Harbour only two minutes before her. The Alice performed the distance in one hour and forty minutes.

CHESTER RACES.—Tuesday.

The first race came off at a little after three o'clock, the last a few minutes before seven—a disregard of one of the cardinal virtues of the turf—punctuality, that might have been serviceable to the proprietors of the drinking-booths, but was anything but agreeable to those in the habit of attending Newmarket, Liverpool, Goodwood, and Ascot. The Trial Stakes not having filled, the racing commenced with

A Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; colts, 8st 4lb; fillies, 8st.
Two miles. (19 subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Brunel, allowed 3lb	(Holmes)	1
Sir — Bulkeley's Coal Black Rose, allowed 3lb	(Whitehouse)	2

Misny made play at a middling pace, followed for upwards of a mile by Brunel, and for the next half mile by Coal Black Rose: the horses in the rear then closed upon the leader, and they ran in a cluster to the last turn; Coal Black Rose then took up the running, but was challenged half way up the distance by Brunel, and beaten cleverly by a length; Lady Alice third, and Fanny Eden (carried 3lb over) fourth.

Two-years-old Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each; colts, 8st 5lb: fillies, 8st 2lb.
Half a mile. (12 subs.)

Mr. Worthington's Lancashire Witch	(Oates)	1
Mr. Smith's Alice Gray	(Holmes)	2

Marlow weighed for Master Stephney, but the colt was afterwards drawn. 2 to 1 each agst Psalm-singer, Alice Gray, and Witch; 5 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch, and 6 to 1 agst any other. Lancashire Witch and Tottenham started abreast, and ran together to the distance, where the rush jumped them; the run in with all but Violet and Witch was so close that the race was won by Lancashire Witch by only half a neck, Alice Gray second, and the others, with the exceptions mentioned, so well up that the judge could not place a third. Ann Page and Alice Gray lost start.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 50 added. Heats, mile and a half. (5 subs.)

Mr. Dawson's Daft Watty, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb	(Lye)	1
Mr. Speed's Walton, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	(Abdale)	2

First heat—Won by half a length; the second and third cleverly.

Wednesday.
The Trade Cup.

Duke of Richmond's Red Deer	(Kitchener)	1
Mr. Saivin's Alice Hawthorn		2
Mr. Stephenson's Freedom		3
Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock		4

26 started. Won by ten lengths.

The Stand Cup was won by The Best of Three, beating Phryne.

The City Members' Purse of 50 guineas. Heats, once round a distance.

Mr. Meiklam's Truthoy, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb	(Templeman)	1 1
Mr. J. King's Delamere, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb		3 2
Mr. Jones's Mystery, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb		2 dr

Won easy.

The crowd on the race-ground was greater than was ever seen on Chester race-course.

"RED DEER" WINNING THE CHESTER CUP.—FROM A SKETCH MADE ON THE SPOT.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The Third Concert of the season was given by this much-improved Society on Monday last: the following was the programme:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in E flat, No 16	Haydn.
Romanza, "Ciel Pietoso," Signor Salvi, from the Italian Opera, Paris (Uberto di St. Bonifazio)	Verdi.
First movement of Concerto in B minor, Violin, Signor Camillo Sivori	Paganini.
Recit., "Solitudine, amiche." Aria, "Ziffiretti lusinghieri," Miss Rainforth (Idomeneo)	Mozart.
Quartetto. Pianoforte, Flute, Clarionet, Horn, and Bassoon. Madame Dulcken, Messrs. Ribas, Lazarus, Jarrett, and Baumann	Spohr.
Overture, "Preciosa"	Weber.

PART II.

Sinfonia in A, No. 7	Beethoven.
Motett. "Ave Maria," Miss Rainforth (Clarionet obligato, Mr. Williams)	Cherubini.
Adagio and Rondo, "La Clochette," from Concerto in B minor. Violin. Signor Camillo Sivori	Paganini.
Recit., "L'empio dud." Cavatina, "A quest' anima." Signor Salvi ("Gli Arabi nelle Gallie")	Pacini.
Overture, "La Clemenza di Tito"	Mozart.

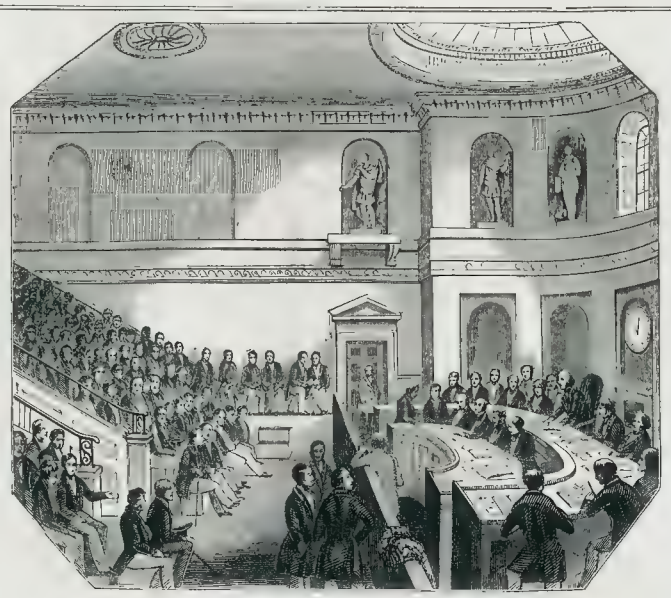
Leader, Mr. Loder. Conductor, Mr. Potter.

Never, perhaps, was the room of the Philharmonic Concert more densely or critically crowded than on Monday last, and never, perhaps, with better cause for such effect. Paganini come back again (in the person of Sivori), and the purest and most impassioned tenor of our day (Salvi), were quite enough to excite the enthusiasm which appeared on the occasion. We have already chronicled the merits of him who has inherited the mantle of the arch-violinist; we will only say now, that never upon any former occasion, in our hearing, did he perform so beautifully. Of the tenor Salvi's singing there are scarcely any adequate terms to describe its beauty. He possesses a voice of

M. SALVI.

extraordinary extent, with the utmost purity and sweetness of tone, whose soul-touching quality, if he were mere sound and nothing else, would reach the heart, and excite it. Added to this, he is the most finished vocalist we have ever listened to, and a dramatic declaimer of the most energetic and powerful passion. The concert-room is not his proper place—the stage is where he most brilliantly distinguishes himself. The romanza which he sang in the first act, "Ciel Pietoso" (the composition of Verdi, a young composer of Italy), was most enthusiastically encored. We never saw delight so pictured on the faces of all around us, as during Salvi's performance of this exquisite *morceau*.

Enthusiasm kindled up once more
In aged eyes, and young ones wept their joy!



COURT OF PROPRIETORS, EAST INDIA COMPANY.

It was a delicious abandonment to art, feeling, and nature. The air he sang in the second act did not afford him such ample room to display his captivating powers. Pacini is but a sorry composer. It is strange that this great singer never found his way to Paris or London before, or is it that the Italians, with real good feeling, unlike all other nations, kindly foster the genius that springs up in their own country?

Lorenzo Salvi, was born in Ancona, A.D. 1810, and, as soon as his juvenile studies were completed, and his voice matured, became the favourite tenor in all the principal theatres in Italy. Perhaps no man has ever "played so many parts in his time." It is said that, at a very short notice, he could appear in any one of fifty or sixty, a *repertoire* that very few other vocalists can boast of. What a pity we cannot hear him on the Italian boards!—but we must not be too greedy.

The instrumental portions of the concert were executed with that precision and *eclat* which distinguish the Philharmonic performances; they were led most admirably by Mr. Loder, and conducted in an unostentatious, yet controlling style, by Mr. Potter, who, in the absence of Mendelssohn, took the *baton* on the occasion. "Haydn's No. 10" (one of his best works), was deliciously performed. "Beethoven's No. 7," also, was as startling and as fresh as ever—the charming movement in A minor being, as usual, encored. Altogether it was a delightful concert, the more so because everybody seemed delighted. Mendelssohn will arrive in time to conduct the next concert.

Madame Dulcken has inserted the following in a morning journal:—

SIR,—You will much oblige me, by adding to what you said about "Spohr's Quintuor," that I performed the same at the Philharmonic Concert on Monday last, at the urgent and repeated request of the Directors, and that I acceded to their request much against my own judgment and inclination.

I remain, Sir, yours, very obediently, MARIE LOUISE DULCKEN.

Bravo! Madame Dulcken! You know how to distinguish good from bad; for there never was greater musical rubbish than the said quintett, which, it appears, you were forced to play.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

In our first page will be found an engraving of the Court of Directors, with an outline of the administration of the affairs of the Company. We now annex a view of the General Court Room. Its east side is occupied by rows of seats, which rise from the floor, near the middle of the room, towards the ceiling, backed by a gallery, where the public are admitted; on the floor are the seats for the chairman, secretary, and clerks. Against the west wall, in niches, are six statues of persons who have distinguished themselves in the Company's service: Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, and the Marquis Cornwallis occupy those on the left; and Sir Eyre Coote, General Lawrence, and Sir George Pococke those on the right. It is understood that the statue of the Marquis Wellesley will be placed in the vacant space in the middle.

The meetings of this Court have much the appearance of those of the House of Commons, and its discussions are conducted by nearly the same rules. The Chairman of the Court of Directors presides ex-officio, and questions are put through him as through the Speaker. There is occasionally a display of eloquence which would not disgrace the Senate, though more frequently, perhaps, the matters debated are hardly of sufficient general interest to produce so much excitement. Amendments are proposed, adjournments are moved, the previous question is put, the Court rings with cries of "Hear, hear," "Oh, oh!" &c. &c., and a tedious speaker is coughed down as effectually as he would be on the floor of the House of Commons. At the conclusion of a debate, the question is often decided by a show of hands; but if any proprietor doubt the result, he may call for a division, when tellers are appointed, and the Court divides accordingly. In especial cases, any nine members may call for an appeal to the general body of Proprietors, to whom timely notice is sent, and the vote is by ballot. The meetings always take place at twelve o'clock, and generally close at dusk. In cases of great interest they are much later; and in a recent instance the debate continued until two o'clock in the following morning. The number of members of the Court of Proprietors, in 1843, was 1880, of whom 333 had two votes, 64 three, and 44 four votes. In 1835, there were 2063 proprietors. In 1779, when all owners of stock amounting to £500 had each one vote, and none had a plurality, the

MR. DAY'S "THE UGLY BUCK," AND LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S "THE DEVIL TO PAY."—RACE FOR 2000 GUINEAS, AT NEWMARKET.

number of proprietors was 953, of whom 812 held stock to the amount of more than £1000 each. The Court of Proprietors elects a Court of Directors, frames bye-laws declares the dividend, controls grants of money exceeding £600, and [illegible] to salaries above £500. It would appear that the executive power of the Court, having been delegated to the Court of Directors, may be considered as extinct; at least, it never now interferes with acts of Government, although instances have formerly occurred where acts of the Court of Directors have been reversed by it. Its functions in fact are deliberative; they have the form of all those public meetings in the English constitution, and its resolutions are supposed to be respectfully attended to by the Directors, and even by the Legislature. It is always called together on any proposition in Parliament likely to affect the interests of the Company. It may, at any time, call for copies of papers or documents to be placed before the body for deliberation and discussion; and is empowered to confer a pension, or approbation, pecuniary or honorary, on any individual whose services may appear to merit the distinction, subject, however, to the approbation of the Board of Control, in cases where the sum shall exceed £500.

In No. 43 of our journal we gave engravings of the Exterior of the East India House, the State Procession of the Governor General, and the Palace at Calcutta, with other illustrations of peculiar interest at the present moment.

"THE UGLY BUCK."

This extraordinary winner of the 2000 Guinea Stakes at Newmarket, possesses unusual interest; he has stood the hottest fire for the Derby all through the winter, and the mystery of his movements and powers has raised public curiosity to high pressure.

He is considered by good judges to be the best conditioned and best trained horse ever brought out by John Day; he stands a little over, has ugly top ears, long thighs, and great strength; his colour is a beautiful bright bay. He is, however, in his general appearance, by no means to be compared to Rattan, whose portrait we shall present to our sporting friends next week.

The race at Newmarket is thus described by a contemporary:—After one false start, which was occasioned by Alarcon, the lot got off well together, and in a moment The Devil to Pay shot to the front, and obtained a lead of five or six lengths; The Ugly Buck was, however, soon at his quarters, and Wadastra colt well up with the latter on the near side, the rest following as well as they could. At the Bushes The Ugly Buck reached The Devil to Pay's shoulder, whilst Wadastra colt lay about half a length behind his stable companion. At this point it was quite evident that the race lay entirely with The Devil to Pay and The Ugly Buck, and as well did the former look that the only impression on the minds of the bystanders was that there would be The Devil to Pay amongst the Bucks at the finish. Down the hill they went with no perceptible change in their relative positions, but on reaching the Bottom The Ugly Buck was "persuaded" to get his head to the front, and after a good shaking he managed to beat The Devil to Pay by a neck!

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, ever paramount among the "periodicals" of its day, in the present number, XVII., devotes a large portion of its pages to one of grand attraction—a dinner in chambers Tom Finch and his sister, and John Westlock, and a tender scene between the two latter—tea drinking, love, and mad ess—and the terrible end of Montague by the hand of Tom Pinch—a most powerful incident. In the first chapter occurs this admirable metropolitan sketch of Tom's sister in the temple—

"Weather there was life enough left in the slow vegetation of Fountain Court for the smoky shrubs to have any consciousness of the brightest and purest-hearted little woman in the world, a question for gardeners and those who are learned in the loves of plants. But, it was a good thing for that same general yard to have such a delicate little figure flitting through it; that it passed like a smile from the grimy old houses, and the worn flagstones, and left them duller, darker, sterner than before; there is no sort of talk. The people human might have leaped up twenty feet to greet the spring of hopeful maidenhood, that in her person sole on, sparkling, through the dry and dusty channels of the law; the chirping sparrows, bred in Temple cornices and crannies, might have held their peace to listen to imaginary skylarks, as so fresh a little creature passed; the dingy boughs unused to droop, otherwise than in their puny growth, might have bent down in a kindred graciefulness, to shed their benedictions on her prayerful head; old love letters, shut up in iron boxes in the neighbouring offices, and made of no account among the heaps of lonely papers into which they had strayed, and of waste, in their decrepitude, they flamed up, and must have burned and flushed with a moment's recollection of their ancient tenderness, as she went brightly by. Anything might have happened that did not happen, and never will, for the love of Ruth.

The portrait of the laundress, "a fiery-faced matron in a crunched bonnet, with particularly long strings to it hanging down her back," and the dinner brought in an obtuse boy, are full of the exquisite humour of life in chambers. Miss Pecksniff a love-making to Moddle, and Mrs. Gamp's tea-making are somewhat broad and stagey; Jonas's proposal to shut up old Chuffey, the clerk, lest he should tell him "what Mrs. Gamp is mentioned to him," will awaken "special wonder." The opening of the next chapter carries with it a terrific interest

"Did no men passing through the dim streets shrink without knowing why when he came stealing up behind them? As he glided on, had no child in its sleep an indistinct perception of a guilty shadow falling on its bed, that troubled its innocent rest? Did no dog howl, and strive to break its tether in pain, that it might tear him; no burrowing rat, so-suing the work he had in hand, cease to gnaw a passage after him, that it might hold a greedy revel at the feast of his prowlings? When he looked back, and saw the corpse-like face, did no grave footsteps stir, fall dry upon the dusty pavement, or were a-ready most and clog on to the red mire that stained the naked feet of Cain

Such questions [illegible] the murderer's own breast-stricken wretch will take him a truer insight, even before he reads the scene of the murder:—

"As the sunlight died away, and evening fell upon the wood, he entered it. Moving here and there a branch or two lying on a bank strewed across his path, he slowly disappeared. At intervals a narrow opening showed him passing on, or the sharp crashing of some fewer branch denoted where he went: then he was seen or heard no more, except as the moon came up, or heard by mortal ear; one man excepted. That man, parting the leaves and branches on the other side, no-ar where the path emerged again, came leaping out soon afterwards. What had he left within the wood, that he sprang out of it, as if it were a hell? The body of a murdered man. In one thick solitary spot it lay among the rotten leaves of oak and beech, just as it had fallen heading down. Stopping and sinking among the leaves that formed its pillow; coming down in a the boggy ground, as if to cover itself from human sight; forcing its way between, and through the curling leaves, as if to one ourselves things rejected and forsworn it, and were moved up in obedience to some dark, dark sense, and stayed and scented the whole summer night, from earth to heaven. The door of this deed came leaping from the wood so fiercely, that he cast into the air a shower of ornaments of young leaves, torn away in his passage, and fell with them upon the grass. But he quickly gained his feet again, and keeping unconcern-d a hedge with his body bent, went running onwards in the road. The road was [illegible] a rough track, and led on towards London.

The straws at which the sinning wretch catches are thus fearfully shadowed forth—

"He began to believe the body never would be found, and began to speculate on that probability. Staring off from this point, and measuring time by the rapid hurry of his guilty thoughts, and what had gone before the bloodshed, and the heaps of incoherent and disordered images, of which the constant prey, he came by day light to regard the murder as an old murder, and to think himself comparatively safe, because it had not been discovered yet. Yet! When the sun went behind into the wood, and left it with the dying light of man's face; but when on that man alive, and sought to win him to one thought of Heaven, on its going down last night!

We need scarcely add that this is an excellent number, and such as to make us regret the approaching close of the work.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is redolent of the month in the "Clovernook Chronicles," and a legend of exquisite humour; "A Ramble in the Country;" "A Gossip about the Months;" "A Thief a Flower G ri, and "May Day," are irregular lyric. These are seasonable and pleasant papers fitting for a May number. Captain Canadon has contributed a piece of pleasant gossip about the superstitions of sailors. The "Levy Darmon" of Miss Touliana has a [illegible] story, "Life Behind the Counter, or, the Draper's Ass stant;" and Mrs. Pe-ons treats us with "Sketches of the Boys of Paris," illustrated with a most life-like portrait of a Gamin. Altogether, the number is spirited and attractive, and the engravings are full of interest and clever execution.

SYLVESTER SOUND, PART VII., is occupied with Love and Parliament, and is full of lively incidents, and we think Sylvester's accumulation is not the least amusing. We have only room for the following passage on ignorance, which exhibits considerable knowledge of the world most assuredly expressed:

"Ignorance is universally ignorant, and yet ignorance itself is universal. There is nothing more fiercely denounced than ignorance: yet, in general, they are most ignorant who denounce it most fiercely. All men are ignorant, and yet unabashed is not a man of whom you have knowledge, but mere is not conscious. Ignorance is comparative. There is not a man breathing who does not know something of which every other man breathing is ignorant. The great art is to conceal our ignorance, and that is daily work. To conceal that which constitutes the germ of knowledge—nay, the man who endeavours to conceal his ignorance, is nearly in possession of a most important branch of human knowledge—the knowledge of himself. Ignorance is a means to an end, and we have a talent for the display of their ignorance. Such men are ignorant of their ignorance, and are consequently much to be pitied. To be ignorant of one's own ignorance, to be in the dark of your own darkness, is what most men are involved The common answer, "I don't know," is candid, but it is at the same time a very impossible manifestation of ignorance—and yet where is the man who knows every thing? There is no such a man upon earth. The lowest species of ignorance is that which prompts a man to *think* that he knows everything; and the highest case of knowledge is that which makes him feel that in reality he knows only this—that he knows nothing. There are, however, men who are expected to know every thing; but of this expectation disappointment must always be the fruit. The our greatest men — men of the mightiest minds — men most highly distinguished for wisdom—how ignorant they are of those common things with which common men are conversant. A journeyman barber would curl his lip, and look with feelings of contempt upon a friend or a cut by an astronomer his astonishment doubtless would be, "He must be a hignoramus as cut this earl!" Nor is it unworthy of belief that there is not one statesman in a thousand, either native or foreign, who knows how to cut a pair of short gaiters. Place Wellington and Napier in the kitchen, and Gunter and Ude in the field, and what consummate ignorance would be displayed by them al: But this true ignorance is applied with more indiscrimination than a y other. A is said to be ignorant by B, because he happens not to know that which B knows, a fact he knows that of which B himself is ignorant. Tom thought the clerk at the police office remarkable, because he professed not to know exactly how to spell "bea-tiful;" he thought the surgeon ignorant; he thought the officers ignorant: indeed, the only man in court whom he imagined to be wise was the doctor; and yet the doctor, as will be seen, was, as far as the practices of penny a-Liners are concerned, one of the most ignorant men there."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

To bid farewell to what we most approve—
To seldom see the object that we love

are certainly two hardships which can fairly rival in painful infliction the celebrated Italian triad of miseries, commencing with

Aspettar e non venire, &c.

Bellini's melodious and deeply sentimental opera of "Norma," was performed on Tuesday evening last, as it was said, for the *last* time this season. We could say to the *entrepreneur* "Crudel, perche?"—and Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed for the benefit of Carlotta Grisi, for the first and only time, perhaps, during the season. We have already, in a former number, stated the unwillingness of Italian vocalists to appear in this *chef d'œuvre* of Mozart; but, be that as it may, it is generally selected once or twice a season to secure (which it certainly does) a good house. The cast was similar to that of last year, with the exception of Favanti, who performed the part of *Donna Elvira*, an ungracious *rôle*, in which, however, she acquitted herself most admirably. Mario sustained a little out of sorts, and did not sing "Il mio tesoro" half so well as he did last season. The ballet of "La Esmeralda" followed, in which Carlotta Grisi bade farewell, for the present, to her English admirers amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

DRURY LANE.

On Tuesday evening the performers at this theatre were for the benefit of Miss Rainforth, when a well-filled house bore a most gratifying testimonial to the high estimation, public as well as private, in which the gifted *benefactress* is held. As a vocalist, Miss Rainforth has fast won "golden opinions" from the hour of her *début*; but in no instance have her merits been more extensively acknowledged than in her performance of *Adrine*, in Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl," represented for the seventy-second time on Tuesday evening. On her *entrée*, Miss Rainforth was greeted with three distinct rounds of applause; and she sang with great taste and spirit throughout the opera, as well as in *Elisetta*, in the first act of Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto." In the course of the evening was given a concert, to which Madame Dulcken, Miss Dolby, Miss Romer, and Mr. Parish Alvars contributed their powerful attractions; and the entertainments concluded with a new divertissement.

LYCEUM.

A pleasant little farce has been produced at this house, entitled "Polkomanis," the object of which, as its name imports, is to burlesque the Polka, which is now moving the head and heels of "all creation." The plot is slender enough: Miss Woolgar enacts a young lady who is dying to learn the Polka; when, opportunely enough, a rattling medical student (smartly played by Mr. Wigan), arrives, and knows the Polka as familiarly with the toes as that the Polka is new medical sysat-m, whereby he will undertake to cure the young lady of *ennui*. The mama extends to the page of the establishment (*natively* played by Mr. Keeley); and to a forward *soubrette* (by Mrs. Keeley, the successor in this line of character): the instantaneous effect of the young couple dancing the Polka was irresistible drollery, as was the old father's dance, with a chair for his partner. The piece was well acted throughout, and, being literally sprinkled with smart things, was very successful. It is the one-hundredth production of Mr. Stocqueler, the author of "The Handbook of India," and, though a mere *bagatelle*, it shows tact and spirit, and the art of procuring money by the jokes in Nortl Indian. As the subject burlesqued is a very agreeable one, the Polka, at the close of the farcetta, was as much relished as the satire itself.

PRINCESS'S.

On Thursday evening Auber's opera, "La Couronne de Diamans," in which Madame Anna Thillon has been delighting the frequenters of the Opera Comique at Paris, was produced at this house in an English form, under the title of "The Diamond," and the part of Isaure has been rarely paralleled. The chief attraction was the first appearance of an English vocalist, in a part that has won her the hearts of all the Parisians in their language, and which, in her own, captivated, nay, excited her companions on Thursday night to a pitch of enthusiasm which we never saw surpassed. Madame Thillon (late Miss Hunt) is not only a vocalist of the rarest grace, finish, and execution, but she possesses the highest degree of consummate skill and power. The piece cannot very well be said to boast of a plot; let the reader im-ne something between "The Brigand" and "Fra Diavolo," making a heroine of the hero of the latter, and he will have a tolerable notion of the piece. The bandit of a crowded and enchanted audience received more gracefully or modestly. Miss Grant (who sang very charmingly indeed) was also called for, and came forward to receive her due "applaudissements." We shall revert to this opera again more "*en detail*"—at present our previously urged excuse must stand good, for we cannot get Madame Thillon's exquisite singing and acting out of our head. There was an excellent house, and very much incline to think the theatre will not be large enough to accommodate all those who will very shortly apply for places at any price.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The fourth concert of the series for this season took place on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Earl Howe, when the following selection was performed:—

PART I.

Chorus, "Gloria in excelsis"	Hummel.
Air, Miss Marshall, "I guiltless blood"	Handel.
Corale (full choir), "O! magnify the Lord" (1597)	Eccard.
Aria, Madame Caradori, "Se pur cara"	Gluck.
Chorus, "Hark! the mighty Hosanna"	Hummel.
Aria, Signor Salvi, "O cara immagine ne"	Mozart
Motet, "How still and powerful" (1555)	Dr. Tye.
Recit. and Solo, Madame Caradori, "But bright Cœlia"	Handel.
Chorus, "The Dead shall live"	Handel.

PART II.

Overture (Oberon)	Weber.
Aria, Miss Dolby, "In questa tomba oscura"	Beethoven.
Glee, Miss Marshall, Miss Dolby; Messrs Bennett, Barnsley, and Machin, "Now the jocund morning sings"	Greville.
Aria, Madame Caradori, "I dol mio"	Paisiello.
Concerto No. 11, Vocal Obbligato, Mr. Loder	Handel.
Madrigal, "Now is the month of Maying"	Morley.
Duet, Madame Caradori and Signor Salvi, "Il bracnio mio guerriero"	Nicolini.
Grand Chorus, "Gird on thy sword" (Saul)	Handel.

Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop. Leaders, Messrs. Cramer and Loder.

Nothing could have been more delightful than this concert—there was not a single piece that has not some peculiar charm about it, from the mighty Handel down to the pastoral Morley. Hummel's "Gloria" is a most masterly composition, and was magnificently performed. Miss Marshall is most rapidly improving—she sang Handel's song with much expression. The *corale* which followed, is in the old madrigalian style, pure and beautiful, of course, and Himmel's chorus was truly dignified and impressive. The great attract.on of the evening was Salvi, who sang with most infinite grace and sweetness. He did not once use his *falsetto*, but poured forth an unconstrained flow of the most melodious chest-vo ce that ever was heard. He was most enthusiastically received. The motet, by Dr. Tye, is a venerable composition, and fills us with that deep emotion that the contemplation of old architecture awakens. Madame Caradori sang Handel's brilliant solo very splendidly, after which, the first part concluded with the same composer's sublime chorus, most effectively.

Part II. commenced with the overture to "Oberon," which was performed in the true spirit of its composition. Miss Dolby sang Beethoven's aria most sweetly. The glee which followed, required, perhaps, a little more rehearsing. Mdm. Caradori sang "I dol mio" very charmingly, and was most ably accompanied on the clarionet by Mr. Williams. Morley's madrigal went, as he would say himself, like a stream of harmony through a pleasant meadow. It is the perfection of pastoral music. Nicolini's duet had nothing particularly meritorious in it, beyond affording Salvi an opportunity of displaying his extraordinary powers. The whole wound up with Handel's chorus, "Gird on the Sword," which, it was whispered about, was selected by the noble director in compliment to the Duke of Wellington, whom Wednesday attained his 75th year. It looked very like it, certainly, for his grace did not enter the room until the chorus had just commenced. There is something too theatrical in this if concerted. The next concert will take place under the direction of Prince Albert, on which occasion her Majesty will be present. The following vocalists have been engaged: Mdme. Caradori, Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Mrs. A. Shaw; Mario, Salvi, Harrison, Pergetti, Maclan, and Lablache! What a host!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Herold's fine opera of "Zampa" is to be resuscitated on Thursday, at her Majesty's Theatre. Fornasari will appear as the *Pirate Chief*, and thus give to this charming work the dramatic interest and vocal completeness, the absence of which has so much marred the result on the first performance. The *personel* of Fornasari is peculiarly adapted to the picturesque; the romantic cast of features and commanding figure, assisted by the striking costume, may impart to his appearance the effect of one of Salvator Rosa's brigands. The music is essentially within the register of his massive, yet agile voice, and he has severely studied the character. "Zampa" was the opera which at once placed its composer at the highest point of celebrity as a dramatic writer. It has elicited the commendation of the severest contemporaries, and the delighted approval of the amateur. Persiani will sustain her original character in this opera. Independently of this attraction, there will be a dramatic scene, in which the matured genius of Grisi, and the brilliant voice of Favanti, will be in requisition. Cerito will appear in the beautiful ballet of "Ondine."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Signor Cesare Rossi, the youthful violoncellist (not the least feather in his cap the protégé and favourite pupil of Rossini, appeared at this house on Wednesday evening, and was most rapturously received. His style is a little eccentric, but, perhaps, not the worse for that. He certainly produced some extraordinary effects, and was deservedly and loudly applauded. That is, without doubt, the time for the violin to be in the ascendant—what with Sivori, Ernst, Pott, Joachim, Rossi, *cum multis aliis*, we are at a loss to say whose pretensions are the highest.

LECTURES ON NATIONAL MUSIC AND TRADITIONS: LOVER'S, HORN'S, WILSON'S, TEMPLETON'S, &c.—When Wilson originated these entertainments, they had at least the charm of novelty; but they have been multiplied of late *usque ad nauseam*; and yet, if we could abstract ourselves, and believe that each is the only one "in our generis," we might have occasion to praise it, and, by doing so, praise all. We will not make any comparisons between them which might be construed into invidiousness, but content ourselves by saying, "ubi plura nitent"—we will not make any objections, but, pleased with all, recommend our readers to become hearers of their various merits, and judge for themselves.

TROUT FISHING.

To the Editor.

Sir,—In the last number of the "Otter" (called in Scotland "the Lath") was not accompanied by the information to your numerous readers that the machine in question is considered unfair and unsportsmanlike by all fair anglers; not so much from the number of trout it destroys, as those which it leaves with hooks in their mouths, which are consequently rendered shy in taking the fly again. I know many anglers who, from this cause, have given over to the pursuit, as all times has free access, but where the fisherman who uses either otter or net is considered a poacher, and treated accordingly; amongst many waters I may be excused for particularising the lakes in North Wales, in the Penrhyn estate, which are, by the generous proprietor, Colonel Pennant, strictly preserved for all honest brethren of the angle.

S. M.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

We quote the following "Modes de Longchamp" from "Townsend's Parisian Costumes" for May:—

The *Mores* gradually develope themselves in the fashionable promenades, and the new fashions are now to be seen in their perfect state. The corsage will be varied, both high and half high, but plain, the sleeves tight, and either half long or so much as to be merely jockeys (epaulets). With respect to skirts, they will be of the usual fullness of the season, plain or flat, and trimmed with a flounce, or with narrow tucked ruches, or with a deep volant, having a border and heading of a ruche of pleated ribbons, or again with bands of light passementerie (silk gimp), or puckered ribbons placed on ruche round the facings, and descending down each seam from

The TRAINE DRESSES are frequently made of cambeleon taffeta, a silk also well adapted for the corsage in rather high and close bodies, plain and open under the arm *à la Grecque*, that is, it descends down the outside the arm, over the under sleeve of the same body-lining, which is continued to the wrist.

The BODICES of DRESSES are made with a point in front to show the muslin chemisette, which is always run with embroidery and lace. See the letterpress figure in plate 1032

Pelerines have generally several volans, particularly those made of light materials, they are mostly placed in bands, and commence almost from the waist; the quantity of materials these dresses consume is immense. The *wonder élégante* is said to be in favour of volans with points or corners, and headed with a *ruche* (a notched ruche); this style is not only adopted for young ladies, but also for dresses, but not for sleeves, and sometimes for mantelet-sinawls. Rucnes are still in favour for silk dresses for morning.

DOUBLE SLEEVES are now *indispensable*; that is, a white sleeve appears from under the coloured sleeve the dress is composed of; which latter is wide, and trimmed to correspond with the trimming of the dress.

DRESS PELISSES are sometimes embroidered with silk, and sometimes with braid. Pelerines are only adopted in morning wear for Hats are now rather larger, and more spread out in front; some with brims, others round the border with bunches or tasses of tulle. The favourite colours for hats, capotes, and also for dresses, are pale blue, sea green, stone grey, pale pink, straw, and a very pale Prince Rose.

FANCY STRAW HATS are now very fashionable; as they cannot be considered in good taste without bavolets. (curtains); they make them of the same rubbons they are trimmed with, and which are always of a mixed colour, and placed in bands, or with rosettes at the back of the hats, under narrow bands of straw. These ladies who adopt muslets dispense with all ornament at side their hats. Those who wear their hair in front have a small bouquet of flowers placed on the side with bows.

Some chip straw CAPOTES are composed of tulle, covered with gauze, which is festooned down to each shoulder, and ornamented with ribbons and flowers.

CAPS have the crowns either of lace or blond. DRESS CAPS are ornamented with flowers and no ribbons, whilst DAY CAPS are trimmed only with ribbons.

Flowers are now seldom adopted for the ornament of Hats, but they are employed in profusion for Caps.

Tortoise-shell Combs are worn light but strong, so as not to break the hair or hurt the head, and capable of being worn under every description of Hat or Cap

THE LATE GREAT CHESS MATCH.—It having been announced by the French champion, M. St. Amant, that Mr. Staunton, in his late proposals for playing a match at chess with any player in England, had imposed conditions which he knew were unacceptable to him, our countryman instantly published the following prompt and decisive refutation of the charge, in the shape of a challenge addressed direct to St. Amant himself:—"Sir,—I allege, to the terms of which you have taken so many exceptions, was a genera one, and its conditions however equitable, could never be so nicely shaped that they would coveiai with the wishes and convenience of every individual; they will not do so, it would seem, with yours. Keeping them, therefore, altogether out of view on the present occasion, regarding only the important desire which you express, and which I feel, for another match, and the assurance you have given us of your being in London this spring, I have the honour to submit for your consideration another *défi*. I will engage, upon your arrival in London this spring, to play you at the St. George's Chess Club, a match of 21, of 18, of 11 of 7, or of 5 games, as your opinion, for any stake not less than £100 each game. These games shall be played at your own appointed days and hours. I will undertake to play every day, or alternate days, or once in a week, as you may determine, under the penalty of forfeiting £50 for each omission. I will accept the minutest time for each move shall be 10 or 15, or 20, or 25, or 30 minutes, at your pleasure; and that either party exceeding the given time shall on every occasion be fined one guinea. I shall also be pleased to be placed in publicity at such hour as you may arrange, and finally, I will consent that in each game both players shall on their first move play king's pawn two squares."

HORSHAM ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent this borough in Parliament, in place of the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, took place on Wednesday in the Town-hall. There being at present no returning officer for this borough, the High Sheriff appointed Mr. Prance as his deputy, to perform the duty. The only candidate in the field was Mr. R. H. Hurst, of Horsham Park, who represented the borough on three occasions, and who possesses very considerable local influence. Mr. Hurst was proposed by Mr. Linfot, seconded by Mr. B. Mitchell, and there being no other candidate, was declared duly elected. The new member is a supporter of Whig policy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A GAMEKEEPER.—On Saturday night last an attempt was made to shoot a man named Carter, a gamekeeper, in the service of the Earl of Chichester, at Stanmer Park. The gun was discharged through Carter's bedroom window, and the bullet or marble, with which it was charged, struck the bed-cord. Suspicion attaching to a man named B——, he had been recently prosecuted by Carter for trespass in pursuit of game, and was then arrested by the police.

CORNWALL.—DREADFUL MURDER.—On Wednesday week an inquest was held before Joseph Hawkey, Esq., coroner, and Mr. Gilbert Hamley, deputy-coroner, in the parish of Davidstow, Cornwall, on the body of Charlotte Dymond, aged nineteen years. It appeared by the evidence that deceased, being employed by Matthew Weeks, left her mistress's (Mrs. Peters) on the 14th instant, about four in the afternoon; they were seen on the moors going towards Roughtor. Weeks returned to Mrs. Peters's without any of the sheep, and when questioned as to where Charlotte was, he said he did not know. On the Tuesday following his mistress said, "I insist on your telling me what has become of the girl." He then said, "If I must tell you, she went to Rowan Willy to close [near] a house last Sunday, and was going to Blisland the following day, as Mr. Lounon had got an easier place for her." On Saturday Weeks met a man named Bethson, who asked him what he had done with the girl. Weeks said, "I don't where she is gone, but if she is found murdered, they will take up her mother for it, for she said she would kill her if she came home again." On the Sunday it was suspected that he had murdered the poor girl, and Mr. Peters and Stevens and her son to search the moors. They went to the moor, and traced her patten marks for some time, but shortly lost them. On returning to Mrs. Peters's they found Weeks had put on his best clothes, and run away. On the following day several people went to search for the de ceased, and, on going down a small bank, they discovered a woman's footmarks opposite those of a man's, but quite close, as if they had had a struggle. About half a gun-shot from this bank, they discovered the body of the poor girl lying on her back, with her throat cut. The wound was eight inches in length, and about two inches and a half in depth. Mr. Stevens, the surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination, and it was impossible she could have done it herself, as it was done with such force that it had partially separated the bones of the neck. The jury without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Matthew Weeks, who was apprehended on Wednesday afternoon, on the Hoe at Plymouth, and immediately removed to Camelford.

GATESHEAD.—FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Friday, three deputies were down the pit at Friars Goose, near Gateshead, to keep the workings in proper condition; and at noon, three others went down to relieve them. The former were out, however, at the bottom of the shaft, as they ought to have been. Search was therefore made for them; and they were at length discovered in a part of the pit under Byker-hill, on the opposite side of the Tyne. They had been seated on a rolley, to which an axe was fastened, when they were buried by a fall of stone from the roof. Five hours elapsed before they were got out, and one of them (whose name we have not learned) had to assist in his own liberation by sawing through a block of stone! Another, named William Ridley, was dreadfully crushed, and is hardly expected to recover. The third, John Cadwell (a married man with a family) was killed.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY.

Shortly after the sitting of the court this morning, Mr. Whiteside rose and his argument in support of his motion for a new trial. His speech was strictly technical. At a quarter to four o'clock he concluded, by expressing a hope that he had satisfied the court a new trial should be granted.

The Attorney-General then rose and said there had been separate notices served by all the traversers, and he understood that they intended to have all these notices separately opened, and that the notice of Mr. O'Connell, which had been opened by Mr. Whiteside, should be disposed of before any others should be opened. The course would be a most inconvenient one, and the question was what number of counsel the Court would permit to speak; but whatever the number might be, he would insist that the traversers should open all their notices before there was any reply to them.

Mr. Hatchell said there were four distinct classes of notices.

It was finally arranged that four counsel for the traversers should open them; the Attorney-General then to reply; then four counsel more to speak for the traversers; and then the Solicitor-General to close on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Hatchell next addressed the Court on the part of Mr. T. M. Ray, and at a quarter to five o'clock Mr. Hatchell was still speaking.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Justice Burton took his seat on the bench at half past ten o'clock, and heard some unimportant motions connected with the case. The full Court sat shortly after eleven o'clock, and Mr. Moore, Q C, then proceeded to address their lordships on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Tierney. The duty which devolved on the learned gentleman was a most painful one, but he felt it his duty to say that he has been on terms of the closest intimacy for upwards of thirty years, must have been, to say the least of it, exceedingly disagreeable. Whilst he refrained from charging the learned Judge who tried the Court regretted that the full Court was

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—Nos. XVI.—XVII.

MR. SMYTHE, M.P.

Since the unfortunate affair of the duel between Colonel Fawcett and Captain Munro, the British public have evinced a most praise-

MR. SMYTHE.

worthy feeling of indignation and horror against those heartless and degrading exhibitions of recklessness of life which are far too frequent amongst those who are looked to as examples of moderation and virtue, and who, although they scorn a mean action, are willing to perpetrate a murder in the name of honour. This current of feeling merely shows how prone men are to let the substance flit by whilst they are vainly endeavouring to catch the shadow; and yet it is only when their victim lies panting or breathless at their feet that they can see, as in a glass, the loathsome charnel house, which, in their sinful impetuosity, they delusively believe to be a hall of diamonds. Such, however, is the realization of the sickly dream, to which your "man of honour" is exposed. That fine and spirited creature, who an hour since was warmed and actuated by the kindliest and most manly feelings of which humanity is susceptible is suddenly reduced beneath the level of the brute creation, by some paltry taunt, perhaps, or idle lie, or despicable insinuation, and which, if not blinded by passion, or emanating from any other source, he would be disposed to regard as a piece of low blackguardism, utterly beneath the notice of a respectable member of society. We have been led into this train of observation by a recent occurrence, in which the subject of our present sketch took a prominent part. In last week's paper, it was our painful duty to record a scene which took place in the British House of Commons between Mr. Smythe and another honourable member of that assembly, and which, but for the dignified manner in which it was put a stop to by the collective wisdom, we would have thought was being enacted in the more congenial atmosphere of an American provincial Legislature. We are far from saying that Mr. Smythe is an unruly or ill-conducted man—quite the contrary; he appears to be, and we have no doubt he is, a very amiable and well disposed young gentleman; but such is the tyrant custom of society, that even this refined, and educated, and humanized specimen of humanity is obliged to assume the aspect of an ogre, and appear willing to imbrue his hands in the blood of a fellow man, whilst, with his natural dispositions, he would risk his life to save the worthless existence of a hound or horse. Our readers cannot forget the cartel sent by Mr. Smythe to Mr. Roebuck, the member for Bath, inviting him to meet him in a deadly conflict, in order that some real or imaginary slight might be avenged in a way that the world would applaud. This, we regret to say, is anything but a wholesome or creditable state of society; and yet we would not be supposed to bear hard on Mr. Smythe, for we are willing to make allowance for his sense of honour and youth, and strong temptations, and we speak "more in sorrow than in anger" when we allow ourselves to condemn him at all. We will not say that at a moment's notice Mr. Smythe would undertake "the command of the Channel fleet," as was humorously observed of another great civilian; but we have no doubt whatever that in a good cause—in the cause of his country—the same spirit which he evinced on the occasion which we have here reprobated, would impel him to fire a mine or lead a forlorn hope.

Mr. Smythe is above the common height, but slightly built, and having all the easy gracefulness of an accomplished gentleman. His age, we should say, is somewhere about thirty, although perhaps he looks younger. He is the eldest son of Viscount Strangford, and was elected for the borough of Canterbury in the year 1840, on the retirement of Lord Albert Conyngham.

MR. FERRAND, M.P.

So much public attention has been of late directed towards the parliamentary conduct and speeches of Mr. Ferrand, the Member for Knaresborough, that we have been induced, at the request of a number of our subscribers, and contrary to our general rule, to give his portrait for the second time. The sketch now presented is considered to be a good likeness of the original, of whom it is unnecessary that we should, on the present occasion, say much, having in the 7th number of this paper given a biographical sketch of him, with such comments on his personal style and deportment, as well as his political tendencies, as appeared to us to convey a correct description of our subject. Mr. Ferrand's popularity in the manufacturing districts was sometime ago exceedingly great, but whether it has been impaired by the recent resolutions of the House of Commons, in which his charges against Sir James Graham and Mr. Hogg were voted "unfounded and calumnious," there has been as yet no opportunity of testing. One thing, however, he may be assured of, that the public will in future expect from him a greater degree of moderation and

MR. FERRAND.

tone and temper, and a greater respect for the feelings, as well as consideration for the failings of others.

MAY.—A SONNET.

Month of the nightingale, and rival birds,
Who out of her sweet honey-breathing mouth
Would steal or echo all its music-words,
Thou'rt here again, once more from the soft south,
Where thou sojourning hast been since the time
Thou last wert banish'd from our fickle clime!
Yes! yes—thou com'st again as fresh in charms,
As e'er we do remember thee invest
The very rustling of thy pinions warms
And wakes all Nature from a sullen rest!
Thou art like Hope unto an aching heart
Which often bidden by Despair to go—
Will but awhile (and then but seem) depart—
Returning soon new solace to bestow! * W.

* The ill-requited May that bears no thought
Of last year's wrongs in memory, but strews
From out her charitable lap untir'd,
Her blessings o'er this thankless, thoughtless bubble!—*Old Play.*

ROYAL ACADEMY—PRIZE SCULPTURE.

ROYAL ACADEMY PRIZE SCULPTURE.

For this beautiful bas-relief, 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, Mr. Edward B. Stephens received the gold medal at the last distribution of prizes at the Royal Academy. It is an exquisitely classic composition, representing the celebrated battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ—

To justify his threat, he thrusts aside
The crowd of Centaurs, and redeems the bride.
The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And deeds could only deeds unjust maintain;
But answers with his hand; and forward press'd,
With blows redoubled on his face and breast.
An ample goblet stood, of antic mould,
And rough with figures of the rising gold,
The hero snatch'd it up, and toss'd in air
Full at the front of the foul ravisher.

OVID'S *Metamorphoses*—Book xii.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD IRELAND.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HOUSE AT YOUGHAL.

The town of Youghal, which is prettily situated on the banks of the Blackwater, in the south of Ireland, contains several interesting remains of former days; amongst which, there is none more deserving of a visit, or more worthy of being made known than the whilom residence of the once courted, admired, and celebrated, but unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh. It presents the ordinary appearance of the comfortable manor-house of the Elizabethan era, though it was originally a collegiate establishment, consisting of a warden, fellows, and singing men, founded in the year 1464. In the 17th century, Sir George Carew Lord President of Munster, resided here, and repaired and altered it to its present appearance. In the year 1602, Sir Walter Raleigh came into possession of it, and afterwards sold his interest to Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork. It is now the residence of Colonel Faunt, who has given it the name of Myrtle Grove, and with judgment and good taste has made any alterations or repairs subservient to, or in keeping with, the character of the building. The walls are nearly five feet in thickness; the exterior is wainscoted all through with Irish oak, in good preservation.

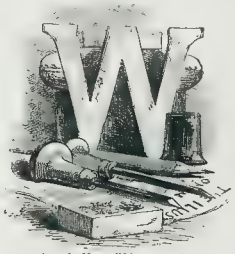
RALEIGH'S HOUSE.

The panels in the drawing-room are elegantly carved, and the chimney-piece is a *chef d'œuvre* of its kind, of dark polished oak, from the floor to the ceiling, presenting a rich and elaborate specimen of various carving, with various quaint and grotesque devices and ornaments. The roof is also of Irish oak, which appears to have successfully resisted the hand of time. Creepers run up to a considerable height on the outside of the building, and in front and around, are gardens neatly laid out, in which are some very luxuriant myrtles—and hence it has derived its name. It is said that within the precincts of these gardens, Sir Walter first planted the potatoe which he brought from South America. The stranger visiting this retired and interesting spot is struck with the silence and quietude that reigns around, and almost involuntarily gives the reins to his imagination, to muse over the eventful life of this extraordinary man, and depicts him moralizing on the hollowness and treachery of camps and courts, or projecting in his restless and enterprising mind some new voyage to distant climes to return covered with evanescent riches and renown—but the melancholy reality of his last days breaks in upon the dream, and sends the visitor away with a feeling of sadness and regret.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 274.)



EALTHIER book-buyers appear from about 1616 to 1630, to have chiefly indulged their taste in neat little books, from small 8vo. size to 16mos. ornamented with frontispieces,or title-pages, delicately engraved on copper, while the thin 4to. pamphlets, story-books, and such like, of the same period, intended for a different class of purchasers, were generally printed on vile paper, and illustrated with no less vile wood cuts—as if every printer had been "his own artist." The following extracts, relative to wood-engraving, from John Bates's "Mysteries of Nature and Art," London, 1635, give a curious account of the art as known and practised in England at that period: -

"THE MANNER OF ENGRAVING IN WOOD.—The figures that are to be carved, or graven, in wood, must first be drawn, traced, or pasted upon the wood, and afterwards all the other standing of the wood, except the figure, must be cut away with the little narrow pointed knives made for the purpose. The working is far more tedious and difficult than the working in brass; first, because you must cut twice or thrice to take out one stroke, and when you have cut it so that it may be picked out, yet if you have not a great care in picking it out, you may break out a part of your work, which may deface it. Secondly, because that, in cross-hatches, you must stand picking, so that it would weary one to see one's work go so slowly on; yet a good resolution may in time overcome these and other difficulties that attend thereupon; and for those inconveniences, an artist may find in the practice thereof, this is one commodity he shall gain; he shall be private in his designs, for he himself may print them when they are cut, nor shall they be exposed to the view of every stationer that frequent the housen of common, whereby one receiveth much injury and vexation.

"OF THE CHOICE OF WOOD TO CUT IN.—Box is the best; but walnut-tree, beech, maple, or any hard, close, and well-seasoned wood may serve: let it be cut out and planed an inch thick, and in pieces according as the bigness of your figures do require.

"OF DRAWING YOUR FIGURES UPON WOOD. Having whitened one side of your wood, blacken or redden the blank side of your figure, as I have taught in the Art of Painting, and with a little stick, or swallow's quill, trace or draw over the strokes of your figure.

"OF PASTING YOUR FIGURES UPON WOOD.—Note, that you must not whiten over the wood when you intend to paste the figures, for that will make that your figure shall pill off; only see the wood be well planed, then wipe over the drawn, or printed side of your figure, with gum tragant dissolved in fair water, and clap it, even and smooth, upon your wood, and let it dry thoroughly; then wet it a little all over, and fret off the paper gently, until you can see perfectly every stroke of your figure; then let it dry again, and when it is thoroughly dried, fall to cutting or carving; beware you fret not the figure away in any part when you are fretting it.

"THE MANNER OF PRINTING YOUR WOODEN PIECES.—In the following book of "Extravagants" I have taught how to make printing-ink of sundry colours, to which I refer you; you must also have some wool bound up in a piece of sheep's leather; also a roller, smooth and even, which must have a piece of cotton baize rolled hard twice about it; first wet the paper you would print upon, with a sponge wet with alum-water, then take some of the kinds of ink, and put it upon the leather, and lightly clap it all over the print; then put the paper that you wet upon it, and roll it hard on with the roller, and it is done."

From these extracts it might be safely concluded even if there were no wood-cuts of the period in existence to abundantly prove the fact—that the art of wood-engraving was then at a very low ebb in England; and from books containing wood-cuts, published in countries where it had formerly been most successfully cultivated, it does not appear to have been in a much better condition. For one professing to reveal the "Mysteries of Nature and Art," John Bates appears to have had but an imperfect insight into the *arcana* of wood-engraving—one of the principal of which is, to have the subject distinctly drawn on the block. As he does not allude to the method of making a drawing directly on the block by means of a pen or a pencil, it would seem that he was ignorant of the process of drawing on wood; the sum of his revelations on the subject consisting of instructions how to make a clumsy tracing or transfer on the block from a drawing or engraving, and how, when the cut is finished, to take impressions by means of a roller. His idea of the "commodity" of the art appears to have been on a par with his knowledge of its practice. He represents wood-engraving as being "far more tedious and difficult than the working in brass"—by which latter expression he means the usual copperplate-engraving, not engraving in brass in relief for the purpose of printing like a wood-cut—and yet to compensate for those inconveniences it has "one commodity," namely, that the *artist*, who is so skilful as to be able to place a subject on the block by tracing or transferring, may engrave it or print it himself without exposing it to the view of inquisitive booksellers, who are always poking about in printing-offices, and engraver's work-shops, or, to speak in modern *Italianate* phrase, *studios*, for, now-a-days, all who have the slightest pretensions to art have "cut the Shop." John Bates, indeed, seems to have mistaken the only peculiar commodity which wood-engraving, according to his own account of it, possesses over "working brass; and that is the facility with which a person who is no artist, may make a tracing or a transfer on wood; for an artist may work on a copper-plate in private, and also take proofs of his work by means of a roller, as well as an amateur may work on and take proofs of a wood-block. A collection of "privately, [and primitively] printed" amateur wood-cuts of the time of Charles I., engraved from tracings or transfers after the method of John Bates, would unquestionably display all the characteristics of "*rough* proofs."

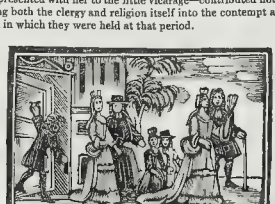
The best wood-cuts, designed and executed about the middle of the sixteenth century, are to be found in a little book of devotion, the subject of which is Christ's Passion, first printed at Antwerp, in Latin, French, Spanish, and Flemish, about 1646. It was published at a small price—being chiefly intended as a help to the devotion of the poorer classes—and an immense number of copies were circulated, probably in a manner similar to the works issued by modern tract societies, thirty thousand of the Latin and Flemish editions having been printed before those in French and Spanish appeared. There are forty cuts in the book, and many of them contain both the mark of the designer, A. S., and that of the engraver, I. S. I. The drawing of those cuts is extremely bold and free, and will in this respect bear a comparison with most of the cuts, of a similar character, of the preceding century; but though they are not badly engraved, for the time, yet the style in which they are executed is not worthy of the design. These are said to have been drawn by a Flemish artist named Sellerte, who had been a pupil of Rubens.

The latter half of the sixteenth century is remarkable for its dearth of artists. It would indeed be difficult to name a painter or a sculptor of genius who flourished in that period. It would seem as if the old sources of inspiration had become exhausted, and that new ones had not yet been discovered; for whether old time-hallowed subjects or scenes of every day life were depicted, the same want of imagination and of natural sentiment is generally perceptible in all. It was the reign of absurd fashion, and the "Grand Monarque" was Louis XIV., whose full-length portrait—representing him wearing a huge periwig, high-heeled shoes, and the order of the Holy Ghost, and standing in an attitude between the posture of a dancing master in the first position, and the "parade" of a master of fence,—may well stand as the emblem of the kind of art which flourished in his age. At such a period, when good drawing, skilful composition, and natural expression are so rarely to be found in the higher productions of art, it would be unreasonable to look for excellence in wood-engraving. Its productions indeed were then of the very meanest character,—feeble and puerile in design, and coarse or dryly laboured in execution,—in short, they are truly "*wooden* cuts." A fair specimen of the state of wood-engraving at that period is afforded by the "curious sculptures" which enrich the "precious old quarto" editions of "Reynard the Fox," "Sir Bevis of Southampton," "Robin Hood," and other pleasant histories of the same kind, which appeared between 1670 and 1700, and by the perversely graceless head and tail-pieces which appear as *ornaments* in other books of the same time. It would appear that the professional wood-engravers were chiefly employed on the execution of such ornaments; while the more wildly daring illustrations of the pleasant histories—"sold with large allowance to chapmen and others who attend fairs,"—were mostly the productions of untutored genius. Until a comparatively recent period, indeed, it was not unusual for country printers to engrave themselves such wood-cuts as they might occasionally require for the illustration of tale or history. When Dr. Franklin first began business as a printer in America, he was accustomed to engrave both his own wood-cuts and copper-plates.

The two cuts given below will afford an idea of the general style of wood-engraving which prevailed in England from the reign of Charles II., to the commencement of that of George I. They are copied from a little book with the following title:—"The Pious Youth's Recreation; containing a Pleasant Historical Relation of the Families of Riches and Poverty, Godliness and Labour. Illustrated with a variety of Pictures suited to their several occasions. London: printed and sold by B. Harris, at the Golden Boar's Head, in Gracechurch-street, in 1711. Price 6d. stitcht, 8d. bound." This little book, which appears to have escaped the notice of all book-collectors and bibliographers, is, in "matter, form, and style," worthy of the genius and piety of John Bunyan, and deserves to be reprinted in the present day. The first cut which we give from it occurs at page 21, and represents

PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN CORAM—FROM HOGARTH'S PICTURE.

Riches with his wife and children walking out, accompanied by his chaplain and the lady's maid. It may here be observed, by the way, that in the opinion of Dr. John Echard, who wrote in 1670, the disparaging treatment which the chaplain often met with in gentlemen's families—his being seated near "my cousin Abigail" at meals, and being presented with her to the little vicarage—contributed not a little to bring both the clergy and religion itself into the contempt and disregard in which they were held at that period.



RICHES WALKING OUT.

Now Riches having a large house
And sev'ral miles of land,
Maintain'd a numerous family
To be at his command.

The next cut, which occurs at page 28, represents the consequences of the imprudent marriage of Miss Delicacy, the daughter of Riches, and in temper "most like her mother, Jezabel."

And when her mother would prefer
A match to raise her fame,
She took her father's serving man,
One Prodi, al by name.
Like dogs and cats they liv'd some time
In restless anxiety,
And had one only daughter born,
Whose name was Infamy.

DAUGHTER OF RICHES AND HER HUSBAND QUARRELLING.

About this time, 1710, and for many years afterwards, wood-engravers appear to have been accustomed to engrave subjects, both ornamental and illustrative, on type-metal, in relief, in the same manner as on wood, for the purpose of being printed with letter-press. There indeed appears reason to believe that several of the ornamental head and tail pieces which appear in the books printed by Tonson and Watts, between 1713 and 1720, were executed in this manner, by Edward Kirkall. Many of those ornaments are executed in a clear and de-

licate style, and prove that the engraver was expert in the mechanism of his profession. Kirkall, who was also a copper-plate engraver, published, between 1722 and 1724, twelve chiaro-scuros, engraved on copper, with a sepia tint printed over them from a wood-block. In 1722, Tonson and Watts published the first edition of "Croxall's Æsop's Fables," with cuts, probably engraved either by Kirkall or under his superintendence, but whether on wood or on type-metal, it is not easy to determine. To the conclusion that they were engraved on wood, from the assumed greater facility of execution on wood than on type-metal, some of the cuts themselves present a very material objection in the fact of certain little marks and flaws being discoverable, which can only be satisfactorily accounted for by supposing that the subjects were engraved on type-metal. Those cuts, whether executed on wood or on metal, are certainly better than any that had been previously printed as illustrations of Æsop, and most decidedly superior to all that appeared subsequently, till the time of Thomas Bewick.

John Baptist Jackson, who was probably a pupil of Kirkall, was certainly one of the best wood-engravers of his time, notwithstanding that his contemporary, John Michael Papillon, a French wood-engraver, mentions him in a disparaging manner, "as having acquired an insipid taste, not above the little nosaces on snuff-boxes, and surcharging his works with ornaments, which, though delicately executed, were deficient in effect." Jackson, probably from want of encouragement in his own country, visited Paris, about 1726, where he appears to have remained for about five years. He at first was employed by Papillon, but, having left him, he, according to the account of the latter, "went the round of the printing-offices in Paris, and was obliged to engrave his cuts without order, and to offer them for almost nothing; and many of the printers, profiting by his distress, supplied themselves amply with his cuts." Jackson afterwards went to Venice, where at first he appears to have been chiefly employed in executing ornamental cuts for the printers. In an Italian translation of "Suetonius's Lives of the Twelve Cæsars," printed at Venice, in 1738, the ornamented border of the title-page is of his engraving; and in the same year he engraved a chiaro-scuro, "Christ Taken Down from the Cross," from a painting by Rembrandt, then in the possession of Joseph Smith, Esq., the British Consul at Venice, but now in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, to which it was bequeathed by the late Sir George Beaumont. Between 1738 and 1742, when living at Venice, he also engraved twenty-seven large chiaro-scuros, chiefly from paintings by Titian, J. Bassano, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. The best of those chiaro-scuros is that representing the Martyrdom of St. Peter Dominicano, from the celebrated painting of Titian; most of the others are but inferior productions, and will not bear a comparison with the chiaro-scuros engraved in the sixteenth century from designs by Andrea Mantegna, Raffaele, Parmegiano, and other Italian painters. It appears that Jackson was induced to engrave those chiaro-scuros from the encouragement of three English gentlemen Mr. Frederick, Mr. Lethuilier, and Mr. Smith, the Consul; who also procured him a subscription for the set, which when finished were published in a large folio volume.

It does not appear that Jackson on his return to England resumed the ordinary business of a wood-engraver, to which, as it was chiefly confined to the cutting of mere ornaments, he might think himself superior after having engraved his large chiaro-scuros. From a work entitled "An Essay on the Invention of Engraving and Printing in Chiaro-Oscuro," published in Jackson's name, in 1754, it appears that he was then living at Battersea, and that he was endeavouring to render his skill in engraving and his knowledge of printing in colours available for the purpose of printing paper-hangings. The book contains eight prints; four of them are chiaro-scuros, and the other four are printed in colours, in imitation of coloured drawings. They are inferior to his other works of the same kind executed at Venice; and were those they otherwise would, in consequence of the paper on which they are printed having become stained by the oil with which the colours had been mixed.

John Michael Papillon, the best French wood-engraver of his time, an enthusiastic admirer of his art, and the first person who wrote a work expressly treating of its history and practice, was born at Paris in 1698. Both his grandfather and his father were wood-engravers, but the business of the latter at the time of John Michael's birth was chiefly confined to engraving blocks for printing paper-hangings. In this branch of the art young Papillon appears also to have been chiefly employed until the decease of his father, which happened in 1723. Both father and son also acted as *papier-hangers*, as we learn from the following passage in the younger Papillon's "Traité de la Gravure en Bois:"—"When young, being engaged with my father in going almost every day to hang rooms with our papers, I was, some time in 1719 or 1720, at the village of Bagneux, at a Monsieur de Greder's, a Swiss captain, who had a pretty house there. After I had papered a small room for him, he ordered me to cover the shelves of his library with paper in imitation of Mosaic. One day after dinner he surprised me reading a book, which occasioned him to show me some very old ones which he had borrowed of one of his friends, a Swiss officer, that he might examine them at his leisure. We talked about the figures which they contained, and of the antiquity of wood-engraving; and what follows is a description of those ancient books as I wrote it before him, and as he was so kind as to explain and dictate to me."

It is necessary to observe here that the description which Papillon says he wrote out from the explanation and dictation of Mons. de Greder, relates to a series of wood-cuts—which no person has ever since seen, and no person, it is probable, ever saw, before—but was ever mentioned—pretended to have been executed in Italy about 1285, by two twins, named Alexander Aberic Cunio, and Isabella Cunio, between their fourteenth and sixteenth years. The subjects related to the conquests of Alexander the Great; and the youthful amateurs, after the manner of artists in the time of Papillon, had engraved their names, with the customary "*Pinxit. et Sculpt.*," at the bottom of the cuts. It appears that the interesting memoranda which Papillon made from a personal inspection of those cuts, and from De Greder's explanation, were mislaid for upwards of thirty-five years, but that he was so lucky as to find them before the publication of his great work on the History and Practice of Wood-engraving, which appeared, in two volumes octavo, in 1766, and to which he added a Supplement, in 1768. It is needless here to enter into any lengthy refutation of Papillon's account of those ancient wood-cuts: it is sufficient to declare that a more trumpery *story* was never palmed upon the world, notwithstanding that it is embalmed as a piece of authentic history, in "Ottley's Inquiry into the Early History of Engraving, and in the "Encyclopœdia Metropolitana" article, "Wood-engraving." As an excuse for Papillon, it may be urged that he had been insane in the interval between his conversation with De Greder and the publication of his book, and that as he was a man of weak intellect, but great enthusiasm on the subject of his art, he may, in good faith, have told for truth that which he had only imagined, or which had been imposed on his credulity for truth, by a retired Swiss Captain, whose want of active employment might occasionally tempt him to indulge in that species of *ingénu* fraud vulgarly called "*hoaxing*." Be this as it may, Mr. Ottley and the writer in the "Encyclopœdia Metropolitana" have most certainly got a "bargain."

After the death of his father, Papillon appears to have applied himself more particularly to designing and engraving small cuts for "book-work." He engraved with great neatness, and had a better knowledge of the effect to be attained in wood-cuts, by skilful contrasts of black and white, than any other wood-engraver of his time. He died in 1776; and from the period of his decease, until within very recent times, when it received an impulse from England, wood-engraving made no progress in France.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE RACE FOR THE CHESTER CUP.

Ict not broils
Ferment from sensual cups.—PHILIPS.

It will be in the memory of most of our readers, that in 1843 dire disputes, and sore dissatisfaction, arose both out of the preliminaries and process of the Chester Cup. It is, perhaps, the most amiable philosophy to let bygones be bygones when they relate to unpleasant events, but if but for the sake of contrast we could not avoid the allusion. True, out of the speculations on the great handicap disposed of on Wednesday last, some matter of suspicion and controversy grew, but as the issue passed the storm and clouds vanished, and gave promise of the *brilliant* result that followed. A series of transcendant weather brought us to the merry May meeting common to the Rhodites, when, for several seasons, has steadily advanced in popularity both as a pleasure rendezvous, and one whereat no lack of sterling business can be complained of. For the Cup a field of horses had been in the market since the declaration of the arrangements, which ensured large profits to the takers round: the party for whose especial behoof the great sporting handicaps have been established. The committees by whom the leading provincial races are managed, have come to the conclusion that their meetings cannot advance without the aid of the "legs," and therefore they have got up for them these sops, under the guise of handicaps, and hereby the scheme of betting is as nearly as human ingenuity might adopt a system for the relish of human credulity, reduced to a certainty of winning in favour of the hold, whom Fortune loves to succour. To show the working of the system from the instance in hand, for the Chester Trades' Cup in the present season, at least five-and-twenty horses have been backed; considerably more might here be said, but for the sake of our argument this lot is ample enough. Suppose, therefore, that the book-maker had the odds of £100 against each of them, he would have £2700 by this manner, for Red Deer (whose price was 7 to 1 at starting, and he has only recently appeared in the market), and win £2400 by the other twenty-four, leaving a balance in his favour of £1700. There are worse handicrafts in the world than "legging," when it is carried on with spirit, and a good capital—of credit.

On Tuesday Chester races commenced with a good muster; but it remained for the following day—our especial festival—to gather together the greatest multitude ever known within the ancient walls of that most ancient of cities. It was roasting hot with dust and sunshine, and confusion enough to carry by *coup de main* the hearts of the holiday people, and sufficient excuse, nay, obligation, for a big drink upon Father Ireland had he been present.—If he wasn't, the worse was his luck. The noble arena between the city walls and the Dee, on which the course is situated, was populous with all degrees of humanity a matter of which nicks sight. Soon after four the field for the Cup was duly telegraphed, amounting to twenty-six, among them being some of the best horses in England. The office of starter was undertaken by Lord George Bentinck, and of course filled in a most workmanlike manner. Having written the name of each jockey on a slip of paper, he mixed them together in a hat, observed they all drew, and had their places thereon indicated—whether in the front or rear rank—the manœuvres of the course making it necessary to start so large a field in two divisions. That start was perfect—the whole body of horses going off as if put in motion by machinery. The moment the signal flag fell, the pomps on Red Deer sent in his spurs, cleared his horses, made running as hard as he could split, and thus continuing from end to end, won by at least a dozen lengths—as shown in our sketch of the race. Alice Hawthorn was second—and Nutwith last, having broken down, in which he was joined by Vakeel and the Broken Down. Celeste threw her rider, and then ran against a post, and threw a summerset herself. Bramble was stopped as soon as it was evident the Red Deer was safe, or he would have been not far from second. It was, of course, no race but rather a Red Deer hunt, the field appearing to chase the leader—without, however, the remotest chance of catching him. It was the hollowest thing ever done by an infant of 4 stone over such a course as that at Chester—and two circuits of it to boot.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—To dilate upon the quotations in the betting on the Chester Cup, now that it has become a "matter of history," would be mere waste of space. We need only point to the change in the premiership, as a proof that those who selected Bramble as *the* nag of the Goodwood stable, had been put on the wrong scent. For the Derby the two cracks were at immense favour: all the frees to two and fours to one that could be got were taken eagerly, and there is not a shadow of doubt that both will be much better favourites. At the close no good man, unless he wanted to hedge, would lay above 5 to 4 against Crocky's horse, or more than 7 to 2 against honest John. The other favourites are a cacnount, and the field daily getting weaker.

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 1 agst Red Deer (t)	20 to 1 agst Bramble	20 to 1 agst Everton
7 to 1 —— Bramble	20 to 1 —— Pharoah	33 to 1 —— Rowland (t)
8 to 1 —— Pagan	20 to 1 —— AliceHawthorn(t)	50 to 1 —— Tecna
15 to 1 —— Nutwith (t)	20 to 1 —— Celeste	

DERBY.

9 to 4 agst Rattan	25 to 1 agst Orlando	50 to 1 agst Akber	
7 to 2 —— The Ugly Buck	25 to 1 —— Bay Momus (t)	50 to 1 —— Imaum and Assay	
12 to 1 —— Lescot	40 to 1 —— Jerry		
20 to 1 —— Campanero (t)	40 to 1 —— Qu. Tam		

OAKS.

The Margravine fi ly is declared not to start.

THURSDAY.

Three-fourths of the ring at Chester, and business so flat, that a statement of the market prices is all that we are called upon to give.

12 to 1 agst Col. Peel's colt	3 to 1 agst Rattan (off)	20 to 1 agst Campanero (t)	
,off to 1,	6 to 5 —— Ugly Buck (off)	14 to 1 —— Orlando (t)2nd to	

ST LEGER.

20 to 1 agst Ithanel (off to t)

THE THAMES REGATTA.

Thursday last, the annual meeting of the members of this club, was held at the Bristol Hotel, Cockspur street, for the purpose of announcing the prizes for the ensuing year, and other business. The cour was taken shortly before five o'clock by Mr. Bishop, President, who addressed the meeting, observing that at the last meeting, the fullest hopes were held out respecting very considerable patronage being bestowed on the club. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced at being able to state that Lord Castlereagh had consented to become President, and that the Lord Mayor had handsomely offered his patronage, and expressed his intention of attending the regatta, accompanied by all the civic authorities. (Hear, and applause.) The chairman, after some further important details, observed that it had been determined to fix the regatta to take place on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of June. This course, after much consideration, has been adopted, as a dispute had taken place between the club and the one connected with that at Henley, which had also fixed their regatta to take place at the same period. He hoped that some arrangement would be made to prevent the two from being held at the same time. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman then announced the following prizes:—The gold challenge cup, the silver challenge-cup (both for gentlemen), the pair oar silver cups, the challenge sculls' cup, the landsmen's sweepstakes, the prize wherry, the fifty sovs. prize, ten pair oars, the thirty sovs. prize, ten scullers, coat and badge; £100, for four-oared gigs, open to all, excepting those connected with the Thames; fifty sovs. similar race; the gentlemen's eight-oared matches, as usual. All prizes, with the exception of £100 and £50, are similar to those contended for last year.

Several subscriptions were then announced, and entered among them were sums received from several of the metropolitan and other aquatic clubs. Some other business of no importance was then gone through, and the meeting separated. As the further details were given under the account head in a recent number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it is not now necessary to repeat them.

It is to be hoped that the Henley Club will postpone their regatta, and not wilfully spoil the metropolitan sports.

CRICKET. The arrival of the month of May usually is regarded as the period at which the manly and purely English game of cricket is introduced for the season, but the unprecedented fine weather with which April has been favoured has, in the present year, induced an earlier commencement of play than heretofore. Already have many of the members of the two universities begun their matches, whilst several of the clubs in the vicinity of the metropolis have, during the last few weeks, been at practice. At Oxford, we learn that two new clubs have been formed, the one by the gentlemen of Exeter, and the other by the gentlemen of Wadham. A new ground has been laid down for the former on Cowley Marsh, at a very considerable expense; and the Wadham members have made a present of new shutters and bats to the city. From appearances it would seem that cricket will be more patronised and more followed at the two universities than in any preceding season. Indeed, so general has the game become, not merely in England, but in all parts of the known world, that it has assumed an interest and an importance little anticipated half a century since. It is not, therefore, that the preparations for play have been confined to our universities, for we find that in every district where it has been heard of, the members of the different clubs have entered the field in addition to the matches which are ordinarily played at the universities between the various colleges, we hear that arrangements are in progress for contests with the far-famed Marylebone Club.

AQUATICS.—Newell, who defeated the five Flemish men in the late celebrated contest, is considered to be the third man as to rowing powers on the river, he having been defeated by the late champion of the Thames, Charles Campbell, and also by Coombes, who accompanied him to Ostend. Since the retirement of Campbell, Coombes has been looked upon as the champion of the river. He has already beaten Newell twice.

DEATH OF ANOTHER STEEPLE-CHASER.—The horse St. Botolph's, the property of Mr. Stokes, which ran at the Tenby steeple-chase on the 8th ult., and subsequently in a private steeple-chase at Haverfordwest, which it won, died a few days since from inflammation, the supposed consequence of a cold caught after the last race.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received Calcutta papers of the 6th, and Bombay papers and correspondence to the 19th of March, inclusive, brought by the Bentinck, which reached Suez on the 12th of April; they were brought to Marseilles from Alexandria direct by the French steamer.

The steamer Carnac was despatched from Bombay on the evening of the 19th to Ceylon, to meet the Bentinck on her passage from Calcutta to Suez.

The mails which had left London on the 1st of February had arrived at Bombay, but the letters were not delivered until the following day. The most important military news relates to the refusal of one Madras and two Bengal regiments to proceed to Scinde on finding that they were not to be allowed full batta.

There is nothing of importance from Lahore and Affghan stan, but it is supposed that these two states will shortly come to open hostilities.

The Senates arrived at Bombay on the 16th of March from China, which country she left on the 18th of February, having on board, amongst other passengers, Major-General Sir James Schoroder. The town of Victoria was quite healthy, and it was hoped that the ensuing summer would not be so fatal as the last. Several daring attempts at robbery had been made at Hongkong. Sir H. Pottinger had evinced an earnest desire to act up to the treaty with China. Her Majesty's 55th Regiment was under orders for immediate embarkation for England. Her Majesty's ship Dido, Captain Keppel, left for Calcutta on the 26 of February, having on board Lord Saltoun, late Commander of the Forces, who arrived at Suez in the Bentinck, and will proceed to England by the (Great, Liverpool. Little was doing in teas on account of the high prices demanded.

The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on the 28th of February, and on the 29th published a most liberal grant of batta to all the troops that were engaged in Gwalior and in Scinde. India in general is tranquil.

The price of indigo has advanced a little at Calcutta, and the business in Bhatan cotton piece goods has been active.

A letter from Calcutta, dated March 15, contains this passage:—"Scinde is finally and for ever annexed to the British possessions."

[From the *Calcutta Englishman*, Feb. 29.]

The following is a more detailed account, for wh ch we are indebted to a correspondent:—"Four companies of her Majesty's 16th Regi ent were drawn up in line, with their 'right' resting on the Government-house, the eastern entrance to the Government-house. The reserve guards, with their 'left' resting on the same entrance, were drawn up in line also, and facing the companies of her Majesty's 16th Regiment; the whole being thus brought within the Government-house area, drew, and during which time he was received with 'arms presented.' The Light Company of her Majesty's 16th Regiment, in 'single rank,' were drawn up on the steps of the grand entrance, and immediately facing the Government-house Guard; on his lordship alighting from his carriage, he was again received with arms presented, while the Deputy-Governor, &c., advanced to meet him; at the same moment the Royal salute was received from the saluting battery, and a salute of 19 guns was fired. This closed the 'tamasha;' the whole of the civil and military attached to the presidency were ordered out on the occasion."

LIEAKNEY.—A twelvemonth ago Sir Charles Napier, on the field of battle, and after a signal victory, recorded his conviction of the great disproportion of European officers to the native troops, and warned Government of the risk which it ran in this respect. It was naturally expected, that advice dictated by such experience as the battle of Meeanee afforded, in which the loss of half a dozen more officers might have led to the most disastrous results, would have produced some salutary effect on the minds of those who are intrusted with the welfare of the empire. As yet, however, the only result has been to increase that dangerous disproportion. A body of troops, to the number, it is believed, of 6 000, has been added to the Gwalior state, and there are to be officered from our own army; and during the last week the army itself has been increased at the presidency and that of Bombay, to the extent of 10,000 men, without any corresponding increase of European officers. So great, indeed, is the want of officers felt in one arm (that of the Artillery), that the Governor-General has been constrained to remove some officers from important political appointments, which they occupied with much credit to themselves and advantage to the public, and to remand them to regimental duty; and other officers in situations of great political trust have received intimation that, when ever the exigencies of the service may require it, they must be prepared immediately to quit their present posts and join their corps. It is usual, we know, to cast the blame of this deficiency of officers on the parsimony of the Court of Directors, but we do not hesitate to declare that we know of no voice in the practical management of the empire. It appears to exercise no other function but that of distributing the loaves and fishes among its friends and connexions. It is, also, the receptacle of all the pretension of the presidencies, which of little power to redress, and can relieve only by sympathy. Whenever that sympathy happens to be misplaced, which is often the case, it serves to weaken rather than strengthen the cause of a good government. We must not, therefore, look to the Court of Directors for the cause of that unwillingness, which is so justly complained of, to render the army efficient by a suitable increase of officers. It is in Her Majesty's Ministers, in whom the actual government of India now centres, thought such an augmentation necessary for its safety, they would, doubtless, find as little difficulty in persuading the court to issue the necessary orders as the Queen does in prevailing on the dean and chapter to obey her *congé d'élire* in the election of a bishop. On her Majesty's Ministers, therefore, must rest the censure of this reluctance.

The popularity of Lord Ellenborough appears to be on the increase in Calcutta, where a public meeting was called by the sheriff for the purpose of addressing his lordship on his return from the campaigns in Gwalior.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Since Monday only a moderate arrival of English wheat has taken place for our markets, and the demand for the same has been quite limited. In most descriptions of the article a fair retail business was transacted, at full prices. Free foreign wheat was in good request, and about quite equal to the extent shown in our last report. In bonded grain no transactions were noticed. Nearly 2,000 quarters of foreign barley have arrived this week; yet the greater portion having gone direct to the distillers, the quantity on offer was moderate as by no means large, and prices were supported. In malt but little was doing. Owing to the prevailing dry weather, holders of oats, beans, and peas, were firm, on fi ghter figures.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4240 qrs; barley, 610; oats, 1060 quarters; flour, 5050 sacks; malt, 940 quarters. Irish: Wheat, 1000 qrs; oats, 6240; barley, 60 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4470 l barley, 19770 oats, 460 quarters

England.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 44s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 25s to 27s; fine malting ditto, 30s to 32s; inferior malting ditto, 28s to 29s; fine Norfolk and Suffolk brown oats, 17s to 18s; Yorkshire and Northumberland ditto, 16s to 17s; Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; Scotch and Irish ditto, 15s to 16s; Dutch and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto white, 16s to 17s; fine beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto old, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 36s to 37s; white ditto, 34s to 35s; fine boilers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Townmade flour, 35s to 38s; Essex, Suffolk, Yorkshire, and Yorkshire, 30s to 40s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; ditto, new, 42s to 46s; fine ditto, 52s to 54s; fine grey peas, 36s to 38s; fine maple, 40s to 42s; fine boilers, 42s to 44s, per quarter. Bonded—Barley, 18s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s, ditto feed 11s to 13s, beans, 18s to 19s, peas 22s to 23s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s, Baltic, 21s to 22s, per barrel

The Seed Market.—Clover seed, both red and white, continues to rule dull, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. In the value of all other kinds of seeds, we have no alteration to report.

The following are the present rates:—Lintseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing 48s to 50s; Mediterranean, 47. Mediterranean, 45s to 47s. hempseed, 28s to 34s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt. brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 12s to 13s per bushel; canaryseed, new, 42s to 45s per last of ten quarters, Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. canary, 38s to 40s per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 8d, barley, 32s 7d, oats, 20s 1d; rye, 31s 2d, beans, 31s 8d; peas, 36s 8d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s 8d, barley, 32s 10d oats, 20s; rye, 32s 10d, beans, 31s 2d, peas, 34s 8d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d, beans, 10s 6d, peas, 10s 6d

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—Some extensive imports of tea have taken place of late, yet the stocks in warehouse are by no means large for the season of the year. The demand for tea arising from the Chancellor of the Exchequer having refused any alteration in the duties—is heavy, at barely late rates. The public sales of 24,000 chests have gone off slowly, and previous rates have been with difficulty supported.

Sugar.—In a descriptions of sugar we have to report an active demand, at an advance on previous figures of 6d per cwt. Standing at 51s to 51s 6d, and fine grocery at 52s to 52s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—All kinds of fine Ceylon Coffee are selling briskly, at an advance of 2s to 4s per cwt. West India and Mocha are in demand, at full currencies. Ceylon has declined to 58s to 62s for good ordinary

Rice.—In Bengal very little has been doing, and prices are still on the decline. Middling and good white may be had at 10s 3d to 11s per cwt.

Fruit.—Currants are in good request, at 50s to 52s, and new Zante and Cephalonia 48s to 49s. Vostizza fruits, 52s to 53s per cwt

Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales of this article have been brought to a conclusion. The first and second at 5d, first at 1s, but ordinary to middling sorts of Ceylon realising were at from 8d to 1s, second ditto, 2d, ordinary to middling, 3d, and all other kinds 1d to 6d lower

Spirits.—Rum has been in steady demand, sales of Jamaica (proof) having been made at 2s 3d, January, 2s 3s 3s per cwt overproof, has sold at 2s 6d to 3s 10d fine marks, 1s 6d to 4s 11d, and Demerara, 2s 3d to 3s per cent overproof, 2s 1d to 3s 4d per gallon Brandy and common spirits are quite as dear

Provisions.—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in the demand for Irish butter, and prices of all descriptions rule low. The foreign market is excessively dull, and the best Dutch may be purchased at 84s per cwt Bacon and lard are dull. Hams go off steadily, Irish at 6d per lb. Westmoreland, 6s to 7s., and Yorkshire, 7s to 8s per cwt. Barrelled provisions are a deal s.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. is flat at 41s 3d to 41s 6d, and for forward delivery, 42s to 42s 3d per cwt

Hops.—The accounts we eh have come to hand this week from the hop districts are not very encouraging, yet the demand for the article is by no means brisk, and the prices are barely supported. The finest parcels of Kent are selling steadily, other kinds slowly, at our quotations. Weald of Kent pockets, £5 to £6 10s; Mid Kent ditto, £6 10s to £7 17s; East Kent ditto, £6 10s to £8; Choice ditto, £7 10 to £11 11s; Sussex ditto, £5 10 to £6 10s; Farnhams, £8 8s to £11 10s, Mid Kent bags, £6 10s to £8 10s

Wool.—Both English and foreign wools are a heavy sale, yet previous rates are supported, with the moderate imports of the latter

Potatoes.—The best kinds of potatoes are selling freely at 80s to 90s per ton. In other qualities not much is doing

Coals.—Adair 17s 6d., Wear Hartley, 16s; Holywell Main 18s 6d, Townley, 18s; Hetton, 22s Lambton, 22s; Stewart's, 22s 3d and Tees 22s 6d per ton

Smithfield.—In to-day's market a very limited supply of beasts was on offer, owing to which, the beef trade was somewhat active, at an advance on Monday's prices of 2d. per 8lbs. From Scotland only 50 cats came, fresh to hand. The numbers of sheep were but moderate, while the enquiry for them was, on the whole, steady, at full currencies. Lambs —which were tolerably numerous—met a sluggish trade at previous figures The demand for veal was rather active, and the rates had, in some instances, an upward tendency. Pigs

sold steadily, at full quotations. Milch cows were held at from £15 to £20 5s. each *Per Sale*, to soak the offal: Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d, second quality do. 2s 10d to 3s 2d, prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 8d, second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, prime Southdowns in the wool, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, ditto out of the wool, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, lambs, 5s 0d to 6s —, sucking calves, 18s to 28s, quarter of a steer given 15s 0d to 20s each Beasts, 410, cows, 150, sheep and lambs, 9270, calves, 223; pigs 360

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a fair demand here to day, on the following terms — *Per* 8lbs., by the carcass: Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d, middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d, large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d, inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 10d, middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 4d, small pork, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The money market has not been so buoyant during this week as we have latterly had the satisfaction to mention, but the nature, reaction resulting from the late advance in the value of all descriptions of Stock in public securities, is the only cause for this circumstance. Since our last publication, the Consols fell about ¼ per cent. and they did not recover from this decline at the conclusion of the transactions of the week. India Stock and Bonds have not been affected by the result of the General Election. On the contrary, they are a shade dearer than we last quoted them. Bank Stock is lower, for which the uncertainty respecting the terms on which the Bank Charter is to be renewed, is a sufficient cause. The shares of the chief Joint Stock Banks in London continue in fair demand, particularly those of the Union Bank of London, which are a per cent dearer.

Large shipments of grain are now making in the harbours we bin and without the Nal re, and large remittances are now making to the continent for payment of this grain. On the Royal Exchange, consequently, during the last two past days, the demand for bills drawn against our export commerce has been considerably increased, and as, at the same time the rates of foreign exchanges has taken place. They are still, however sufficiently high, and the balance of our foreign commerce must continue to be paid in the precious metals, unless our imports add should exceed in value our exports, an event not very probable. The amount of unemployed money, therefore, must at increase, and it continues to make a favourable impression on the money market, in which a fair quantity of transfers has been again made. The London and Brazil, again shares are fully 2 each dearer than they were last week. In those of the Croydon likewise, there has been a small improvement. The Great Western, and Exeter, also are to better demand, and are a ¼ each dearer. The proposed new lines, however chiefly attract the attention of the moment: terest. The shares of the railroad proposed between Carlisle and Glasgow, touching on Dumfries, have this week been in good demand, and they have already commanded a fair premium. The premium on the sum deposited The Chester and Holyhead, the North British and the Ancaster and Sheffield, are also in request, the premium on the former has this week been paid on them. On the whole this department of the money market remains in a sound and healthy condition. In capital is profitably employed in improvements at home, and the labourer's wages are increased by this favourable state of affairs.

On the foreign Stock Exchange extensive business has been again done in all descriptions of Stock or Securities, and, with the exception of Spanish Bonds, prices generally have been fairly supported. For the Bonds of Russia, Denmark and Holland, the export demand continues, and the same remains is applicable both to Belgium and to Spain and Portugal. The home demand also is fully as great as it was last week, both for European Bonds, and for the securities of the new American Commonwealths, the value of all of them being well sustained. The return of speculators has been chiefly directed to the Bonds of Texas, Illinois, and of Mexico. In the former the Bears had now the advantage at the settlement on the 30th ult., and prices at one period declined. Only one new loan has been brought forward some days of the week's transactions. In Mexican Bonds under existing circumstances, the path of peace to confidence, and .ittle alteration has taken place to encourage the prices

SHARES. *Friday.*—London and Westminster Bank, 34½; London Joint Stock Bank, 18½; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank of Australasia, 19⅞; East London Water Stock, 75 to —; Ditto New Shares, 11¾ to —; Three per Cent. Consols, 100 to 99¾; Three per Cent Reduced, 99⅝ to —; Three and a Half per Cent, 1818, —; Three and a Half per Cent, Reduced, 102¾; Three and a-Half per Cent, New, 103¾ to 103⅞; Five per Cents, —; Long Annuities, —; Bank Stock, 191 —; Exchequer Bills, 74 to 77; Consols for the Settlement, —; National Bank of Ireland, 14½, Consols for Account, 99⅝; South Sea Old Annuities, 98½; South Sea Stock, —; Australasia Bank, New, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Belgian, 105; Brazils 85, Colombian Bonds, 24; Venezuela, 6½; Greek Bonds, ex. coupons, 16; Ditto, 1839, 20 to 20; Evenezuela, 20; Portuguese converted, 45, Spanish 5 per Cents, 24¾; Spanish 3 per Cents, 35¾ to 35½; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 64; Ditto 5 per cents, 102, Russians, 118. Austrian, 116, Danish, 89; Brazilian, 80 to 81; Chilian, 1½.

PRICES OF SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 89 to 91, Scarborough Branch, 29 to —, Birmingham and Gloucester, 94 to 96 Bristol and Exeter, 79 to 79½, Eastern Counties, 18¾, new, 15¾, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 67 to 68, Great North of England, 99 to —, Great Western, 113 — to 113½, Hull and Selby, 90 to 91, London and Brighton, 69; London and Blackwall, 6¾; Greenwich, 8½; Croydon Trunk, 18¾, London and Running Rate Stock, 230 to 232; Manchester and Leeds, 112 to 113, Manchester and Birmingham, 85 to 87, South Western 88 to —, Midland Counties, 90 to 92, North Midland, 91 to 92, Newcastle and Darlington Junction — to —; Northern and Eastern, 87 to 88, Paris and Rouen, 38½; Paris and Orleans, 39¾ to 37¾, South Eastern and Dover, 16¾; York and North Midland, 119 to —; Norwich and Brandon, 8¾; Dundalk and Cashel, 6¾; Guildford Junction, — ; Lancaster and Carlisle, 61; Chester and Holyhead, 6½; North Britain, 8; Stranraer and Dasle, —; Rouen and Havre —, premium; Caledonian —, Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, to —, Bristol and Gloucester, —, Liverpool and Manchester, —, Glasgow and Dumfries, 5

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 30.—BREVET. To be Lieutenants Colonels in the Army: Major T. Bunbury, Major E. W. Bray, Major the Hon. C. Gore, Major A. Campbell, Major Sir Harry J. Jebb, Major H. Hawtayne, Major C. Wyndham.

To be Majors in the Army: Capt. F. M'Mahon, Capt. J. B. Oliver, Capt. A. W. F Somerset: Capt. M. G. Nixon, Capt. W. L. Tailor.

To be Lieutenant Colonels in the Army, in the East Indies: Major H. C. Barnard, Major C. Brownlow, Major D. Dick, Major O. Fagan, Major W. H. Irvine, Major W. Gardiner, Major E. J. Smith, Major J. Nash, Major W. Gaddes, Major T. Sanders, Major H. J. White, Major C. R. T. Oakes, C.B., Major J. Alexander, Major J. Thomson, Major W. Macpherson.

To be Majors in the Army, in the East Indies: Capt. P. Grant, Capt. R. Browne, Capt. H. M. Graves, Capt. C. Grant, Capt. R. T. Rey, C.B., Capt. F. Bond, Capt. H. Clayton, Capt. R. J. H. Sorel, Capt. H. J. Gordon, Capt. J. Saunders, Capt. J. H. M. Donald, Capt. G. Campbell, Capt. R. Cautley, Capt. R. Smith, Capt. F. Pew, Capt. J. Nicholetts, Capt. Rhese Capt. N. A. Farker, Capt. F. R. Evans, Capt. J. G. W Curtis, Capt. T. Young, Capt. G. Dyce

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. G. CLIFT, Chapel yard, Cr se lane, High, Holborn and Ingestestone, Essex, coach broker

BANKRUPTS.—MACLEAN, Somerset place, Waterloo bridge, carpenter. - S. WILCOCKSON, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, linen draper. - C. JOHNSON, Rochdale, Lancashire, liner dealer. - C. HUGHES, Wrexham, Denbighshire, innkeeper. - J. WRIGHT, Wednesbridge, Shropshire, innkeeper.—J. PERRY, Birmingham, miller.—G. E. PHILLIPS, Plymouth, Devonshire, harness maker. - J. PETHERICK, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, soap boiler. G. MORRIS, Stratford upon-Avon, Warwickshire, publican.—J. and J. Sharp, Stafford, shoe maker lacer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—P. CAMPBELL, Glasgow, provision merchant.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

WHITEHALL, May 2.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Most Hon. John Marquis of Bute, K.T., to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland

DOWNING STREET, May 2.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Generals John Guy and R. Bourchier Smith, Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order, and Col. J. Dennis, 52 Foot, Col. T. Wood, 49 Foot, Lieut. Col. A. Campbell, 91 Foot, Lieut. Col. T. Wright, 93rd Foot, Lieut. Col. C. R. Cureton, 16th Lancers; Lieut. Col. G. J. M. Macdowall, 16th Lancers; Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, 59th Foot; Lieut. Col. J. O. Chatle 3d Foot, Lieut. Col. H. Wray, 73d Foot, and Lieut. Col. J. Scott, 3d Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to be Companions of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following Officers, in the East India Company's Service, viz.—Major-Gen. J. R. Lumley, Bengal Infantry, Adjutant Gen. of the Army; Major-Gen. H. Lautier, Bengal Infantry, to be Commander of the Hyderabad Military Order of the Sash; and Lieut. Col. W. A. Ves en, Bengal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Gowan, Bengal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. Pope, Bengal Infantry, Lieut.-Col. R. Scallon, Bengal Artillery; and Lieut. Col. J. Outram, Bombay Artillery, to be Companions of the said Order.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 30.—Royal Regiment of Horse Guards: Lieut. Robert H. Hurst, to be Cornet, vice Dunbar, promoted.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 2.—Freemen of Counties.—Robert H. Hurst, of Horsham in the county of Sussex, Esq., in the room of the Hon. Robert Campbell Scarlett, now Baron Abinger, and one of the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

WAR OFFICE, MAY 3.—1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut B Newland to be Captain, vice Hall, Feb. 23. 3rd Foot: Lieut. A. S. Stuart, to be Lieutenant, vice Goodall.

1st Foot: Capt T Graham to be Major, vice Goodall; Lieut. F. R Mant to be Captain, vice Graham; Ensign A. W. Gordon to be Lieutenant vice Mant. T. G. Coles to be Ensign, vice Gordon. 30th: Lieut. N. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Wellesley, Ensign W. Cumming to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong; G. Needham to be Ensign, vice Cumming. Ensign H. Pote to be Lieutenant, vice T. B. Casterton. M. S. Bourchier to be Ensign, vice Pote 36th Quartermaster Serg. W. Dougherty, to be Quartermaster, vice T. Debenham. 47th Serg.-Major Graham to be Ensign, vice Montgomery. 59th: Capt C. Mainwaring to be Lieutenant, vice Thursby, A. G. St. John Middmay to be Ensign, vice Maitland. 87th: Second Lieut. the Hon. E. W. D Sturler to be First Lieutenant, vice Norris. J. H. le Cointe to be Second Lieutenant, vice Shirley. 97th: Lieut. W. Murray to be Adjutant, vice Moore, Ensign A. J. Lottes to be Lieutenant, vice Murray, D. R. Crosbie Ensign and Adjutant. 99th: G. H. Wyndard to be Ensign, vice Armstrong

2nd West India Regiment.—Ensign F. A. Davidson to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonnell, C. M. Roche to be Ensign, vice Davidson

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. Nicholas O'Connor, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice William Godfrey, Went

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 30.—Royal Artillery. Second Lieut. G. H Vesey to be First Lieutenant, vice Oglebee.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. FORD and F. R. BROCKLEHURST, Newlane, steel cutters

BANKRUPTS.—H. ALDEN, Oxford, stationer and printer. J. GIBBINS, High-street, Marylebone, carpenter. R. BARHAM, Pembroke, Hampshire, linendraper. J. DIAMOND, George-street, Portman-square, tailor. T. BRIDGE, Exeter street, Lincoln, shoemaker. A. BRIGHTON, Sidbury, Suffolk, innkeeper J GROVER, Regent-street, Lambeth, stone merchant. J. H. ROBY, Manchester, coffee housekeeper J. HARLING, Bury, of Maldon, but now of Barnoldswick, Yorkshire farmer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS D. M WALGHT and Co., Glasgow, commission-agents. W. BIRKELL, East Preston, farmer

BIRTHS.

In Regent street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Daniel Bell, of a son.—In Doughty street, Mrs. George Addison of a son.—At the house of her father, Henry Warefield, Esq., in Lansdowne place, Brunswick square, Mrs. Henry Ogle Hodson, of Mansfield, Dorset, of a daughter.—At Devonwood, Wandsworth, Mrs. Walsh-Simpson, of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Fairbairn, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell, of a son.—At Teddington Park, Hornsey road, the lady of F. Mogg, Esq., of a son.—At Clapton, Mrs. Thomas Brown, of a daughter.—A Rushden Esq., Northamptonshire, the lady of Francis Saunders, Esq., of a son.—In Bloomfield square, the lady of J. R. Robertson, Esq., of a son.—At Beckford row, Walworth, Mrs William Freeman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St George's Church, Hanover square, Charles Wesley Doyle, Esq., to Margaret, only daughter of the late Sir Neil Campbell.—At Woodchester, Gloucestershire, George H Holland, Esq., of Dumbleton, to the Hon. Charlotte Dorothy Gifford, eldest daughter of the late Lord Gifford, and sister of the present Lord.—At St. George's Church, Hanover square, Mark Sautin, Esq., youngest son of the late Lord Lord Bishop of Dromore, to Margaretta Sutton, of Kilwardesgan, in the county of Pembroke, eldest daughter of the late Rev John Jenkins, of Penlan, in the county of Cardigan.—At St. Marylebone, Sir Fredk. William [illegible] to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Harry Seymour Conyngham, Esq., of Mount Kennet, Berkshire, and Slane Castle, county of Meath.—At Marylebone, Lieut. Col. [illegible] to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Wm. Wood, of Ashton Hall, Lancaster.

DEATHS.

March, only daughter of the late Francis Rufford, Esq., of Prescot House, Stourbridge aged 23.—At Ardwick, Lieut. Col. Thomas Gaulter, late of the Bengal Army, in his 72nd year.—At Alverston, Jessie March, widow of the Rev Charles Holbech vicar of Farnborough, aged 67.—At Frognal, Hampstead, Emma, wife of W James, Esq aged 31.—At No. 1, Manchester street, Lady Jane Scott, aged 72.—At Bath, Mary Wemyss, aged 81.—At Weymouth, Mrs. Hamilton, aged 72.—At Bath, Mary Ann, wife of Major [illegible] aged 51.—At Bath, Mary, wife of Major [illegible] aged 51.—At Bath, Mary, wife of Major [illegible] aged 51.—At Bath, Mary

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 106, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844. [Sixpence.

CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.

EVEN the most careless must be struck with the saddening details afforded by the police intelligence of the week. It is more than usually prolific in cases of social crime, and the misery that is too often the impelling cause of it. Poverty is at the root of much of this—depravity too must be taken into the account, and when we add to these the joint operation of ignorance, we have three causes at work, which will for ever fill our prisons with criminals, and stain our daily records with tales of misery in its most appalling shapes, and violence in its most terrible forms, in cases of murder and suicide, which, though deplorable to read, it is better that society should know and hear of, in the hope that they may excite some attempt at remedy, than that they should be passed over in silence, and in silence be forgotten.

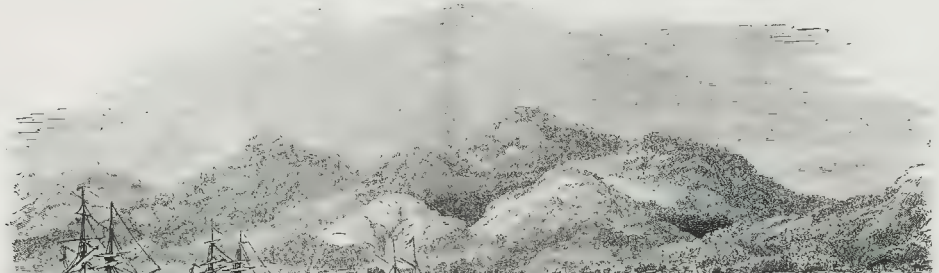
We seldom remember a heavier catalogue of crime and depravity than has been furnished by the domestic occurrences of the last week or ten days. At the present moment the circumstances of two dreadful murders are brought before the public mind, in the trial of one wretched man at the Old Bailey, and the surrender of another whose trial yet awaits him. In both cases women were the victims; one the wife of her murderer, and the other, from what is yet known, the benefactor of the family of the man charged with the deed. Another case is yet fresh in the recollection of all, in which a woman was sentenced to death, with unnecessary cruelty, for we hope, for the sake of human nature, that the infliction of the sentence would have been an impossibility, for drowning her child in an attempt to put a period to a life of intense misery and suffering. She was driven to the verge of madness by the accidental loss of a few shillings, the slender stock on which she was endeavouring to exercise her industry. A paltry sum, that thousands would squander without even a thought, would in this case have probably saved one human life, prevented the commission of a great crime, and stopped the frenzy of one poor wretch at a point short of utter madness; but the criminal mother is now, we believe, a maniac.

A case painfully similar to the above has just occurred: a man out of work at last obtained a little employment, but having no money to get the materials, raised a few shillings by pledging his tools; but when about to purchase what he required, he discovered he had lost his little all;—the excitement and anxiety of distress became madness, or bordering upon it, and he attempted suicide. The cases are exactly parallel. They are of the class of crimes, or rather miseries, caused by the destitution of all means of living; but equal miseries are often caused by the abuse of competence. Drink is still a fertile source of crime of all kinds, and, notwithstanding the exertions of temperance and total-abstinence societies, and the improved tone of society generally in this particular, we frequently find cases of excess in this despicable propensity, the details of which are absolutely frightful. There is one given in the *Times* of Thursday that presents a terrible picture of the effects of this vice. The wife of a respectable mechanic was prevented from drowning herself from London-bridge, and her husband appeared to give an account of her when she was brought up at the Mansion-house.

The poor man drew a melancholy picture of the sufferings to which his wife's habits had for a long time exposed him. They had been married 11 years, and frequently had she during that period sold all the furniture, including the very beds, and the clothes which covered the beds. Despairing, after a great variety of experiments, of producing any improvement in her habits in this country, he determined to resign his situation, and to take her and their children to America. Thither they repaired, but the change of climate produced no alteration in those depraved habits which had inflicted so much domestic unhappiness, and he found his condition worse in the place to which he had fled as a refuge than it had been amongst those to whom he was known. He accordingly brought her back and was reinstated by his former employer; but the conduct of the wretched woman became worse and worse, and, alarmed at the example she held out to the children, he determined to let her have nothing except through the medium of the workhouse, to the authorities of which he made such allowance for her as they considered it right to demand.

Here is a case of all peace, hope, and comfort, being banished from a household where the means of enjoying all of them existed! But drunkenness is not the only vice that betrays its continual existence among us by some glaring and extreme proof of that existence; nor is crime, or the folly and profligacy that can be called little less than crime, confined to the haunts of poverty. The rich and fashionable quarter of the town has this week been startled by a visitation of the law, directed against those moral pests—the gaming-houses, which are the haunts of the wealthy fools who seem born for nothing but to be the prey of the needy sharpers. A general attack was made on several at the same time; and to ensure all the success that could spring from surprise, the police themselves were drawn out for "secret service," and not informed by their officers of what was required of them till it was impossible to give warning of the attack. In this the Commissioners exhibited a distrust of their men, which spoke more for their knowledge of, than for their confidence in, them. The caution was commendable, for, that the existence of such dens should be unknown to the police is impossible. From whatever cause arising, the utmost secrecy was observed, and the "drag-net" of the law being thus skilfully drawn, there was a large capture of loose fish, including many of the shark tribe, but the bulk of which were of the gudgeon species. When brought before the magistrate, there seemed an unusual preponderance of the names of Jones, Smith, and Johnson, and the phenomenon is explained by the papers, which state that these plebeian names were given to save others better known, borne by men of rank and station. If these persons have any sense of shame, the present exposure will teach them their self degradation. Gaming is one of those vices, which, when the attachment to it amounts to a passion, levels all distinction; thus these aristocratic Smiths and Jones's are placed at the bar side by side with the scum and refuse of society. As the law, too long careless and slumbering, has at last interfered, we hope it will not relapse into inactivity; and if these haunts of vice cannot be utterly destroyed, let them at least continue to exist in terror and by stealth, that both their keepers and visitors may be in constant dread of the intrusion of the police, and an appearance, in their own persons, at the bar of public justice.

We are not optimists, nor have we much faith in the perfectibility of man; but the impossibility of doing all that could be desired, should not prevent us from effecting all we can. The utter want of self-control, which so many among the poorer classes exhibit, springs from their having had no moral training at all. The same deficiency exhibited among the rich, by the manner in which they abuse the blessings of fortune, arises from their having been cursed—not with the want of education—but with a bad one. Both are evils, and for neither of them do we see any attempt to provide a remedy. The poor struggle up as they can, untaught and uncared for, with no knowledge, and nearly as little religion; and, when temptations and trials beset them, they plunge into debauchery, or seek refuge in suicide. For much of the accumulation of crimes and sorrows of life, the State is accountable, by its total neglect of any provision for the education of the masses that are growing up in the midst of it. Thousands on thousands can be found to build prisons, but nothing can be spared for the schools that might render the prisons needless. The machinery of punishment is ingeniously and horribly perfect; but that for teaching, if it has not to be constructed, requires, at all events, to be put in action. If the police reports of the week were analysed carefully, with a possibility of arriving at an intimate knowledge of each case, though they are more in number, and more serious in degree, than usual, yet ignorance would in all of them be found to have had a powerful influence; and the best use that can be made of so unfortunate an accumulation of crime, is to make it a proof of the necessity of dispelling it. In currency questions and financial operations—in dealings with masses of wealth and heaps of bullion—our legislators forget the poverty that cannot help itself, deeming it, we fear, not worth helping. They may rest assured it is a grievous mistake either in men or ministers.



THE CITY OF HAYTI.

REVOLT AT HAYTI.

Papers have just been received by the Tweed steamer from the West Indies to the 6th of April, from Jamaica, announcing that 'The unfortunate island of Hayti is again the theatre of insurrection. The inhabitants of what was the Spanish part are in open revolt against the French population, which hitherto had succeeded in maintaining the dominion over the island generally, and are about to set up a republic for themselves. Whether they will be successful remains to be seen. Whatever may be the ultimate result certain it is that it will inflict a deep and lasting injury upon that unhappy country, which years will not repair, if it does not deprive it of its independence altogether, and render it once more a dependent colony. The President has issued a proclamation, in which he tells the revolters, in very bombastic language, that 'I will come among you, ac-

composed by the National Guard and the brave soldiers who have contributed to the triumph of the revolution, to listen to their resources; but the other party seem inclined to give him rather a warm reception

Her Majesty's Consul at Hayti has transmitted to the Governor of Jamaica an "Arrêté of the Government of the public, clearing to the vessels of foreign nations, the ports of the Spanish, or eastern, portion of Hayti, on account of the insurrection. The decree commences thus

"Considering that the revolt which has just broken out in the eastern part of the republic is the result of a long and perfidious combination, and, that in from succeeding to the revolution the president has taken from them, the conveniences of this fratricidal plot, have endeavoured to observe the progress of its ... and to seize a favourable opportunity of putting into execution their ... project, &c.—

Hayti is the most fertile island in the West Indies. Its surface is nearly ... extent of Ireland and four times as large as Jamaica. It exhibits a great variety of scenery on rather a large scale; the highest point being towards the centre, where is a mountain-knot, the highest summits of which are stated at 8000 feet. These mountains are nearly covered to the summit with verdure and ... woods, and from them descend numerous streams, which, uniting in four large rivers, bestow extreme fertility on the plains beneath. The coast, which is about 1200 miles in length, has a great number of harbours, one of which, St. Nicolas is six miles long, and is capable of holding an immense fleet.

Hayti is divided into six departments. Port-au-Prince, the capital, is in the west, and is the chief seat of trade in the city is, however, chiefly built of wood, and its streets are unpaved. Port Hayttien, in the department of the north, the seat of the kingdom established by Christophe, was better built, and had some handsome squares. It was destroyed by a terrific earthquake on the 7th of May, 1842. Our engraving represents the place immediately after the awful visitation It is copied from a most effective sketch by Lieutenant W. T. Bellairs, R.N.

It is lamentable to view the country of Toussaint, as Hayti is at the present moment, by civil dissension. Such, however, with few intervals, has been the condition of this beautiful island since the extraordinary change caused in Hayti by the French Revolution in 1791, when the Convention caused liberty and equality to be proclaimed there, and the slaves rose, and massacred or drove out the white and free coloured population. This revolution, with its excesses, soon ended in a military despotism. At length, in 1820, an independent negro state was established in Hayti. According to a constitution promulgated in 1816 Hayti is governed by a President, chosen for life, and assisted by a Legislature, consisting of two houses—a Senate and a House of Representatives. Hereby, Hayti is to be considered as a despotism, the chief being chosen by the army; but some republican forms have been added.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SPAIN.

PARIS, May 7.

The affairs of Spain become each day more interesting, and merit the most serious attention of the public. That unhappy country is, or I am greatly mistaken, on the eve of a serious convulsion. The liberals will risk their existence to preserve the few advantages they have gained by the revolution, and the ... pots will go any lengths to maintain their baneful power, and restore the country to the *happy days* of Ferdinand VII. Narvaez is a tyrant, struggling to become Dictator; but as ambitious and jealous, is very unfitted to succeed in his presence. It is in the hands of such a man that the destinies of Spain are confided. Narvaez is aware, however, that without the aid of the Clergy, he cannot maintain his ground; he has promised them that not only shall no more Church property be sold, but that which has been already disposed of, shall be restored to them,—the purchasers receiving an indemnity in Spanish Stock! In Spanish Stock! the security so unstable! The unfortunate proprietors must accept, or their lives will pay the forfeiture of their disobedience. Even Bravo hesitated to commit the wild ... dismissed from office.

A new Ministry is now been formed, prepared to obey, and passively follow the orders of Narvaez. It is thus composed:—

Carlos de Narvaez, President of the Council, and Min. ter of War.
Marquis de Viluma, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Mon, Minister of Finance.
Pedal, Minister of the Interior.
Olivares, Minister of Justice.
... Minister of Marine.

The Cortes ... especiability in the new Cabinet is M. Mon, and it is very doubtful whether he is aware of his appointment, for he is and has been for some time dangerously ill with a brain fever. It is worthy of notice that the name of the Marquis de Miraflores does not appear in the new combination. I am most credibly informed that he was solicited, and gave a rather unceremonious refusal. The new Ministry is already at its wits' end to procure money, there not being a single real in the treasury. Several bankers have been applied to, and it is reported that an offer has been made to advance a thousand millions of reals on the interest arising on each stock for 40 ... months, and the nonacceptance as security for the payment of the interest. The Government are ... [illegible] ... giving up the [illegible] ... tend to ...

Within ... in conspiracy in Madrid, the chief ... in Navarre and the Basque Provinces. A letter from Pamplona, dated the 26th ult., says:—"A ... A great number of persons, of whom the most part were formerly guerillas and leaders of bands, have been arrested, and conducted to the fortress of Pamplona. They must be gravely compromised in this affair, since they are kept in the most rigorous privation ... [illegible] ... filled with prisoners, ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

cleanliness and temperance, and the airy and commodious barracks nearly completed for the soldiers and others, the extent and mortality of the fever will be vastly mitigated.

Three of the pirates concerned in the murder of Dr. M'Kinlay, of her Majesty's 19th Regiment, and the three Portuguese sailors, mentioned some time since, have been tried by the authorities and ordered to be decapitated; and the leader of the gang, having been sentenced to be cut in pieces, escaped the punishment by dying in prison.

Extensive robberies are still being perpetrated at the different ports, despite the utmost vigilance of the authorities. The death of Assistant-Commissary-General Irving is mentioned. He had only been a few weeks on the island, but his health was broken from his long residence on the coast of Africa.

Several shipwrecks have occurred, some of the vessels carrying valuable cargoes. . . . Several notifications for guidance of British merchants and others, have been issued by Sir H. Pottinger, and Major-General d'Aguilar, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in China.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The English Debtors Bill passed through committee.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called the attention of the house to the appointment of Mr. O'Brien as a stipendiary magistrate of Ireland, which he censured in very strong terms. He referred to Lord Broughham's attack on the late Government for having offered a judgeship to Mr. O'Connell; but, he contended that there was no parallel between the cases, as Mr. O'Connell, as a lawyer and a gentleman, apart from his political violence, was well qualified to discharge the duties of a judge, whereas Mr. O'Brien had nothing to recommend him for the office of a magistrate. He moved a resolution to the effect, that any individual publishing violent opinions on political subjects, that agitated the country, was not likely to preserve the confidence of the people. Lord WARNCLIFFE defended the appointment on the part of the Government, as it marked their sense of satisfaction at Mr. O'Brien abandoning his support of Repeal, and becoming a proselyte to protect on of the Union.—After a discussion, in which the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brougham, and the Earl of Hadd ington took part, the motion was put and negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, Sir T. FREMANTLE moved for a new writ for the return of a representative to Parliament for the borough of Abingdon, in the room of Mr. S. Duffield, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sir R. PEEL having moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank Charter, Lord JOHN RUSSELL interposed to express a desire that an early day might be fixed for considering the subject of the present charge in the government of India. He was then arranged that the Indian subject should be brought on next evening.

The house being in Committee on the Bank Charter, Sir R. PEEL rose to move a series of resolutions respecting that charter and the banking system of the country. He observed upon the extensive effects which the decision of the house upon the matter of these resolutions must produce throughout all the transactions of society. The act of 1833 had given to the Bank a term to expire . . 1855, unless, before August, 1844, notice should be given to the Bank that Parliament meant to deal anew with the subject. The Government had proposed that Parliament should exercise this power of notification. He was sure the house would address itself to the question without party bias; he would even ask, if it were permitted him to do so, that gentlemen would be content for that night to hear attentively, without expressing any opinion, that they should reserve all observations until they should have taken time to consider the suggestions of Government. He adverted to the manifesto put forth by the country bankers; he would not blame them, in a matter affecting their own interests, for having thus solicited the aid of members towards a combined resistance; but he must express his hope that members would deem it their duty to decline that indiscreet-mate invitation. It would be necessary for him, he said, in the first place, to consider the principle of value: because, he feared, there was not a universal agreement as to what really constituted the measure of value. First, he would enquire, what was a pound? and what was the engagement to pay a pound? Surely the word "pound" meant something more than an abstraction; in his opinion, it meant a certain weight of standard gold. Parliament, however, in the engagement of a maker of a promissory note was to pay on demand a definite amount of that metal and nuneness. A real measure of value, in this just sense, had existed till the year 1797, when bank paper became issuable without any convertibility into metal. For some years the subject attracted little attention, until the Bullion Committee of 1810 propounded a sounder theory. That theory, however, was the manufacturers to a great part of the public; and a notion became very general that a pound was merely an abstraction. He quoted some of the current definitions of that time, whose vagueness excited a good deal of laughter. It meant a certain weight of gold, or of silver, shall be worth £3 for the future; and he quoted from the pamphlets now in circulation, particularly from one lately published at Birmingham. It was said, that the change of times required a new standard of value; but just as reasonably might it be urged, that because population had increased, and the railway system widely extended, the foot measure ought henceforth to contain sixteen inches. The reason why an ounce of gold was £3 17s. 10½d. in standard silver, and three ounces and a half in the one metal to the other; and if you meant to give a certain advantage to all debtors, you should do so by way of a direct discount, and not say that an ounce of gold, valuing £3 17s. 10½d. of silver, shall be worth £3 for the future; for here the dealers in those metals would naturally defeat you. Some writers had argued that gold was unfit to be a circulating medium, because it was an article of luxury, but that was the reason which, in his judgment, made it peculiarly fit to be a circulating medium. If any man could contemplate the destruction of a pound, and of an engagement to pay a pound, let that man produce his one solitary sovereign. There were theories which, if they could be consistent with the great principles he had stated, but which were different from others, for instance, that of a double standard in gold and silver; and that of Mr. Ricardo, that paper might be convertible only when the notes tendered for specie should reach to upwards of a certain high amount; but he was forced to adhere to the present system of a single gold standard, and a five-pound note convertible into gold. He would now state the views respecting the principle for the regulation of a paper currency, and took a clear distinction between bills of exchange and those promissory notes which, being payable to bearer, served the double purposes of money. The first Lord Liverpool, a high authority, had endorsed this important distinction between paper credit and a paper currency. In his time, as on ours, the attempt was made to deter the state from improving the paper currency, by the fear of injuring paper credit. Adhere to the standard of value and to the principle of convertibility, for your promissory notes, and there will be nothing to fear from any quantity of *bills of exchange*. But he did not agree that mere convertibility was of itself a sufficient guarantee against an over issue of promissory notes. He admitted, as to *most* articles, the safety of leaving them to free competition; but the article of currency was one peculiarly circumstanced; it was not as, object to produce the *greatest quantity of this article at the lowest price*. He quoted evidence to show that where unlimited powers of issue should be in private hands, there could not be a complete separation between the amount of currency put forth and the state of the money market; in such circumstances a danger would always exist, that as there was beginning to be a rise of prices and a drain of gold, the issue of paper would be increased. Observe the fate of the American issues, and the paper on which had followed that case was a strong illustration that convertibility was not a sufficient guarantee. Now these were his principles, and he thought if fit to lay them down in all their breadth, though he thereby exposed himself to be afterwards told that he did not practise what he preached to the extent. At all events, he would propose no measures inconsistent with his principles; at all events, he would invite no as little individual harm as possible, and avoid injuring those principles by inducing an opinion that they were inconsistent with the safety of private fortunes. It was contended by some that the power of issuing paper, whether in metal or paper, should belong to the state; but this, he agreed with Lord Althorp in thinking, was not an expedient power for any Government to adopt. He would now state the outline of the practical measures which he was prepared to recommend. The Bank of England was the instrument by which he proposed to regulate the future issue of country bank paper. With this view he would divide that establishment into two wholly distinct departments, one for banking and one for issue, with separate accounts and separate officers. The future issue would be entrusted to the Bank of England alone. The other would be restricted to mere banking, by giving power to joint-stock banks to issue and be sued, by removing the present restriction upon the metropolitan joint-stock banks to accept bills at a shorter date than six months, and by some other accommodations. He would require, on the other hand, the frequent publication of the partners' names and of the assets, but not of the general affairs of the private and joint-stock banks. The terms which had been negotiated with the Bank of England for the new arrangements were (in addition to the particulars before specified) the continuance of the already-mentioned loan of £11,000,000, and an annual payment by the Bank to the public of £60,000, in addition to the sum of £120,000 already paid, which they paid for their already existing privileges. The new arrangements would accrue to the Bank of England, for ten years, subject, however, to revision by Parliament, and the private and joint-stock banks would, at the end, be open to a reconsideration of their position by Government at the end of the ten years, when it might be deemed expedient to concentrate all banks of issue into one. For Ireland and Scotland he did not propose to legislate at present, except to the extent of prohibiting new banks of issue, and of requiring that the new banks, not of issue, should be subject to registration, and to certain other checks to be framed by the Government. Sir R. Peel, after going fully through these propositions, summarily recapitulated them, observing that the effect of the control to be vested in the Bank over issues of paper would be to place those issues under the influence of the foreign exchanges. Having thus stated his outline, he hoped that the house and individual members would abstain from pronouncing any opinion *then*: especially as he intended on the next day to lay before the house the correspondence of the Government with the Bank of England, which must necessarily throw much additional light upon this whole subject. He concluded, by alluding to the satisfaction which he, as the author of the Currency Bill, must receive from the complete fulfilment of his own principles, and to the high power gratification which an public interests he should feel, in placing it in the power of his country to provide a security for the middling and humbler classes against the dangers, the losses, and the anxieties which, in past time, they had endured from the circumstances and failures of the currency.—Several questions respecting small points of the plan were put to Sir R. Peel across the table.—The CHAIRMAN of the committee then read the resolutions, which contained, in separate propositions, the plan of the Government. These resolutions were passed and reported; and the house then went into committee upon the details of the Factories Bill.

Several discussions arose on the 30th clause, limiting the time of children's work to six hours and a half, or in some cases seven hours.—Mr. WARBURTON observed, that though it relieved the individual children whose working time it shortened, yet, by creating a necessity for so many more children to do the work, it increased the total number of children compressed into the large towns, which was the evil chiefly denounced by Lord Ashley. The clause, however passed without a division.—On the 32nd clause, for protecting adult women and young persons, Lord ERSKINGTON, in a few words, objected to the principle of legislating upon contracts of adult labour, and moved the omission of the clause.—Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH objected to it as an interference with free labour.—Mr. HINDLEY thought it an unnecessary clause.—Lord ERSKINGTON said he had walked only to mark his opinion, and would not divide the committee.—Mr. HUME, however, was not disposed to let the matter pass so easily, and insisted upon dividing.—The numbers were—

For the clause	162
Against it	53
Majority for it	109

The discussions on the remaining clauses had nothing of material interest.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Debtor and Creditor Bill was read a second time.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that he would postpone his motion respecting the reasons for recalling Lord Ellenborough from the Governor Generalship of India, if the Earl of Ripon was of opinion that the production of all human beings to be indiscreet—in giving his opinion upon the conduct of the Directors of the East India Company. The noble duke could not do otherwise than give that opinion, called for as it was by the course pursued by the Directors—a course which placed him in the difficulty of condemning the conduct of Lord Ellenborough by his silence, or of declaring his dissent from the policy of the Directors. He (Lord Brougham) entirely approved of the appointment of Sir H. Hardinge as the successor of Lord Ellenborough, but was surprised that Lord Ellenborough should have been recalled, when there could be no doubt but his policy would be carried out by his successor—The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the course he had pursued, and said he never entertained an intention or desire to attempt an alteration in the Charter of the East India Company, or in any way to impair or curtail the power of the Court of Directors.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE regretted that no hope had been held out that the papers would be produced during the present session.—Lord COLCHESTER also regretted that the papers were not to be produced. Lord Ellenborough had been already condemned and punished, and surely it was not too soon now to know the grounds of his recall.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA warmly eulogised the conduct of Lord Ellenborough.—Lord CAMPBELL said that the indiscretion imputed to the Court of Directors by the Duke of Well ington might be appropriately designated a felicitous indiscretion. The matter then dropped.

In reply to a question from the Earl of DERWENTWATER, Lord BROUGHAM said that the whole subject of railway communication was under investigation before a committee of the House of Commons, the reports from which would lead to great and most beneficial alterations, and it was not desirable that a committee should be appointed in that house also.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion that the report of the committee on the Leeds and Bradford Railway Bill be taken into further consideration, Mr. MACKINNON moved that the report be further considered that day six months.—A discussion ensued, and the house divided—

For the original motion	24
For the amendment	57
Majority	33

The report was then taken into further consideration.

Mr. F. DUNCOMBE moved the adjournment of the debate, in order to give the parties time, until Thursday, to make out a case, and to assent to the public the best line.—Sir G. STRICKLAND seconded the amendment, on the ground that nothing was more dangerous than to exclude evidence. The house divided—

For the amendment	57
Against it	119
Majority	62

It was then ordered that the bill should be engrossed.

Sir R. PEEL, by command of her Majesty, presented copies of the correspondence with the Bank of England on the subject of the Charter. It was ordered that they should be printed.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir R. PEEL read a letter from Captain Drummond, who, in command of the sloop-of-war Scout, when off Alicante, had been charged with having received the unfortunate insurgent Bonet, by which he fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. From the statement, it appeared that Bonet only came on board the Scout, and, in his capacity of Governor of Alicante, offered the British officer any assistance he might require, but he had never applied in his distress; and the Scout left Alicant the day before it was entered by the Spanish Royalist forces.

Mr. HUME, in moving for the production of the correspondence between the Court of Directors of the East India Company and her Majesty's Government respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough, explained shortly the nature of the government of India which had thus devolved on them, he had felt it his duty to move all previous differences in cordial conjunction in the choice of a successor. He (Sir Robert Peel) had met Sir Henry Hardinge, the present Chairman and Deputy of the Court of Directors; these gentlemen instantly replied that the same name had occurred to them; and, therefore, Sir Henry Hardinge was induced to accept the appointment, not, as he firmly believed, from any motive of personal ambition, but from the highest and purest sense of what was due to the public interest. No consideration, therefore, would induce him to letter the decision of the new Governor-General, by suffering any small irritation accompanied his departure to carry out a detailed correspondence. All the circumstances attending the recall of his predecessor, and he hoped the house would rest on that foundation. His confidence was so said that the Court had acted under an imperious sense of public duty, and he for one would rather submit to imputation than vindicate their conduct by any thing which might be detrimental to the public interest.—Mr. MACAULEY could see no reason why the Court of Directors had been accused of being guilty of the gravest indiscretion known in our times—an indiscretion greater than the Walcheren expedition, or the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. A charge involving so much recklessness and rashness, and made on such authority, should be substantiated, otherwise responsibility was a mere name. Sir Robert Peel had avowed for some time, facilities for general trade which accompanied his departure to carry out a detailed correspondence. 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The new arrangements would accrue to the Bank of England, for ten years, subject, however, to revision by Parliament, and the private and joint-stock banks would, at the end, be open to a reconsideration of their position by Government at the end of the ten years, when it might be deemed expedient to concentrate all banks of issue into one. For Ireland and Scotland he did not propose to legislate at present, except to the extent of prohibiting new banks of issue, and of requiring that the new banks, not of issue, should be subject to registration, and to certain other checks to be framed by the Government. Sir R. Peel, after going fully through these propositions, summarily recapitulated them, observing that the effect of the control to be vested in the Bank over issues of paper would be to place those issues under the influence of the foreign exchanges. Having thus stated his outline, he hoped that the house and individual members would abstain from pronouncing any opinion *then*: especially as he intended on the next day to lay before the house the correspondence of the Government with the Bank of England, which must necessarily throw much additional light upon this whole subject. He concluded, by alluding to the satisfaction which he, as the author of the Currency Bill, must receive from the complete fulfilment of his own principles, and to the high power gratification which an public interests he should feel, in placing it in the power of his country to provide a security for the middling and humbler classes against the dangers, the losses, and the anxieties which, in past time, they had endured from the circumstances and failures of the currency.—Several questions respecting small points of the plan were put to Sir R. Peel across the table.—The CHAIRMAN of the committee then read the resolutions, which contained, in separate propositions, the plan of the Government. These resolutions were passed and reported; and the house then went into committee upon the details of the Factories Bill.

Several discussions arose on the 30th clause, limiting the time of children's work to six hours and a half, or in some cases seven hours.—Mr. WARBURTON observed, that though it relieved the individual children whose working time it shortened, yet, by creating a necessity for so many more children to do the work, it increased the total number of children compressed into the large towns, which was the evil chiefly denounced by Lord Ashley. The clause, however passed without a division.—On the 32nd clause, for protecting adult women and young persons, Lord ERSKINGTON, in a few words, objected to the principle of legislating upon contracts of adult labour, and moved the omission of the clause.—Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH objected to it as an interference with free labour.—Mr. HINDLEY thought it an unnecessary clause.—Lord ERSKINGTON said he had walked only to mark his opinion, and would not divide the committee.—Mr. HUME, however, was not disposed to let the matter pass so easily, and insisted upon dividing.—The numbers were—

For the clause	162
Against it	53
Majority for it	109

The discussions on the remaining clauses had nothing of material interest.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Debtor and Creditor Bill was read a second time.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that he would postpone his motion respecting the reasons for recalling Lord Ellenborough from the Governor Generalship of India, if the Earl of Ripon was of opinion that the production of all human beings to be indiscreet—in giving his opinion upon the conduct of the Directors of the East India Company. The noble duke could not do otherwise than give that opinion, called for as it was by the course pursued by the Directors—a course which placed him in the difficulty of condemning the conduct of Lord Ellenborough by his silence, or of declaring his dissent from the policy of the Directors. He (Lord Brougham) entirely approved of the appointment of Sir H. Hardinge as the successor of Lord Ellenborough, but was surprised that Lord Ellenborough should have been recalled, when there could be no doubt but his policy would be carried out by his successor—The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the course he had pursued, and said he never entertained an intention or desire to attempt an alteration in the Charter of the East India Company, or in any way to impair or curtail the power of the Court of Directors.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE regretted that no hope had been held out that the papers would be produced during the present session.—Lord COLCHESTER also regretted that the papers were not to be produced. Lord Ellenborough had been already condemned and punished, and surely it was not too soon now to know the grounds of his recall.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA warmly eulogised the conduct of Lord Ellenborough.—Lord CAMPBELL said that the indiscretion imputed to the Court of Directors by the Duke of Well ington might be appropriately designated a felicitous indiscretion. The matter then dropped.

In reply to a question from the Earl of DERWENTWATER, Lord BROUGHAM said that the whole subject of railway communication was under investigation before a committee of the House of Commons, the reports from which would lead to great and most beneficial alterations, and it was not desirable that a committee should be appointed in that house also.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion that the report of the committee on the Leeds and Bradford Railway Bill be taken into further consideration, Mr. MACKINNON moved that the report be further considered that day six months.—A discussion ensued, and the house divided—

For the original motion	24
For the amendment	57
Majority	33

The report was then taken into further consideration.

Mr. F. DUNCOMBE moved the adjournment of the debate, in order to give the parties time, until Thursday, to make out a case, and to assent to the public the best line.—Sir G. STRICKLAND seconded the amendment, on the ground that nothing was more dangerous than to exclude evidence. The house divided—

For the amendment	57
Against it	119
Majority	62

It was then ordered that the bill should be engrossed.

Sir R. PEEL, by command of her Majesty, presented copies of the correspondence with the Bank of England on the subject of the Charter. It was ordered that they should be printed.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir R. PEEL read a letter from Captain Drummond, who, in command of the sloop-of-war Scout, when off Alicante, had been charged with having received the unfortunate insurgent Bonet, by which he fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. From the statement, it appeared that Bonet only came on board the Scout, and, in his capacity of Governor of Alicante, offered the British officer any assistance he might require, but he had never applied in his distress; and the Scout left Alicant the day before it was entered by the Spanish Royalist forces.

Mr. HUME, in moving for the production of the correspondence between the Court of Directors of the East India Company and her Majesty's Government respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough, explained shortly the nature of the government of India which had thus devolved on them, he had felt it his duty to move all previous differences in cordial conjunction in the choice of a successor. He (Sir Robert Peel) had met Sir Henry Hardinge, the present Chairman and Deputy of the Court of Directors; these gentlemen instantly replied that the same name had occurred to them; and, therefore, Sir Henry Hardinge was induced to accept the appointment, not, as he firmly believed, from any motive of personal ambition, but from the highest and purest sense of what was due to the public interest. No consideration, therefore, would induce him to letter the decision of the new Governor-General, by suffering any small irritation accompanied his departure to carry out a detailed correspondence. All the circumstances attending the recall of his predecessor, and he hoped the house would rest on that foundation. His confidence was so said that the Court had acted under an imperious sense of public duty, and he for one would rather submit to imputation than vindicate their conduct by any thing which might be detrimental to the public interest.—Mr. MACAULEY could see no reason why the Court of Directors had been accused of being guilty of the gravest indiscretion known in our times—an indiscretion greater than the Walcheren expedition, or the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. A charge involving so much recklessness and rashness, and made on such authority, should be substantiated, otherwise responsibility was a mere name. Sir Robert Peel had avowed for some time, facilities for general trade which past to the future. As one of those who had been concerned in framing the new constitution of the East India Company, he contended that the Court of Directors ought to have the clear acknowledgment that they would not take it to be taken from them without a long and obstinate struggle. He saw the Court of Directors had been unanimous; he found men in a well acquainted with India, ten of them having resided in Calcutta, and intimately acquainted with the character of the ninety or the hundred millions whom they governed, man, with all deference to the Ministerial benches, the whole of the gentlemen who occupied the Treasury benches. Nor were the Directors blind to the party imputations of party feeling; the majority were Conservatives, and supporters of the Government. If they were to suspend their judgment, it should be with no less against the decision of the Directors, and that decision, when the whole correspondence, the conclusion was inevitable that they dare not [illegible] and a few words; and Lor. [illegible] advised Mr. H [illegible] Mr. HUME persisted. No sufficient reason had been [illegible] the correspondence, and if the Court of Directors [illegible] thrown on them, they were crouching dogs, whom [illegible] the power, to-morrow.—Mr. ROEBUCK asked if Sir Robert Peel, by a happy stroke of policy, had made a compromise between the Court of Directors and the Government? Was the objection to Lord Ellenborough's public or to his private conduct? And was Sir Henry Hardinge to act on the policy of his predecessor?—Sir ROBERT PEEL said there had been no compromise. He had stated all that had occurred.—On a division, Mr. Hume's motion was negatived by 197 to 61.

Lord JOHN MANNERS then brought on a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Laws of Mortmain, and the expediency of revising them.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM had opposed a similar motion made by the noble lord last year, but was not prepared to say that no amendment of these laws should take place. He thought, however, that the house, and not a select committee, was the proper place for the deliberation of the subject. He, therefore, moved the previous question, which was carried without a division.—Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the collection of county rates, and to relieve high constables from compulsory attendance at quarter sessions.—The other business was then disposed of. On Sir JAMES GRAHAM stating that, in consequence of numerous alterations, the Factories Bill would be re-committed, *pro forma*, in order to its being reprinted, with a view to the third reading on Friday, some discussion took place; after which the alterations were made preparatory to the reprinting of the bill, and the house adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

The Houses of Parliament did not sit on Wednesday the Lords in consequence of their usual adjournment; and the Commons in consequence of not making a House.

HOUSE OF LORDS THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock, a number of petitions were presented on various subjects, the majority of which referred to the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, the third reading of which was afterwards moved by Lord WHARNCLIFFE.—The Bishop of EXETER strenuously opposed the bill, as calculated to encourage Socinianism and Unitarianism, to the detriment of the doctrine of Christianity, and as an invasion of the rights of trust property with which chapels had been endowed by Trinitarians, for the inculcation of Christian principles.—Lord Monteagle, Earl Fitzwilliam, and several other noble lords, supported the bill, which was opposed by the Earl of Winchelsea. Lord Kenyon, Lord Mountcashel, and Lord Teynham.—After considerable discussion the house divided, when there appeared—

For the third reading	44
Against it	9
Majority	35

The bill was then read a third time, and the other orders of the day having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, the third reading of the Leeds and Bradford Railway Bill was moved by Mr. BARNETT, on which a division took place, and the bill was carried by a majority of 73 to 21.

Lord J. RUSSELL asked when the Government intended to go into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill? —The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he would inform the noble lord to-morrow (Friday).—Lord J. RUSSELL then gave notice of his intention to move, on going into committee, that the duty of 34s. per cwt. should be levied on all foreign sugars.

Mr HUME then rose for the purpose of moving that "An humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of Ireland, and to the interest of the United Kingdom, to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." The hon. gentleman argued at considerable length against the utility of the office. Mr. BUTLER opposed the motion, which, after a discussion of considerable length, was withdrawn.

Mr. BUTLER moved for a copy of an opinion and advice given by Mr. Pennefather, the present Chief Justice of the Irish Queen's Bench, so far back as the year 1820, in a case of toll, in which the corporation of Kilkenny was interested, and which is supposed to reflect on the personal character of the learned judge. A considerable discussion ensued, and the motion was negatived without a division.

The Savings' Banks Bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at four o'clock.

The royal assent was given by Commission, in the usual form, to the undermentioned bills:—The Exchequer Bills Bill, the National Copyright Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Great Western and Cheltenham Railway Bill, the Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill, the South-Western and Guildford Railway Bill, the Midland Counties Railway Bill, the Manchester and Leeds Railway Bill, the Great Northern and Yarmouth Railway Bill, the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Bill, and the Derby Junction Railway Bill.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved for several returns relating to the importation of foreign wool. Considerable discussion ensued, but ultimately the motion was agreed to.

Lord CLONCURRY brought forward a motion for inquiring into the state of Ireland. He in the suggestion of the Marquis of Normanby, the noble lord subsequently withdrew his motion, in order to procure a fuller attendance of peer connected by property with Ireland. These lordships then adjourned at quarter past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

The Attorney-General, Sir W. Follett, took the oaths and his seat for Exeter.

Lord FRANCIS EGERTON moved for a new writ for South Lancashire, in the room of Mr. Wilbraham, deceased.

The Dissenters' Chapels Bill was brought down from the Lords, and read a first time.

On the question that the Factories Bill be read a third time, Lord ASHLEY rose. He had opposed the three obnoxious clauses that had been made by the house, he need not make any further attempt, by argument or persuasion, to influence the feeling and understanding of the house. It had, by three distinct clauses, been decided actually to reduce, in some cases, that the period of labour should not amount to twelve hours, and in two cases virtually that the period of labour should not exceed ten hours. On those divisions the world at large expected that a noble house would not be overthrown, but her Majesty's Ministers had refused to consent to that term. They had invited a revival of the debate, by calling on the house to reverse these decisions, and therefore they who stood by the whole of those decisions, and who pointed to the words and meaning of that unfortunate compromise, were not to be charged with wearying the attention of the house, or wasting its valuable time, if they did endeavour to urge every argument and move every resolution to avert the threatening danger—the danger of ministerial influence and official authority. The noble lord then entered into a recapitulation of the arguments in favour of a ten hours bill.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Brevet Major Oliver's company, 3rd battalion, proceeded from Ruff's Wharf in the early hour of two o'clock on Tuesday morning, by one of the Woolwich steam-packets to London, and from Euston square, by railway *en route* to Ireland, to relieve Captain Gosling's company, 8th battalion, preparatory to the return of the latter company to head-quarters, at Woolwich, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to a foreign station.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the *Oxford Herald*, we perceive that additional provision is about to be made for the spiritual welfare of this much neglected colony, and we sincerely hope that such benevolent undertaking may be successful. It appears that "the Rev. Edward Field, M.A., formerly a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, having been appointed to succeed Dr A. G. Spencer in the see of Newfoundland, the Pereses and Fellows of that college have resolved, forthwith to commence a subscription towards the formation of a fund for ecclesiastical purposes, to be placed at his disposal, and earnestly request the co-operation of those who feel an interest in the spread and efficiency of the Church in our colonies. The area of Newfoundland is 57,000 square miles. The population—extremely poor, and thinly scattered along the east and south coasts—exceeds 80,000. The number of churches is . . . Two additional clergymen are required to minister to the more remote settlements; their services more eminently blessed. The cost of build ng the Cathedral, which will also be the parish church of St. John's, was estimated at £7,000, exclusive of such of the materials as the means can contribute liberally; but this it will be impossible to complete without further aid.

A recent traveller has well observed, that of all our colonies, Newfoundland, the earliest discovered, is the least known; and a recent writer asserts that it owes its "blotted out of our recollection, or is known only by its dogs;" or, we may add, in association with cod-fish, stock-fish, and train-oil, it is regarded as a mere fishing station. Such, in England, is the general impression; but, under a more judicious system of policy, the colony appears to have grown up into independent wealth and consequence; and agriculture has made such strides there as to induce the inhabitants to send to England for a surveyor to examine the geology of the country, so as to best to direct their future efforts at colonization. The political position of the country both home and foreign, is also constantly interesting the public. By treaty with France, we have no right to settle on the western coast; which consists of high, indented with deep bays, and a great number of wrecks occur annually between La Poile and Cape Ray, the highway, as it were, between Great Britain and the American colonies; numerous lighthouses, however, no lighthouse has been erected, with bells or guns, to give warning in case of fog: every house is surrounded with old rigging, spars, masts, sails, ships' bells, rudders, and wheels of vessels, and numerous other contrivances, canvasses, and portions of ships' furniture. The lands adjacent to the sea are bleak, rugged, and nearly destitute of trees or timber; but at the heads of the bays and near the mouths of rivers, there are some excellent trees for ship purposes, thick hard-wood, and luxuriant raspberry-bushes. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other; heavy marshes and tangled woods are extensive, and only on "the barrens," or gravelly elevated places, can the traveller walk with ease or expedition. The island has not a navigable river, but the lakes, ponds, and other fresh water, cover one-third of the surface. Sir R. Bonnycastle, in 1842, explored, on the eastern and southern sides of the island, vast forests of splendid timber and cultivable regions; and on the western side, prairies, forests, immense lakes, and a great coal basin, upon which there springs up luxuriant grass. There are settlers here, in spite of treaties, who live on the produce of the farms and coal-fields in comparative comfort.

The climate of Newfoundland is very humid and severe, from its exposure to the atmosphere of the Atlantic; and the large fields of ice, which, during

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

March, April, and May, are on the way from the northern shores towards the south and cover the sea adjoining the island to a great distance. Across this stream of icebergs, it is believed that vessels sailing between England and New York will cross; and steam-vessels, in dark weather, owing to their velocity, strike on these hidden perils: in April, 1831, an American ship struck on them, and went down at midnight, with thirty-three souls on board; in the same month and year, the "Great Western" steam-ship just escaped this sea of ice; but the missing "President," is, by persons familiar with the navigation of the Atlantic, supposed to have been lost here.

The principal animals of the island are deer, beavers, dogs, and foxes; seals, cod, salmon, herring, and mackerel. The best cod-fishing grounds are on the Great Bank, 600 miles long, and the fishery is conducted from stages or platforms built along the shore. On the northern shores of Conception Bay are caught that breakfast relish, the delicate capelin, by bucketsfull. What is in England called the Newfoundland dog is comparatively rare in the island; the common dog has a thin tapering snout, a long thin tail, and short and smooth hair; he is less handsome, but more sagacious, and fishes as well as his master.

St. John's port and town are on the east side of the island. The entrance of the harbour is so narrow that two ships can hardly pass abreast with safety: it is sheltered with high rocks, and strongly fortified. The town consists of one main street, and several irregular lanes; the houses are mostly of wood, but some few are of stone or brick and the public buildings are handsome: in 1815, 140 houses, and half a million's worth of property, were destroyed by fire. The population scarcely exceeds 10,000 in summer, but the return of the fishermen in winter increases it to 11,600. Harbour Grace, the next town in importance, has a population of 5,000. The other settlements consist chiefly of a few wooden houses. The fisheries produced, in 1836, £304 066. The inhabitants import salt provisions from Ireland and Germany, biscuit from Germany, flour and Indian corn meal from America, &c.

The government of the island was long administered by surrogate courts (captains and lieutenants of the navy), but the country has now the benefit of a representative system.

The aboriginal Red Indians of the island are believed to be now extinct; but about sixteen years since a few were in existence, and a society was formed for their civilization. A tribe of Micmacs, however, dwell in the southern interior.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

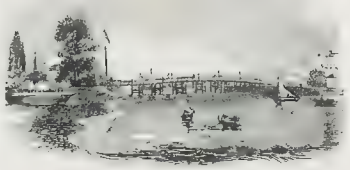
Every phase in the life of this ill-fated sovereign is regarded with interest, and her entire career would seem to belong to the romance of history. Neither of its strange events, however, surpasses the escape of the imprisoned Queen from the Castle of Lochleven, an ancient fortress situate on a small island at the north-west end of the lake, in Kinross-shire, Scotland. It was once the property of the Douglasses of Lochleven, but is now a heap of ruins. Thence Mary escaped on the 2nd of May, 1568.

It appears that the marriage of Queen Mary with Bothwell raised the public indignation to such a pitch, that the nobles rose against them, and they fled before an armed and indignant people from fortress to fortress. At length, after they had collected some followers, a pitched battle near Carbery Hill was about to ensue, when Mary abandoned Bothwell, and threw herself on the mercy of her subjects. They conducted her first to Edinburgh, where, as she still persisted in regarding Bothwell as her husband, the nobles resolved that she should be confined during her life in the fortress of Lochleven. She was in a paroxysm of distress when Lords Ruthven and Lindsey arrived at the Palace of Holyrood to inform her that they were commanded to put in execution the order for her commitment. They charged her women to take from her all her ornaments and royal attire; and, being clothed in a mean dress, she was conveyed to the prison appointed for her. The Lords Seton, Yester, and Borthwick endeavoured to rescue her, but failed in the attempt. She was delivered over to William Douglas, the Governor of the Castle of Lochleven, who was nearly related to the Regent Morton. Here, however, Mary continued a prisoner less than twelve months, when she effected her escape by the aid of the governor's brother, George Douglas, who had become enamoured of her. On May 2, in the year above named, when her keeper was at supper with his family, George Douglas having possessed himself of the keys of the Castle, hastened to the Queen's apartment, and conducted her out of prison. Having locked the Castle gates, they entered a boat which awaited them, and being rowed across the lake, the Lord Seton received the Queen with a chosen band of horsemen in complete armour. That night he conveyed her to his house of Niddrie, in West Lothian; having rested there a few hours, she set out for Hamilton, and was soon at the head of a gallant army. The battle of Langside ensued, where she was completely routed; upon which she fled towards Galloway, and thence passed into England, hoping to secure the favour of Elizabeth. In this, however, she was mistaken; for Elizabeth contrived to detain her a captive in her dominions till Feb. 8, 1587, a period of about 19 years, when Mary was beheaded for alleged conspiracy, in Fotheringhay Castle, in the 45th year of her age.

ESCAPE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

This aboriginal specimen of bridge-building has just been brought into notice from its having been the scene of a terrific murder, or rather of the infliction of a wound which led to almost immediate death. It has already been given in evidence by a gentleman resident at Chelsea, that on the night of Monday, the 29th ult., about half past ten o'clock, he passed through the toll-gate of Battersea-bridge on the Surrey side, and crossed the road to the left or upper side of the bridge, when he stood still, and looked over the top of the bridge, to see how the tide was running, it being clear moonlight. Saw no one at that moment on the bridge, but presently afterwards he saw a woman running towards him from about the top or crown of the bridge. When he first observed her, he heard her cry out, "Oh dear!" and, on seeing him she came up to him, and, laying hold of him said, "Oh dear, will you be good enough, sir, to take me to the toll-house?" Thinking that she had been drinking, he asked her what she wanted to go to the toll-house for; when she instantly replied, "Somebody has cut me." She was



BATTERSEA-BRIDGE.

then reeling, and as she looked round she saw the toll-collector, and ran off to him. He then observed that his hand had blood on it, and he immediately followed to the toll-house, and said to the toll-collector, "What is the matter with this woman?" when the toll-collector replied, "She says some one has cut her." The woman then fainted. It was dark at the time, but still light enough for him to see blood flowing from under her arm. He then examined her throat, and on doing so, exclaimed, "Good God! her throat is cut." She was then removed to the Swan, where she shortly afterwards expired. As might be expected, the bridge has since been visited by thousands of curious persons.

We may take this opportunity of stating, that Battersea-bridge was erected in the year 1771, at a cost of £20,000: it is private property, and a toll is accordingly levied upon all passengers, &c. It has been the scene of many accidents to steam-boats and small craft; for it would be difficult to design a structure more inconvenient to the navigation of the river than is this bridge—aboriginal we have termed it from its rude construction. It is a point of considerable interest to Thames anglers.

Formerly, Blackfriars and Westminster-bridges were favourite places of resort, but various causes have driven the fish up the river; and the first station is now Battersea-bridge, where good roach and dace fishing may be had, during the months of July, August, September, and October, from a boat fastened to the piles of the bridge.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLII.

NEW CHURCH, CHELSEA.

This neat edifice has been erected on a piece of ground adjoining the Royal Military Asylum premises; the south side of the structure facing Turk-row; the east and west ends are at present partially obscured—on the east by the asylum wall, and on the west by some dwelling-houses, which in all probability will ere long be removed, so as to afford a much better view of the building than can at present be obtained.

The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and two side aisles; the clere-story walls being supported by arches springing from octagonal piers; a spacious gallery is continued round three sides of the church, and, with the seats on the ground-floor, will accommodate 850 persons; more than half of that number being free seats. The interior throughout is lofty and well proportioned.

NEW CHURCH, CHELSEA.

The tower is placed at the south-west angle, with an entrance in two sides; the lower part containing the staircase to galleries, and the upper part being occupied by the belfry; a small porch at the south-west corner forms another entrance into the church.

The church is from the design of Mr. Basevi, one of the architects of the New Conservative Club, now erecting in St. James's-street. The church has been well built of stock-bricks, with Caen stone dressings, by Mr. Freake, of Chelsea.

The expense of erection will be about £3000; to be defrayed by grants from the Church Building Commissioners, and the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches, and by subscriptions; the Rev. Richard Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea, has taken a prominent part in the proceedings from the commencement. The foundation, or, more properly speaking, the first stone, was laid by the Governor of Chelsea Hospital in the early part of the spring of last year, and the edifice is now very near completion.

THE DRAWING-ROOM POLKA.

We are much gratified in being enabled to lay before our readers an accurate description of the *véritable*, or *Drawing-room Polka*, as danced at Almack's, and at the balls of the nobility and gentry in this country.

La Polka having appeared amongst us under so many different guises, we determined to spare no pains to procure a true description of its *danse*; for which we are indebted to Mrs. James Rae, who has been fortunate enough to secure the details from M. Coralli, Pils, the instructor of the young noblesse and gentry in Paris.

La Polka, like its predecessors, the waltz and galop, is a *danse à deux*, couples following each other in the *salle de danse*, commencing at pleasure, and adopting, of the following figures, that which pleases them most at the moment. All those anxious to shine in La Polka will dance the whole of them, returning from time to time, by way of rest, to the first figure.

The measure, or time, is 2-4; but to facilitate our definition we subdivide each measure or bar into one—two—three—four; the accent on the two, to be played not so fast as the galop.

The steps are two, and the following description may, in some measure, convey them to our readers; we commence with the first and most general. At the one, hop on the right leg, lifting or doubling up your left leg at the same moment; at the two, put your left leg boldly forward on the ground; at the three, bring your right toe up to your left heel; at the four, advance your left foot a short step forward: now at the one in the next measure or bar of the tune, hop on the left leg, doubling or lifting up your right leg, and so on proceeding in this step with your arm circling your partner's waist round the room, as shown in our sketch. This may be termed the first figure.

As the change of figures and duration of each in this dance is left entirely to the cavaliers, as also the most careful guidance of their ladies round the room, we must be supposed to be address ng ourselves to them in three remarks, though, at the same time, our definitions will be equally understood by their fair partners.

Figure 2. Still adopting the same step, with your right arm round your partner's waist, and her right hand in your left, you place your lady exactly before you, and back all round the room, your lady pursuing you (as shown in our

sketch); you then reverse this figure, and let your partner do the back step whilst you pursue her, and at the same time carefully guide her round the room.

In backing, the leg which in figure 1 you put boldly forward on the ground, you now fling boldly backward, and are thus enabled to effect your progress round the room.

Figure 3.—With the same step you waltz round the room—in other words, you perform the galop waltz, substituting the Polka step just described.

Figure 4.—This also is a waltz with the second step, which we will now describe as the "Heel and Toe step." At the one, make a little hop on the right leg, dropping your left heel close to the right foot; at the two, another little hop on the right leg, pointing your left toe (not forward, but as close to the right foot as possible); at the three, another little hop on the right leg, advancing one step forward with the left foot; at the four, bring up the right foot, turning at the same instant, and passing your partner over to your left arm from your right arm; in the next measure return your lady to the left arm, and so on.

Figure 5.—This is termed the back waltz. The step adopted in it by yourself and partner is the back step described in figure 2; and you turn in this waltz exactly the contrary way to that in which you turn in all other waltzes—hence its name.

In *La Polka*, before commencing the figures we have just described, there is a short introduction (of which we give a sketch), consisting of four measures, danced thus:—leading your partner from her seat, and giving her her place in the circle, and placing yourselves *vis-à-vis*, you take her left hand in your right, and make the first step four times—first forward, then backward, forward again, and then backward, taking care to gain ground in the forward steps; you then start with the first figure.

In conclusion we would observe that La Polka is a noiseless dance; there is no stamping of heels or toes, or kicking of legs in sharp angles forward. This may do very well at the threshold of a Bohemian *auberge*, but is inadmissible into the *salons* of London or Paris. La Polka, as danced in Paris, and now adopted by us, is elegant, graceful, and fascinating in the extreme; it is replete with opportunities of showing care and attention to your partner in assisting her through its performance. To our fair readers, however, we would say one word. for careful as their cavaliers may be, the front of many dresses, particularly in executing figure 2, will have much chance of being trodden upon and torn, unless the usual length is considerably shortened. This we have seen done with

much grace on one or two occasions by the transplanting of a bunch of artificial violets, with a long pin attached thereto, from the waist to the lower part of the dress, which serves to loop it up to the desired shortness, and which contributes greatly to the elegance of this dance, as the feet are thus shown, which is indispensable.

WRECK OF "THE SEVERN" STEAMER, NEWPORT-BRIDGE.

WRECK OF THE "SEVERN" SCREW-STEAMER.

Within these few weeks two new iron steamers, the Severn and Avon, fitted with the Archimedean screw and high-pressure engines, have been started in opposition to the old line of steam-packets between Bristol and Newport, South Wales. On Saturday evening last, about a quarter to six o'clock, when about to start, the Severn was lying at her berth, near the Newport bridge, with her bow towards the bridge, her stern being down the river, or in the direction of Bristol. At this time the tide was running up the Newport river very strongly, at about seven knots an hour; and of course near to the bridge the current produced by the tide shooting through the arches of the bridge was much stronger. The signal for starting having been given, the captain commenced swinging the vessel round, and cast off the stern-chain, depending upon the bow-rope and the power of the engine, for bringing her round with her head to the tide, and thus getting her under weigh. At this moment, when the order was given to back her, it was found that the screw would not revolve; the vessel immediately swung round, and, carried with the run of the tide, struck with her bow the wedgelike buttress of the bridge, and, recoiling, almost instantly struck with her side against another buttress with such force that every one on the bridge fully expected to see her turn clean over. At this moment the scene was truly distressing—the spectators on shore, as well as their friends on board, screaming dreadfully. Boats were instantly put in requisition, and the passengers, upwards of fifty in number, were fortunately all got on shore; but not without great difficulty. The pumps were then rigged, and exertions made to save the steamer, other persons being employed in the meantime in removing the luggage, &c., which was safely effected. In about an hour and a half, however, she was seen to go down, the captain and crew having only just jumped into some boats, previously to her sinking; indeed, they stayed by her so long that their boats were swamped; but the crew were fortunately picked up and rescued, though not until some of them had been drawn under the bridge, and to some distance above it.

The cause of the catastrophe is thus explained in the *Times* report, the information having been received from a gentleman connected with her engineering department, and who was on board at the time of the accident. He says that on the arrival of the Severn at Newport, on Saturday, it was intended to put a new screw into her; when the captain stated it to be so late upon tide, that if it were done, he should not have time to swing her round in the slack tide. The intention was then abandoned, and shortly after, while the cargo was being landed, the vessel grounded, upon which the captain, finding that she could not be swung until the next tide, the screw she was then working with was removed, and a new one put in; and it is gentleman says that almost immediately up to the time of the water covering the screw all was free and everything right, for he himself turned round the screw by hand. The steam was then got up, and no danger was apprehended. Upon the orders being given on Saturday evening, the screw was put in motion, but before it had made a single revolution it stopped, and the vessel drifted up the river. She then struck forward, but only bent the iron; the after-strain was, however, so great, that it shortly became a rent, and her fore compartment instantly filled with water (the vessel being built in watertight compartments). Every exertion was made, until the water rushing over her decks, she filled and sank, rolling heavily over. Still no cause could be assigned for the non-action of the screw; but, on the tide leaving her, a chain was discovered firmly twisted round the screw, which had thus caused her destruction. How the chain came there is a complete mystery, as all her mooring chains have since been examined, and are safe, and the captain and crew say that they had no such chain on deck. The vessel subsequently rolled over with every tide, and had a rent in her side from the deck to her keel, large enough for men to walk in and out.

The accompanying sketch is taken from the Old Company's wharf, and includes the Bridge Inn, the Bridge, and Castle—the latter now used as a brewery; the large building in course of erection upon the hill is the new Barracks.

At low water, as the wreck lay dry, the owners were enabled to examine her damages. It was then discovered that she had a transverse fissure in her larboard bends, the iron plates of which were rent asunder, from two to three feet wide, and from six to seven feet long, caused by her coming in contact with the pier, and the constant friction produced by the action of the tide upon the vessel. During the whole of Saturday night, men were engaged in repairing the breach and lightening the vessel, but the tide returning on Sunday morning, carried the vessel back against the bridge, sweeping away a large portion of her bulwarks; for a few moments she righted, but such was the force of the tide, that she fell over on her larboard side, and her masts, coming in contact with the bridge, they snapped asunder, and, with her standing rigging, were carried away with the tide. During the whole of Sunday, the workmen were engaged in covering the breach with boards, and caulking every joint, stopping all the ports, scuppers, hatchways, and making every effort to get out and keep out the water on the return of the tide; a number of empty barrels were put into the hold, with a view to buoy her up; strong warps and chains were attached, and a steam-tug procured, so that on the flood-tide they might be enabled to bring her head to the stream; but, notwithstanding every exertion made, the assistance of the tug-boat and fifteen stout brewery horses, such was the force of the tide, that it was found impossible to move her. On the ebb of the tide, the vessel was carried down the river forty or fifty yards, upon a hard gravelly bottom, considerably abrading her keel and bottom plates; and on the flow she was carried back to her old position against the bridge, where she now remains, on her beam-ends, a complete wreck. The vessel, it is believed, belongs to Messrs. Stothen, Slaughter, and Co., of Bristol, and was considered to be one of the finest boats leaving that port.

BURNING OF THE MANCHESTER THEATRE ROYAL.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MANCHESTER THEATRE ROYAL BY FIRE.

We regret to state that on Tuesday morning last, the extensive Theatre Royal at Manchester was totally destroyed by fire. It appears that the theatre was used on the previous evening, and was closed about the usual time. Just after the police left their beats, at a little before six, some persons going to their work observed flames issuing from the windows, and immediately gave information to Mr. Rose, at the police-yard. That active officer immediately hurried to the spot with the Niagara engine, and was speedily followed by his son, Mr. Thos as Rose, with eight other engines, being the entire effective force of the Fire Brigade. Upon their arrival they found the building one large mass of flame; they made strenuous attempts to save the place, and succeeded in preserving the dressing-

rooms and part of the wardrobe. The scenery speedily fell a sacrifice to the flames. Mr Rose, find ng it impossible to save the stage part of the building, next attempted to save the auditory, in doing which a large portion of the roof gave way, and fell upon Mr. Rose and four or five of the men, one of whom was carried to the infirmary, where he now lies in a dangerous state. At half past seven, the building was entirely gutted, and nothing but the walls were left, as there are represented in our engraving sketched during the conflagration A party of military were sent from the barracks, and kept off the crowd. The building of the theatre was insured for £4000 in the Imperial, and we understand that Mr. Roxby, the manager, is insured to the extent of £600 or £700; but these amounts are far below the real loss. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF LONDON IN 1842.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing, the forward preparation of most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Shewing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame; its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Ports; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon it immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the windings of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Shewing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS,

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Hotels; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET,

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

195, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, May 12th.—5th Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 13th.—Old May Day
TUESDAY, 14th. Ann Boleyn born 1504.
WEDNESDAY, 15th.—Canter died, 1839
THURSDAY, 16th.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 17th. Dr. Jenner born, 1749
SATURDAY, 18th.—Bonaparte declared Emperor, 1804.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 18

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday
h. m. h. m. 11 28 11 56	h. m. 0 0 0 28	h. m. 1 2 1 33	h. m. 2 5 2 37	h. m. 3 14 3 51	h. m. h. m. 4 21 5 2

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*M. H. F. D.*" cannot be "*A Constant Reader,*" else he would have seen our account of *Carshalton Cattle Show* in our No. 39 of our *Journal*

"*W. B.*"—*We have not room for the details of Payne's Process for the Metallization of Wood.*

"*Φιλομαθης*" is thanked. *Our correspondent, A. L. K., wished to ascertain the best Latin Grammar.*

"*Alfred*"—*The e-meters, is open to the public daily.*

"*Kenne*" *Cambridge*—*We cannot extend our space for advertisements.*

"*T. S. O.*" *Dromdeveney*—*Your query appears to have lost sight of our object in the History of Wood-Engraving—a branch of art so intimately connected with our journal*

"*Νεμικος.*"—*The children of Knights of the Bath take precedence of Knights' eldest sons and Baronets' younger sons. We are not aware of the present residence of Count Survilliers.*

"*Leila.*"—*The etiquette is for the lady to bow first, provided her station be superior.*

"*J. C.*"—*Windsor, is thanked for the drawing, which shall be returned when copied.*

"*American*"—*We have not room for the note on trout fishing.*

"*A Tenant.*"—*Dorsetshire had better apply to a respectable solicitor.*

"*C. C.*"—*Upper Mount-street, Dublin*—*Your address.*

"*Henrica*" *should see the journals of last week.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*No. 24 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *contains a portrait of Mr. Shiel, as Counsel in the late Steele Trials.*

"*H. C.*"—*Constant Subscriber.*—*The question proposed is too much a matter of opinion.*

"*A Fifteen Months' Subscriber.*"—*We advise our correspondent to avoid the foreign lotteries generally.*

"*T. R.*"—*See future announcements of the Print. We will consider of the portrait,*

"*W. F. L. S.*"—*may find the information he seeks in Scott's History of Napoleon or Alison's History of the French Revolution.*

"*Clericus*" *shall be replied to next week.*

"*R. M.*" *Drogheda.*—*We have not room.*

"*A. G.*" *Biddenden, Kent.*—*We have not room.*

"*A. G.*,"" *Citadel, Hull.*—*We have not space.*

"*Constans Subscriptor.*"—*The sketch and description shall appear.*

"*I. M.*"—*The proportion of guano for plants is about one pound to four gallons of water.*

"*J. L.*"—*Received.*

"*C. J.*"—*We have no knowledge of the manuscript in question.*

"*U. U.*"—*is thanked, but we cannot entertain his suggestion.*

INTELLECT.—*The Jolly Tant, by D E G., Lines on May 1st; Lines, by Demetrius; Zuppo, Ode.*

We have to apologize to our Dublin subscribers for the delay of the engraving of the plate presented with the last Number. If we succeed in obtaining the sketch, it shall appear in June.

"*H. S.*" *Witney*—*is quite right in his correction about the composition of Lord Rosse's specimen—*[illegible] *and in 58.9. The chess portraits will, in all probability appear in a future number.*

The donation of "F. P. B." has been received by the editor and forwarded.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY MAY 11, 1844.

On Monday evening Sir R. Peel brought forward his plan for the revision of the Bank Charter. His speech occupied three hours, and though on an abstruse subject, and one which, we firmly believe, is less understood than any other question of the day, he commanded the attention of a house very fully attended to the close of his address. This was, doubtless, to a great extent, due to his position; he spoke as one having authority, possessing the power to bind and loose even the corporation of money-monarchs who sit throned in Tarcadneedle-street. His speech was not a mere arguing on this side of the question or on that; it was but the preface to Acts which are to operate on all the affairs of life so far as they are affected by the currency, and, as he truly stated in the commencement of his address, very few are the affairs of life into which money does not enter in some shape or other, directly or indirectly. To his position, then, may be attributed, as well as to his ability, the attention with which he was heard; and to keep up that attention through the immense mass of matter he went into, required no slight effort. We cannot attempt to go into the question here: it is one of those subjects on which the differences of opinion are greater and more various than on any other. We have every shade of it, between Sir R. Peel's attachment to the stability of cash payments and the power of converting paper into gold at will, without which power the paper would be valueless, and the "Emancipation of Industry" men, who pronounce the fixed price of gold to be a fixed injustice, and who contend that it should be left to find its natural price in the market in proportion to the value of other articles—for a free trade in money, in fact; and, lastly, the extreme paper-currency men, of the Birmingham and Attwood school, who deny the right of any Government to interfere in the commercial dealings of man with man, or prescribe limits to the extent to which one man may give or take credit from another. Both these sections are of course opposed to the present system, and still more to the prospect of an extension of it which is held out by the resolutions of Sir R. Peel, which evidently point to the future establishment of only one bank of issue.

The prospect of this result has thrown the currency enthusiasts into dismay, and they predict nothing less than universal ruin and anarchy as the destiny of the nation. But in the meantime the nation seems in no wise alarmed about the matter, but goes on producing, buying, and selling, and, through its representatives, supporting the Prime-Minister in giving solidity to the "representative of value."

We must refer the reader to our report of the Premier's speech for the arguments by which he supports his plan, merely appending here, in a separate form, the "resolutions," which will remain under the consideration of Parliament, and then be embodied in a measure, which the Bank of England has, by anticipation, accepted.

1. That it is expedient to continue to the Bank of England, for a time to be limited, certain of the privileges now by law vested in that corporation, subject to such conditions as may be provided by any act to be passed for that purpose

2. That it is expedient to provide by law that the Bank of England should henceforth be divided into two separate departments—one exclusively confined to the issue and circulation of notes, the other to the conduct of banking business.

3. That it is expedient to limit the amount of securities upon which it shall henceforth be lawful for the Bank of England to issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, and that such amount shall only be increased under certain conditions to be prescribed by law.

4. That it is expedient to provide by law that a weekly publication should be made by the Bank of England of the state both of the circulation and of the banking departments.

5. That it is expedient to repeal the law which subjects the notes of the Bank of England to the payment of composition for stamp duty.

6. That in consideration of the privileges to be continued to the Bank of England, the rate of fixed annual payment to be made by the Bank to the public shall be £180,000 per annum, and shall be defrayed by deducting the said sum from the sum now by law payable to the Bank, for the management of the public debt.

7. That in the event of any increase of the securities upon which it shall be lawful for the Bank of England to issue such promissory notes, as aforesaid, a further annual payment shall be made by the Bank of England to the public, over and above the said fixed payment of £180,000, equal in amount to the net profit derived from such increase of securities, after deducting all charges and incidental expenses.

8. That it is expedient to prohibit by law the issue of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, by any bank not now issuing such notes, or by any bank hereafter to be established in any part of the United Kingdom.

9. That it is expedient to provide by law that such banks in England and Wales as now issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand shall be allowed to issue such notes, subject to such conditions and to such limitations as to the amount of issue as may be provided for by any act to be passed for that purpose.

10. That it is expedient to provide by law for the weekly publication of the amount of promissory notes payable to bearer on demand circulated by any bank authorized to issue such notes.

11. That it is expedient to make further provision by law with regard to joint-stock banking companies

The recall of Lord Ellenborough has furnished the subject for one evening's discussion in both Houses of Parliament. In both of them the Ministry was asked to produce the correspondence that has passed on the subject, and in both it refused the request. The refusal is defended, on the ground that it would cause inconvenience and embarrassment in the administration of the affairs of India, and would do injustice to Lord Ellenborough. The objections are equally strong to producing any part of the papers, as the whole; for a time, therefore, the public must still continue in ignorance of the specific reasons for the step taken by the Court of Directors. In the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel, though he equally refused to produce the papers, gave a kind of statement of the differences that had taken place between the two bodies, the Directors and the Government, with which the public is already acquainted, and an account of the negotiations that have taken place as to the appointment of Lord Ellenborough's successor. Sir R. Peel was at first inclined to give the Directors the right of choosing the new Governor-General, as they had thought proper to recall the old one. But, on second thoughts, it was considered better that the Board and the Government should, if possible, act in concert in this step, if they could not in the other, and it was thus brought about by the Premier:—

I said to the Chairman of the Court of Directors that, on the part of Government, I am willing to enter into communication with them for the purpose of deciding upon the appointment; but then I will not venture to suggest any one unless I feel assured that he will receive the confidence of the Court of Directors and that the line of policy he will pursue will be approved of (cheers). And it was the desire of the Court to act in harmony with the Government on this question, I named to the Deputy Chairman my right honourable friend Sir Henry Hardinge (cheers), and I said that when I reflected on that right honourable gentleman's public conduct, with my long experience of his character, added to the military eminence he has attained, and the great experience he has had in civil affairs, I said that on the whole I was of opinion he was the man best qualified to undertake the arduous office of Governor-General of India (cheers). I was informed at once that the same name had occurred to the Chairman, and I was assured that no person could be selected who would be so acceptable as my right honourable friend. With respect then to the successor of Lord Ellenborough, the Crown and the Court of Directors have settled the question in perfect concord.

Thus, if any inconvenience has been caused by the quarrel, nothing, apparently, can be more satisfactory than the reconciliation. The concurrence of the Board of Directors in the appointment of Sir H. Hardinge seems an indication that the offence of Lord Ellenborough is of a personal character, rather than a matter of policy, for the late Secretary at War will, no doubt, pursue the course marked out by the Cabinet at home; but then he, as a man of common sense and experience—who, being a real soldier, will indulge in no military affectations—will pursue it in a less objectionable manner. As if to justify the Board of Directors in the determination they came to to recall the ex-Governor-General, one of the last Indian papers contains a report of a speech delivered by him at an entertainment given as a compliment to him at Calcutta, which, though short, is "in the Her'cles vein," and conveys censure, threat, and insult to those he governs, in the course of a few brief sentences. What can be the meaning of such phrases as this?—"Most people come here to make their fortunes, but I came here to do my duty;" again, "I have met with opposition, but I have put down all opposition hitherto—and I will beat down all opposition that *may* arise." The following is rather mysterious, but it shows plainly enough that there is something wrong at Calcutta:—"I have come among you again; and if those social relations which are desirable, do not exist, the *fault will be yours and not mine.*"

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting, left Buckingham Palace, at a quarter before six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, for Claremont. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended as usual, went from Buckingham Palace shortly before six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, to attend the annual dinner of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. After the dinner his Royal Highness departed for Claremont.

CLAREMONT, SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Suite and Household, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning at Claremont. The Rev. Hugh Wilson, Minister of Esher.

MONDAY.—On Monday morning at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Claremont on horseback for Hounslow, and Colonel Wylde, equerry in waiting, and rode to Richmond. His Royal Highness left Richmond, in a travelling carriage and four for town, and proceeded to the Hanover-square Rooms, where he remained during the rehearsal of the concert of Ancient music, which had been ordered by his Royal Highness, the Prince of the Concert on Wednesday evening. Prince Albert, accompanied by Colonel Wylde, went from the Hanover-square Rooms to Buckingham Palace, where his Royal Highness arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock. The Prince, after luncheon at the Palace, took his departure in a carriage and four, and rode to Claremont at half past four o'clock, attended by Colonel Wylde.

TUESDAY.—On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park. The royal family were then entertained during the morning in the gardens of Claremont.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town a little after three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice followed in another carriage and four. A grand dinner was given to the visitors at Buckingham Palace, to the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music, his Royal Highness Prince Albert being the director for the evening. At eight o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington, left Buckingham Palace for the Hanover-square Rooms. At a quarter past eight o'clock the Queen left the Palace, to honour the performance of the concert with her presence at the Hanover-square Rooms. Her Majesty was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert went to Marlborough House, to visit her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Colonel Buckley and Colonel Wylde, arrived at Marlborough House at a quarter before five o'clock. The illustrious visitors remained with the Queen Dowager about an hour, and afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were present at their usual daily sittings, in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty, we are gratified to state, is very much better. On Monday her Majesty left Marlborough House in an open barouche and four, attended by the Hon. Charlotte Hudson, maid of honour in waiting, and took an airing, for the first time since her recent indisposition. After a long drive her Majesty returned to Marlborough House.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness continues slowly but gradually to recover from the effects of her recent accident.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—It is stated that Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., &c., Commandant of Woolwich garrison, has received her Majesty's commands to proceed forthwith to St. Petersburgh, for the purpose of escorting his Imperial Majesty to England. It is generally believed that Lord Bloomfield has been selected for the honourable duty in consequence of his Lordship being personally known to the Emperor during his long residence at the Court of Sweden. In the absence of Lord Bloomfield, the command of the garrison will devolve on Major-General Sir Hew Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery.

The Countess of Jersey gave a splendid ball on Monday night at the family mansion in Berkeley-square. At least 560 of the *élite* of fashionable society were present at the *fête*.

The Marquess of Hertford, we hear, is seriously and opposition day at her chateau at Bagatelle, near Paris. Her ladyship has been for many years an absentee. The Marquis of Hertford is on the Continent.

Sir J. Lenthion, Bart., died at his residence on Tuesday week. The deceased baronet, who was in holy orders, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1837.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The ordinary Post-office returns, which have just been made to Parliament, show, among others, the following results:—The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom, in 1843, was upwards of 220 millions. The gross revenue which are produced in 1844, show an increase over the corresponding week of 1843 of a quarter of a million of letters per week—*this is an increase in the rate of increase*, owing, no doubt, to an improvement in trade. The letters of the London districts are now at the rate of 36 millions per annum, or fully double the number under the old system, notwithstanding that, up to the date of the returns, there had been no increase in the number of town deliveries. The gross revenue of the year 1843 was £1,656,957, and the net revenue £640 217; showing in each instance an increase, as compared with 1842, of about £40 000; which, considering the important reductions in foreign rates, has much exceeded the expected. The gross revenue is now about 70 per cent of that received under the old system, *and it exceeds that obtained during the prosperous year*. The money orders still increase in number and amount. The sum annually remitted through the Post office in England and Wales alone is now nearly five millions. The increase of money orders, since 1839 is 25 fold.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY. The fifth anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund Society took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. There were about two hundred gentlemen present, and the chair was taken by the Marquis of Northampton, supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Lord Ellesmere, Lord J. Manners, M.P., Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P., the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, General Pasley, Sergeant Pallourd, M.P., Mr. Gally Knight, M.P., Professor Owen, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Sir John Barrow, Dr. Pusey, President of the College of Physicians, Professor Towne, Mr. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. M'Lean, M.P., the High Sheriff of Wilts Colonel Sabine, Dr. Roget, Viscount Emlyn, Count Revenstlow, the Danish Ambassador; the Venerable Archdeacon Burney, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. The principle of the society, as explained by the committee in their address, is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable circumstances, or deprived by misfortune of the timely use of the powers of their assistance. During the subscription a received during the evening, including 100 guineas from her Majesty, amounted to upwards of £280.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the first annual meeting of the supporters of this institution was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Hon. Wm. Ashley in the chair, to receive the report for the past year, and elect, from a list of 70 candidates, an annuitant of £15. The Rev. D. Laing Hon. Secretary, read the report, which gave a gratifying account of the success of the institution. It was under the patronage of the Queen Dowager, and several other noble patronesses, and had now been in existence nearly two years. Since June, 1843, the committee examined 178 applications, assisting 55 cases, and invested £360 to purchase an annuity of £15 for aged governesses. The sum of £2351 9s. 9d., was received from governesses towards the purchase of annuities for themselves. The receipts were £2 15s 6d, and the expenditure, including invested capital, &c., and £96 given to governesses in temporary distress, left a balance of £695 3s. 11d. in the bankers' hands. Upon the motion of Earl Mayores the report was adopted. Thanks having been voted the ladies and gentlemen who interested themselves in forwarding the institution, and to its several officers, a poll was opened for the election of an annuitant, to be declared during the

SCOTCH PARTY SESSIONS.—George Puckett, the son of a labouring man, was charged before the Rev. Thomas Carter, Mayor Hunt, and Thomas Coates, Esq., by Joseph Collard, the chief inspector of police of the Great Western Railway Company, with having wantonly placed a quantity of stone on the rails, near Slough, to the imminent danger of the lives of the passengers, &c. The case was proved, and the magistrates inflicted a fine of £5 and costs, and in default of payment the offender was sent to Aylesbury Gaol, for one month.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY. On Tuesday, the annual festival in commemoration of the establishment of this charity took place at St. Paul's Cathedral. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lodge, and subsequently the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Worcester, Chester, Durham, Landaff, Lincoln, Lichfield, and Peterborough were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., Principal of Hertford College. Mr. Melville's eloquent and spirit-stirring appeal was responded to by a liberal collection. During the last year an additional number of orphan children have been admitted into the schools in connexion with the charity, which is at present in a prosperous state. Schools for the sons of clergymen have been established at Marlborough, Wilts, with the sanction and under the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, and other prelates of the church.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—Wednesday was apposition day at St. Paul's School, when the speeches and prizes were delivered with all the pomp and circumstance which generally attend these interesting solemnities. Long before two o'clock the spacious school-room was thronged by an eager and anxious audience, the greater portion consisting of the friends and families of the boys who are being now educated at the school. The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived shortly after two o'clock, at the residence of the High Master, and was immediately

conducted into the school-room by the Rev. Mr. Kynaston, accompanied by the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Dean of Peterborough, and several other high dignitaries and distinguished ornaments of the church. The reserved seats were exclusively occupied by ladies, who appeared to take the greatest interest in the proceedings. Young Vincent, the most successful competitor for the prizes, opened the proceedings by delivering a Latin oration composed by himself in honour of the founder of the school. The successful competitors for the prizes, Vincent, Brien, Carver, and Clay, then came forward, and were addressed by Mr. Kynaston, the High Master, who complimented them on the result of their labours. The prizes, which were distributed by the High Master, consisted of splendid editions of Strabo, Plato, Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," and other standard works, all of them handsomely bound in a style of sumptuous magnificence. Vincent could hardly stagger beneath the weight of his honourable gains, and as he carried off his load of honours, he was greeted with shouts of sympathising applause from his schoolfellows, in which the audience appeared to participate *con amore*. After the speeches had been delivered the Archbishop of Canterbury briefly addressed the boys who had obtained the honourable rewards of merit, and told them that he had regularly attended on those occasions for the last thirty years, but that he never remembered to have listened to compositions which evinced so intimate a knowledge of the writings of antiquity, as those which he had just heard read. His grace then requested that an extra holiday might be given to the boys, which was forthwith acceded to by the High Master, and the venerable prelate then left the school room, accompanied by the Bishops of Durham and Lichfield, and the remainder of the company retired shortly after.

PAINTERS PENSION SOCIETY. The anniversary dinner of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Precisely at six o'clock, the Right Honourable Lord Robert Grosvenor took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, Mr. Sheriff Moon, Henry Colburn, Esq., and a large assemblage of gentlemen connected in various ways with the press. Upwards of 160 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner. The subscriptions for the evening amounted to nearly £300.

LINCOLN'S INN.—A second call to the bar took place on Tuesday evening in the hall of this honourable society, of the gentlemen undermentioned, to whom the usual oaths were administered before several of the benchers present:—Mr. John Thomas Revell, of Hatfield, county of Limerick; Mr. Thomas Sewell, of Holborn, in the county of Middlesex; Mr. Birdsey Harvey, of Doddinghurst, in the county of Essex; Mr. Frederick Currey, of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. William Yates, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mr. Thomas Deree Salmon, of Exeter College Oxford; Mr. William Villiers Fowke, of Calus College, Cambridge; and Mr. Robert William Keate, of Christ Church, Oxford.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON. On Tuesday last a deputation from the general body of artists, composed of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Henry Warren, G. R. Ward, R. Rothwell, W. Finden, E. Goodall, C. Moore, A. Clint, F. T. Harraden, J. B. Pyne, J. Stephanoff, A. Aglio, and R. W. Buss, were honoured with an interview by Sir R. Peel, upon the subject of Art-Unions. The deputation was accompanied by Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P. The great advantages that the arts had derived were fully developed in results obtained from the Londons, Dublin, Manchester, Birmingham, and other Art-Unions, and the deputation enumerated the various sums expended on works in the following exhibitions by the London Art-Union:—

	1843	With additional sums expended by prizeholders.
Royal Academy	£3969 5 0	£3305 15 0
Society of British Artists	2350 0 0	2880 7 0
Society of Painters in Water Colours	679 17 0	——
New Society of Painters in Water Colours	676 3 0	625 0 0
British Institution	1095 7 0	1208 0 0

Sir Robert Peel suggested, as the most advisable course, that a committee be appointed to consider this particular subject, and that any member of the house moving to that effect, her Majesty's Government would not oppose it: advising a special committee rather than a reference to the committee now sitting upon the subject of bets on horse-racing, from which it must be considered, in its nature and ultimate objects, perfectly cast net. Sir R. Peel, addressing Mr. Wyse, expressed his conviction that his suggestion could not be placed in better hands than in a member of Parliament, whom he was addressing; and who expressed his willingness to at once bring the matter before the house, and in whose hands the petition from the general body of artists will be placed on Monday next, having already received the signatures of five hundred artists.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—On Tuesday Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Whitaker, as the representatives of the select vestry, and Messrs. Rock and Flight, as the representatives of the general vestry, were all sworn into the office of churchwardens for this parish, before Dr. Phillimore, thus leaving the dispute to be settled by the legal proceedings now in progress.

IRELAND.

THE NEW TRIAL MOTION.

At mid-day on Friday Mr. McDonough concluded his address on behalf of Mr. Barrett, when the Attorney-General commenced his reply and continued until the close of the Court. On Saturday morning the learned gentleman returned his argument, and concluded at half-past 5. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

The appearance of the Court on Monday morning presented many of the features that made it so remarkable during the progress of the trial. The Court and its precincts were crowded; whilst the same order and the same excellent regulation as to the admission to the trial were maintained. The curiosity of the public was not diminished by the knowledge of the fact, which soon transpired, that the judges had been in chamber before ten in the morning, and as the commencement was delayed much beyond the usual hour of the usual period, it began to be suspected that there was some truth in the rumour that the judges were equally divided as to the motion for a new trial. Although Mr. Justice Perrin was first on the bench, all seemed as calm as usual, it must be affirmed of his colleagues, that they looked like persons who had been engaged in a very serious, if not an angry controversy. The cheeks of Mr. Justice Perrin were decked with more lively crimson spots of excitement, while Mr. Justice Crampton, who was ghostly pale, inhaled his breath heavily, and bit often his tongue, it trembling, nether lip. These were seated but a short time when the Chief Justice came blandly forward, and Mr. Justice—took his seat, and at last gazed on his brethren and the counsel and auditory before him, he looked sad and frowning.

A motion of course was being heard, for it was junior day, when, without waiting for its conclusion,

The Chief Justice said, Mr. Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General immediately rose.

The Chief Justice continued: Mr. Attorney-General, I am sorry to inform you that it is Court that they can not give judgment in the—(his lordship paused for an instant)—in the case, until next term.

Scarcely were those words expressed, when the Attorney-General dropped as it were almost imperceptibly back into his seat, men gazed at each other and smiles—and then an universal shout took place from the courts.

There was a rumour prevalent about the Hall that the Judges of the Queen's Bench intend, before delivering judgment, to consult with their brethren in the other courts. This may have arisen from the fact of the Chief Justice being visited in chambers by his brother, Baron Pennefather. Some suppose it to have reference to the "opinion" on the Kilkenny toll, ordered to be given by the House of Commons.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The seventh session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning before Sir Kenrick, the Lord Mayor, the sheriffs, and other civic authorities. The calendar contained a list of 174 prisoners. The Recorder briefly charged the Grand Jury, and said, that there was nothing particular either in the number of the offences or the circumstances of them, to call for any lengthened remarks from him. One or two cases of misdemeanour, which had been postponed since the last session, were then called on; but owing to the absence of the witnesses, no some of the defendants not being surrendered, they were unable to be proceeded with. A long delay then occurred, in consequence of the time occupied in reading over the list previous to entering upon the charges preferred against the prisoners, which should have been concluded in a few trifling charges, and adjourned until ten o'clock next day.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Baron Alderson took his seat upon the bench in this court at ten o'clock, and immediately afterwards *William Cronch*, the man who stands charged with the murder of his wife, at Marylebone, was placed at the bar. The prisoner appeared very much pale and care-worn, and appeared to have suffered a great deal since he has been in custody.

This indictment charged the prisoner with having unlawfully made an assault upon Frances Cronch, and with a razor inflicted a mortal wound upon her throat, of which she died, and that he did thereby feloniously kill and murder her.

The prisoner was also charged with the offence of murder upon the coroner's inquisition.

Mr. Parry conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prisoner.

The learned counsel stated the facts under which the charge was made against the prisoner, but as they were so recently detailed in this paper, on the occasion of the inquest being held at the police office, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury, and after remarking upon the circumstances under which the offence was committed, said that the defence he was instructed to make on behalf of the unfortunate prisoner, was, that at the time he committed the dreadful deed, he was in such a state of mind as to render him not accountable for his actions.

Several witnesses were then called, who deposed to various acts of distraction on the part of the prisoner. It appeared that he had been sent to the Devon and Exeter Hospital whilst living in the capacity of groom with Sir Laurence Peel, and that he had received concussion of the brain, after which he was re-peatedly heard by his acquaintances as being "cracked."

The learned judge then summed up, and left the case in the hands of the jury, who retired at four o'clock. They remained in their room for five hours, and after which time, not being able for the adjournment of the court, the Common Sergeant, who was then presiding, directed that they should be sent for; and he inquired whether there was any probability of their agreeing to a verdict in a reasonable time.

The foreman said he did not think there was, and the jury were then locked up for the night. On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Justice Coltman having taken his seat, the jury were again brought into court, but not having agreed, they were again sent back to their room, and Baron Alderson was sent for in order to read over his notes of the evidence to the jury. In the meantime several of the jury complained of great exhaustion, not having had anything to eat or drink for 32 hours.

Mr. Justice Coltman said, he could not at present order the jury any refreshment whatever. He was bound to refuse the request. Shortly after, his lordship sent for the surgeon to the gaol, and requested him to visit the jury; on his return, he reported that they required supper.

The prisoner was again placed at the bar; he appeared dreadfully agitated and distressed.

In a few minutes his lordship sent for the jury, who again entered the court.

Mr. Straight.—Gentlemen, are you now agreed on your verdict?

The Foreman.—Gentlemen, we are not.

Mr. Baron Alderson not having arrived, the jury once more retired; but had not been absent many minutes, when Mr. Baron Alderson arrived, and they were again conducted into court. On their entering the box,

Mr. Baron Alderson.—I suppose, gentlemen, your difficulty in agreeing to a verdict arises in respect to the prisoner's state of mind.

The Foreman.—Yes, my lord, and we wish to hear the evidence again read over.

The learned Judge read over the whole of the evidence taken on the trial, and remarked on hearing a portion of his lordship observed, the only question in the case was, did the prisoner, at the time he committed the act, know right from wrong? Was he a responsible agent? That was the question they had to satisfy their minds on, and decide.

The jury again retired, and remained in deliberation.

Shortly before two o'clock, the jury again came into court, and the prisoner having once more placed at the bar,

The Clerk of the Arraigns said—Gentlemen, are you agreed on your verdict?

Foreman.—Yes. At this moment the greatest silence prevailed in the court, which was densely crowded; the prisoner suffering great mental agony.

Clerk of the Arraigns.—How say you—Is William Crouch guilty of the murder, or not guilty?

Foreman.—Guilty.

Clerk of the Arraigns.—In that verdict you are all agreed?

Foreman.—Yes.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon him, according to law, made no reply.

Proclamation for silence having been made in the usual form,

Mr. Baron Alderson put on the black cap, and having addressed the prisoner in most impressive terms on the enormity of the offence he had committed, concluded by passing on him the sentence of death.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock. On his leaving, he faintly ejaculated "I am an innocent man."

The jury then requested, after their long, anxious, and distressing inquiry, they might be allowed to return to their homes.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Certainly, gentlemen; and your attendance will be dispensed with during the remainder of the present sessions.

The jury, most of whom appeared nearly exhausted, then retired.

THE POLICE AND THE GAMBLING-HOUSES.

On Wednesday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a very determined attack was made by the police upon a number of gambling-houses, situate in Bury-street, Ashenden-street, St. James's-street, and other neighbourhoods. By a pre-concerted arrangement, in pursuance of orders from the commissioners of the metropolitan police, a body of policemen, from several divisions of the force, were ordered to be in readiness between seven and twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, to proceed to a certain destination which was unknown to the men, but which was eventually found to be that they were to be employed in making a simultaneous assault upon the several gambling-houses at the west end of the town which were of the worst character. The divisions selected upon this affair were the A, the B, the C, the D, the E, the G, the H, the N, the P, and the R, under the orders of Superintendents May, Hughes, and Pierce, the Inspectors Thatcher and Penny, &c., with several sergeants. The men, on leaving their respective stations, were supplied with sledge-hammers, crow-bars, &c., for the purpose of obtaining an immediate entrance. Upon the divisions reaching the houses that were to be entered, an attack was at once made upon the doors, and admission obtained. The police then promptly rushed up the stairs into the different rooms. In some of the houses the gambling was going on, whilst in the house of the police entering being heard, a general attempt was made to escape. The police, however, succeeded in capturing several persons, and also getting possession of the *rouge et noir* tables, the ice tables, the cues, &c. &c., when these, with the prisoners of the police, were taken to the station-house of the C division in Vine-street, where they were safely lodged.

On Wednesday morning the accused parties were brought up before the magistrate at Marlborough-street police-office. On the bench we noticed Lord Montford, Lord Dillon, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. James. The hearing of the case occupied seven hours.

The first case heard was against the gaming-house, No. 69, Jermyn-street, commonly called "The Cottage." *William Scully, Joseph Jones, William Reeves, George Williams,* and *William Leech*, were placed at the bar, the two former charged Canty with being the manager of the house, and Everett, the porter, with being found in the house for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Wilkins attended for the defendants, Superintendent Baker, of the C division, stated the orders that he had received from the Commissioners of Police, and detailed the facts of the entry and capture. Canty was fined £50, or three months' imprisonment; Everett was fined £20, or three months' imprisonment; and the others, who were only in the house for the purpose of play, £2 each, or 21 days' imprisonment. Mr. Wilkins announced his intention of appeal on behalf of Canty and Everett, who he said were provided with bail.

The second case was against *John Jones, John Wilmot* and *John Haywood Harris*, charged as gambling-keepers, No. 28, Regent-street.—The solicitor for the defendants contended that there was no case against his clients. The house was a restaurateur's, and any person could go in for refreshments. The house had been open contrary to the Act of Parliament.—Mr. Hardwick considered that the house for an unlawful purpose, and fined them £3 each.

Third Case—*Henry Richardson, Henry Seymour* (two very showily dressed persons), *Charles M'Foy* (a seaman), and *John Jones*, charged with being in the gaming-house, No. 12, Bury-street, St James's, at one o'clock. Considerable merriment was created by seeing Leobitter in such a situation, and the bench joined in the laugh. It was, however, proved that he and Wilson were only smoking a cigar each in the shop, which is a tobacconist's (as a blind), and they were discharged.—Superintendent Hughes produced a roulette-table, a hazard-table, 3 dice, and other implements, which had been seized in one of the rooms of the house devoted to play, and which it had required the united efforts of himself and men to get at, as there were four iron-bound doors in their way, which required great strength and patience to force open. Cripps, Jones, and Canty were found in the rooms when they effected an entrance.—Mr. Wilkins would not struggle with the case, but leave it in the magistrate's hands.—Mr. Hardwick said he should inflict the same penalty as on the others who were found in the gaming-house, viz. £3 each or 21 days' imprisonment.

The remainder of the charges were of a similar description. Two cases were dismissed, and the delinquents in the others fined 20s. each.

The Grenadier Guards had a practice day on Monday morning in Hyde Park; Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar left Marlborough House at 8 o'clock, to do duty with his regiment.

ACCIDENT TO ADMIRAL SIR J. HAWKINS WHITSHED, BART.—This venerable officer, while crossing Hanover-square, on Sunday evening, was knocked down by a gentleman's gig, and run over. He was instantly picked up, and conveyed to his residence in Cavendish-square. Mr. Copeland and Mr. Hall, surgeons, attended Sir Hawkins, and, we are happy to state, that in a few hours he was found to be quite as well as could be expected after so alarming an extent as was at first anticipated. He is in his 84th year.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SHOE-LANE.—On Wednesday morning, at half-past three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the lower part of the house of Mr. Lescombe, a glass manufacturer, Shoe-lane, nearly opposite the London National Schools. The police ran instantly to Farringdon-street, where they procured fire-feeders, and hastened onward to rescue the inmates; and in three or four minutes the engines were on the spot, followed by the West of England; but the firemen, although well supplied with water, could save but a small portion of the stock. The premises of Messrs. Pontifex and Co., as well as several small houses at the back, were alone saved through the instrumentality of the assistance rendered by the neighbours. The family all rescued, but saved not a particle of clothing. The fire was not extinguished till half-past four, when several of the engines left for another fire in Pall-mall.

On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at Hampton Court on the remains of a child found in the drain of the palace. The mutilated body was displayed to the coroner and jury, presented a sickening sight. There was no clue to the offender. Verdict, "Wilful murder against some person unknown."

[The following appeared only in our late edition of last week.]

SURRENDER OF DALMAS, THE MURDERER.

MARYLEBONE POLICE COURT.—On Saturday morning, about an hour before the opening of the court, a considerable crowd of persons had assembled in the passages leading thereto, in consequence of its being known that *Dalmas*, the murderer of the woman M'Farlane, had surrendered himself in the course of the night at the D station of police, Marylebone, and that he would, at the commencement of the business, be placed at the bar before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Long. The anxiously expectant crowd were, however, doomed to disappointment, inasmuch as the prisoner was, by authority of the police commissioners, who were consulted shortly after the surrender of the murderer, conveyed, at ten o'clock in the morning, to Wandsworth police-court, that being the district in which the appalling deed was perpetrated. Every precaution was used with the view of ensuring the safe transit of the prisoner to his destination; and in conformity with orders emanating from superintendant Hughes, of the D division, he was conveyed from Marylebone station-house in a cab, handcuffed to Sergeant Camming; another officer was also in the vehicle, which was driven off at a sharp pace, followed some distance by upwards of 200 persons who had congregated in front of the station. The prisoner looked exceedingly pale and dejected, and was evidently most anxious to avoid the gaze of those by whom he was surrounded.

EXAMINATION AND REMAND OF THE PRISONER, AT WANDSWORTH.

It is unnecessary to give the evidence taken before Mr. Clive, the magistrate, as it was almost verbatim the same as that given before the coroner's jury. Mr. Carter, the coroner, was present.

Charlotte Georgiana Dalmas was called. The instant she entered the court and beheld her father in the person of the prisoner at the bar, she fell back fainting into the chair. Some water was given her, and she partially recovered; but the instant she again beheld her father she went into hysterics, and screamed in the most heart-rending manner. It was, consequently, found necessary to remove her from the court, and proceed with the evidence of another witness. She was not recalled.

The prisoner, on seeing the sufferings of his daughter, wiped the tears from his eyes, but immediately afterwards became perfectly composed.

At the termination of the evidence of each witness the prisoner was asked by Mr. Clive if he wished to say anything, but each time replied, "Nothing," until Mr. Connor had given his testimony.

When the prisoner asked him if it was possible that a woman could have walked so far as had been represented after having her throat cut?

Mr. Connor replied that it was.

The police constable and Mr. Gosling, the landlord of the Swan, having been examined,

Inspector Busain applied for a remand.

After some consultation with the clerks, Mr. Clive (addressing the prisoner) said—I am disposed to remand you until next Friday; do you wish to say anything?

Prisoner: No; not at present.

The witnesses were then taken into another room to give their depositions, and the prisoner was subsequently removed to Horsemonger-lane

The Rev. Mr. Townsend of Wandsworth has not been in such a state of excitement for many years; the vicinity of the police-court was crowded with persons anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoner.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE BATTERSEA MURDER.

The adjourned examination of Dalmas took place yesterday Friday at Wandsworth. We have received a detailed report, but think it unnecessary to give it at length, as it produced little material that has not already been made public at the inquest.

The prisoner was brought from Horsemonger-lane at an early hour.

The first witness examined was his daughter, Charlotte Georgiana; but her evidence was not very material, she only deposing to the depressed state of his mind when he called to see her, the forenoon of the murder. His unhappiness, she said, arose from his being out of a situation—he had been out of employment some time. She was placed, while under examination, in such a position as not to see the prisoner. She, however, denied some of her former statements as to her leaving out by her father, and explained, that she was not then "in a right state of mind."

Ellen Gibson, a single woman, living at 1, Culmstock-terrace, Battersea, sister of the murdered woman, after deposing to the circumstances of the murder, already so repeatedly described, then proceeded:—I knew Dalmas for several years; he has been in the habit of visiting my sister's house. I have known him intimately since the death of his wife, in June. Previously we never used to speak. The prisoner had been paying his addresses to my sister for some months past. The last time I saw him at her house was on Easter Tuesday.

The following witnesses were then examined: George French, a lad of 12; Sarah Anne Hide, Augusta Dalmas (prisoner's daughter), Elizabeth Shapley, and Mary Ann Williamson. They added very little of any material consequence to what has been published already.

Fifteen witnesses—Elizabeth Meighan, 94, Church-street, Chelsea; Richard Parsons, keeper of the sewer-shop William the Fourth, in the King's-road; and Edmund Rogers, waiter at the White Hart, Duke-street, Chelsea—gave evidence, respectively, as to the prisoner and the murdered woman having been together shortly before the murder.

Mr. Clive then remanded the prisoner until next day.

The solemn composition of the prisoner was most remarkable than at the first examination. He stood at the bar regarding the witnesses as they gave their testimony, with all the indifference of an ordinary spectator.

Friday, the 24th instant, is her Majesty's birthday, when the Sovereign will complete her 25th year.

DEATH OF THE HON. EDWARD A. GRANT.—The Hon. A. Grant, youngest son of the Earl of Seafield, died at Cullen House on Friday last. He was only in his 4th year.

LADY LEGARD.—By the [illegible] Lady Legard, of Ganton, Yorkshire, are placed in mourning. Her ladyship died at her seat in Devon on Monday last, in her 66th year. In 1806 she married Lord Charles Somerset, the third son of the present Duke of Beaufort, created in the following year Baron Legard. A title which she only enjoyed for a year after his father to whom he died in 1810. The late Lady Legard was widow of Mr. Thomas Legard, of Ganton, Yorkshire.

The Hon. Mr. Commissioner Spring Rice, and the Hon. Captain Percy, Commissioner of Excise, have gone to Kilkenny, county Donegal, on official business connected with the Excise department.

Colonel Maberly, Secretary to the Post Office, is in Paris on official business connected with his department.

CONVICTS FOR TRANSPORTATION.—On Saturday commenced (at Leigh Sotheby's) the 16 days' sale of the Library of the late Robert Southey, LL.D., Poet Laureate. There are nearly 6000 lots, many of them necessarily consisting of several volumes. The Library is rich and valuable in Spanish, Modern works Latin, French, Italian, Portuguese, and English predominating.

FANCY SALE, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—On Thursday the first day's sale of our fancy bazaar commenced, which was held at the above place, on behalf of the Asylum for Female Orphans, and the three to lowing societies: The Church Missionary Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, and the Protestant Association. The sale continued from noon to five o'clock. The rooms were well attended by persons of distinction.

MAY MEETINGS.—The anniversary meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, Rev. Dr. Harris, in the chair, the Colonial Missionary chaired by J. R. Mills; Church of Scotland Missions, chairman Sir George Rose; were held yesterday, when the usual business was gone through, and reports presented. Numerous meetings are announced for this month.

HYDE-PARK CORNER.—As many complaints have been lately made regarding the inconvenience felt by the crashing of vehicles entering Hyde-park through the several gates, we understand that a meeting was held between Rowan, one of the metropolitan police commissioners, on the subject. For the future all carriages going out at the Park will be obliged to pass through the middle gate. Those coming from the direction of Knightsbridge will still enter the Park at the gate next the first-mentioned locality; and those coming from Piccadilly, the gate among Apsley House.

BURNING OF A FLOATING HOUSE BY ORDER OF THE LORD MAYOR.—Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, by order of the Lord Mayor, Inspector Walter and about twenty constables of the City police proceeded in a body to Fountayne's Hall Wharf, and, having obtained the assistance of some labourers, unfastened the mooring chains, and removed the platform connected with the Waterman's floating pier, recently placed there, and which has been so badly complained of by the inhabitants of Queenhithe ward, by which means it stops through London-bridge on the City side. This having been done, a steamer, who had been provided, towed the floating lighter clear from the wharf, thus removing the nuisance. The whole was done decently and quietly, which is doubtless attributable to the judicious selection of so early an hour.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—SERIOUS ROBBERY AND ARSON IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—Yesterday (Saturday) morning, Mr. Ingleby, solicitor, of Bedford-row, charged a respectably-dressed young man, named *Edward Youngman Lofton*, in the service of [illegible] Esq., of Bedford-row, with having broken open a writing-desk, and stolen up and inspector Pearce, of the A division, charged him with committing a robbery in the mansion of his master, and then setting fire to the house, in hopes of consuming the proofs of his guilt. A young woman, named *Henrietta Smith*, was charged as accessory, and brought up by another officer of the A division. Both were apprehended at the Bull public-house, Pancuden Heath, near Maidstone, on Thursday night. Mr. Driver had left his house in Parliament-street a few days since to go into the country, and had left the house in the care of the male prisoner. On Sunday night last, the male prisoner, who sleeps in the butler's pantry, went to bed at the same time as the other servants. He was awoken in the night by a noise, and, on getting up, passing the house, discovered smoke issuing from the shutters of the pantry window. She immediately rang the area-bell and the chamber-bells, and the servants got up, the house being filled with smoke. The prisoner was not seen for some time, and he jumped into the area, and broke open the pantry-window, when the flames issued forth. He then got into the house, and broke open the pantry-door, which was locked, but the flames came out so strong that he could not go in, and he sent for the engines, and the Fire Brigade extinguished the flames. The prosecutor arrived at home at nine o'clock at night, and did not for some time suspect the prisoner, as he went up into his library and unlocked a drawer, where he kept a bag of money, and found it was gone. After considering how the drawer could have been unlocked, he recollected that in a large chest in the butler's pantry there were duplicate keys for all the drawers in the house, and he went to the bath, and although much burnt, he found it had been broken open. The prisoner, a cough list in charge of the house by his master, had disappeared on the same night, and was not seen after he went to bed. On the male prisoner being searched, the key of the pantry was found in his pocket, and the money found on the female prisoner was identified as belonging to the prosecutor. The prisoners were remanded until a future day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, shortly before eight o'clock, as a lad, fourteen years of age, named Robert Mitchell was playing with others of his acquaintance upon some barges in one of the docks at Shadwell, he slipped, and he fell into the Thames. John Russel, one of the bargemen belonging to a west country boat, hearing the splash, immediately rushed out of his cabin, and after about a quarter of an hour's search, discovered the body, which he hauled out of the water, a dead by City police-constable 419. Deceased was the son of a tinman and brazier residing in Nicholas-lane.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Probably, the most impressive commemoration in the Metropolis, in the month of May—and, therefore, popularly termed one of "the May Meetings"—is the preaching, in St. Paul's Cathedral, of the Anniversary Sermon in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Upon this very important occasion, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor proceeds in state to the Cathedral, attended by a number of the civic corporation, and is there met by the President (the Archbishop of Canterbury), and the corporation of the above society, in full canonicals. This year the anniversary was held on Thursday, the 2nd instant, when, as the Archbishop of Canterbury subsequently stated, the Lord Mayor attended at church with a larger number of the corporation than his grace had ever the satisfaction of seeing on any former occasion of a similar character. In the engraving at the foot of the annexed page, our artist has represented the meeting of the ecclesiastical and civic procession at the choir of the splendid cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

PRESENTATION OF "THE LOVING CUP," AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor, according to custom, entertained at the Mansion House the prelates of the church, who were called together by the occasion with a brilliant assemblage of lay guests. The company, comprising a numerous collection of ladies, sat down to a splendid entertainment, at six o'clock. The show of gold and silver plate, of every description, was superb, and the Egyptian Hall, which was opened on the occasion for the first time for festive purposes, during the present Mayoralty, presented a most magnificent appearance, having been thoroughly repainted, and the gilding of the capitals and entablature of the massive Corinthian columns renewed. In the vicinity of the chair we noticed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of London, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Carlisle, Llandaff, Ripon, Salisbury, Hereford, Worcester, and Lichfield, and the Bishop of Newfoundland; Archdeacons Hale, Robinson, Hamilton, and Manning; the Rev. Drs. Spry, Russell, Croly, Birch, Burnett; Sir George Hayter, R.A.; the Rev. Drs. Mile and Harrison, chaplains to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Aldermen Sir C. Hunter, Bart., Brown, Lucas, Sir John Key, Bart., Farebrother, Wilson, Thomas Johnson, Sir John Pirie, Bart.; the Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., Recorder; Aldermen Wood, Gibbs, John Johnson, Sir George Carroll, Hooper, Farncomb, Challis, and Hughes; Sheriff Moon, the Chamberlain, the Common Sergeant, Town Clerk, and several of the principal City officers; John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; R. H. Pigeon, Esq.; Messrs. Baldwin, Capel, Delrayn, Manning, Alsager, &c.

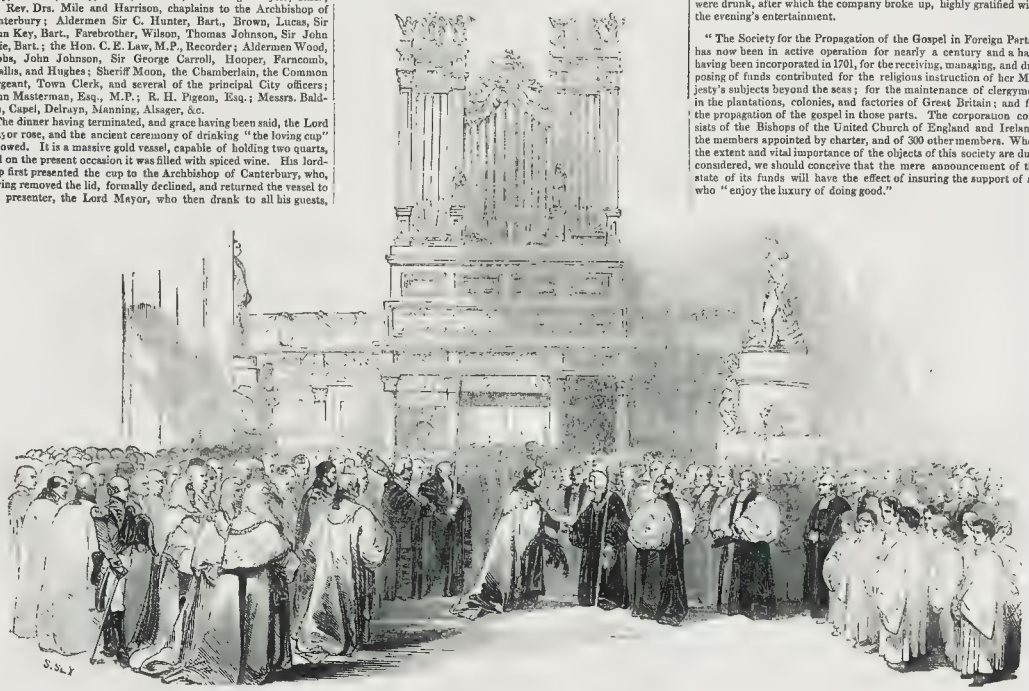
The dinner having terminated, and grace having been said, the Lord Mayor rose, and the ancient ceremony of drinking "the loving cup" followed. It is a massive gold vessel, capable of holding two quarts, and on the present occasion it was filled with spiced wine. His lordship first presented the cup to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, having removed the lid, formally declined, and returned the vessel to the presenter, the Lord Mayor, who then drank to all his guests, bidding them a hearty welcome. Of this interesting scene of civic etiquette we present our readers with a correct representation. As soon as the last words were pronounced, the room was on a sudden brilliantly illuminated with gas, the effect of which, with the hall in its renovated splendour, elicited expressions of approbation from all present.

The Lord Mayor having proposed "The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Prelates and Divines present, and prosperity to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," the Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks in an eloquent address, in which he strongly advocated the claims of the Society to support. This support, his grace observed, had of late been insufficient; but he was happy to observe a growing disposition to encourage the Society; and he trusted that ensuing years would demonstrate that these indications were not fallacious, and thus an undertaking of so much importance to the good of our fellow-countrymen residing in the colonies, and of the benighted races who bordered upon those colonies, and also of such consequence to the interests of the empire at large, would be carried to a triumphant issue. We would thus further what he considered to be the design of Providence in giving us an extent of dominion, and a preponderating political and moral influence in the world, which have never been enjoyed by any other race or country (Hear, hear.) Before sitting down he would, with the permission of those present, propose, "The health of the Lord Mayor," adding that it was with great satisfaction that that opportunity was afforded him of expressing his respect for the ancient City of London, and of testifying that respect in proposing the health of its chief magistrate, acknowledging, as he did with pleasure, the ability and integrity with which he performed the duties of his office, and also bearing a ready and merited testimony as to his personal worth.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and then gave "The health of the Lord Primate of Ireland;" and the Archbishop of Armagh, in returning thanks, claimed the support of his lordship and of all present, for the Irish Church, as an important part of the Church catholic of the realm.—"The health of the Bishop of London and the other Bishops and Divines present" was then proposed, and duly acknowledged by the Right Rev. Prelate, who said that there was no class of men on whom the society, whose anniversary they were that day celebrating, had a stronger claim for countenance and support than on those merchants and men of business, who were more or less connected, in their commercial character, with the distant and benighted regions, for the moral enlightenment of which it had been originally instituted.

His lordship then proposed "The Health of the Lord Bishop of Hereford," by whom the anniversary sermon had that day been delivered. The right rev. prelate returned thanks. Several other toasts were drunk, after which the company broke up, highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" has now been in active operation for nearly a century and a half, having been incorporated in 1701, for the receiving, managing, and disposing of funds contributed for the religious instruction of her Majesty's subjects beyond the seas; for the maintenance of clergymen in the plantations, colonies, and factories of Great Britain; and for the propagation of the gospel in those parts. The corporation consists of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, the members appointed by charter, and of 300 other members. When the extent and vital importance of the objects of this society are duly considered, we should conceive that the mere announcement of the state of its funds will have the effect of insuring the support of all who "enjoy the luxury of doing good."



ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES AND THE METROPOLITAN CLERGY, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY CONNECTING THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL WITH THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS LINES.

On Saturday morning last was opened the important connecting link of the long chain of railway communication between Liverpool and the northern parts of England and Scotland. Our readers will remember that we briefly described, in our journal, last January, the opening of a part of the Leeds railway, which brought that line down to the Hunt's Bank terminus, much nearer to the Exchange, and the more important parts of Manchester, than did the Station in Oldham-road. The junction we are now about to describe is a continuation of that line to the terminus of the Bolton, Preston, and Lancaster Railway, at Salford, and thence to near that of the Manchester and Liverpool road, thus forming an unbroken line of railway conveyance from Liverpool, through Manchester, to Leeds, York, the whole of the eastern coast, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and, very shortly, to Edinburgh herself.

The line from Hunt's Bank crosses the road at Strangeways, by an iron bridge of about 82 feet span; and then the river Irwell by another bridge (which our sketch illustrates), of from 115 to 120 feet span; and thence, by a series of arches, to the New Bailey station, at Salford; where it joins the Preston and Lancaster Line. The new road then is carried on over an iron viaduct, supported by massive cast-iron pillars of Egyptian architecture, running parallel with the Preston line for about 200 yards, and then, keeping to the left, over brick and stone arches, some of them of exquisite workmanship, to its junction, just beyond the Bolton canal, with the Manchester and Liverpool railroad. The whole distance from Hunt's Bank to this place is a mile and a few yards. In passing over this new line, the passenger is astonished to find himself flying, as it were, over the tops of the houses of half Salford, and such is nearly the fact; for the line goes directly across the town, over Greengate, Chapel-street, and New Bailey-street, and the numerous smaller streets lying between these great thoroughfares: and that, too, at an elevation equal to most, and higher than many of the houses situated in this densely peopled neighbourhood.

There was little ceremony in the opening, except that the engines were dressed with flags during the early part of the day. The completion of this junction is very important not only for its concentration of the place of starting from, and of arriving at, for nearly all the railways to and from Manchester; but thus it opens a continuous line of railway for the conveyance of not only passengers, but for the raw and manufactured material, to and from the most important points of our island. Extensive arrangements have been made by the Directors for the convenience of so large an addition of passengers to the station as this junction and general terminus naturally produces.

IRON BRIDGE, MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the exhibition of the Royal Academy, in Trafalgar-square, with a visit. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at the Academy from Buckingham Palace shortly before 1 o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Miss Hamilton and the Hon. Miss Stanley, Maids of Honour in Waiting, and the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting, followed in a second royal carriage; and the Equerries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Wylde, occupied another royal carriage.

Sir Martin Archer Shea, President of the Royal Academy, received the illustrious visitors on their arrival, and conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness through the different schools. The Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, were also in attendance.

At 2 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, left the Academy and returned to Buckingham Palace.

Our engraving represents the royal party in the Hall of the Gallery; this portion of the edifice is, altogether, a pleasing composition, and the redeeming grace of this un-national structure.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

This exhibition of the pictures painted by members of the Royal Academy, and by those contributors who send their works to the Gallery under their auspices, is, on the whole, a good one. There are no pictures of the very highest order of excellence, or at least very few, and these must be considered only in reference to the class to which they belong, and not in relation to art taken generally. Thus, there are some few, very few, cabinet pictures, some miniatures, and a conversational picture or two, which are entitled to the highest praise, as works *sui generis*, but which rather decorate and enliven, than dignify or exalt art, and certainly cannot be said to belong to what is called, and called justly, high art.

In the department of sculpture and marbles, there are some of the best busts ever produced by English sculptors; some that may challenge, with confidence, a comparison with the very best busts of foreign artists; and there are several figures and groups which are exquisitely beautiful. Amongst the busts there is a cast of O'Connell, and a marble bust of Lady Talbot, which are eminently deserving of notice. These, we understand, are by a new hand in this department of art—Mr. Jones, of Cannon-row—who is said to be a self-taught artist, and certainly his creations are most racy, and bear the stamp of undoubted genius.

There is not a sufficiency of these last-mentioned works to place English art so high as it ought to reach, or to cause any particular exultation at what the Gallery presents. Nevertheless, this exhibition—the seventy-sixth since the establishment of the Royal Academy—may be said to be, if taken as a whole, a good one. The aggregate merit of the pictures will form a good sum-total of genius, talent, industry, and knowledge; and the English school will not suffer from this display of pictures, if compared with the exhibitions of modern pictures on the Continent, in the judgment of men of taste and of unprejudiced critics.

It is to be regretted that there are so many portraits, and so few historical or biographical pictures; but for this regret the public must take the blame upon themselves; artists must live, like other people; and if the means of living are to be more readily acquired by administering to the vanity of those by whom they are employed, than by painting pictures from which instruction and genuine taste might be derived, nobody can quarrel with those who take advantage of the folly to support and uphold themselves.

Having made these few preliminary observations, we will at once proceed to specify those pictures which, in our judgment, deserve a more palpable notice; there may, very probably, be some which we ought to mention honourably, which we may have overlooked or passed unheededly, but when it is remembered that many pictures are hung in such bad situations, and in such deficient lights, that it is impossible to estimate their merits or defects, and that during the week since the exhibition has been opened to the public, the gallery has been so completely crowded with company that a view could only be obtained by jostling and pushing through hundreds of gazers, our readers must excuse any omissions on our part, and the artists whom we have not named must accept our apology for what is only seeming neglect of their pictures.

THE CHINESE SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.

THE CHINESE SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy of three of the finished studies for the frescoes ordered by her Majesty for the embellishment of the Chinese Summer-house in Buckingham Palace Gardens, having called public attention to that building, we have prepared a view of it, which will, we hope, enable our readers more readily to understand the circumstances under which these—our first English frescoes—will be seen.

The Summer-house is a small octagonal structure, which crowns the summit of an artificial hill, built without any design to be richly decorated; and, therefore, not calculated for the proper display of the treasure it contains. The light is obtained from a lattice door and four small latticed windows, and does not fall happily on the pictures. The style of architecture is in accordance with the architect's whim; at least it belongs to no order; this may be no very serious objection, considering that it was intended to be little more than a garden seat; but it is an evil, now that it is likely to become an object of universal interest and attraction. The one room of which it consists (we take no account of two small apartments behind, and the aviary, which forms an underground floor, falling with the hill) is, as we have said, octagonal—but an irregular octagon; two of the eight sides being much larger than the other six. From these eight sides run up to a point in the roof, sixteen compartments; each of these compartments being occupied with a design in arabesque by Mr. Agho, which that gentleman has executed in encaustic.

The encaustic colours are very brilliant; the frescoes are, on the contrary, somewhat dull; so that the glaring hues of Mr. Agho go far to kill the tones of Mr. Leslie and Mr. Maclise, while Mr. Agho himself sustains much injury by their neighbourhood; for in his designs he has introduced several figures, semi-human; and has been placed at a manifest disadvantage in being seen in juxtaposition with the first artists of the age. This is an evil which time will not remedy; but as the interior of the building is not quite finished, much may yet be done to give the frescoes "fair play."

The poem illustrated is "The Masque of Comus;" and the frescoes are (or rather are to be) in number eight; the artists charged with their execution being Messrs. Eastlake, Leslie, Stanfield, Maclise, Etty, Uwins, E. Landseer, and Sir William Ross. Mr. Eastlake and Mr. Landseer have not commenced theirs; the other six have completed their works; and of these we are enabled to speak in terms of the highest commendation, although we have great fears of the durability of the colours—some of which, we are told, have already sunk in an injurious degree.

The neighbourhood of the Summer-house is enlivened by the presence of a number of foreign birds, which are especial favourites of the Royal children.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We abstain from any animadversions on what we consider bad pictures. The task of finding fault is not a pleasing one, and knowing the fallibility of our judgment, we refrain from inflicting an injury which might possibly be unmerited, but which, we are fully aware, might be very fatal to the interests of very deserving persons.

EAST ROOM.

No. 10. A very pleasing picture by G. A. Solomon.

11. "Ostend." J. M. W. Turner, R.A. A charming view of the Belgic port, which will at once be recognised by all who have ever seen the original.

13. "The Otter Speared." E. Landseer, R.A. This picture is one of the

h ghest in its own nr class of art. It has more power, and less of the faults of the artist, than many of his late pictures.

14. "The Madness of Hercules." G. Patten, R.A. Mr. Patten deserves uncommon for his painted this picture. It has a coarseness and a somewhat of vu garity in the expression, but it is an advance of the artist.

15. "The Ironmaster." J. J. Chalon, R.A. Very pleasing.

30. "Portrait of Mrs. R. Hodgson." J. P. Knight, R.A., elect. A good specimen of the artist's talents.

31. "Scene from Comus." C. R. Leslie, R.A. This is a picture of great merit. Mr. Leslie has, we think, painted the best picture from Comus in this collection.

57. "Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Webster." T. Webster, A. This is a very clever picture. It represents the happy pair on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. It will attract attention, and benefit the artist.

84. "A Life on the Way Home." W. F. Witherington, R.A. A beautiful landscape and figures

18. "Heloise." C. L. Eastlake, R.A. A beautiful picture.

40 "Portrait of Espartero." J. Partridge. A good likeness of the Duke of Victoria.

58 "Prince Rupert at Newark." A. Cooper, R.A. A battle piece, the groups well arranged, well coloured, and full of spirit

62 "Brisk, Steam, and Speed."—The Great Western Railway. J. M. W. Turner, R.A. A picture of singular power, and showing what the artist could do if he would confine his erratic genius within bounds

68. "Portrait of the Bishop of Llandaff." One of the best specimens of the President of the Academy.

87 "Portrait of the Queen." F. Newenham. This is one of the best portraits of hitherto paint d of her Majesty. It is a remarkably good likeness, both as to features and character. The colouring is good, and the general treatment happy. The artist is a very clever man, and a rising one

78 "A Stiff Breeze." Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A. This is one of the most beautiful pictures in the gallery; the spectator can almost fancy he beholds the ocean and the vessels that float upon it.

98. "Sir Walter Scott and his Youngest Daughter." Sir W. Allan, R.A. A very clever little picture

94. "The Prodigal Son." W. Gale. The effect of this picture is fine, but it is hurried to high for a proper estimate of its merits to be formed.

96. "Scene from Comus." D. Maclise, R.A. Everything that this artist paints is deserving of notice; this picture is very meritorious; it is deformed by mannerism and a sort of affectation; it wants animation and some other things, nevertheless it is full of breadth, and of a high quality of art.

101 "The Vow of the Hill." T. Creswick, A. Very pleasing

102. "Disappointment." E. Landseer, R.A. A charming picture of a girl and dogs

110. "Portrait of Mrs. Bowyer Smith." F. Grant, A. A fine portrait.

111 "Morning—Budgeons." W. Collins, R.A. A charming sea view.

115 "Portrait of a Lady." By H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. Very good.

129 "An Italian Port—Sunrise." Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A. A very beautiful and Cuyp-like picture

133. "The Backbiter." W. Etty, R.A. This is apparently Eve and the Serpent: it is a splendid piece of colouring

138. "The Whitsuntide Controversy," from the Vicar of Wakefield. W. Mulready, R.A. One of the most beautiful cabinet pictures ever painted; it has all the finish of Teniers, is full of character, and perfect in the details, as well as the general treatment

Morales, an Italian scene Sir A. W. Calcott. The fitting companion to No. 129

140 "A good" Portrait of a Lady." By T. Watson Gordon, A.

141 "Seaford," Sussex W. Collins, R.A. A bright and charming picture

141 "The Catechist." A picture of a different class, but of great merit, by the same artist

162 "Scene from Comus." W. Etty, R.A. A splendid display of female beauties, painted with the peculiar excellence of this fine artist

168 "The Rescue the Daughter of Jairus." E. U. Eddis. A very fine ecclesiastical picture, and one by which the English school of art will be raised high.

170 "Girl with Parrot." D. Maclise, R.A. Very fine

170 "Coast scene—Church of St. Jean, at Caen." D. Roberts, R.A. This is a very excellent picture, drawn the force and truth of the artist.

178 "The Marshalsea of Waterford." F. Grant, A. This is perhaps the best portrait in the collection.

178 "Lucgli, na and Alasco, Maritime Alps." W. Linton. A charming land scape

"The Day after the Wreck" C. Stanfield, R.A. In this picture the artist is shown that the high reputation he has arrived at has been obtained deservedly. It is remarkable for vigour of feeling and truth of delineation.

197. "In the Cathedral at Modena, during the Evening of the Fest"—Morning effect. S. A. Hart, R.A. A very fine picture of an interior, with figures; the lights beautifully managed

200 and 201 "Evening—Landscape and Cattle." J. Wilson, junior. Two beautiful bits, full of nature

"Jessie Daughter Raised." W. Pone's. Very clever.

"Confidence." R. Hannah A picture of a boy singing a doorhell. Very characteristic. There is a fellow to it, 210, "Diffidence," by the same artist, which is scarcely so good

"The Sempstress." R. Redgrave. A very good picture, both as to conception and execution.

MIDDLE ROOM.

"Ryda! Water, Westmoreland" A. Vickers.

"A scene on the Coast of Guernsey." W. E. Dighton.

"The Wedding Morning." R. Dudgeon. A fine picture.

"The Martyrdom of John Brown, of Presmill, 1685." T. Duncan, A These four pictures form a cluster of gems. They are of different merits and different classes, but each of them is good.

"The Sac fice of Noah." T. Mogford. A picture of considerable merit

"A Sea View," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., to which what has been already said I may refer for this picture may be applied.

"The Pedlar." T. Webster, A. Very clever.

"Fis but a Fancy's Sketch" W. Etty, R.A. A beautiful picture. The person about to be a happy man who possesses so creative a fancy.

"Coming Events cast their Shadows before them." E. Landseer, R.A. A noble picture of a colt, with a moonlight effect. This picture shows the vast power of the artist, and his power of representing the horse in motion.

"Scene from Uncine." D. Maclise, R.A. A fine piece of drawing and colouring

"The Thames, near Gravesend." A. Vickers. Remarkably beautiful; the water and sky both well toned.

"The Return of the Dove to the Ark." C. Landseer, A. This picture is scarcely in a proper light; it has, however, the merit of correct detail, and is nothing to carry to the high rank which the name of Landseer has obtained.

"Gelt—to the Hay field." A beautiful little picture, by D. Cox.

"A Mountain Torrent." T. Creswick, A. A fine landscape.

"A very high and charging landscape. By E. J. Niemann

"The Hair Family." B. Descreche. The colouring and the composition pictures are both fine. Perhaps more power might have been introduced, however, very fine

"Upper Castle." E. W. Cooke.

"The Painter's Pleasure." F. Danby, A.

"The Outlaw's Return." J. E. Lauder. A cluster of highly meritorious pictures.

"Whilst Taking Leave of the Garden." R. W. Buss. Clever

"Queen Mary Passing Queen Mary's House (Entering Morton to be Carried Out and Shot." From

"Mary Stuart." E. T. Lauder Of its peculiar class, a very fine picture. The drawing, the colouring, and light are bold and effective, the groups well-arranged, and the whole very forcible

"John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots." W. P. Frith. A very clever picture

"Rob Roy's Defiance." R. W. Buss. Two beautiful bits.

"Sleeping." B. Landseer, R.A. The artist has seldom painted a picture, taken as a whole, so masterly as this. The colouring and the blacksmith are rather too clean, and too much in full dress for the occasion, and there is some want in the much of the drawn passion and too little of the urge in the repression; but the great merits of the picture overcome these defects or objections, and show the genius of the painter.

"Louis Philippe." A correct portrait of the French Monarch. By G. P. A. Healy.

"Repose." A very Cuyp-ish landscape. By T. S. Cooper

"Venice." T. M. W. Turner, R.A. Combines the beauties and vagaries of this artist

"Sancho Panza in the Apartment of the Duchess." C. R. Leslie, R.A. This is an admirable picture, a worthy illustration of the genius of Cervantes.

"Landscape." By H. Jutsum. Very clever

"The Lesson." This picture is by a very talented lady, Mrs. M'Ian, and we think a great imitation as an artist

"Sir Thomas More and his Daughter." J. R. Herbert, A. A good picture

"Lee at the Lough" W. Etty, R.A. A charming picture.

"Rebekah." J. P. Pettigrew. Painted in a manner that will extort praise from the spectators.

"Portrait of the Seven Bishops." J. R. Herbert, A. This is so conspicuous a picture that it attracts attention. It has considerable merits; the expression of the heads are good, the colouring, somewhat glaring and spotty, and the composition and grouping are tasteful. In spite of these defects, it exhibits great talent, and deserves encouragement.

WEST ROOM

"I Is Joys Grey Summoned to her Execution." E. D. Leslie. A fine picture of its class, and very well painted in a manner that will extort praise from the spectators.

"Poupied Fie d." F. R. Lee, R.A. A refreshing landscape.

"Venice." By T. W. M. Turner, R.A. Another striking but eccentric picture.

154. "The Pyramids of Gizeh—Sunset." D. Roberts, R.A. A noble landscape. The atmospheric effect, and the immense space described, produce a magnificent and various scene on which we gaze with delight

159 "Vi n of Lucullus at Misenum." W. L. Leitch. A fine classic picture.

160 "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil." E. M. Ward. Very clever, and pleasing.

"Return of a Wounded Soldier" F. Goodhall. A good picture

"Italian Minstrel A Grides. A Exhibited to great praise

"Summer's Afternoon." T. Creswick, A. One of the best landscapes in the Exhibition

"The Gipsy Family." W. Simson. Full of nature, and carefully painted

522. "Resual to the Forum" A. Elmore. [Of this excellent picture we shall next week present our readers with a fine engraving; so that we reserve our remarks to that occasion

523 "A Sea Piece" By Mr. C. Stanfield, R.A. A very masterly performance

531. "Scene on Board a Steamer." F. Beard. Some portions of this picture are very good

Scene from 'Old Mortality.'" J. G. Middleton. This picture will obtain many admirers, and will deserve them.

"The Moors Beleaguered by the Spaniards in the City of Valencia." P. F. Poole. There is great power in some portions of this picture, and parts of it are well drawn and coloured: but, as a whole, it does not equal what this artist promised by his former productions

DUTCH ROOM.

"The New Bullad." T. S Cooper. A pleasing picture of a gal with con

"Musidora." By W. D. Kennedy Very pretty coloured

"Sketching from Nature; a Bud in the Foreground." T. Woodround. A picture of much merit.

"A Pastoral Scene." By J. Wilson, jun. Entitled to be specified with honour.

"St. Valentine's Morning." W. Kidd. A good picture; the subject well treated.

DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES

Our limits present our going into any length in the specification of this part of the exhibition; we will content ourselves, therefore, by pointing out what struck us as being most deserving attention and praise

Miss M. Gillies has four pictures, all eminently beautiful. Nos. 680—817—852—857

Mr. Carrick has eight miniatures, painted in his very favourable and masterly style. They are Nos. 693—705—747—751—785—791—811—and 858

Mr. Thorburn has eight: Nos. 667—673—675—725—729—801—and 836. All these miniatures are remarkable for that broad and vigorous manner which the artist has imparted into minuature painting, and when gives he power of oil painting. These pictures are entitled to high praise

Sir W. Newton has eight pictures: Nos. 685—700—735—751—771—791—818—880. They all exhibit a exquisite delicacy of touch and delightful finish. Five of them is a picture of the immense piece of ivory of the royal miniaturist, a specimen of his species of art.

Sir W. Ross has also eight pictures. Nos. 72—[illegible]—807—811—826 All painted in his usual admirable manner, full of brilliancy, knowing a perfect knee edge of his art.

There are, besides these, some very charming miniatures and drawings; but to give anything like a detailed notice of them would be most difficult. At present the rooms, as we be s already said, are too crowded for a mint of that close examination which portraits of this class necessarily require to form a proper estimate of their merits, and to come to a decision which would be either unjust or the reverse. But what we have said must, therefore, suffice, although we regret our present inefficiency.

Of Architectural Drawings, there are some very good designs and elevations. Amongst the contributors to this part of the collection are Papworth, Sokes, Hair, Meins, Burrel, Grenville, Lamb, P. Hardwick, R.A., Brown, Colson, H. Watt, E. Gerring, Jun., J. Wild, C. Barry, R.A., W. Railton, F. Pouget, W. Garrett, &c., &c., and many others of great merit.

SCULPTURE.

1295 A Bust, in Marble, of Prisoner Alarm, by J. Francis, is good. It represents the Prince much as he is, and neither vulgarizes nor idealizes his feature and expression.

1297. "Love Triumphant," a Group in Marble, by M. P. MacDowall, A. is very fine; it is full of classic feeling. The figures are beautiful in the outline; the limbs and draperies are graceful. This is a splendid specimen of the English school

1298 & 1299, by E. H. Baily, R.A., have all the merits which this sculptor has usually imparted to his works. He has also 1274—1282—and 1304, a l merito rious productions, and quite sufficient to keep up his reputation

Mr. J. G. Lough has 1270, a Group in Marble of "Hebe Banished," very fine; and 1277, a Figure, in marble of "Lear, from Shakspeare," finely imagined and executed: there is a true feeling for high art in the production of this gentleman

Mr. Behnes has a Group in Marble, "Lady Godiva," of extraordinary beauty, and several Busts in his inimitable style; one of them, a Bust of Sir Frederick Pollock is perhaps the finest Bust ever produced in the studio or an English artist

Mr. Gibson, R.A., has, in a Group in Marble; [illegible]

Mr. Park has a [illegible] bust, and so are Mr Sievey, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Weekes, and many other sculptors with whose names the public are familiar. The collection is a good one; but it is to be regretted that the sculptures are placed in so bad and inconvenient a place, that it is a matter of difficulty to see what they are, much more to decide upon their comparative claims to distinction.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

Last week, by an unusual press of intelligence, we were prevented paying a due notice to the monthly periodicals, which, however, cannot be passed over with less than welcome, therefore, our present task

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE presents the usual course of the editor's "Saint James," with the continuation of "Lives of Twenty-five Years," and "Jack Sheppard," by W. F. Ainsworth; and "The Elliston Papers"—three of the most dissimilar stories of the miscellany. This number contains more reviews than usual, and in one of them the genius, very appropriately, bids adieu upon a pedestal, to the late editor of Leigh Hunt's Poems, in consequence of certain amendations in the impression just published. The poetical contributions are better than usual, and in one of them, "Ode to Queen Victoria," by Henry Bettenham, Esq., Herald Painter of the Royal Academy, are well-inter ti ed: "The Song of Water," by Charles Mackay, is a composition of very superior merit, for which we were glad to have room.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE opens with a paper "On Railways," in which the different schemes of Railway reform and legislation are investigated, and the conclusion arrived at, somewhat opposite to Lord Ashley's Travels, and Charles Sheridan's style of a very amusing paper in Thurnam's raciest manner, detailing a journey from Redmond to Brussels. The hint to carry a case of the best Havannahs to give to the snobs custom-house officers, is a very excellent one, which deserves a very large proportion for the tourist to spare himself much annoyance. "A Letter from Redmond Hill, that broke up down with its splendour" is a brilliant piece of humour, and "Sketches of Character" are full of subtleties; and the remarks of the women less of Antwerp and Brussels; are in T. Hamilt's best vein. "Marshal Soult" is a very spirited sketch of the veteran warrior and statesman—the Caesius of the Table," is very severe and sketchy, and "Recipes for Cookery, and its professors," "An Episode of the Times of Philip Sidney," "A pretty novelette," and "The Luck of Barry Lyndon" is most finished and intelligent "The Fancy Ball."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE is well stored with reviews of new books, among which the soundest is a paper on "Laing's Translation of the Heimskringla; or, Chronicle of the Kings of Norway;" it is, however, hardly justly proposed. The review of Gurney's "Letters from Antwerp to Paris" is most entertaining. "The Spirit of Ariel" plays in a very rosy paper on the Greek comedies; "Edmund Burke" is a very good "Lecture" in the style of Shakespeare, Keppel, Burns, Hobbes, and the majority of Swift." The political strokes are the "Scottish Church," "Common Law and Special Juries," and "English Factories and Irish Franchise;" and of the contributed novels Mrs. Gore's "Banks and Prizes"

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE is somewhat below its usual vevoir "The Crisis of Ireland," the opening paper, is a sound democratic digest, with a fine admixture of political spirit. "The Origin of the Humming bird," in a few smart strokes, of course paints these exquisite little creatures to the lustres of the Emerald Isle. A paper on Edmund Spenser is a curious compound of pathos, precept, and affectation, and would not be read. "The Fight of Ulysses with the Bow," "Sketches of Character," "Useful Knowledge," and "Information for the Million," are most interesting papers, and the political papers displaying the insipid commerce of modern literature. "Barrow's Life of Peter the Great" is a most entertaining biography of the great admiral of England. "Sunrise from the Rialto" is a charming record of people and places, "Light and Right" keep-moving sport. The Irish paper, somewhat too diffuse, is on the Church Education Society and the National Board"

THE LIBRARY OF TRAVEL, edited by Walter R. Kelly, is a new enterprise, modestly announced as "A Popular Observation of Travels." The first volume, before us, comprises 108 8vo pages, and sets forth one illustrations of countries, both and the Holy Land. The work appears to be laboriously, yet popularly compiled; and the contributors are recruits from the ranks of Bellenden, Kerr, Lane, Urquhart, Skinner, Kinnear, Ainsworth, &c., and promises to be, from this specimen, the "Library" promises to be as useful, as it is entertaining We could, however, suggest some improvement in the wood cuts, the specimens of which are well chosen, but clumsily engraved. The letter press is far the better embellishment

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, No. II. contains several papers of interest in connexion with the Government views of the Bank question, amongst which another portion of our space, one bank of issue, free trade in bank, and Mr. Gilbart's financial essays are the best. A diary of various kinds in on Banking affairs and be more useful.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE, starting with a paper of some familiar, defending the Anglo-Saxon race from the charges of "Buffalonism," and indeed in the writer's knowledge of every journal published in India, from Ceylon to Delhi, he hints, by the way, that, as regards their affluence to personal fashes and resentments, to private quarrels, they are not more numerous than are necessary to the joint in on of the mother-country; and this for the very good reason, that as in India there is no room for slander in the reader, it is never in fashion to the editor. The article on Jamaica, and the Governor General of India, Lord Ellenborough. The agriculture of Jamaica and Honduras, a answer to New Zealand (with an original map), the trade of Java, and a visit to Van Diemen's Land, form the contents of a number of papers unusual in this very interesting representative of the mammy ate of our colonial economy.

MAXWELL'S HISTORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION IN 1798, Part V., concludes the details of the hard-contested fight at Arklow, and then proceeds to Fawkes's Mill, and the capture of Vinegar-hill; the occupation of Wexford by the rebels, with anecdotes of their atrocities there. One of Cruikshank's illustration—the Massacre at Scullabogue—is most terrifically detailed.

THE FARMERS MAGAZINE is published with the sanction of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, with a memoir by Mr Cuthbert W. Johnson, [illegible] papers on manures and drainage, and reports of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and of influential farmers' clubs meetings, are among the most prominent articles in this vigilant journal of the agricultural interest

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, with "The Fortunes of the Scattergood Family" [illegible]-catcher, is a number of very moderate pretensions. In the Butterflies papers are some admirably descriptive [illegible], as the following of Tower-hill.

"There are few places in England which preserve so perfectly the aspect of an old continental town as Tower hill and its surrounding buildings, when viewed through the medium of moonlight, softly mellowed tempered to wrap us more prominent objects in semi-obscurity, whilst, at the same time, it permits the general outline of the fortifications to be visible. The irregular buildings of the fortress itself, with lights gleaming from small windows high in the air, and dim oil lamps flickering at wide intervals on different portions of the outworks—the open expanse of the hill, with its borders of trees before the houses, forming a rude species of boulevard, assist in completing the picture. Every now and then the roll of a drum from the interior echoed along the ramparts, followed by the challenge of a sentinel; and occasionally indistinct sounds of music and revelry broke from some of the taverns, where a few mariners had assembled from their vessels to spend their pay, and get rid of their hard-earned payments as speedily as might be. But beyond this, there was little noise for Tower Hill is not a great thoroughfare and towards evening is comparatively deserted, except by those whose interests lie within its precincts.

The rumawee, Freddy Scattergood, in the forest, in another incident pantomimely traveled here in a grimace of a fine sprightly.

"It was a fine bright afternoon—warm, too, for the time of year People had left their great-coats at home for the first time, and walked about with cheerful faces. Everywhere looking for the early crocuses of the flowers peeped out from amongst the more sober articles. The snowdrops from the dull, wintry ground. Weathercocks gleamed in the sunlight against the blue sky; long tracks of fragrant heath and turnip dainty, redolent of country odours, appeared to supplant the sickly haunts on the window-sills. Travellers forsook the interiors of omnibuses, and climbed the roof, to the great joy of the [illegible] who prided in their fine fares. Frugal housekeepers began to think of having their fires out in the middle of the day, and dreamt of [illegible] willow sheaves and elaborate dissections of many yoked silver paper. Everybody looked forward for the spring, and perhaps everything would not very delusive, even the next morning, as pleasant anticipations usually do."

An [illegible] and an Italian tale; two institutions of Ingoldsby; and the Physiology of London Life; are the other principal papers the later, exceeding to some twenty pages, is heavier than usual, the chapter on "Town Life" being as dreamy as the [illegible] of London. Lastly, it is preceded by "The Divan," in which are some laughable attempts at dreollery, of the best, in every case, successful. Such somewhere says—"I like the [illegible] and make a little" on words [illegible] and the reader may, in like manner, suspect our appreciation of "The Divan," in which thus is accorded to our journal a slight merit:—

"The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with its usual active vigilance, was the first to announce the approaching *furore*, by giving the music of the dance, and illustrations of its execution, in which a lady with long plaited tails and a gentleman in embellishment costume, were throwing their limbs about to a renowned set, to the advertisement of tuition in its mysteries crept into the newspapers. We had as yet knew it, but it assumed the knowledge; and what they were all to be comprehended, by [illegible] of [illegible] Editor's table, and [illegible] of [illegible] as to how it was performed in society; others simply stated they gave lessons in it twice a day; and one lady informed us in about public that she had the honour of acquaint it from a Bohemian nobleman. How we should like to have seen the interview and what a subject it would have made for the pencil of Mr. Leech, who, in the portrays of "foreign gentlemen, seedy [illegible] ans, stands unrivalled. Bohemia must indeed be the land of dance, from the days of La Esmeralda to the present time, when its very nobles give lessons therein. Imagine our returning the compliment, and dispatching one of our peers—Lord Brougham, for instance—to teach the college-bumpers of Lubbock double [illegible] to dances

"The Dado." a Recreation in Natural History is a very smart trifle.

BLACKWOOD has a sound, if not distinguished or attractive number, opening with a paper on the "Increase of Crime," which contains many startling facts, setting it with a most extraordinary and alarming causes of anxiety the *constant and unvarying and increase of crime*! though in the same page introducing Lola as a political cause. This is succeeded by a slight paper entitled "Rome and Her Leaders" and an odd affair—"The Monster Misers of Literature," which the reader of Bentley's Miscellany and Circulating Library—"Dean Aikers—Gresham," is one of those masterly digests of passing events which are rarely to be met with, but in Blackwood's pages, and make his thick volumes treasurable. "The Three Black Lords of Dunbarton" is the first of Frank Hill, and with "Love in a Wilderness," another *novelette*, conclude the main prose papers. Some stanzas on Snow, by Delta, remind us of the graceful spirit of his earlier poems.

PEOPLE'S AND MONTHLY MAGAZINE labours to support its claim as title of "Humorist" by a paper entitled "The Ill Humorists." Our Readers in" It is, however, followed by Mrs [illegible] in a lively satire, "The Roberts on their Travels," and "Parish Parties" is of the same sly school. The Reminiscence of a Medical Student is a very interesting sketch, "Marianne Easterling." Peter Parley's has a capital story; Mrs. Gore, a Love Story; Horace Smith, a bland [illegible] and there is even a Mr. Peele, a very humorous version of "The Beauty of Brighton;" A Song, "Mrs. Hope, the Fortune Teller," by Mr. James Kenney, is entitled to the company in which we find it. As the several great Magazines open their new [illegible] of promise, we once more call and take the [illegible] ber is a good one—may a capital "New Monthly.

THE METROPOLITAN sets with Mrs. Postans on a trip to Thebes, and then begins a Tale of the Pumpkin, Peas Soup, and the Carnival [illegible] followed by two attempts at humour—"Confessions of an Idle Apprentice," and "A Pretty Predicament;" some of which are of the "used to" school. Perhaps, the most entertaining paper in the number is the analysis of the life of Brummell just published. Altogether, we are bound to congratulate the Metropolitan on its [illegible].

THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE maintains its reputation for papers on naval and military tactics, travels, and adventures in countries little known, [illegible] narratives of battle-scenes, and excellent [illegible]. Waterloo Crescent, Cross, and Smith, are among the most attractive subjects in this number—besides the Correspondence and Re[illegible]

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

"A galaxy of charms."

Once more are we in the vortex of the thousand-and-one May and June concerts, operas, *soirées musicales, re-unions*, &c; each and every one of which we are bound to notice in their turn, (enough to turn the brains of as many chroniclers) with this solace, however, constantly before us, that, wishing to be impartial to all, we are never unjust to a few, and so may be said to escape pretty harmless from the crowd of conflicting opinions. For the same time, it must not be supposed that we praise everything alike, be its pretension what it may: no, no "Palmam qui meruit, ferat," is our motto, and we will rigidly adhere to it.

Independent of the native and constantly resident talent which is to be found in the metropolis, this season of the year is favourable to the migratory movements of certain spirits of song, who think about this time they "can use their wings unclogged with fog or mist," and therefore journey to the south with a praiseworthy object of seeing Dan Phœbus in England. The consequence is, that at this season every year, there is to be found more vocal and instrumental talent belonging to the sweet art of Music in London, than in any other *locale* of the same extent. Some soils are often more favourable to our indigenous offspring, than to their exotic foster-children; this unfortunately has, or had been the case for a long time; but luckily the feeling of the nation at large, combined with the recovery of Braham's former "majesty of the people," given fair opportunity to many of our compatriots of competing with the proudest vocalists of the day, and exclusive of "the Star" is it not delightful to hear and see Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Rainforth, Madame Albertazzi, Miss Dolby, Mdme. Taillon, &c., placed upon a footing with the greatest foreign vocalists, and fairly dividing the applause with them? Nothing can be more gratifying to every true lover of art, such as Salvi, Duprez, Standigl, and others, who wish to cultivate an acquaintance with the standard English music, more than to ignorantly affect to contemn it. It harmonises or tones down the musical features of a concert wherever they chance to meet, and is productive of that "glee and good humour" which should be the motto of all sons and daughters of Apollo, whether they come from the Hebrides' fixed rocks, or the floating island of Delos. We shall therefore ever welcome, and treat like a friend, impartially, according to their respective merits. After this general announcement we shall proceed to detail.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

The third concert, for the season, of the Society's Armonicon took place at these rooms, on Monday evening last, and was full and fashionably attended. The instrumental performances were Mozart's Symphony in E flat, Onslow's brilliant overture to "Anacreon," Weber's mysterious but beautiful one to "The Roller of the Spirits," and Romberg's in D; the whole of which, with an efficient band, did not fail to go well, under the leadership of Mr. Loder. Herr Ernst, the celebrated violinist, on this occasion disappointed from the German severe tenth of his usual style, and wantoned with perfect ease in all the gay luxuriance of the Italian school—perhaps, indeed, with too much levity, for, in some of his variations on "The Carnival de Venise" he was doubtful whether he was introducing the Faranini manner or not so *outré*, nay ridiculous, were they. They were performed, however, with the ease of a magic musician, who commanded his bow as a wand. The vocal music did not go well, although Miss Rainforth and Salvi sang charmingly. We suspect that this was in a great measure owing to the production of a certain Signor Peregetti (of the Velut species) who created a mixed sensation of disgust and merriment throughout the room. In the first act he sang a poor composition of his own, and in the second, the celebrated scena from "Tan-

credi," commencing with "Tu che accendi." He is a singer of no ordinary merit, and might obtain a distinguished place in the Pope's Chapel, but there is an evident and proper feeling of dislike shown in England to such exhibitions, when the real sense of the people is taken. Mr. Forbes conducted with his usual skill, except at one passage, where either he or the singers were at fault, but they soon rallied, and all went on well again to the conclusion. These concerts contribute much to the advancement of music amongst us.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MAY GAMES.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season 'season'd are
To their right praise and true perfection.—SHAKESPEARE.

There use to be a *buffo* singer at Vauxhall who moved the leges to desperate laughter, when, in the character of an adventurous Cockney, he recited the perils of "A Voyage to Putney by Water." Yet, after all, there are more agreeable things in the world than passing Battersea Reach at Christmas, with the watery wind howling in your ears, and dashing the snow and sleet against your "genial cheeks." On a summer's afternoon, indeed, with the prospect of ducks and green peas at Ava's, is another affair. Albeit, we have not reached the gorgeous season—

"The azure time of June,
When the skies are deep in the stainless noon."

We are on its threshold, and hold it convenient to speculate for the gamesome month in May. Anon we shall have Epsom Races August carnival of Cockaigne! appropriate as reasonable, when nature is verdant and man is green! For the nonce we are without Olympics—at least any of account. The second Spring Meeting at Newmarket, which was celebrated in the present week, was beyond precedent devoid of interest. The Derby Idle Pate, the only incident from which any prospective matter is looked for, is, as it were, won by one of the best three-year-olds out, or thereabouts, but one, unfortunate, of the fieldmen, not in the Derby. Welbeck, who also won the Newmarket Stakes very easily, is one of those examples so common on the turf, of the uncertainties in all speculations. Here is a mere bought for £200, that in a few hours after passing into the prize paid for him, with a han some premium, who owner has pocketed upwards as many thousands as he gave hundreds, without six pence of return. Taking of the uncertainty of the turf, and a couple of its circumstances in the Racing Wagers (or whatever its name is, Bill!) Conceive a being in committee ever since the opening of the present session of Parliament, and still undisposed of!

I fear that the P. P. predicament not absolutely dissimilar to that the wags call it the *pauto post-futuro* ball? We wish, *apropos* of the course, that we could see a few more of the Members of Parliament assembled on the Derby day, than we are likely to be honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and her Court—for more the pity. Too great a gulf is already fixed between princes and their people: to say the least, it is very questionable policy to widen it.

But to our May games and forthcoming out-door sports. Already the Royal Thames Yacht Club is "on the sea," or, more properly to speak, on the intermediate, making the pageantry on the queen of rivers between Greenwich and Cool House pink. Friday was the first of its season, a goodly beginning, whose results, however, cannot be known till after our journals has gone to press. The new day division is "up and at it," from Westminster-bridge to the junction of Thame sat less, and every where else. The great Oars Regatta of the metropo is will be one of the most splendid fresh-water contests known to modern times. The prizes amount to a dozen and three. Lord Cardigan is for president, and the Lord Mayor is assisting in the task of all classes. Cricket is at an immense premium; the list of new members elected at the last meeting of the Marylebone Club is stupendous; not a questionable name to be found among the lot of forty-no. There is a Smith, under!, but then it is Montague Smith; Montague Smith, Esquire! and who could say it is an unfit associate for the Lascelles, Bennetts, Villiers, Neville Vansittarts, Cumberlyes, D'Eyncourts, &c., &c.? The progress of hanging it seems has had a great reward—in some places the "salmon running on the flies, and single sizes, but in battalions." It is stated on authority high in the waters of Mayfair, to number of scaly fauna in Stationers' time) the trouts appear as if taken with a mania for suicide. A couple of gentlemen were upturned in a river, the name of which is spelt with six consonants, and therefore the reader is spared the trial of decipherment, some eighteen dozen of trouts did fish who immolated themselves upon a contrivance called a "cock-bird." Peculiar to English eyes is not precisely, but probably means the Welch a much gayer character. In confirmation of this we quote extracts of announcements, is the state-ment given in the *Count Journal*, that the Royal Buck-hounds are to be put out of commission. If it be true (as seems to be) that Her cost the country £10,000 a year, they certainly are a set of uncommonly expensive dogs, and nobody can pay them. But £10,000 a year—dear *Court Journal* is there not some slight error in "the tottle?"

"Now, in the dawn of all the year,
Upon what meat do these our buck hounds feed?"

If the housekeeping of the royal hounds be upon the scale that the expenditure would imply, let the hounds at Acorn Heath be handed over to the Poor-law Commissioners, as a place of reward for one of our fellow-creatures who pursues themselves of the crime of poverty by a seven-years-course of ja- gaolee. Tais may be a sad reverse, but remember to what base uses we all may come.

"Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,
May stop a hole, and keep the wind away!"

HAMLET.

MONDAY.—The badness of the Derby day at the Suffo k Stakes, made betting round out of the question. The cure and Minotaur being so well "in," that to back the field seemed little short of insanity, a more judicious regulation of the weights would have enabled more than a couple of horses to start with any chance of a successful, and had not Lottie so absolutely lame, out of it a great cure

THE DERBY.—Nothing was backed with any spirit but The Ugly Buck, whose good or good-for-nothing—will assuredly see 7 to 1—perhaps less—and plent more to carry his present money. We recommend them to hedge while they may. Running thus:—Ugly Buck, Running Rein, Mount Charles, and Pa'ad Sigure. A ridiculous report that Campaneer had been beaten "out of all property" in a trial with Akbar and Khorassan has the effect of drawing the former back to 40 to 1.

SUNDAY (!).—This afternoon he came again into favour, and left off at 25 to 1, taken Akbar nominally at the same figure. No change in the Oaks, except that Crenoline was backed, from the start to an about £2400, at 12 to 1.

6 to 4 agst The Cure	9 to 4 agst Minotaur.

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Bay Middleton		20 to 1 agst K of Gipsies (t)	
25 to 1 — Mount Charles		40 to 1 — Qui Tam (t)	
25 to 1 — Akbar		66 to 1 — Pelgh o balugh	
25 to 1 — Running Rein		66 to 1 — Dawson's bet (t)	
25 to 1 — Londonist			

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Scis to Martingale	12 to 1 agst Crenoline (t)	33 to 1 agst Cestus daly (t)
7 to 1 — Baroness	12 to 1 — Mermaid	33 to 1 — Arabina (t)

THURSDAY.—Having nothing to extract them after the Suffolk Stakes, the majority of the visitors at the Second Spring Meeting turned their backs on the race at the close of the second day's racing, and put in an appearance this afternoon at the country, and to some purpose, as their sayings and doings, small as they were, served to re-establish the Ugly Buck in the premiership, and to show that Rattan's friends were uncommonly lucrative; we presume he will "come with a rush" as soon as the Stockbridge party have had their fling. In the meantime lay the field against the favourite, we may add, however, that Colonel Peel's lot we also have backed at 16 to 1 if layers would have been found, and that Sir Gilbert Heathcote's two, and the King of the Gipsies, were at no alarming amount on Monday's betting. The absence of master to Martindale to the head of the poll was the Oaks.

6 to 1 agst Sister to Martingale	14 to 1 agst Mercure (t)
8 to 1 — Barricade	25 to 1 — Charming Nate

DISPOSAL OF HER MAJESTY'S BUCK HOUNDS. It appears that the disposal of the pack is to be included in the list of Royal retrenchments, now being carried out to so great an extent. The reason for this course being adopted is, it is said, the expensive exception attached to the establishment for their keeping, and which is altogether considered useless, as the pack has not been used for the purposes of hunting by any of the members of the Royal Family for some years past. Her Royal Highness Prince Albert appears to prefer the quiet and less dangerous amusement of hare hunting. The expense of the establishment exceeds annum by £11,000; 2,000 of which is paid to the master.

AQUATICS. The Lord Mayor will attend the ensuing Thames Regatta, accompanied by all the insignia of civic splendour, and will appear in the grand city barge. The following are the aquatic clubs of distinction, the proceedings of which are connected with the metropolitan sports:—Oxford University Club; Cambridge University Club, Oxford University Aquatic Club Cambridge University Subscription Rooms, the Guards' Club, the Travellers' Club, the Leander Club, the London Amateur Sculling Club, the Union Club, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the St. George's Club, the King's College Club, the Funny Club, the Royal Academy Club, Guy's Club, the Amiel Club, the Civil Engineers' Club, and the Neptune Club.

NEWMARKET, TUESDAY.

£50 Plate; for three years old, 6st 2lb; four, 8st; five, 8st 7lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb. T. M. Winner to be sold for 200, &c.

Duke of Grafton's *Zeno*, 4 yrs	(Nat)	1
Lord W. Powlett's Falconer, 3 yrs	(Abda e)	2

Zeno made all the running, defeated Falconer's challenge half-way in the course, won cleverly by a length.

£50 Plate; for three yr old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. R.M.

Duke of Rutland's Welbeck	(Robinson)	1
Lord Exeter's Perquisite	(Boyce)	2

Welbeck made all the running, and won in a canter by three lengths Robinson's stirring leather broke immediately after passing the post, and he was nearly off; the horse ran nearly half a mile on his own pallet.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of £230, for three yrs old and upwards. A.F.

Lord Exeter's f by Gladiator, 3 yrs, 8st 6lb	(W. Boyce)	1
Mr. Crockford's Fine Apple, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	2

A pretty race home was decided in favour of the filly by half a length.

The Suffolk Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft if declared, with 100 added.

Mr. Williamson's The Cure, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb	(R. Cotton)	1
Lord Glenlyon's Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb	..	2

The Ugly Buck Plate of £230.

Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 4 yrs	(Mann)	1
Duke of Rutland's Hyrcanian, 4 yrs	..	2

6 to 4 on Hyrcanian, who was beaten easily.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Thornhill's Elixir, Brother to Mango, walked over.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs.

Lord Londesle's b c by Emilius	..	1
Col. Anson's ch f by Emilius	..	2

Won by a length. Three started.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs old.

Lord Orford's Nimrick colt	..	1
Col Peel's c by Plane	..	2
Lord Exeter's Mocha	..	3

Won by a length. Four started.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LEAMINGTON.—This place continues to be filled with company, and the number of visitors is far beyond the usual influx in former years at the same period of the season. Among the latest arrivals are Earl Talbot, Lady Dynevor, Lord Rous, Miss Race, Hon. Frederick Byron & Henry and Lady Fetcher, Lady Duff Gordon, Lady and Miss Scott, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Hon. Mrs Lane, Lieutenant-General and Madame Schreiber and family, Colonel Vaughan, Col. Cooch, Major Humphreys, Major Mercer, Rev. Dr. James, &c. The opening of the new proprietary college is expected to take place immediately on the return of Cox, Roberts, Harding, Prout, Cattermole, and many other celebrated artists, is the favourite source of attraction at the Assembly Rooms; and the continued fineness of the weather has occasioned proportionate increase in the number of Donkeys, — now, 15; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 46 to 87; Great North of England, 70 to 90; Great Western, 1,750 to 1,800; Leeds and Bradford, 60 to 61; London and Brighton, 483; London and Birmingham, 1,000 to 1,100; London and North-Western, 1,200 to 1,300; London and South-Western, 1,000 to 1,100; Manchester and Birmingham, 300 to 320; Manchester and Leeds, 200 to 210; Midland Counties, 90 to 92; North Midland, 91 to —; North Staffordshire, 50 to —; Northern and Eastern, —; Norfolk, 30 to —; North Union, 121 to 123; Norwich and Brandon, 93; Dublin and Cashel, 94 pm. G. Stand Junction, 70 to 71; Lancaster and Carlisle, 3; Chester and Holyhead, 70 to 5; North Staffordshire, 3; Stranraer and Reside, —; to Rouen and Havre 17, Caledonian, —; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, —; Bristol and Gloucester, —; Liverpool and Manchester, —; Glasgow and Dumfries, 15.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, May 4. Royal Regiment of Artillery, Second Capt. H. H. D'Oyly to be Second Capt. Patrick Lord Lynedoch, vice Hall, who exchanges. Second Lieut. Forbes to be First Lieutenant, vice Ramsay.

ADMIRALTY, May 7.—Corps of Royal Marines.—Lieut. Colonel W. S. Davis to be Second Lieut.-colonel.

BANKRUPTS.—C. HALT, May 6.—Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut. G. H. Hunt to be Captain, vice Hall, who exchanges. Second Lieut. [illegible] towards to be First Lieutenant, vice Hunt, [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.—[illegible] Bathurst, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Tailor and Draper. [

FORNASARI'S BENEFIT—SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "ZAMPA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

FORNASARI.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The return of Cerito to this house on Saturday last, was a cause of delight to all frequenters of the Opera: she is, as ever, "redolent of *spring*," and graceful as

> Curling mists that rise
> To kiss the stars in twilit skies!

Cerito is certainly improved in elegance, as well as dexterity—some of her performances during her "aerial flights" are truly astonishing, and exhibit the "poetry of motion" in new and most captivating *rhythms*—if we may apply the word to the music of her gesticulations. Mario, in "La Sonnambula," sang most exquisitely. On Tuesday, Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was produced, and gave Corelli an opportunity of vindicating his claims to public notice and applause. He sang most excellently well—not, perhaps, obliterating from our memory poor Catone, but still in a style which deserves to be highly commended.

On Thursday Herold's opera of "Zampa" was re-produced for the benefit of Sigr. Fornasari, who on the occasion personated the hero. This opera has been universally called the *chef d'œuvre* of the composer, but we cannot find out the truth of the opinion. He has written many other things far superior in our judgment. When composers are either above or below their styles they never produce anything startingly good; and Herold's genius was not vast or wonderful, although delightfully pleasing: in fact, he was in music what our Shenstone was in poetry. He had not the Weberian strength to grasp with the subject of "Zampa": still there are some beautiful things in it, and they never appeared to more advantage than on the occasion we record. Fornasari was magnificent as *Zampa*, and gave a reading of the *Pirate*, which would have delighted even Byron himself, from whom the subject has been stolen. The opera of "Zampa" may be fairly said to be resuscitated. Fornasari is a great actor as well as singer. The house was not as full as we should have wished to see it: but this is owing, perhaps, to the public's being acquainted now-a-days that an announced benefit is for the manager's profit, and not for the *affiché bénéficiaire*.

AUBER.

AUBER.—"THE CROWN DIAMONDS."

Denis Esprit Ferdinand Auber was born in Paris in 1785, and was brought up in commercial, not musical, pursuits. His propensity, however, was for the latter: and with a modesty almost always accompanying genius, he published his first productions under the name of Lamarre. After two years' residence in London he returned to Paris, and produced an *opera comique*, entitled "La Bergere Châtelaine." Subsequently he brought forth two others, "Le Sejour Militaire" and "Testament et Billet-doux." After a variety of vicissitudes, which but ill-accorded with the views of a mind like Auber's, he placed himself under the tuteiage of Cherubini, and soon produced at the Opera Comique "Emma," which met with immense success. This was followed by several other operas at the same house, which ultimately opened the doors of the Royal Academy to him, where he produced his "Muette," the fame of which has not only influenced the musical taste but the politics of Europe. To enumerate his subsequent successes would exceed our limits considerably: suffice it to say, that no composer has written more or more varied beauty than Auber. His vocal writing is exquisitely wrought and his orchestral the very perfection of instrumentalism. His modesty prevents him from producing what his genius would suggest, and carry him through if he would but essay, or we should have symphonies and quartetts rivalling those of Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven. The operas of "Masaniello," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustave," and a host of others, have conferred immortality upon the genius that invented them.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF 'THE CROWN DIAMONDS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

His last opera with which we have been made acquainted, namely, "The Crown Diamonds," does not sparkle with the jewels that are to be found in "Masaniello," or "Gustave," but still it abounds with beauties, which, if not lustrous, are at least solid. He, no doubt, wrote his "partition" for voices of a peculiar range, and if a composer ever feels delight in putting the powers of a vocalist to the test, Auber must have been pleased in running to the extreme, the facilities of Madame Thillon's vocal powers. Next week we shall give a fine portrait of this most accomplished vocalist and actress.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.

Miss Steele, once the pupil of the establishment in which she is now a distinguished professor of singing, gave her annual concert on Monday evening last, at these rooms, which were attended by a host of friends to the fair *bénéficiaire*, more on account of the respect and esteem she herself is held in, than attracted by the somewhat too lengthy bill of fare she had provided for their entertainment. The chief novelty of the evening was Mdme Dorus Gras, who made her first appearance this season, and who, notwithstanding the fatigue consequent upon a long journey, sang as freshly and flexibly as ever. A deprecatory address was made for her by Sir H. R. Bishop (who conducted the concert), but there was no necessity for it. The fair *bénéficiaire* herself sang some things very charmingly; other vocalists acquitted themselves in many morceaux—too many to be all enumerated, and "glorious John" delighted the audience with his "Norma" and other drolleries.

MALAHIDE CASTLE.

Few places in Ireland are more identified with its history than Malahide Castle. One of the earliest built, it is one of the longest preserved while its unfailing

MALAHIDE CASTLE.

line of noble lords for 650 years stands distinguished in the annals of the country for excellences of the highest order. Before the Norman invasion, there were no strongholds in Ireland; but Henry II. seeing that he could not retain the fruits of his invasion without garrisoning the country, bestowed grants of land on his several followers, on the condition that they should entitle themselves to a tenure each by the erection of a fortress. Richard Talbot, son of the Lord Rockeswell, in Herefordshire, who accompanied Henry on the Irish expedition, was presented with the lands of Malahide, and other estates in its neighbourhood; agreeable to the terms of seisin he built a strong crenelated castle on a limestone rock, commanding the beautiful little bay. Ever since, that castle and the baronial estates have been held in possession by the same family, through an unbroken succession of male heirs, for a period of nearly seven centuries.

The seignorial estate of Malahide is the only one in Ireland, which can be traced as having been held *directly* and *immediately* under the Crown, while all the others were held of subjects by rent, suit, and service. The lords of Malahide, pursuant to charter, and the right of tenure, never acknowledged a superior but the King of England, nor rendered homage to any but the Crown. The Talbots de Malahide spring from a common stock with the Talbots of Shrewsbury.

Richard Hogan Talbot, the common ancestor of both great families, is mentioned in "Domesday Book" as being possessed of several "hides" of land. The Talbots de Malahide were ever special favourites of English sovereigns; and from John to Edward IV. we find each emulative of his predecessor in adding to the privileges of the Barons of Malahide. Among other privileges, Edward IV. exempted the family from homage for fifty years, and granted them a license to leave Ireland for three years at a time, created them absolute masters of their own port, and allowed them to appropriate the customs of merchandise. Sir Thomas Talbot, who, in 1620, succeeded to the estates, was grandfather to William Talbot who first acquired the estate of "Carta," in county Kildare, and was created a baronet in 1622; he was great grandfather to Colonel Richard, who, in 1685, was created Earl of Tyrconnell by James II., and died chief governor of Ireland. The Duchess of Tyrconnell was sister to the Duchess of Marlborough, and the most distinguished belle in the court of Charles II.

Lord Talbot's untiring acquaintance with the real state of Ireland, and his thorough knowledge of the true character of his countrymen, render him a valuable adviser and assistant to whatever Lord-Lieutenant may be sent to govern Ireland. He has long withdrawn himself from active political life, and now devotes himself chiefly to those refined studies which tend to elevate and ennoble the human mind. His social circle always comprises persons distinguished for ability and worth; and wherever genius may be found, whether it lurks beneath the plaidan jacket of the mechanic or the threadbare coat of the poor scholar, or ornaments a coronet, it is sure to find a fostering hand and a ready welcome from the Lord of Malahide. Lady Talbot, who is to Dublin society what one of the Lady Patronesses is to Almack's, is an amiable, kind-hearted gentlewoman, who is highly esteemed by the nobility and idolized by the poor. Her bounteous charities are dispensed without any regard to sect or party—an example which, if more generally adopted by the Irish nobility, would do much to ameliorate the condition of what is not inaptly termed *poor* Ireland.

The castle occupies a commanding site, and is a large, crenelated, embattled building, unequal in height and irregular in form. The ravages which Cromwell had done its towers have been repaired, while other improvements and restorations preserve it as a specimen of feudal architecture, and a home for modern magnificence. A circular tower rises on either side of the entrance, which is by an arched door that opens into a hall, from which a winding staircase, of antique fashion, conducts you to a spacious and most curious apartment, called the "Oak Chamber." This is a long, narrow room, lighted by one window, and that of stained glass; it is wainscoted and raised with carved oak, black and shining with age. The panelling is carved with devices illustrative of Scripture, and a beautifully carved figure of the Virgin Mary surmounts the mantel piece.

The baronial, or great dining hall, is on the right of the oak room. The room is lofty and vaulted, after the manner of cathedrals, with richly-carved oak. At its south end there is a gallery. It has two large open hearths, and is lighted by three Gothic windows. There is a splendid portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, by Hoobein, as also portraits of Tyrconnell, his duchess, and his chancellor. Off this room is the library, in which is an iron chest, containing the family records. The drawing-room is on the left, very tastefully modernised, and were it not for admonitions from the casements, one would soon forget they were in a building of antiquity. This room is furnished with some good paintings, by Hals, Hobbima and Cuint, among which the most striking is "The Temptations of Anthony." There is also a portrait of Mary of Scotland, which was brought to England by James I., given by Charles II. to the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, on her return to France, presented it to the niece of Tyrconnell; there is also an altar piece, by Albert Durer, which was originally placed in the oratory of Holyrood house, while occupied by Mary.

Our limits prevent us giving a more detailed account of this interesting place, which we had prepared for publication.

MALAHIDE CASTLE—THE GREAT DINING-HALL.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 4.)

Nicholas Le Sueur, a French wood-engraver, who was born in 1691, and died in 1764, excelled in the execution of chiaro-scuro engravings. His works in this style are decidedly the best that appeared in the eighteenth century. His small wood-cuts are generally engraved in a dry spiritless manner; they display neither freedom nor delicacy of execution, and are totally devoid of what is termed "effect." P. S. Fournier, the younger, a celebrated letter-founder, born at Paris, 1712, died 1768, also occasionally engraved on wood. He, however, chiefly merits a passing notice here in consequence of three tracts which he published, between 1758 and 1761, relating to the origin and progress of wood-engraving, and the invention of typography. About that period considerable curiosity appears to have been excited in France and Germany with respect to the origin and early history of wood-engraving, in consequence of the researches of Schœpflin, Meerman, and others, respecting the invention of printing. In Germany, at this period, there does not appear to have been a single wood-engraver of the slightest pretensions to talent. Schœpflin, in his "Vindiciæ Typographicæ," having made an assertion on a question of wood-engraving, as being admitted "by all experienced persons," Fournier remarks, that "so far from there being many experienced wood-engravers to choose from, M. Schœpflin would be the most likely to experience some difficulty in finding one to consult." For the purpose of showing that at this period wood-engraving was not in a better condition in Italy than in Germany we merely remark that the wood-cut ornaments in the copies of the Pope's Bulls and Decretals printed at Rome between 1760 and 1770, are not superior to the cuts which are to be found in cheap editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" of the same date, notwithstanding that the engraver—Lucchesini—has put his name to them as if he had performed a work from which he deserved to be held in honourable memory. The cuts in a Spanish book entitled "Letania Lauretana de la Virgen Santissima," translated from the Latin, and printed at Valencia in 1763, are by the same engraver; considerable fancy is displayed in the designs, and though the execution be paltry, yet the book, as Tom Hearne says, "is a curiosity," and possibly might justify the Rev. Waldo Sibthorp in his denunciation of what, since his re-conversion, he calls "Mariolatry."

INFANT HERCULES—FROM THE PICTURE BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Though wood-engraving was in a very languishing state when Thomas Bewick first began to practise the art, it yet was not wholly extinct, as some persons have imagined who have ascribed to him the credit of re-inventing it. Such an assertion, indeed, could only have been made by persons who had no knowledge of the state of the art, either in England or on the Continent, in the time of Bewick's boyhood: they might have been well-informed in other respects; but most certainly they had never read Papillon's work, which contains a minute account of the practice of the art, nor had ever seen the "Oxford Almanack," a highly-seasoned little volume of wit, which first appeared in 1764, when Bewick was about eleven years old, and which contains several cuts, probably engraved by a person of the name of Lister. About 1763, a person of the name of Watts engraved some large cuts, after drawings by Luca Cambiaso, besides several others of small size; and there are four cuts, "engraved by T. Hodgson," in Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music," which was published in 1776, the year in which Bewick first visited London. At this time he certainly was not the sole professor of the art in England, and neither did the wood-engravers whom he found established in business in London, and amongst whom he found employment, acquire their practical knowledge of their art from him. Though it may be unquestionable that Bewick was self taught, it by no means follows that the art of wood-engraving was lost in England when he first entered on his course of self-instruction. There can, however, be no doubt that the genius and talents of Bewick chiefly contributed, not only to recal attention to the art of wood-engraving, but also to elevate its character and promote its extension, both in England and in other countries.

Thomas Bewick was born on the 10th August, 1753, at Cherry-burn, in the county of Northumberland, but on the south side of the Tyne, about twelve miles westward of Newcastle. A view of the cottage in which he was born is introduced in the cut of "The Blackbird," in his "History of British Birds." His father rented a small land-sale colliery at Mickley Bank, in the same neighbourhood, and Bewick, when a lad, was occasionally employed in the pit. He received his education at the school kept by the Rev. Christopher Gregson, at the Parsonage-house, at Ovingham, on the opposite side of the Tyne. It was in this pleasant neighbourhood that Bewick, when a lad, fishing for trout in the Tyne, and seeking for birds'-nests in the woods on its banks, first acquired that love of nature which, becoming enlarged and confirmed as he grew in years, is so strikingly displayed in his works. Though Bewick, as an artist, had no master, yet Nature was his mistress: he courted her on the hill-side and in the meadow, in the dene and in the loaning, by the stream and in the wood: he courted her as a *country* beauty, and as he found her so has he depicted her.

Bewick having shown a fondness and an aptitude for drawing when a lad, was placed by his father, in 1767, as an apprentice to Mr. Ralph Beilby, a copper-plate engraver, in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Though Mr. Beilby used to engrave copper-plates for books and bill-heads, when he had the chance of such work, yet the principal part of his business consisted in engraving crests and initials on articles of plate for silversmiths, and in cutting brass clock-faces and door-plates. Bewick, in the latter part of his life, told a friend of his that when an apprentice the cutting of clock-faces made his hands as hard as a blacksmith's, and almost disgusted him with *engraving*. Circumstances, however, occurred, which gave him an opportunity of trying his hand on a more yielding material—wood.

Dr. Charles Hutton, late Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, then a schoolmaster at Newcastle, being about to publish his "Treatise on Mensuration," and wishing to have the diagrams engraved on wood, consulted Bewick's master on the subject. The result was, that he undertook to do them; but, as he knew nothing of engraving on wood, their execution was committed to Bewick, who invented a graver with a fine groove at the point, which enabled him to cut the outlines by a single operation. In one of the diagrams a view of the tower and steeple of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, is introduced. The publication of Dr. Hutton's "Mensuration," in numbers, commenced in 1768, and was finished in 1770. Bewick afterwards engraved bill-heads on wood; and it is likely that, while he remained with Mr. Beilby, he also engraved the cuts for a little book, entitled "Youth's Instructive and Entertaining Story Teller," printed by T. Saint, Newcastle, 177-.

Bewick's apprenticeship having expired in October, 1774, he returned to his father's house at Cherryburn, where, though he continued to do work as a general engraver for Mr. Beilby, he applied himself chiefly to wood-engraving. While living with his father, it is probable that he engraved the cut of the "Huntsman and the Old Hound," for which a premium was awarded to him by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures." This cut was first printed in an edition of Gay's "Fables," with illustrations by Bewick, published by T. Saint, 1779; and it is given in Charnley's edition of "Select Fables," with cuts by Thomas and John Bewick, 1820. In 1776, Bewick visited London. After working there for a few months, he returned to Newcastle, where he entered into partnership with his former master, Mr. Ralph Beilby. There seems reason to believe that Bewick was employed when in London by a person of the name of Hodgson—probably the engraver of the cuts in Sir John Hawkins's "History of Music"—who published about 1780 a little work entitled "A Curious Hieroglyphick Bible." It is at any rate certain that many of the cuts in this book were engraved by Bewick.

Bewick, who was decidedly a man of country habits and country taste, did not like London. Writing, in 1803, to one of his old schoolfellows, Mr. C. Gregson, the son of his old schoolmaster, who then kept an apothecary's shop in the neighbourhood of Blackfriars, he says: "I wonder how you can think of turmoiling yourself to the end of the chapter, and let the opportunity slip of contemplating at your ease the beauties of nature so bountifully spread out to enlighten, to

captivate, and to cheer the heart of man. For my part I am still of the same mind I was in when in London, and that is, I would rather be herding sheep on Mickley Bank top than remain in London, although for so doing I was to be made Premier of England."

The cuts by Bewick, which appear in an edition of "Select Fables," published by T. Saint, Newcastle. 1784, are much superior to his former productions of the same kind, in drawing, execution, and general effect. From this time he seems to have become fully conscious of his powers, and to have determined to apply himself to the production of works of a higher character He accordingly began, in 1785, to draw and engrave the cuts of his "History of Quadrupeds," the first edition of which appeared in 1790—the descriptions having been written by his partner. In 1789, he drew and engraved his *large* cut of the Chillingham Bull, which is by far the best of his large cuts, but much inferior as a work of art to many of the cuts in his "British Birds." When only a few impress.ons of the Chillingham Bull had been taken off, more than six as is said, on thin parchment—the block warped and split. It was repaired by Bewick, but soon got as much out of order, that but few impressions were printed off. It was again repaired, but with better success, about 1819, though at the sacrifice of the ornamented border, with which the cut was originally surrounded. While the "Quadrupeds" were in progress, he also engraved, on copper, the plates in Cossett's "Tour in Sweden," 1793; in the Whitley Large Ox, 1789; and the remarkable Kyloe Ox, bred in Argyleshire, 1790. Those copper-plates might have been executed by an ordinary provincial engraver, but not those on wood by his partner.

The "History of Quadrupeds" having been favourably received by the public, and highly praised in the critical journals of the period, on account of the excellence of the cuts, which were decidedly superior to all wood-engravings of the same kind that had previously appeared, in any country, Bewick forthwith began to draw and engrave the cuts for the "History of British Birds," the first volume of which appeared in 1797, and the second in 1804. The descriptions in the first volume were mostly written by his partner, but the partnership having been dissolved shortly after its publication, the descriptions in the second were written by Bewick himself, but revised by the Rev. Henry Carey, Vicar of Felmington. The cuts contained in the volumes of the History, not only in the number of the engraved wood-engraver, but also to that of an artist of great genius. The skill with which he has availed himself of the means afforded by wood engraving to imitate the peculiar plumage of each bird, whether sleek or downy; the fidelity and spirit with which he has represented the birds themselves in their natural attitudes and with their characteristic *look*; and the judgment and feeling with which he has introduced the accessories of foliage and back-ground have not been surpassed by any subsequent wood-engraver, even with the aid of a professional draftsman to make the drawings for him. Bewick's birds have a "touch of Nature" which no mere manual dexterity in the use of tools can impart.

For their excellence as wood-engravings, looking merely at the manner of their execution, as well as for their truth-like character, with respect to the objects represented, in general form, detail, and expression, the following cuts in the "British Birds" are more especially deserving of notice:—the Yellow Bunting, the Lark, the Fieldfare, the Turkey, the Pintado, the Partridge, the Quail, the Bittern, the Woodcock, and the common Duck. Bewick himself considered the Yellow Bunting the best of all his cuts.

The admirable tail-pieces in the "British Birds,"—picturesque, moral, humorous, and entertaining—display in an eminent degree both Bewick's keenness in observing, and power in depicting Nature, such as he found her in his walks and perambulations; and may be considered as extending from Hexham to the sea, and from Cherryburn to the Scottish border. Those tail-pieces, indeed, may be considered as *Graphic Notes* made by Bewick when rambling about o'er hill and dale, by high-ways and bye-ways, for the purpose of observing the habits of birds, having a special eye at the same time to the manners and employments of men. Without intending to detract from Bewick's well-merited fame, we think it but just to mention here that several of those tail-pieces were drawn by a young man named Robert Johnson, who was an apprentice of Beilby and Bewick, as a copper-plate engraver, and who drew beautifully in water colours. Johnson, who died in 1796, aged twenty-five, drew the human figure more correctly than Bewick, and in the delineation of picturesque subjects was scarcely, if at all, inferior to him. A few of the tail-pieces in the second volume, chiefly of coast scenery, were drawn and engraved by Luke Clennell.

Bewick had an excellent knowledge both of the means and appliances of his art and of its just limits; and he never attempted, by mere delicacy of lines, to rival the productions of the copper-plate engraver. He always employed the simplest means to accomplish his object; and never mis-spent his time in the execution of cro-s-hatchings for the mere purpose of displaying his mechanical skill. Much fine work, with very little meaning, is not to be found in the cuts of Bewick's engravings; he employed his time and talents not in the cut, but in art, and the best of his works display more of thought and observat on than of hand-labour. The best of Bewick's cuts appeared in the first edition of his "British Birds;" for though many of them were retained in the subsequent editions, yet the best of them are not equal to the best of those which had previously appeared. In the later editions, the increase of numbers without increase of merit is strikingly apparent. When the second volume appeared, in 1804, Bewick had attained his fiftieth year; and, though he continued to draw and engrave for many years afterwards, he produced nothing to extend the fame which he had already merited. In 1818 he published a volume of Fables, with cuts from drawings by himself and Robert Johnson, and chiefly engraved by his pupils. Public expectation was disappointed in th s work: many of the subjects did not allow of the exercise of his peculiar genius, which was most powerfully displayed in homely scenes; and he always succeeded better in representing what he himself had seen and felt than in illus rating the fictions of others. He did not even engrave well from the drawing of another person when the subject was not such a one as he might have drawn himself.

Bewick was a man of strong and athletic frame, being nearly six feet high and proportion-bl stout. Though fond of country sports when a young man, he was extremely industrious, and most regular and methodical in his manner of living. He worked hard and long at his art, though not meanly; and acquired, by the exercise of his talents, a decent competence, as he had the prudence to retain the copyright of his principal works, the "Quadrupeds" and "British Birds." He died at his house on the Windmill-hills, Gateshead, on the 8th November, 1828, aged seventy-five, and was buried in the churchyard of Ovingham, his native parish. The excellence of Bewick's wood-engravings, and the talents of those who received their professional education under him, conjointly have contributed in a very great degree to restore a good engraving to the position which it formerly occupied as a branch of art, and to bring it to its present very high degree of excellence.

To be c ntin ed.

MAY 8.—Easter Term ends. Bi - - - three vices standing, may now be transplanted to Greenwich. The clerk, Brown, will continue to act, if not carel-s, y screened from the sun's rays are rate ely liable to display weak-ness.—*From Punch, a new journalette of fun.*

WANT PLACES. The man and the boy from the works in Trafalgar square. They can have a clearance certificate from their last place, and are offering to make themselves generally useful. Having come down to the very top of the Nelson Column—is the only reason for inserting this advertisement.—*Punch.*

THREE PERSONS DROWNED IN THE RIVER. On Wednesday evening about seven o'clock, three unfortunate individuals were drowned off Battersea bridge, under the following melancholy circumstances:—It appears from information made upon the spot, that a waterman, a respectable person, named Wilson, a solicitor, about 30 years of age, was rowing up the river in a wherry, alone. He had passed through one of the arches of Battersea-bridge with rairoad speed, in consequence of the very strong current, when he was suddenly prevalent under the arches of this bridge, when the head of his boat came in collision with one of the numerous barges there stationed, and he was precipitated into the water, and disappeared. The bowman, rose twice, but the boat was driven with had pat off to his assistance had reached him he went down a third time, and was carried away by the tide. The second—as a young gentleman named Arthur Ryland, son of Mr. Ryland, the barrister, who undertook to make another gentleman from Putney to Chelsea. The match was well contested, and Mr. Ryland's opponent got through Putney-nudge first; Mr. Ryland was following when he boat struck against the bridge, and immediately went down. He sank instantly, and it is supposed that the exhausted state he was in prevented him from making any effort to save himself. The other unfortunate lost his life in a similar manner about the same time and place, and although the drags and boats were in immediate requisition, the body has not yet been recovered. The numerous accidents which are continually occurring at this bridge, call loudly for some speedy remedy to prevent the recurrence of them.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The prize money gained at Khelat has been granted to the captors, so that it is supposed the Hyderabad prize money will be similarly given. The officers taken prisoners in Affghanistan are to be indemnified for the loss of their property on that ocean on.

The Agricultural Society of Calcutta have petitioned Parliament to have the duty on the importation of Indian wheat removed, as has been done with regard to Canada.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined upon erecting two elegant gates and lodges, at either entrance to the new road (to be called the Queen's road), on the site of the late royal kitchen garden of Kensington Palace.

An ther incendiary fire took place at Exning, about two miles from Newmarket, on Saturday night. The farm destroyed is the property of Mr. Sogwood; the extent of the mischief had not transpired when our letter was posted.

The will of the late Sir Henry Halford has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by his son and sole executor, Sir Henry Halford, Bart., to whom he has bequeathed the whole of his property. The personal property is sworn under £9000

The Directors of the East India Company intend to give a grand dinner to Sir Henry Hardinge on the 22nd instant, at the London Tavern, upon his appointment as Governor-General of India.

It is rumoured that Lord Morpeth is to be put forward as a candidate on the Liberal interest for the representation of North Lancashire, vacant by the death of Mr Wilbraham.

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir George Clerk are mentioned as candidates for the office of Secretary at War, lately held by Sir Henry Hardinge.

On Tuesday evening the Barossa, lying off Woolwich Dockyard, was prepared for her departure to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, by taking on board as her cargo 364 male convicts, 64 of whom were young lads. We understand the cargo of the Barossa is the third draft of 960 convicts from Woolwich within the last few weeks.

The Prince of Wales's donation of 100 guineas in aid to the subscription fund for the restoration of parts of the interior of Chester Cathedral, heads the list of donors.

The Hon. E. A. Grant, youngest son of the Earl of Seafield, died at the noble Lord's seat, Cullen House, N.B., on the 26th ult., in his 17th year.

The annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Society was held on Tuesday evening at the London Tavern, Lord R. Grosvenor in the chair; £400 was subscribed after dinner towards the funds.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church in St. Giles's, took place on Monday, in the presence of a number of clergymen. The site chosen is adjacent to St. Giles's workhouse. The stone was laid by the Rev. J. Tyler, the rector.

On Tuesday Mr. Emidi, of Astley's, for a wager of 100 sovereigns, drove no less than 26 horses in hand, to and from Greenwich, in one hour and a half, passing the bridge at Greenwich. The van was filled with musicians, who play d several airs *en route*.

General Espartero (Duke of Victory) and his lady and niece are passing the season in comparative retirement at their villa, called Abbey Lodge, Park-road Regent's-park.

Sir Henry Hardinge, it is stated, has determined upon proceeding to his government by the overland route. His excellency will be conveyed by one of her Majesty's steamers to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hindostan, which is to be detained at Suez until the 1st of July.

A Frankfort journal states that the King of Prussia has ordered his Ministers again to present a bi l to the States for the modification of the penal code, such that it is intended to abolish corporeal punishment.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, but no public business was transacted

We learn from the Hague that the project of law relative to the imp-rt, export, and transit duties, was under consideration in the Council of State.

The *Turin Gazette* announces officially that on the 1st inst. the French Ambassador to that court, Count Mortier, was presented with all the accustomed ceremonies to the King of Sardinia, and delivered h s letters of credence.

Sir Robert Sale and his heroic lady being expected to land at Southampton on a re-visit from Great Leeming, the Mayor, Councillor Henderson, has called a meeting of the town Council to consider what steps ought to be taken to give them a suitable reception.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the last day of the present month, Friday, the 31st instant. It will commence at 14 minutes after eight in the even ng, and end at 26 minutes after one. This eclipse will be visible.

The Baroness de Zoller, the wife of a very distinguished officer at Munich, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment for having confined her mother, who was about to marry a Protestant. She wanted in this way to prevent the marriage.

The Lords of the Admiralty, by warrant and letters patent, dated May 4, have appointed John Deacon, Esq., late Deputy-Marshal, to be Marshal and sergeant-at-Mace of the High Court of Admiralty, vacant by the decease of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

The nomination for Abingdon is fixed for this day. Mr. Thesiger, who has succeeded to the barony, speaks confidently of his success. We have not heard of any other candida

The subscription for the new Four per Cent. loan, attempted by the Dutch Minister of Finance, Mr. de Hall, was opened on the 1st inst. A letter from Amsterdam states that the Netherlands Government has resolved to make severe reprisals on Belgium if she enters upon the paths of prohibition.

The Minister of Justice in Belgium has laid before the Chamber of Representatives a bill for the suppression of celibacy.

We understand that the King of Hanover has given up the intention of visiting England this year.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The FOURTH CONCERT ... e place on MONDAY EVENING when will be performed, M ar's Symphony in E flat, Mendelssohn Bartholdy's ... Beethoven's Overture, Leonora No 3 (first time at these concerts), and Spohr's Pa-tet. Solo performers—Pianoforte Mr. W. S. Bennett, Vocalist, Mr. Augustus Braham. Leader, Mr. Sainton. Stalls and Bo Sunday Single tickets One Guinea each, and double tickets, £1. 10s. to be had of Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent street.

THE COLOSSAL MODEL OF ST. PETER'S at ROME, and the FOUR BUILDINGS of PISA, made in Oriental wood and ivory, to be viewed each day and week. Her most gracious Majesty also inspected it, and commanded to be viewed on Saturday next, when it resumed every three days. Amongst those GAMBASSINI has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry and Public, that in consequence of having received a Firman from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he will be repeated to CLOSE his EXHIBITION in the end of JUNE NEXT. Open daily from Ten till Seven o'clock. 31, PALL MALL.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE.—MESSRS MOSCHELES and ERNST have the honour to announce that their MORNING CONCERT will take place on Saturday June 1st, when they will be assisted by the following eminent Vocalists, Mrs. Shaw, Her Majesty's Opera, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lockey. Conductor, Dr. MENDELSSOHN has kindly consented to give a grand performance on the Organ. Stalls, Reserved Seats, and Tickets to be had of Mr. Moschetes, 5, Grafton-street, East, and at the principal Music Sellers.

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA. ... New and Splendid PICTURE, by JOHN MARTIN, Esq., R.A. also, The Plain of Sennaar, Babylon, Nineveh, and the Hermit, are now OPEN VIEW, at the ADELAIDE GALLERY, No. 7, HAYMARKET, a few doors from the Theatre ... For Private SALE some ... in the highest class, by the Old Masters. Open from Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling. N.B. TWO New GUITAR PIECES for SALE

COMBINATION of TALENT.—COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE MONDAY, May 20.—GRAND CONCERT.—Madame Dorus Gras, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Charles Braham, the Misses Williams, Miss Rainforth, and Mr. Hobbs, the whole of the Principal Performers of the Theatre, will appear on this occasion. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Boxes, £2 2s., and £1 1s. Pit Tickets 10s. 6d. Places to be taken at Mr. Peter Bott-office, at the Theatre, and of Mr. Brigham, 3, Gloucester-road, Hyde-Park-gardens.

GENERAL TOM THUMB, (WILL SOON CLOSE,) ... the Nobility and Gentry of ... by command of her Majesty, and the Royal Family, at their ... every day, ... previous to visiting Paris, in Catlin's spacious Indian Gallery, EGYPTIAN HALL, ... daily, from Eleven to One, Half-past Two to Five, and from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the midst of Pagodas, the Lowest Dwarfs Singing, Dancing, &c. This wonderful man in miniature weighs only FIFTEEN POUNDS, and is smaller than any I feat that ever walked alone. The elegant presents from her Majesty and the Queen Dowager are to be seen there. The General leaves the Court Dress daily at Half past Twelve. The General continues to wait on the Nobility and Gentry on their private residences. The General has never appeared on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre as has been represented.

MUSIC OF ITALY.

Without even Change to the Public at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Directors have engaged Mr. C. E. HORN to deliver a SERIES of LECTURES on the MUSIC of EIGHT different NATIONS. The MUSIC of ITALY commences on the 13th inst. at Eight o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued during the week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays, at Three o'clock, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS All the other LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS as usual. LONG-BOTTOM'S PHANTASMAGORIA and DISSOLVING MICROSCOPE. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. ANIMATED SONGS HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—School-s Half-price

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THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for May, 1844, price 1s. 6d., edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD, will be ennobled with an Ornamental Border, designed by Kenny Meadows, and printed (in gold and scarlet) by M. Stevens. An Illuminated Title and Index to the first Volume will be presented, as the contents will be illustrated with engravings from designs by Kenny Meadows, Hine, Heaton, and others.

THE CHRONICLES OF CLOVERNOOK, by the EDITOR—

I. The Heroine of Sparkle continues her walk on Fame.

II. The Heroine relates a story of "The Legend of Nosee, or the Old Maid's Green Husband."

A Ramble in the Country [illegible] found in the possession of a Thespian about Society. [illegible] Gentlemen's Gentleman.

The Superstitions of Sailors. By Robert A Country Dance. By Angus N Peyton Roch

The Lucy Papers—No. II. Edited by Peter The Flower Girl; a Tale of the Metropolis. Cockerell. Sketches of Parisian Life—No. IV.—Jockeyship

Life Sold and the Country, or the Dramatic Boys of Paris. By Mrs. Postans.

A Forest By Mme Cenni la Touhaut. May Day

An Election in the Good Old Times, from A Night among the Lakes of the Rio Grande. Punch

Poetry, Reviews, &c

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EVERY MOMENT of Original Time to be spared, see the Advertisement of the new and popular Publication, entitled THE ST. INDIA LIFE COMPANY, [illegible] of their celebrated TEA (Offices, &c.). Here's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON.

In our journal of last week we briefly announced the placing of this colossal statue on its pedestal, at about the middle of Castle-street, in the good city of Aberdeen. The figure was cut by Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie, after a model by Campbell, of London, from a block of granite brought from the Dancing Cairn Quarries, which weighed some 16 tons. It measures, including the plinth, 11 feet 3 inches. The pedestal is of red granite, from the Stirlinghill Quarries, near Peterhead; it stands 10 feet 3 inches, so that the height of the figure and pedestal is 21 feet 6 inches.

As a specimen of sculptural design, this work will greatly add to Mr. Campbell's already extensive fame. The Duke is represented in military character, leaning gracefully on his sword, with his left foot resting on a broken mortar. The gentle turn and downward inclination of the head, the simple arrangement of the drapery, and the calm and dignified repose that reigns over the whole, prove that the artist has not studied the antique in vain.

"The inspection of this work of art," says the *Aberdeen Constitutional*, "naturally leads one with pensive, yet not unpleasing associations, to call up recollections of him whose memory it is designed to perpetuate. He was the last of a noble family, whose name has long held a prominent part in the history of our country; he was possessed of personal accomplishments, and manners at once the most noble and engaging, joined to the greatest kindness of disposition; and we feel assured in saying, that to those who ever had the happiness of his acquaintance, no monument was required to induce them to cherish his memory."

Professor Traill, in his pamphlet "On the Introduction into Scotland of Granite for Ornamental Purposes," says, in reference to this statue, on his visit to the works of Messrs. M'Donald and Leslie: "Two men were at work on the drapery. They worked with fine chisels, held very obliquely, and urged on by iron mallets of two or three pounds in weight. The attitude of this statue is simple, and the features are said to be very like the original. This, which may be considered as the first specimen of a British statue of a single block of granite, in emulation of the durable monuments of ancient Egypt, is a memorial by the county to the late noble and gallant officer; and, when erected, will be a distinguished ornament to Aberdeen.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON, AT ABERDEEN.

WHITEBAIT.

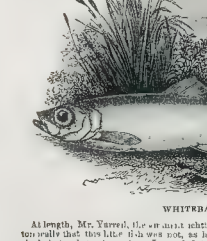
By JOHN TIMES.

[It should be explained that the following paper, written last spring for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, appeared only in a portion of No. 81; it having been removed to make room for the intelligence of the lamented death of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. As the subject of Whitebait is of annually returning interest, we repeat the contribution, with additions.

Strange as it may appear in these paltry days of science, epicures, from generation to generation, flocked to Blackwall and Greenwich, to enjoy the delicacies of "a Whitebait Dinner," without possessing any actual knowledge of the delicacy itself. The little creatures, "fried silkworms," as Theodore Hook delighted to call them, were rapidly brought in myriads, with scores of their brown bread and-butter accompaniment, and, washed down with goblets of iced punch, as rapidly disappeared. Now and then, a lisping *demoiselle* inquired of her neighbour at table as to the natural history of the choice *morceau*; but the question was blinked with perverse ingenuity. Cabinet Ministers ate their "annual fish dinners;" fellows of learned societies, lord mayors and aldermen, pursy citizens and purse-proud *parvenus*; in short, all who could sport the luxury of a guinea dinner, "chequered in bulk as in brains," went to Blackwall or Greenwich—

"Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque *elopes*,"

but all were in an equally parlous state of ignorance as to the Whitebait; in short, Lovegrove, who has sacrificed glittering millions, heeded not their natural history, but contented himself with the *species* of his customers.



WHITEBAIT.

At length, Mr. Yarrell, the animal ichthyologist, proved historically and satisfactorily that the Whitebait was not, as had been supposed, the young of the shad, but a distinct species. In its habits, it differs from all other species of *clupea* that visit our shores or our rivers. From the beginning of April to the end of September, this fish may be caught in the Thames as high up as Woolwich or Blackwall, every flood-tide, in considerable quantity, by a particular mode of fishing to be hereafter described. During the first three months of this period, neither species of the genus *clupea*, or any sea-fish at all, except occasionally a young sprat, can be found and taken in the same situation by the same means. The young shad of the year are not two and a half inches long till November, when the Whitebait season is over; and these young shad are never without a portion of that spotted appearance behind the edge of the upper part of the operculum, which, in one species particularly, is so marked a peculiarity in the adult fish. The Whitebait, on the contrary, never exhibits a spot at any age: but, from two inches long up to six inches, which is the length of the largest Mr. Yarrell has seen, the colour of the sides is uniformly white.

About the end of March, or early in April, Whitebait make their appearance in the Thames, and are then small, apparently but just changed from the albuminous state of the young fry; whereas, the shad do not deposit their spawn till the end of June, or the beginning of July. During June, July, and August, immense quantities are consumed by visitors to the different taverns at Greenwich and Blackwall; in May too, and at the moment we are writing, the work of *gourmandise* is going on. Pennant says: Whitebait "are esteemed very delicious when fried with flour, and eaten during the season as a treat much in the *lower order of epicures* to the taverns contiguous to the places where they are taken." If this account be correct, there must have been a strange change in the grade of the epicures frequenting Greenwich and Blackwall since Pennant's days; for at present, the fashion of eating Whitebait is sanctioned by the highest authorities, from the court at St. James's Palace in the West, to the Lord Mayor and his court in the East; besides the philosophers of the Royal Society, and her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers. Who, for example, does not recollect such a paragraph as the following, which appeared in the *Morning Post* of the day on which Mr. Yarrell wrote his account of the Whitebait, September 10 1835:

"Yesterday, the Cabinet Ministers went down the river in the Ordnance barges to Lovegrove's West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall, to partake of their annual fish dinner. Covers were laid for thirty-five gentlemen."

For our own part, we consider the Ministers did not evince their usual good policy in choosing so late a period as September; the Whitebait being finer eating in July or August; so that their "annual fish dinner" must rather be regarded as a sort of prandial wind-up of the parliamentary session than as a specimen of refined epicurism. Mr. Yarrell states that the Whitebait fishery is continued "frequently as late as September; and specimens of young fish of the year, four and five inches long, are then not uncommon, but mixed, even at this late period of the season, with others of very small size, as though the roe had continued to be deposited throughout the summer; yet the parent fish are not caught, and are believed by the fishermen not to come higher up than the estuary, where, at this season of the year, nets sufficiently small in the mesh to stop them are not much in use."

"The particular mode of fishing for Whitebait, by which a constant supply during the season is obtained, was formerly considered destructive to the fry of fishes generally, and great pains were taken to prevent it by those to whom the conservancy of the fishery of the Thames was entrusted; but since the history and habits of this species have been better understood, and it has been ascertained that no other fry of any value can swim with them—which I can aver—the men have been allowed to continue this part of the occupation with little or no disturbance, though still using an unlawful net."—(*History of British Fishes*, vol ii., p. 204. Second Edit.)

The rule and order of the Lord Mayor and his court is, that "no person shall take at any time of the year any sort of fish usually called White-bait, upon pain to forfeit and pay five pounds for every such offence, it appearing to this court that under pretence of taking Whitebait the small fry of various species of fish are destroyed." How the civic parties justified the infraction of this law for their Whitebait course, is another matter.

Mr Yarrell describes the net by which Whitebait are taken as by no means large, measuring only about 3 or 4 feet in extent; but the mesh of the hose or bag end of the net, is very small. The boat is moored in the fairway, where the water is from 23 to 30 feet deep; and the net, with its wooden framework, is fixed to the side of the boat, as shown in the engraving. The tail of the hose, swimming loose, is from time to time handed into the boat, the end untied, and its contents shaken out. The wooden frame forming the mouth of the net does not dip more than four feet below the surface of the water; and, except an occasional straggling fish, the only small fry taken with the Whitebait, are stickebacks and the sparling or freckled grohy. The farther the fishermen go down towards the mouth of the river, the sooner they begin to catch Whitebait after the flood-tide has commenced. When full-sailing as high as Woolwich, the tide must have flowed from three to four hours, and the water become sensibly brackish to the taste, before the Whitebait will appear. They remain down the river with the first of the ebb tide; and various attempts to preserve them in well-boats in pure fresh water have uniformly failed.

The Thames fishermen who live at and below Gravesend, know the Whitebait perfectly, and catch them occasionally of considerable size in the small meshed nets used in the Upper and Lower Hope for taking shrimps, called drakes-nets, which are like Whitebait nets, only larger. The sprat-fishers take the adult Whitebait frequently on the Kentish and Essex coasts throughout the winter.

The Humble, which runs into the Southampton waters, is the only other southern river from which Mr. Yarrell has received Whitebait; but thus he believes to be owing rather to the want of a particular mode of fishing, by which so small a fish can be taken so near the surface, than to the absence of the fish itself; which, abounding as it does in the Thames, Mr. Yarrell has very little doubt might be caught in some of the neighbouring rivers on our south and east coasts. In the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, Whitebait, from their brilliancy and consequent attraction, are used by the fishermen as bait on their lines when fishing for white trout—hence the name.

Dr. Parnell has found Whitebait inhabiting the Frith of Forth in considerable numbers, during the summer months; and in the neighbourhood of Queensferry he has captured in one dip of a net, about a foot and a half square, between 500 and 600 fish, not more than two inches in length, mixed with sprats, young herrings, and fry of other fishes. "In their habits," says Dr. Parnell, "Whitebait appear to be similar to the young of the herring, always keeping in shoals, and swimming occasionally on the surface of the water, where they often fall a prey to aquatic birds." Whitebait being thus added to the delicacies of the Scottish table, it is expected to be hereafter sent to the Edinburgh market in such quantities as to render it as profitable as the sperling or smelt fishery.

Mr. Yarrell thus technically describes the Whitebait:—"The length of the head compared with that of the body alone is as two to five; the depth of the body compared to the whole length of the fish, as one to five: the dorsal fin commences half way between the point of the closed jaws and the ends of the short and middle caudal rays; the longest ray of the dorsal fin as long as the base of the fin; the ventral fin arises from behind the line of the commencement of the dorsal, and half way between the point of the closed jaws and the end of the longest caudal rays; the tail long and deeply forked. The fin rays in number are—D. 17: P. 15: V. 9: A. 15: C. 20. Vertebræ 56.

"The head is elongated; the dorsal line less convex than that of the abdomen; the scales deciduous; the abdominal line strongly serrated from the pectoral fin to the anal aperture. The lower jaw the longest and smooth; the upper slightly serrated, the tongue with an elevated central ridge without teeth; the eye large, the irides silvery; the upper part of the back pale greenish ash; all the lower part, the cheeks, gill-covers, and sides of the body white; dorsal and caudal fins coloured like the back; the latter tipped with dusky: pectoral, ventral, and anal fins, white." The only food Mr. Yarrell could find in the stomach were the remains of minute crustacea.

In conclusion, we must return to the prandial portion of our subject.

The vulgar axiom, that a certain unmentionable person "sends cooks," is falsified in the dressing of Whitebait for the table at Blackwall and Greenwich; since, we are persuaded that the famed delicacy of the dish rests almost as much upon its skilful cookery as upon the freshness of the fish. The mode of cooking, as practised at Lovegrove's, at Blackwall, has been "let out" by Dr. Pereira, in his excellent "Treatise on Food and Diet," lately published. The Doctor appears to have penetrated one of the "bat kitchens," and there to have been informed that the fish should be cooked within an hour after being caught, or they are apt to clog together; they are kept in water in a pan, from which they are taken, as required, by a skimmer. They are then thrown upon a layer of flour, contained in a large napkin, in which they are shaken until completely enveloped in flour; they are then put into a colleuder, and all the superfluous flour is removed by sifting; the fish are next thrown into hot lard contained in a copper cauldron or stew pan placed over a charcoal fire; in about two minutes they are removed by a tin skimmer, thrown into a colleuder to drain, and served up *instantly*, by placing them on a fish drainer in a dish. The *rapidity* of the cooking process is of the utmost importance; and if it be not attended to, the fish will lose their crispness, and be worthless. To temper their rashness, (for rash they are, despite the instantaneous cookery,) lemon juice is squeezed over them, and they are seasoned with cayenne pepper; brown bread and butter are substituted for plain bread, whilst they are "washed down" with punch, if iced, the better; and this combination of savoury, sweet, and acid, is one of the most delectable treats in the *gourmandize* of our days. It is scarcely a whit less refined than the epicurism of old Rome: since, our flocking to the banks of the Thames to insure the freshness of Whitebait is almost as studious an affair as the Roman mullet stews beneath the table, the killing of the beautiful fish in transparent vases, or suffocating them in the exquisite Carthaginian pickle. This latter freak of Apicius enables him to rank in our mind as the Lovegrove of his day.

To order dinner, "*difficile est propriè*." A "whitebait dinner" is often the very climax of this position: and the "public" tables of twos, threes, and fours, present many disagreeable illustrations of this difficulty; above all things, the superabundance of fried dishes in such repasts is loudly to be protested against, and we, unquestionably, have the diet-doctors on our side; for a less digestible meal than a succession of fried dishes can scarcely be devised, even with the advantage of the acid accompaniments. Mr. Walker ("Tom Walker," as he has been irreverently called), has a page upon the subject, in his "Original," which is somewhat to the purpose. In his lively paper for August 26, 1835, he says: "I will give you, dear reader, an account of a dinner I have ordered, this very day, at Lovegrove's, at Blackwall, where if you never dined, so much the worse for you. The party will consist of seven men besides myself, and every guest is asked for some reason—upon which good fellowship mainly depends; for people brought together unconnectedly had, in my opinion, better be kept separately. Light I hold the golden number, never to be exceeded without weakening the efficacy of conversation. The dinner is to consist of turtle, followed by no other fish but Whitebait, which is to be followed by no other meat but grouse, which are to be succeeded simply by apple fritters and jelly, pastry on such occasions being quite out of place. With the turtle, of course, there will be punch; with the Whitebait, champagne; and with the grouse, claret; the two former I have ordered to be particularly well iced, and they will all be placed in succession upon the table, so that we can help ourselves as we please. I shall permit no other wines, unless, perchance, a bottle or two of port, if particularly wanted, as I hold variety of wines a general mistake. With respect to the adjuncts, I shall take care that there is cayenne, with lemons cut in halves, not in quarters, within reach of every one, for the turtle; and that brown bread-and butter in abundance is set upon the table for the Whitebait. It is no trouble to think of these little matters beforehand, but they make a vast difference in convivial contentment. The dinner will be followed by ices, and a good dessert, after which coffee and one glass of liqueur each, and no more; so that the present may be enjoyed without inducing retrospective regrets. If the master of a feast wish his party to succeed, he must know how to command; and not let his guests run riot, each according to his own wild fancy. Such, reader, is my idea of a dinner, of which I hope you approve; and I cannot help thinking that, if Parliament were to grant me £10 000 a year, in trust, to entertain a series of worthy persons, it would promote trade, and increase the revenue more than any bugget-mugger measure ever devised."

WHITEBAIT FISHING.

We have heard Mr. Walker's *carte* objected to, and, we think, consistently; since, such of the party as were not attached to grouse, must have been at a loss for their third course, unless they were most pussy ready-set. However, the passage involves some excellent advice, and the sooner the reader follows it, the better for his mundane enjoyment.

A ROYAL GODMOTHER.—Extract of a letter from Venice, of the 12th of April: "Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri, on going yesterday afternoon to visit the church of San a Maria Formosa, noticed at its entrance a poor woman in rags, beside whom was another with a child in her arms. Affected by the appearance of the poor creatures, her Royal Highness approached the latter, and said, 'What is the matter with you, good woman?' Not knowing the rank of the lady who addressed her, she replied, 'Madam, this child is a week old, and I cannot find any one who will hold it at the font. The priests will not make it a Christian because I have no money to give them and I am obliged to keep it without baptism from this cruelty.' Her Royal Highness, moved to tears at the recital, said, 'I will hold your child, and be its godmother.' The priests were quickly called, and the infant was christened. On the book being presented for the sponsor to enter her name, to the astonishment of the priests, her Royal Highness wrote with her own hand 'La Duchesse de Berri.' You may imagine the bows and apologies that ensued. Her Royal Highness gave the poor woman 100*l.*, and paid the priests, who were in ecstasy. Such a trait does honour to the heart of the Duchess, of whose character every one speaks with enthusiasm."

Smoking is become an almost universal practice, and is used more as an amusement, or an assistance for guzzling, than for any good expected from it. However, it cannot be denied that smoking is beneficial to persons subject to defluxions on the lungs: it is a constant and strong revulsion; and phlegmatic coughs and hoarseness may be greatly relieved by it, when other remedies fail. But are healthy persons to be pinned down to rules which are only to be followed by subjects who breed too much phlegm? Persons should not tamper with tobacco during the summer, which is a season that dries humours. In short, the healthy, and they who are of warm constitution, should avoid it.—DR. STODDER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 107, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE "MORAL-WRONG" MAJORITY.

If it be true a member of the House of Commons declared when Lord Ashley first carried his proposition against the Government, that Sir R. Peel had been beaten by the Christian feeling of the Legislature, it is evident that the awakening to the sense of mercy and justice was but a transient one. There has been a speedy relapse into the expedient and the necessary as opposed to the humane; and though it is "morally wrong" to work women and children to death in factories and praiseworthy to come to a vote restraining this excessive toil, it is also "politically right" to rescind that vote when a regard for the health of the people might put in peril the existence of a ministry. One has been weighed in the balance against the other, and the selfishness of party has turned the scale. The Government is safe; Sir R. Peel will not resign; the country gentlemen are delivered from any present fears of the Whigs. Lord Ashley, with his inconvenient and embarrassing humanity, is shelved for the session, and a majority of 138 in favour of the toil of infants and of mothers proves that the Government still deserves the designation of the "strong" one. In all this there may be expediency, and the men of this school of statesmanship may congratulate themselves on their triumph. But there are other considerations connected with the subject, and these may lead to conclusions not quite so satisfactory.

The first—and worst—impression derived from the vote of Monday night, is that of the existence of a mass of political servility in the House of Commons, bowing down to the minister, and yielding up principles and opinions at his command with a facility unparalleled since the days of Walpole. What will be the effect of this? A disbelief in the virtue of public men is already deep and widely spread, and is producing the worst possible effect. Having a strong faith in none, the people are growing indifferent to all, and thus political infidelity is casting the same withering blight over public spirit in the affairs of the world, that falls on the thoughts of higher and better things, when the mind is unhappily infected by the kindred spirit of disbelief in that which is "the saving health of all nations." There is power placed in the hands of men in elevated stations—power to do good and evil. The hope of the many that this good will be done, though often sorely tried, is long in perishing altogether; but such disappointments as these hasten that decay, by making the heart sick. The people are compelled not merely to see but to feel that their lives, their health, their morals, their well-being in all things, are as nothing compared with the stability of a ministry. A few sincere and good men are their advocates from real depth of feeling; but whether these are joined by the greater mass of the men around them, depends entirely on whether the principle involved or measure proposed, can be converted into a party weapon, and used for the advantage of one side, or the damage of the other. A question that cannot be converted into "political capital"—as the Americans call it—is neglected by all parties alike. If we trace the progress of the Factory Question we shall find that it has been no exception to the rule. What it involves is as far as may be from a political question; yet it has been made the battle-horse of parties and the sections of parties, and alternately spurred by them so furiously into each other's ranks, that the question has broken down among them. The agricultural interest were not unlikely to listen with some favour to details which threw no slight odium on the mill-owners. And they did listen, and at last voted, not out of absolute regard for the working-classes, but in opposition to their masters, as if saying—"Our very love for you is hate to them." The mill-owners, on the other hand, were not slow to retort with a *tu quoque*, bidding the men of land look at the miserable condition of their own peasantry before they preached philanthropy and benevolence to the men of mills, and not forgetting to throw in very significant hints about restrictions on trade and commerce. They, also, to some extent, denied the facts alleged, and accused the Ten Hours' advocates of producing exaggerated evidence. But the accusing the agricultural interest of neglect of their labourers did not clear the manufacturers of the charge of indifference to the welfare of their millions of toilers, the wearied associates with the unresting, untiring steam-engine. Alas! one side only convicted the other; their mutual recriminations only proved to the world that they were both to blame.

But there is a section of the Liberal party who acted, we are convinced, from party motives alone, and displayed more undisguised party-spirit than either of the others. Those who are called the pure Whigs—the official wreck of the late Ministry—with Lord John Russell at their head, were all as deeply pledged to the principle of non-interference with labour as the Premier and the Home Secretary; in opposition to Lord Ashley, they had all spoken and voted against his plan in former years; had used all the arguments now brought forward against it, and had backed those arguments by their votes. The evils were as great then as now; the evidence of those evils was as complete, the earnestness of the noble champion of the movement not less deep, and his statements not less forcible. What had converted the Whigs to humanity? We confess we suspect all sudden changes of opinion, and we entirely disbelieve in the sincerity of a conviction only avowed, for the first time, when circumstances make it profitable. It has been thus with some of the supporters of the ten hours clause. To read their speeches, it might be imagined

MR. EMDY DRIVING 28 HORSES TO GREENWICH.

that they were like the Prioress of Chaucer. "all conscience and tender heart;" but the better feeling did not come over them till there was an opportunity of doing themselves a profit and their opponents an injury. Their new opinion may be good in itself; their votes and voices in the cause may be accepted; but as for the motives from which they are given, we fear they will not so well bear examination. And with respect to the recent vote, it is precisely the motives that have produced the change that will be the most strictly examined. Men will ask, why and whence is this sudden change? Why has the principle which was accepted and confirmed as a good one, some three weeks ago, by a majority of three, rejected as bad and impolitic now, by a majority of a hundred and thirty-eight? Whence has arisen this wholesale conversion of humane legislators back into cold political economists, who see in masses of men, women, and children, only machines for producing the wealth, no part of which they can ever enjoy? Some plead a prior "intoxication" of benevolence, from which they have had time to recover. These should evidently have adopted the advice of Talleyrand—"never act on your first impulse, as it is generally a *good* one;" for, according to the same school of public morality, a good action may, in politics, be "worse than a crime—a blunder." So the members who, in a state of moral and philanthropic intoxication, blundered into a transient humanity, have soberly reverted to that state of indifference to the toil and sufferings of the mass which becomes enlightened representatives of the people whose infants and women work twelve hours a day, and who are told by song and sentiment that Britons never shall be slaves.

What was it removed their delusion? What Treasury Puck squeezed the disenchanting juice upon their eyes and made them again see things in that true light cast on all such matters by self, and party interests? What woke them from their trance was the cry of the ministry in danger, and what converted them when awake was the threat—yes, the threat—of Sir R. Peel to resign if they again left him in a minority, or even in a majority that should be doubtful. And the spirits of expediency bowed to the bidding of the minister of whose policy expediency is the soul; they turned their backs upon themselves with an unanimity that was truly wonderful, and the strong Government was once more safe behind its overwhelming majority!

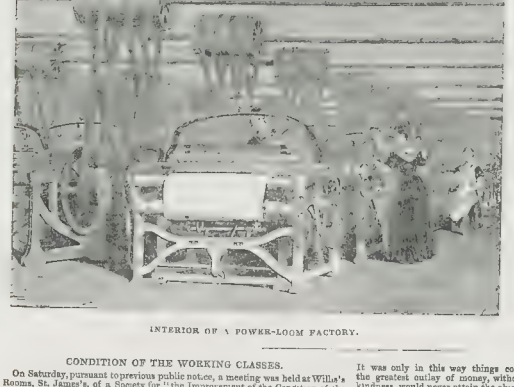
But now comes the question, what price has the triumph—for so has it been called—been purchased? Certainly by the forfeiture of that high opinion which men ought to possess of those to whom power is entrusted. The Legislature has convicted itself of a lack of stability to principle, and a want of independence of power. If mistrust of it as a body becomes more general than it is now, whose will be the fault? Assuredly not with the people, who cannot place belief in those who have no belief in themselves.

INTERIOR OF A POWER-LOOM FACTORY.

We are persuaded that the annexed engraving will be interesting to our readers, in connection with the great question of "The Factory Bill," which has just been disposed of by the Legislature.

The power-loom is now generally used in the cotton manufacture, for the weaving of plain cloth, and for the various kinds of twilled and figured goods; and Dr. Cooke Taylor considers that manual labour, at least for the coarser kinds of goods, must rapidly fall into disuse. In one respect, the power-loom has a very obvious advantage over the hand-loom: the batten, lay, or lathe, to which the reed is attached, drives home the weft to the rest of the web after it has been shot from the spindle; now a weaker or stronger blow of this lathe alters the thickness of the cloth, and after any interruption, the most experienced weaver finds it difficult to commence with a blow of precisely the same force as that with which he left off. In the power-loom, the lathe is given a certain steady blow; and, when once regulated by the engineers, it moves with unvarying precision from the beginning to the end of the piece. Hence, power-loom cloth is always of a more equable and regular texture than that woven by hand.

Power-looms are generally placed in sheds, lighted from the top by a single range of windows to every row of looms. The weavers, or rather, the tenters, have very little to do besides watching the machinery, and correcting any defects in the materials to be woven. As the labour is light, it is usually performed by women or young persons; and the business is stated to be so simple, that it may be learned in a month or six weeks. The moving power may be either the steam-engine or the water-wheel, or a combination of both. In the former case, the engine or engines work by cranks or cogs, so as to set in motion the horizontal shaft to which the fly-wheel belongs. From this shaft, motion is communicated to the main upright shaft, which again sets in motion horizontal shafts extending along the ceiling, as shown in the illustration. We are indebted for these details, as well as for the annexed engravings, to a clever work, entitled "England in the Nineteenth Century—Lancashire."



INTERIOR OF A POWER-LOOM FACTORY.

A power-loom factory generally occupies the ground-floor of an immense building, often six stories high; but sometimes, being necessary for the situation of the machines. In one of the principal power-loom factories near Stockport, for example, the dimensions of the room are 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 12 feet high, and afford space for several hundred looms. The price of one of these looms, a few years back, finished in the first style, by the first Manchester machine-makers, was no more than £9 15s.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

On Saturday, pursuant to previous public notice, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, of a Society for "the Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes." There was a very large attendance of highly respectable persons, including a considerable proportion of ladies. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Lord Ashley, the Bishop of Salisbury, Viscount Clifden, Sir George Rose, Mr. Colquhoun, M.P., Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., Mr. L. Horner, Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Long (Suffolk), Hon. and Rev. Sidney Osborne, and the Rev. Prebendary Wood, Chaplain to Queen Adelaide.

The meeting had been called for 11 o'clock, and at a few minutes after

Lord Ashley took the chair, and proceeded to open the business. The noble lord appeared to be labouring under indisposition. He said, that they were convened there in order to form a Society the object of which should be to improve the condition of the working-classes. It was proposed to form a Society which should direct its attention to various branches of acknowledged public necessity, as connected with the condition of the labouring population of the kingdom. There were three main objects to which the Society would have to direct the attention of the public. The first was the improvement of the dwelling-houses of the poor in town and country. On the advantage of an improved system of ventilation and drainage he did not think it at all necessary to enlarge; but, in addition to those objects, it was highly desirable that an end should be put to a system which had sprung up in the rural districts, in the town districts, called the barrack system—under which two or three families, and (as he had himself often seen) even eight, nine, or ten persons were sleeping in a room not large enough for the accommodation of a single person in a comfortable condition of life. The next object to which it was proposed to call the attention of the Society was the extension, as far as it was possible to extend it, of the allotment system—or what, perhaps, would be a better term, the field-garden system—which, wherever it had been carried out, had produced the most satisfying benefits. He would assume it to be unnecessary to expatiate on the advantages derivable from this system, as he believed they were very generally admitted. (Hear.) The other object of the Society would be the formation of friendly loan societies, upon the principle of those which had been established in many parts of Ireland, and which had been found to produce the most beneficial results in the diminution of pauperism and the elevation of the character of the people. (Hear.) With respect to all these objects the difficulty lay, not in establishing the necessity for their attainment—in proving the existence of evils which were desolating the people, and which threatened to exterminate them—but in determining on the plan of operations the most fitting to carry out the design. Great difficulties would oppose themselves to the progress of the Society, but those difficulties would, he trusted, be overcome, and that the operations of the Society would be extended through the country by the formation of local and district associations, all acting on one uniform plan, and all ruled by the central or parent Society. (Hear, hear.) The clergy, magistracy, and landed proprietors were disposed to render every assistance in their different localities, whether by their individual exertions or in connexion with district societies.

The Rev. Hugh M'Neil, after some introductory observations with reference to himself and the circumstances which required his almost immediate departure for Liverpool, to be present at the confirmation of many of the poor of which had brought the meeting together, that the poor had feelings as well as real benefit. If noble lords, and right hon. and hon. gentlemen, the proprietors of lands and the proprietors of factories, would give themselves the trouble to make themselves personally acquainted with the poor under their charge—if they would spend hour after hour amongst their labouring poor—not grudging the interruption in the labourer's time necessary to make a fri end of the labourer himself—(cheers)—if they would go from farm to farm on their estates, and from room to room in their factories, manifesting an interest and cultivating a confidence, the best results might confidently be anticipated. (Cheers.)

It was only in this way things could be done. He was bold to say that the greatest outlay of money, without this outlay of sympathy and personal kindness, would never attain the object they had in view. (Cheers.) The poor had feelings as well as wants. He claimed respect for the poor man's character as well as compassion for the poor man's condition. (Cheers.) All squalid as he looked, bowed down under toil, what was he? He was a man; and what had he? All ruined and penniless as he appeared, he had reason, conscience, immortality. (Cheers.) Compared with these, what were mines and lands? what were stately mansions and gorgeous furniture? what the luxuries of the palace? what the rivalries of the Senate-house? what the dignities of the Cabinet? what all the conscience and so-called honour of an abstract philosophy? (Loud cheers.) Behold the labouring man—his brow was furrowed, yet he seemed not careworn—there was an air of serenity about him. His eye was sunk—perhaps his nourishment had not been sufficient—perhaps his home had been a home of sorrow—yet he did not seem discontented. There was an expression of satisfaction about him. He had not only reason, conscience, and immortality, but all these were sanctified—he was a Christian. God the Holy Ghost dwelt in him as in a temple—God the Son died for him, his brother—God the Father had adopted him as a child. These composed the true dignity of man—these would stand and shine in everlasting glory, when stars and honours among men, if dissociated from godliness, would shrink into nothingness. (Loud cheers.) But he was obliged to toil, he was obliged to labour, and labour hard, for his bread—he was so, but did this make him less respectable? There had gone abroad a most unchristian notion, that the necessity of constant labour was an evil; and that they were the favoured sons of Providence who were not under any necessity to toil for their livelihood. There could not be a greater mistake; for industry, independent of the blessed results that arose from it, was in itself most sweet and satisfactory. Industry relieved the mind from that distraction and that want of point and object which rendered the slothful man's path a bed of thorns. Industry was the guard of innocence; it was the daily check against those tendencies to vice which would otherwise manifest themselves in our fallen nature. And who was he that looked down on the toils of toil? Who despised the man who was obliged to labour for his bread? Who was he who, traversing the wide domains of his own estate, it might be, and looking from hill to hill, exulting in the pride of his possessions—

"Views the simple rustic hind,
"Whose toils upholde the glittering show,
"A creature of another kind,
"Some coarser substance unrefined,
"Placed for his lordly use, thus far below!"

(Cheers.) Who was he? It might be the slothful man—infected with the leprosy of wealth—the bane of those who had no employment they must attend to, and had no resources of mind to make an employment for themselves. Sloth was detestable, mischievous worse than useless. The slothful man was a disgrace to his species. The powers of mind and body which might be used to the glory of God and the good of fellow-creatures were frittered away, morning after morning, upon a prolonged toilet, which, when made, only made the wearer of it ridiculous (loud cheers); and evening after evening upon eating and drinking and pleasuring, which led to more and more extensive and deeper chains of selfishness and vanity. (Continued cheers). The man of toil was the man of the highest respectability. The man of daily, diligent, industrious toil for his family, who, by the sweat of his brow, under the solemn curse of our first parent, continued to produce materials for the support of himself and family—compare that man, returning with his stained person and his weary sinews from his toil to his home in the evening—compare him with the youth of fashion returning from his idle lounging ride or walk—which was more respectable? which was more an object of affection? on which would they lavish more attention? which would they have more respect for? (Cheers). He claimed respect for his poor friends' character. He asked the affection of their hearts for them; and then they would set about improving their dwellings and their condition, not with a cold attention, but with a warm heart. (Loud cheers.) It was in this way their object was to be gained, and in this way alone. The poor must be visited, not with the ostentation of condescension, which would barely wait for a reply to questions put with scarcely civility, and which, instead of good, inflicted a double evil—evil to those who indulged in such conduct, because it ministered to their own vanity and self-importance, and evil to those visited with it, because it provoked a reply of repugnance and hostility. They must be visited leisurely and kindly. The stories of their domestic troubles—their contentions and quarrellings with their neighbours must be listened to—their regrets must excite neither sneer nor smile—their wants and troubles must not be derided as insignificant—their failings must not be rudely assailed—nothing must be left unsatisfactorily underneath the poor—they must be attended to kindly and affectionately, because, he repeated, the poor had feelings as well as wants, and bounty must be accompanied with sympathy, or the grand object they had in view would never be accomplished. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That it appears from various Parliamentary and other inquiries, that the labouring classes in this country are placed in circumstances which call for the efforts of an enlarged and well-directed benevolence to produce a permanent and effectual improvement in their condition."

A number of other resolutions in the spirit of the foregoing were proposed by several of the distinguished persons present, but our limits afford us only space for the eloquent appeal on behalf of the poor, which we extract from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Mc Neil.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 14.

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the flaming articles in the Spanish and French press, propagating the return to legal measures in the affairs of Spain, and a certainty that, under the new Administration, that unhappy country will be restored to peace and prosperity, with regret I feel bound to state that my knowledge of Spain and Spanish affairs is such, that, in my opinion, the present Ministers, be their intentions ever so fixed, cannot control the different intriguing parties now actively at work to bring about anarchy and disorder. You cannot but have noticed, that at each change of Ministry the same language has been held by the Spanish Ministerial press—promising much and doing little; and yet all the most eminent men have in their turns held the reins of power. During the last twelve months there have been seven Cabinets formed, without including the Provisional Government installed at Barcelona under the Presidency of General Serrano. The first was the Rodil Cabinet, which was overturned on the 9th of May, 1843, and was replaced by that of M. Olozaga, which lasted only ten days. Next came the Cabinet of Gomez Bueria, which lasted sixty-five days; this was succeeded by the reconstitution of the Lopez Cabinet, which lasted four months. The fifth Ministry was that of M. Olozaga, which lasted, was that of Rodil, only ten days, and was replaced by that of Gonzalez Bravo, which held fifty-four days' existence. We have now the seventh Cabinet—that of General Narvaez. How long this will last it is difficult to say. In the meantime the Carlist insurrection is daily gaining strength. In the Maestrazgo, in the kingdom of Valencia, the Carlists have already had several conflicts with the Government troops, in one of which Colonel Marzil was killed. The greater part of Andalusia and the province of Bargos are overrun with Carlist guerillas.

The property belonging to Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, has been restored to him, after having been thirty-six years under sequestration. Those of the greatest value, are the Palace of Buena Vista, the Lake of Valencia, the Pastorage of Alcudia, and the Palace of the Ministers.

Gonzalez Bravo, the late President of Ministers, has been named Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon.

The Queen and Christina continue to pay their court to the clergy; everyday their majesties give a *new proof of their religious feelings*. On the 6th, having met a procession with the host, they accompanied it on foot to the place of its destination.

Nothing as yet known as to the intentions of the Ministers, as regards the convocation of the Cortes. It is generally believed that no determination will be come to until an answer shall be received from M. de Viluma, now in London. Persons generally well-informed are of opinion that Narvaez had decided upon a dissolution.

ITALY.

The news from Italy is very barren this week. In the night of the 4th, the inhabitants of Catania were roused from their beds by a slight shock of earthquake. On the evening of the 10th, a new eruption of the principal crater of Etna was visible from Naples.

GERMANY.

Negociations are being carried on for incorporating with the Prussian Monarchy, by means of purchase or exchange, the principality of Birkenfeld, which belongs to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburgh.

The railroad between the cities of Hanover and Brunswick is completely finished, and was opened on the 19th. By means of this road, which runs from Anhalt to Berlin, and from Magdeburg to Dresden by Leipsic, passengers may now go and return to and from Hanover and Berlin, and Hanover and Dresden, in one day. The journey from Berlin to Copenhagen is now performed in twenty-four hours.

It [illegible] is announced to the community of Israelites of Frankfort that [illegible] intructed by his father, Mr. Solomon Rothschild, of Vienna, in consequence of the turn which certain affairs of the community have recently taken, to revoke his donation of 150,000 florins for the building of a new synagogue.

It is intended to form a railway between Mentz and Neustadt, at the foot of the Hasrat, and make a junction with the Rhenish road from Bavaria to the French frontier.

A letter from Tharandt (Saxony), of the 4th of May, states that Count de Seckendorf, aged 17 years, had been condemned to three years and a half's imprisonment for killing, in a duel, one of his comrades, a young gentleman of his own age; the two persons who conveyed the challenge, to three months; and the four seconds, to two months.

FRANCE.

The Emancipation of Slaves now engrosses all the attention of the Parisian population; the Right of Search, and Tahiti, seem to be forgotten. On the subject one of our morning papers has the following article:—"If slavery," says the *Siecle*, "were abolished in our colonies, there is no doubt that St. Domingo would give herself at present to France, not under the name of Colony, but as *protegé*; and that we should behold our maritime influence become greater perhaps than it ever was. In the present situation of affairs, the English, who have emancipated their negroes, possess over us an advantage of which they will, without scruple, avail themselves. Already, according to letters from London, the English Cabinet have determined on offering us to share the protectorship of the island should circumstances require such a step. The English would take for their share the ancient Spanish part. The English Government could not, in consequence, with a frightful rapidity; our wretched Government never dares decide, except on doing nothing. Public opinion must therefore make itself known on this occasion. If France is to share the Protectorate of Hayti, it is with Spain, and not with England. So justice decides, as well as sound policy."

The report of the King's intended visit to England is revived. The Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg has sent an order to Havre for several silk flags, on which are to be embazoned the arms of England and France. The King and all the royal family leave the Tuileries to-morrow, for Neuilly. It is said that Majesty will shortly pay a visit to Chateau d'Eu.

The works for the camp near Metz have been commenced. During the manœuvres to be performed by the troops who are to be encamped, the Duke de Nemours will preside at the Chalmont and its environs of Metz. It is reported that a second camp will be formed in the Landes near to Bordeaux under the command of the Duke de Montpensier.

On Saturday last there were three five-franc pieces, with the head of the Duke de Bordeaux, are in recent circulation at Lyons.

During the last month the consumption of meat in Paris was 6759 oxen, 1146 cows, 1146 calves, 36,498 sheep; being 1683 oxen, 986 calves, and 2619 sheep more, and 197 cows less than in April, 1843. This increase, which is very considerable, must be attributed to the great influx of strangers to the capital.

On Saturday several persons were seen on the top of the column of Napoleon, in the Place Vendôme. After resting a few minutes, they descended their flight towards the east.

Count Mortier, of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery, nephew of Marshal Mortier, who fell a victim to the infernal machine of Fieschi, was killed a short time ago in Africa, by a gunner of his own regiment, who discharged a musket at him, without giving a very short distance. The assassin has been arrested.

On the second of the present month, during a confirmation given by the Bishop of Sizz, at Fiers, in the Orne, the congregation, at an unfounded alarm that a part of the building was falling, rushed to the door with such haste, that twenty persons were crushed to death, and upwards of fifty wounded.

A few days ago the rain fell in such abundance in a portion of the department of the Aube, that in some of the villages the houses were inundated, the water reaching to the height of more than three feet. At Pouy two bridges were carried away, and other damage was occasioned.

The new game law is being enforced with great severity. On Friday a quantity of game, intended for sale at Bondy, was seized at the barrier of that city. At Paris, there is no longer a display of game in the shops of the "marchands de comestibles."

The attendance in the Champ de Mars on the 12th, the fourth and last day of the Races, was more select than numerous. The Duke de Nemours was on the course.

The Special Minister of Commerce Plate of 4000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old, and upwards, foaled in France, and whose pedigree is traced on the French stud-book, was cleverly won by Drummer, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

The Produce Stakes of 500 francs was won by the Prince de Beauveau's Commodore Napier.

A Handicap of 2000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old, and upwards, was won by the Count de Blangy's W.

The Hurdle Race of 1500 francs, offered by the Jockey Club, was, after a hard struggle, and much manœuvring, won by Tiger, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

Owing more to the unprecedented influx of strangers, than to the merit of the pieces represented, the Opera is nightly crowded. Carlotta Grisi made her appearance, for the first time since her return from England, in "Giselle;" on Monday last she danced in "La Peri;" she was on both occasions most enthusiastically applauded. Taglioni has arrived in Paris, and will, in a few days

make her *début* at the Grand Opera. Mademoiselle Dobrée has been well received in *Charles VI.* and *Comte Ory*. "Aline," one of the best works of Berton, will soon be produced at the Opera Comique. "Galatea" is in rehearsal.

Mademoiselle Carenka de Dietz will leave us in a few days, for London. M. Vivier, the celebrated horn player, also leaves for London; he will make his *début* at Thalberg's concert, on the 29th.

Mademoiselle Elliker has been received with great enthusiasm at Vienna; she made her *début* in "Gazelle."

Mesdames Vardot-Garcia and Tadolini, and Messrs. Ronconi, Roubre, and Marini, are the delight of the musical amateurs of the Austrian capital. There lately arrived in Vienna, Mesdames Montenegro, Albani, and Catanee; and Messrs. Fereti, Gardoni, and Ivanoff. Donizetti remains in Vienna during the musical season.

De Verde's "Lombardi" has had a success almost without example at the theatre Landovico, at Leghorn. On his road to Paris, Signor Cavalino, first clarionet at the theatre of La Scala, gave a concert at Genoa. According to the local papers, such sounds were never yet produced on that instrument. It is said Cavalino intends to visit England.

PARIS, Thursday. —This being a close holiday, the Bourse was closed, as was also the Post-office, at an early hour. Yesterday the business was extremely flat till nearly the close, when a slight reaction took place, by which the French 3 per cents. gained an advance of 15 c. for account.

AMERICA.—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The packet ships Samuel Hicks, Captain Bancker, and the New York, Captain Cropper, both arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from New York: the latter sailed on the 9th, and the former on the 10th. The intelligence is nine days later than that received by the last arrival.

The absorbing topic at New York was the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and it now appears that this measure is all but complete. The *New York Journal of Commerce's* correspondent at Washington says—

I learn that the treaty proposes to annex Texas as a territory. If it be ratified, it will not follow that Texas is immediately to come into the Union as a state or states. That will be a question for the action of both houses of Congress. The Constitution says, Congress may admit new states into the Union. They can be brought in in no other way. When the subject of admission shall come before Congress, the terms of admission may be proposed, as in the case of the admission of Missouri. The prohibition of slavery may and will be proposed by Congress; some may also be offered and agreed to, by which slavery may be excluded from a portion of the territory, though nature and climate have provided for that exclusion, without the aid of legislation.

The great battle will not be upon the treaty, but upon the proposition to admit Texas as a state; and that will not be fought till after the presidential election is over. Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren are both for ratifying the treaty, and no one may be called for the purpose of considering that matter, if the next regular session is too far off.

A suggestion has been thrown out that Congress may annex Texas to the Union, simply by a legislative act, which requires a large majority in each house. I shall not be surprised to see it tried, should it be ascertained that a *majority* of the Senate will support the treaty, but that the *two-thirds* cannot be got. I should be sorry to see such a measure resorted to. It would be a doubtful and dangerous stretch of power. But the fact is, the same influences that will carry a majority of the Senate for the measure, will carry two-thirds and three-fourths of it.

(From the *New York Herald.*)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The course which Mr. Calhoun has taken relative to the Oregon boundary has arrested the negociation upon that question with Mr Pakenham. Nor can it be resumed again until Mr. Pakenham shall have obtained further instructions from his government.

The facts respecting the interference of England with Texas, are of an astounding character, and cannot fail to exasperate the people of this country, who will not allow a foreign power to interfere in a family quarrel between the United States and Texas.

We learn the following from the same source

THE OREGON NEGOCIATION.—This negociation, as I informed you a fortnight ago, has been suspended. It was the wish of this government to bring that negociation to a close, and to offer a treaty to the Senate, simultaneously with the Annexation Treaty. But several difficulties interposed, some of which I have therefore referred to. But, in addition to these, there was a want of power, on the part of the British Minister, to treat upon the basis proposed by Mr Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun promptly, and with a candour and frankness unusual with diplomatists, proposed his ultimatum, to wit: the parallel of forty-nine as the northern boundary of the United States. Mr. Pakenham's instructions did not allow him to accept it.

The tariff question may also be considered as settled, for the present. The declaration of Mr. Crittenden, made from a knowledge of the sentiments of Senators, that no change can or will be made in the tariff this session, is a matter. But the course of the house also settles it. The house will proceed, to-day, to go into committee on the new tariff bill—yeas 90, nays 92. This vote is considered as decisive of the views of the house.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—We are informed by Captain Steeples, of the schooner Malvina, arrived last evening from the city of St. Domingo (which port she left on the 21st March) that the insurgents had a force of 2000 men under arms, and about 5000 on the island. The new Governor, chosen by the present population, had just arrived from Curaçoa, and was acting as generalissimo of all the forces.

There had been skirmishing on the lines between the belligerents, and a number killed, the particulars of which had not transpired.

It is thought the place will be able to hold out for some time, as persons in favour of a rebellion are in the country. Most of the Haytiens have left for Jacmel and Curaçoa. Business is very dull, and American produce brings good prices.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—The Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool, at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, and landed her mails from Boston and Halifax; she brings likewise 101 passengers, and has had a fine passage of ten days and a half. She left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 4th instant; her papers are, consequently, thirteen days later than we previously had.

We obtain the most important intelligence in the papers before us —

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The Neptune, at New Orleans on the 11th, brings some interesting advices from Texas. Mr. Elliott, H.B.M. Commissioner to Texas, we learn, came passenger in the Neptune from Galveston. Captain Elliott, we understand, has retired from the mission, and is now on his return to England, intending to pass, previous to his departure, for the benefit of his health, which is not good, some time at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The journals of Texas express much regret at Captain Elliott's departure from their country. The result of the Texan mission to Mexico had not transpired in Texas at the departure of the Neptune. It was not believed, however, that any permanent or definite arrangement had been made. Private letters, which we have seen, lead to the supposition that the policy which Mr. Bankhead, the present British Minister to Mexico, is charged with, will put a new face on the relations of Mexico and Texas, in case the latter country be not received into this confederacy.

The following is a brief abstract of the treaty with Texas which has been laid on the table of Congress:—1. The treaty cedes to the United States the whole territory of Texas, to be annexed as a territory, subject to the same conditions as other territories. 2. The citizens of Texas are to be admitted to all the privileges of citizens of the United States, as soon as qualified according to the Federal Constitution. 3. The United States are to undertake the settlement of all titles and claims to real estate in Texas. 4. The public lands of Texas to be subject to the laws regulating the public lands of other territories. 5. The United States assumes the public debt and other liabilities of Texas, estimated not to exceed ten millions of dollars, to be liquidated by successive instalments. 6. Four commissioners to be appointed to examine into the validity of certificates and claims to land. The remaining provisions are merely formal.

Mr. Van Buren objects to the treaty on the ground that it may involve a war with MEXICO. The Senate have *referred* the treaty to the Foreign Committee. The Tariff Bill was carried in a committee of the whole house by a majority of 104 to 94.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.—Private letters state that General Rivera, in the Department of Maldonado, some twenty leagues from Monte Video, completely routed General Gomez, who had sent under his command the principal part of Orbe's cavalry.

HAVANA, March 30. —The city is somewhat agitated by the recent developments in regard to the contemplated negro insurrection at Matanzas. Almost all the labourers are in prison, which greatly delays the freighting of vessels. It is said that the revolt was to have broken out on Thursday, the 3rd inst., and that a general butchery and the poisoning of food were at once to be employed to massacre the whites. It is further stated that last night the negroes on four sugar plantations, some six leagues from the city, either revolted or were to have risen. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of disaffection.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at the usual hour.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Criminal Laws Consolidation Bill, the object of which was to effect a complete digest, not only of the criminal statute laws but also of the common law, reducing it to written principles, so that the whole might form a certain criminal code easily understood and easily carried into execution.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said the subject was a most important one, upon the propriety of the first part of the bill that relating to the consolidation of the statute law—a doubt could scarcely be entertained. Upon the second part, however, he felt so much doubt as to induce him to pause. He therefore recommended to his noble friend to have the bill read a second time that night, and thus to pledge their lordships to the principle of his measure, after which he ought to take no further step this session, but to give time for inquiry and to introduce it in the next session of Parliament. In the meantime the Government would take the matter up in conjunction with his noble friend, and every effort would then be made to render the measure as effective as possible. It might also be advisable immediately to repeal a number of dormant statutes, the revival of which might lead to inconvenience.—Lords DENMAN and CAMPBELL concurred in the propriety of this course of proceeding.—Lord BROUGHAM assented, and the bill was read a second time.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Thesiger) took the oaths and his seat for Abingdon.

Mr. S Murray made the usual declaration as a Roman Catholic member.

Sir T. FREMANTLE moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Launceston, vacant by the recent appointment of Sir H. Hardinge to the Governorship of India.—Lord HOWICK asked whether the acceptance of office by Sir H. Hardinge was not necessary in vacating a seat in the house? He doubted if, by a recent act, it did so.—Sir T. FREMANTLE said he had already referred to the act mentioned by the noble lord, and his opinion was that the seat became vacant on the acceptance of the office.—Sir R. INGLIS: This was an office which was not exactly under the Crown, hence the difficulty that appeared to have arisen.—Lord HOWICK: According to his notion the vacating of the seat was occasioned by the length of absence from this country, and not simply on account of the appointment.—Mr. M. GIBBS: There was another circumstance to be considered, and that was whether Sir H. Hardinge could be regarded as the Governor-General of India before he had reached Calcutta, and been sworn into office (Hear.)—It being understood by reference to the act, that the seat was vacated by the appointment of the right honorable baronet, the SPEAKER put the question that a new writ do issue, which was agreed to.

Colonel WOOD was glad to see the honorable the Secretary for the Home Department if it was his intention to originate any legislative measure, based upon the report of the commissioners who visited South Wales in the autumn of last year, and if so, when its introduction to the house might be expected?—Sir J. GRAHAM: It is my intention to introduce a bill founded upon the report of that commission. The bill is already in an advanced stage of preparation, and I hope to be in a position to lay it before the house in the course next week.—Colonel WOOD, in consequence of that intimation, begged to postpone the bill he had introduced until the measure of her Majesty's Government appeared.

Mr. LIDDELL, in reference to articles in the *Morning Herald* and *Times*, said the imputations against him were unjust, for he had been absent from all the former discussions on the Factories Bill, and had never given any one reason to suppose that he was favourable to the principle of ten hours labour.

Mr. M. MILNES resumed the adjourned debate on the Factory Bill, designating the labour for long hours as the white slavery of this country, and contending that we should be ready to make as great sacrifices to check it as we had done already for the emancipation of the slaves in our colonies.—Mr. WAKLEY said, as it had been shown that the factory operatives were better off than other class of workpeople, there was no pretence for any interference with them. By the principles of free trade, he felt confident they would cause the demand for the labour of the operatives to cease altogether.—Mr. M'GEACHY said the operatives were of opinion that the additional wages paid for the long hours went into the pocket of the doctor, and not into that of the operative, who were willing to submit to the increase of labour for the sake of mental improvement and recreation.—Mr. M. SUTTON said, that out of 130 operatives examined by Mr. Horner, in the presence of Mr. M'Gregor, no less than 70 of them stated that the wages paid all the dyers in the trade, and not more than 30 of them stated that the wages paid all the dyers in the trade before that the Government would for one moment think of sacrificing its position, should it be defeated on the present occasion.—Sir R. PEEL said, if might have been wrong on the part of the Government to resist the amendment by twelve in the day, but that error was no apology for those who proposed to put them to ten. The right hon. baronet entered into a series of calculations, in order to show that the proposition now made, would, if carried, be effective of the reduction of the hours of labour from twelve to ten. In England, the hours of labour were already considerably less than in any other country in Europe or the United States, and to return to them in this country in a still greater extent, the result of which must be the diminution of our exports, and a deterioration of wages to a greater extent even than the proportionate difference between ten and twelve. If the house had not, as it had just been said, Whig they should persevere to enforce the restriction to ten hours they must do so under other guides, for he could not consent to hold office for the purpose of carrying out a principle he believed to be so very injurious. (Cheers.) Lord J. RUSSELL thought it not right to mix up this great question with a ministerial question of confidence, for there was an end to argument, it it was converted into a party question. On a division the ministry obtained there so large a majority.—Sir R. INGLIS and Mr. COLLETT subsequently addressed the house, which then divided, and the motion of Lord Ashley was defeated, by a majority of 297 to 179.—On the question that the bill be read another division took place, and the motion was agreed to by a majority of 136 to 7. The house adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Greene, with other members of the House of Commons, brought up the Factories Bill, which was, before the house rose, read a first time.

Some private bills were also brought up by the same messengers from the Commons, and likewise read a first time.

The Rajah of NORMANBY moved for a return of various papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Gray from the office of stipendiary magistrate, for improper conduct in employing a police constable to sing a ballad-singer.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE stated the facts connected with the case, and said that an inquiry was instituted by the Government, which terminated in the dismissal of Mr. Gray, and the suspension of an inspector of police, who was implicated in the improper transaction. If, after this, the noble marquis wished to persevere, there could be no objection to the production of the papers.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said the attempted vindication of the Government was not complete, for they should have dismissed Mr. Gray four months previously, and should have dismissed, instead of suspended, the inspector.—A discussion ensued, in which the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Winchilsea, and Earl Fortescue took part; after which the papers were ordered.

The second reading of the Factories Bill was fixed for Monday next.

Lord MILTON then, in moving for a return respecting her Majesty's ship Queen, complained that that vessel—one of the finest in the service, and which, from the novelty of her construction, had excited much interest among nautical men—had been allowed to lie idle for almost her full term of service in Malta harbour, instead of, by frequent trials with other ships, testing the merits of the system on which she had been built.—Lord HARDWICKE said, that as to the charge of neglect, or the imputation on the conduct of the Admiralty, for which he thought his noble friend had made out no case whatever. It was the duty of the Admiralty to see, as far as possible, that the ships of the line kept tight, and that the Queen had done a great deal more tried than the noble lord seemed to have imagined. The motion was then negatived without a division.

At the rising of the house their lordships adjourned over Good Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord M. HILL, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the Kilmarnock district of burghs, in the room of Mr. A. Johnston, deceased.

The first regular motion of general public importance was one by

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, who, in a speech in which he enforced his views, asked for leave to bring in a bill to extend the parliamentary suffrage, and to secure the free representation of the people. He was supported by Dr. Bowring; and a division being called for before any reply was made to these speeches, the motion was rejected by 97 to 34.

The next business was a motion by Mr. WATSON, who brought under the consideration of the house the nature of the recent act, 5 and 6 Vic., c. 103, awarding compensation to the Six Clerks in Chancery, whose offices were abolished. These compensations had been valued by a competent authority, and it was calculated that they would cause a charge upon the nation in the course of the next forty years of one million of money. The annual sum to be paid was £78,741 14s. 11d. out of the pockets of the suitors. The offices of the Six Clerks were ancient offices, but latterly the duties had been very much limited, employing but a few clerks, who had merely a monopoly of a business—to conduct the business of the Court of Chancery. In the reign of Charles II. there were ninety of these persons. They had little or no duty to perform; in fact, they were an absolute obstruction to the public business; they had little more to do than to attend at their offices in Chancery-lane; and some of those individuals were now receiving upwards of £7,000 a year. Hear. They were declared to be entitled to a compensation of £5,500 a year for life, and he did hope the house would think that it was a case which called for the most rigid inquiry. Their fees depended on the number of suits prosecuted, and employed but a few clerks, and

ST. THOMAS'S WEST INDIES, FROM WRIGHT'S WHARF.

common language. The plantations have yielded in one year 20,000 cwt. of sugar, 54,000 gallons of rum, 18,000 gallons of molasses, and some cotton. But as large tracts are unfit for the production of colonial articles, maize, ground provisions, and fruits are cultivated to a considerable extent.

The town of St. Thomas is built on the north shore of a fine bay, which is about three miles long, and two wide, and has good anchorage for 200 vessels. It derives its importance from being a free port, open to all nations, and, consequently, a great entrepôt for articles of plantation consumption, such as timber, corn, and flour, which are brought to it in large quantities from the United States. The town is built on three conical hills, of nearly equal elevation, on which stand some well-constructed fortresses, commanding the harbour and shipping. The houses are built of stone or brick, and are tiled in the Dutch manner. The population is stated to exceed 3000 individuals, of whom 400 are whites. The Virgin Islands, generally, are subject to earthquakes, but the shocks are slight, and are not attended with such dreadful consequences as in the Antilles, which are farther to the south-east.

Our illustration has been engraved from an effective drawing, by Lieut. Bellairs, R.N. The view is taken from "Wright's Wharf."

THE GREEK PATRIOT KALERGI.

Demetrius Kalergi (who has taken so distinguished a position in the recent revolution in Greece), was born in Candia, and is now about 38 years of age. His father having established himself at Taganrog, on the sea of Azof, it was there he received his early education. He is a nephew of Emanuel Kalergi, who, from a subaltern in the Russian navy, became, through the friendship of the celebrated Potemkin, one of the richest men of the Russian dominions.

KALERGI, THE GREEK PATRIOT.

Soon after the breaking out of the Greek revolution, Kalergi's two elder brothers—Nicholas and Emanuel—having resolved on joining the cause, and being about to proceed to Greece with arms and ammunition, Demetrius, though still at school and but 15 years of age, could not be prevented by his relatives from accompanying them. Throughout the war of independence, he distinguished himself by his remarkable bravery. By a *coup de main* he succeeded in taking Karahusa in 1825, with a few men; and at the battle fought between the Greeks and Turks in the plain of Athens in 1827, having been severely wounded, he was made a prisoner. The bravest of the Ortans, among whom was his brother Emanuel, were slain around him. By the Seraskier's orders he was brought into his presence on a man's back; and after asking him some questions, he ordered him to be decapitated—a ceremony that had been already performed on several hundreds. The Albanian Bey, however, who had taken him prisoner, claimed him as his own; and the commotion this individual raised on seeing himself about to be deprived of the chance of making a profit out of his prisoner was so great, that the Seraskier at last consented to spare his life, and contented himself with slitting off one of his ears to send to Constantinople.

Kalergi, thus rescued from the Seraskier's fury, was ransomed by the payment of 5000 Spanish dollars, raised with difficulty among the English and other Philhellenes in the neighbourhood, who each received, together with the money they advanced on this occasion, a letter of thanks from Kalergi's uncle, in Russia.

His marriage was remarkably romantic. Two cousins, Primates of Corinth, disputed the hand of a celebrated beauty of that place; and to such an extent did their rivalry reach, that a civil war was carried on by them in this district for a considerable time, in spite of the vicinity of the Turkish army ready to annihilate the entire population. Kalergi, who was despatched by the Government to quell these disturbances, hit upon an efficacious method of doing so, by carrying off the fair one, and marrying her himself.

On the arrival of the President, Capo d'Istria, in Greece, in 1828, he promoted Kalergi to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, and appointed him his aide-de-camp. After the President's assassination, and in the civil war that followed, he took an active part in opposition to the Provisional Government, hovering round Nauplia with his armed bands, and cutting off the supply of water, even when the French had garrisoned that fortress.

On the establishment of the Royal Government, he was deprived of his command, to make room for the Bavarians. He was even arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in one of the numerous conspiracies the injustice and mal-administration of the Regency so soon gave rise to; but he was set at liberty by the Court Martial of Navarino, presided over by General Gordon. Kalergi has occasionally, since that time, visited the various capitals of Europe, including London, where, or at Paris, we believe, his wealthy cousin is now residing; but all that was ever seen of him for ten years in the capital of Greece was during an annual visit, when the dashing young colonel was allowed the honour of dancing the Mazurka with the Queen—an honour the more remarkable, as the distinction of becoming the partner of Royalty in the dance was seldom or never conferred on a Greek, as long as the Bavarians remained in the country.

About ten years ago he received the command of the Lancers. The distinguished part he performed, during the events of last autumn in Athens, have so lately been described in all the European newspapers, that it is not necessary to repeat an account of them here. Suffice it to say, that had it not been for his firmness, courage, and, above all, his good sense and moderation, it would have been utterly impossible to prevent those events from degenerating into scenes of anarchy and bloodshed. King Otho has rewarded him by appointing him, on the day on which he signed the Constitution, his aide-de-camp, and by promoting him to the rank of Major-General.

In person he is slim and well made, and in his Lancer's uniform, of dark green with crimson facings, he has a distinguished appearance. His manners in society are those of a highly-polished gentleman of the Russian school. With his officers and soldiers he is an universal favourite, from his convivial character and open-handed liberality.

WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington, the seat of the American Government, has just been the scene of two events of a very opposite character—the signature of the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States, and the delivery of a Message by the President in communicating this treaty to the Senate; besides an affray in the House of Representatives, and the attempted assassination of one of its members. The following details, dated Washington, April 23, are from the *New York Sun*:—

"A most disgraceful scene took place on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day. It grew out of a discussion on the Tariff Bill, in committee of the whole, and was the only business done. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, had the floor first this morning, and defended the bill. Mr. White (Whig), of Kentucky, replied to him, and went on to denounce the charge that Henry Clay had sold himself to J. Q. Adams, &c. After Mr. White had consumed his hour, Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, remarked that the charges were all true. Mr. Wise, of (Democrat), of New York, said the charges were true, and would be proved. White, being thus contradicted, made a pass at Rathbun, and both clinched. The younger members all rushed to the conflict, and separated the combatants.

"While this conflict was raging inside the bar, one William S. Moore, a cripple, who has been here for several weeks to obtain a claim from Government, attempted to intrude within the house, was prevented, and discharged a pistol at Mr. M Causlin, of Ohio, a member. The ball missed the mark of the would-be assassin, and wounded an officer of the Capitol. Moore was taken into custody. The whole affair was referred to a committee of five for investigation, with instructions to report a bill for the punishment of offences committed within the house. At the solicitation of friends, Mr. Rathbun and Mr. White shook hands, amid the applause of the house. Thus that affair ended. Moore was retained in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the house. The officer is not mortally wounded. The ball entered the thigh. His name is John L. Whirt."

WASHINGTON—THE CAPITOL.

Washington was built, or rather planned, by the American Government, in the expectation of its becoming the greatest and most splendid metropolis in the formed by two branches of the Potowmac. The original plan was almost unrivalled for regularity and beauty, forming a parallelogram of four miles by two-and-a-half; but it has only been taken up at a number of detached points, and the city consists merely of straggling clusters, placed at an inconvenient distance from each other. In the Capitol, or house for the assembling of Congress (shown in the centre of the view), no cost has been spared to produce the utmost possible magnificence: nine hundred marble columns have been imported, and the talents of four artists have been employed upon it.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BIRTHPLACE OF ADDISON.

Milston, the birth-place of Addison, is a retired village, containing only 107 inhabitants, and is distant a few miles from the town of Amesbury, in Wiltshire. The Essayist's father, who was Dean of Lichfield, was also Rector of the parish, and here, in the Rectory-house, on the 1st of May, 1672, the celebrated author of "The Spectator" was born.

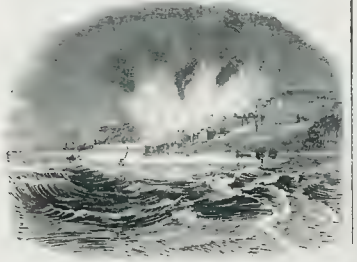
Our sketch represents the house in its present state of repair; but, even in the days of Addison, it must have been a very humble abode.

MILSTON CHURCH.

No tradition remains in the village respecting his early habits. An original engraved portrait is still preserved in the rectory. The church, which is close to the house, is a very ancient structure, almost entirely covered with ivy.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LYME REGIS.

On Saturday last, the sea-port town of Lyme Regis was the scene of a most extensive conflagration. The fire broke out at about half-past nine A.M., on the premises of Mr. G. Sellers, baker, residing in George's-court; some furze in an



FIRE AT LYME REGIS.

adjoining loft became ignited, and was speedily in a blaze, which quickly communicated to the stables of the George Inn, the roofs of which, being composed of thatch, were soon in a complete flame; and the dwelling-house of Mr. Sellers, the George Inn, the house of Mr. J. Channon, and the whole of the premises adjoining, were quickly burned to the ground, the inmates having scarcely time to save any of their effects. There having been no rain for nearly two months, everything was excessively dry; and the flames, aided by a fresh breeze at N.E., spread with the greatest rapidity, and quickly crossed the streets to the opposite houses, when the Victoria Inn and the adjoining premises fell a prey to the flames, the whole of the furniture and stock being entirely consumed. Nothing could now arrest the progress of the flames. Both sides of Coombe-street being on fire, the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed. The scene became truly awful, as several houses caught fire at once, and women and children were seen running about the streets in a state of distraction, endeavouring to save some portion of their goods. The wind had now carried the flames to the stables of the Cups Hotel, which, being all thatched, burned with the greatest fury, and soon communicated to the dwelling-house; and the whole of the extensive premises of the principal Inn in the town were soon reduced to a heap of ruins, with barely sufficient time to save the horses and different vehicles in the yard. Meanwhile, the fire continued to proceed through Coombe-street, the houses on each side being entirely destroyed, as far as Mr. Munden's on one side, and the Crown Inn on the other—both being preserved by pulling down a house between each and the fire. The Pilot-boat Inn had by this time caught fire, and, the flames spreading rapidly, was soon burnt down, together with the whole of the adjoining houses on the left hand and also behind, with the salt and coal cellars of Messrs. Prosser. The Custom House next followed, being levelled with the ground; but all the books and papers belonging thereto were fortunately preserved. In spite of the exertions of the firemen, and the plentiful supply of water to the engines, the fire proceeded up the street; and the Commercial Reading-rooms, the houses of Mr. Bowring, Captain Urquhart, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Sellers, Mr. Hooks, Mr. Landrays, the Conservative Reading-room, the extensive premises of Mr. J. Sellers, maltster and brewer, the New Inn, with the buildings behind, were all burned to the ground. The only house not wholly burnt is that of Mr. Templeman, which is only partially destroyed; whilst the shambles opposite are entirely unroofed, and the clock, with the spire and vane, totally demolished. In the afternoon, the wind gradually subsided, and the progress of the flames was fortunately arrested. The amount of damage is immense. The lower part of the town presents a scene of destruction and desolation never witnessed since the memorable fire of Nov. 5, 1803, when the whole of Mill-green was destroyed. About forty houses have now been burned down, amongst which is the head inn, and five public houses. The greater part, we believe, are insured, but many have lost their all, while vast numbers have had their goods torn to pieces and lost by removing to a place of safety. Great praise is due to the officers and crews of her Majesty's cutters, Adelaide, Eagle, and Asp, which happened to be in the roads at the time, and whose exertions to stop the progress of the flames, both by assisting in pulling down the houses and at the engines, were highly meritorious, as were also those of the inspecting commander and the coast-guard.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XVIII.

THE EARL OF WICKLOW.

The Earl of Wicklow is an Irish representative peer; he is the third Earl of the title, which was created in 1793. His lordship is a Conservative, and a general supporter of the present Government, but moderate in his opinions in politics, while in private life he has the reputation of being a good landlord, though it is to be lamented that just men of this class too often leave their estates and tenants to the exclusive management of agents, whose misconduct is visited on the principal. As a proof that in politics he takes an independent part, we may state that on more than one occasion he has shown a reluctance to back them to the full extent that a Government generally expects from its supporters. His lordship is fifty-six years of age, tall and portly in person, and partaking much of the appearance of a "gentleman farmer," with a countenance expressive

THE EARL OF WICKLOW.

of much benevolence. He does not often speak, except upon Irish questions. The family seats in Ireland are, Shilton Abbey, Wicklow; and Castle Forward, Donegal.

"MAY MEETINGS" IN EXETER HALL.

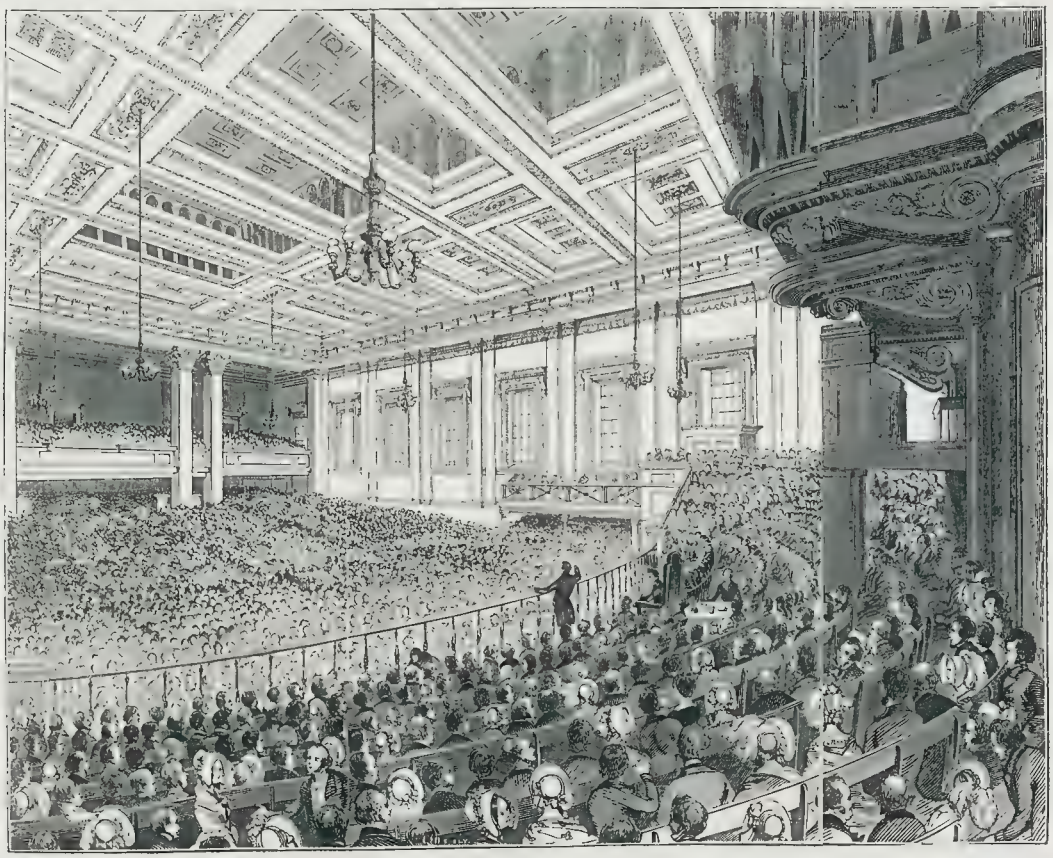
In our Journal of last week, we chronicled one of the most important of these important and interesting "gatherings" for benevolent purposes.

Exeter Hall, in the Strand, is, however, the general place of meeting; and herein are held several anniversaries during the month of May. Our engraving represents one of these impressive *réunions*, and it is impossible to regard so vast an assemblage gathered for a truly ennobling purpose, without acknowledging the magnitude of such proceedings in the grand scheme of human improvement.

The Great Hall is 90 feet broad, 138 in length, and 48 high, and is lighted by 18 large windows. It will hold 3000 persons with comfort, and 4000 crowded. The platform, at the east end, shown in our engraving, will accommodate 500 persons, and is fenced from the rest of the hall by a railing, within which is seated the chairman, surrounded by persons influential in convening the meeting, officers of the Society, &c. On very attractive occasions, the hall is crowded long before the proceedings commence, and ladies are to be seen at the doors early in the morning, waiting till the hour of opening.

From April to the end of May in each year, it is calculated that there are about thirty different societies which hold their annual meetings in Exeter Hall, including, under that term, both the large hall and a smaller one beneath it.

During the present month, there have been held in this noble hall, the Anniversary Meetings of the British and Foreign Bible, the Colonial Church Societies, the London City Mission, Prayer Book and Homily Society, Sunday School Union, the Jews' Society, Religious Tract Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Protestant Association, London Missionary Society, Female Servants' Home, Church of Scotland Missions, Home Missionary Society, Anti-Slavery Society, and Foreign Aid Society.



"MAY MEETINGS" IN THE METROPOLIS—INTERIOR OF EXETER HALL.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing, the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Shewing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distantly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished S reet Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Hall Pays; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recen. Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 19th.—Sunday after Ascension.
MONDAY, 20th.—Columbus died, 1506.
TUESDAY, 21st.—Dr. Warton died, 1790.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—A. Pope born, 1688.
THURSDAY, 23rd.—Princess Sophia born, 1773.
FRIDAY, 24th.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
SATURDAY, 25th.—Dr. Paley died, 1805.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 25.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 42	9 58	4 17	4 34	4 53	5 9	5 30	5 47	6 14	6 40	7 4	7 24

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"A Regular Subscriber from No. 1," Dreghedu.—Next week we will endeavour to carry out our correspondent's suggestion.

"D. D.," Hampton Wick.—Not at present.

"H. W. B.," Usk, Monmouthshire.—The ancient sword has no interest at the present moment.

The writer of the kindly paper "On the Remuneration of Females," is thanked for the contribution; which, however, we have not room to insert.

"C. W. S.," Bristol, should write to the Secretary of the East India Company.

Woodspring Priory.—We have not room.

"H. H. H.," Plymouth.—We shall be happy to engrave the Horticultural Show, if sent in time.

"A Subscriber," Galway.—We consider that we have already sufficiently illustrated the South Eastern Railway.

"J. P.," Steamford.—The expressions were used relatively, and not in the sense objected to. We agree with our correspondent, that Sunday Schools have immensely benefitted the country.

"S. M. B."—In a fortnight.

"T. G.," Ballymena.—We must decline the suggestion, as we do not wish to foment disputes in religious communities.

"W. C.," Wakefield.—We are not responsible for any advertisement inserted in our journal, and we by no means recommend "the Austrian Loan."

"R. S. B."—The law relative to sending letters by any other means than the post is the same as before the reduction of the rates of postage.

"A. F. P." will be entitled to the large engraving.

"J. S. W.," Kidderminster.—We do not think the preferred subjects of present interest.

"A Native of Manchester."—The sketches were taken by a Manchester artist.

"L. L." Ford-street.—The lady is addressed after the Christian name of her husband.

"E. G. R.," Mansfield.—Any act of Parliament may be obtained through a bookseller or newsman.

"I. M. B." should write to the representative of the district to which the private bill relates.

"ΦΙΛΠΧΩΣ" will be entitled to the large print.

"Anonymous," Sheffield, is thanked for the suggestion. We shall next week present our readers with some picturesque vignettes of the "Tissington Well-Flowering," on Holy Thursday.

"Segomantus," Dover Terraces, and "W. H. B.," Bungay.—The publication of the large print will be duly announced.

"A Truth-teller" in Ireland should "beg to decline" the invitation.

"A. R."—We cannot at present entertain his suggestion.

"C. V.," Chester and "I. B." shall be replied to next week.

"Our Friend William Henry," is informed that Congreve is the author of the lines commencing

Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks or bend a knotted oak.

"I. P. S.," Ivy Bridge, Devon.—A letter addressed to any peer at the House of Lords will reach its destination.

"W. C.," Bombay, is thanked for his sketch and description, which may be serviceable.

"I. B. V. P."—Ineligible.

"Beta" is informed that the surest stepping-stone to a knowledge of the Greek language is an acquaintance with the Latin. There are, to be sure, grammars and lexicons to be had, in which the elements and meanings are explained in our vernacular—such as Bell's, &c.; but, even with a smattering of Latin on the part of the student, we should recommend Wettenhal's as the most concise and at the same time most comprehensive

PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS.—Messrs. AUBER and Co. beg to inform French Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that they have arranged to supply this Journal at Paris, the day after Publication, and in any part of France two days after publication.—Terms for one Quarter, exclusive of one half-penny for postage, 7s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844.

THE battle between capital and labour is suspended at present by the victory of the employing interest. How that victory has been obtained, and at what price, we have stated elsewhere; what its consequences will be, cannot be so readily stated. First there will be a great and deep disappointment on the part of those who hailed the one gleam of the sunshine of hope, the vanishing of which will leave them in greater darkness than before. Disappointment is closely followed by dissatisfaction, and should employment slacken, and any considerable numbers be thrown out of work, that dissatisfaction may be expressed in a manner to be deeply deplored. Such a forced cessation of labour may happen; it has occurred frequently, and its probability is one of the facts that seems to us to make some attempt to regulate the excess of labour advisable and practicable. At present, our system compels periods of excessive, grinding, unceasing toil, followed by periods of total idleness, or rather of enforced cessation from labour; for idleness is a fault that cannot be charged against the population of England as a body. Is there not something unreasoning in these alternations, both in extremes, and both injurious to health, morals, and happiness? But the State, which only attends to what alarms it, passes over unnoticed all the abuses of the excess of toil, and when want and hunger, to the very verge of famine, is driving the poor and ignorant sufferers into some instinctive movement that may make their distresses known, the only remedy thought of by the ruling powers is to despatch troops into what are called the "disturbed districts." Why are they disturbed? Because the amount of work that might have subsisted a mass of men over a year has been compressed into half the time; and, as much of the produce is ordered on speculation, if there is a suspension of demand, there follow all the evils of gluts, warehouses full of goods, with no one to buy; streets of factories, with none to work them; and towns full of hungry thousands, with no one to feed them, and quite unable to feed themselves. We are convinced that a wiser distribution of labour would remedy many evils, and prevent more; it is the same, to some extent, with capital; it is in itself an advantage for any country to possess it in abundance, but if distributed so unequally as to make a few inordinately rich, and to leave the many miserably poor, it causes terrible evils. We fear there is an approach to this state of things among ourselves. We are not blind to the difficulties of a restrictive interference with labour as a general policy; we will grant at once that it would be impossible. But the impossibility of effecting all that could be wished, should not prevent us from attempting what is plainly possible; still less should it prevent an interference on behalf of those who are weak and defenceless, and who are driven by the competition for life to undergo an amount of toil that renders life itself far from a blessing;—all that lies between the cradle and the coffin being little more than a dreary monotony, which, if it has any variation at all, it is only in the change from bad to worse, for the cessation from work exposes them to a fate worse than the hardest toil they can be called on to endure.

THE Court of Chancery, we need not inform the reader, is a place which no one goes into who can keep out of it, and out of which no one can come who has once got in. Its forms of procedure have every fault that can disgrace a system, meant for the administration of justice; the Chancellor and his three assistants may stand for the Law and its Three Vices—Expence, Delay, and Uncertainty. So often has it been exposed and satirized that any abuse of it is trite and stale; the terms of reproach have been exhausted. That such a system should be changed and reformed was a necessity; but so slow is progress where the law is concerned, that for any alteration to be proposed and carried was a surprise; and now that the change has come to be examined it is discovered that the alteration is a calamity. The sin that is mended, says the poet, is but patched with virtue. But the sin of the Court of Chancery has been patched without being mended at all, and no kind of virtue has been used in the process. As to making the public understand the nature of the changes that have been made, it would be utterly impossible; the secret machinery of the Court of Chancery is altogether a mystery; we should be inclined to call it a mystery of iniquity, understood only by the initiated, who take care that it shall be understood by nobody else; and we have observed so much contradiction among those whom we must suppose to be well informed, that we have sometimes been disposed to think they do not clearly understand it themselves, except in one particular—that of costs—on which the general agreement is perfect, and the understanding very clear indeed. All the proceedings of the Chancery that are visible, the sittings of the Lord Chancellor, the pleading of Counsel, and the reported decisions, are but a small part of what is necessary to the proper lengthening out of a Chancery suit. Behind all these, and beyond them in the potentiality of delay, is the frightful army of Masters and Clerks, whose name is Legion, and whose business is—fee taking. There are the Clerk of the Enrolments, Controllers of the Hanaper, Riding Clerk, Six Clerks, Sworn Clerks, Waiting Clerks, Agents, or Record Keepers in the Court of Chancery, and others, as the advertisements say, too numerous to mention. The business of the Six Clerks, says a good authority, being to do nothing, about two hundred years ago it was thought expedient to appoint the Sworn Clerks, about sixty in number, to help them do it. The same authority, the *Times*, in a very able article, thus continues the description:—"But these duties" (doing nothing) "being found too onerous, a new class of officials, called Agents, were invented, upon whom the principal burden was thenceforth to fall. For these services a grateful public, or rather that unhappy part of it which comes to be punnelled in Chancery, rewarded them with an aggregate income of £77,000 per annum. The offices, as may be supposed, were too good things to be easily parted with; and became, by a very ordinary law of nature, hereditary and saleable. One such place has before now fetched £27,000; £15,000 has been given for part only of another; and a Mr. Wainwright's family have been in possession of a third, from father to son, since the time of the Commonwealth. And all this out of the pockets of the public."

Lord Lyndhurst has, in the character of a Law Reformer, introduced a change that is certainly not an improvement. The compensation that a too careless Parliament has awarded at the request of the too clever Chancellor, is so enormous that it represents a gross total of one million sterling! The clerks of the Six Clerks have compensations of various amounts, some as high as £7000 a year, to be continued for their lives, with a reversion of £2500 to their heirs and executors, after their deaths. Never were sinecures that were of themselves an abuse so considerately treated, and we may now see why it was that the holders of them submitted so quietly to the change. We hope never again to see Law Reform trusted to the hands of lawyers themselves; the present essay has produced as its result one of the most gigantic and shameless pieces of jobbing ever perpetrated. But it is not those who are to profit by it who are to blame. That such an act should have passed through Parliament, without any exposure of its character, is disgraceful to that assembly. The only excuse is that it was a smuggled measure, passed with indecent indecent haste, at a period of the session when most of the members of the legal profession were on circuit, some of whom might have penetrated the obscurity of the legal phraseology, and exposed the mischief that lurked in the clauses introduced at the eleventh hour, and read and passed nobody knows how or when. It is by a lawyer—Mr. Watson, the member for Kinsale—that the infamous job is exposed now; great is the pity that his good exertions, like most good advice, came too late to be of any utility. Had he made his forcible statement last session, and at the time the bill was pending, it might have prevented much mischief. Had the expense fallen on the Consolidated Fund, and had the compensation to these legal incumbrances been asked for out of the public purse, we hope and believe that the Treasury, with Sir. R. Peel at its head, would not have allowed such extravagance of demand. But the money comes from the pockets of the suitors in Chancery alone, and they were left to the tender mercies of the court, which has treated them much as the wolf does the flock,—devoured them. Who are the suitors? and who represent them? Some are walking the streets, poor and needy, and suffering under the irritation of knowing that they are the possessors of competence, in many cases of wealth, locked up from them "in Chancery;" and year by year evaporating in fees and costs, for the benefit of whole generations of legal sinecurists. Some are in mad-houses, the balance of their minds destroyed by the delays and complications of a judicial system, suited only to the limited properties and simple transactions of a feudal age; but totally unfit to deal with the intricacies of property in a great commercial country. Others, more happy than these, are in their graves,—beyond the reach of the Law and those who thrive by it; but whose suits still drag on from year to year, an heir-loom for generations—an hereditary vexation to many successors—though all who were interested in it when commenced have been for half a century mingled with the dust! Such things as these, and more, and worse, are continued and permitted by Englishmen in the nineteenth century! Now and then some job, of an especially scandalous kind, attracts attention by its enormity—as in the present instance—and it is well that it should be exposed: but far better would it be to prevent them. What has been done, we fear could not be undone; and the exertions of Mr. Watson and others *now*, remind us of the ill-timed watchfulness that locks the stable-door only when the steed has been "conveyed" beyond chance of "recovery."

OUR workhouse system is evidently intended not only to be as much like that of the prison as possible, but to be used as the feeder of these abodes of crime. The cruelty, or the carelessness which amounts to cruelty, of the workhouse officials is so gross, that no case ought to be passed over in silence. At the present Middlesex Sessions the following case occurred:—

Alfred Matthews pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a piece of pork, the property of John Marshall. After his plea had been recorded, the prisoner handed in a paper, which the chairman, on perusal, stated, if true, showed that the case of the prisoner was one of the most heart-rending description. From his statement it appeared that when before the committing magistrate on the above charge, he stated that distress had driven him to the commission of the offence, and that having previously applied for parochial relief, he was sent into the stone-yard, and received some bread, with an intimation that he must not apply to them again. In reply to questions from the Court, the prisoner said he could not obtain more than sixpence to eightpence a day by breaking stones—that being a kind of work to which he had never been subjected—that he had a wife and three children to support—that he belonged to the parish of Hackney, and that it was from the officers of that parish he had received the treatment he complained of.

The starving man asks for bread, and the Bumbles of office give him literally a stone, with an injunction to break it up as the price of his relief. This is neither Charity nor Christianity: "the stone-yard" is not the place to send starving men to. That it is not, is proved by the fact, that the hunger-driven man steals the food that he can get neither by labour nor by law, and becomes the inmate of a prison. The community certainly does not pay rates to propagate crime, but those who manage the funds are so very careful of their trust, that they part with it as reluctantly as if every penny was a drop of their own blood. We do not believe that society expects such exceeding rigour at their hands. We consider the "parochial authorities" of Hackney morally accountable for the theft committed, in the desperation of famine, by Alfred Matthews, and the week's imprisonment and hard labour to which he is sentenced would be a just punishment to them. And examples of this harshness do not, unfortunately, come alone. At the same Sessions—

Another still more distressing case was afterwards tried, in which an old man, aged sixty-four, named John Goodwin, was convicted of stealing a knife, value one shilling, and who had been subjected to sum lar treatment by the officers of the Lambeth Union, and who, having been turned out of the workhouse, wandered about from day to day in search of employment, which he was unable to obtain, and at length returned to the town, at length, in a fit of desperation, committed the offence of which he was convicted. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, the Chairman promising to procure his re-admission to Lambeth workhouse when the present sentence had expired.

We think that Lambeth may pair off with Hackney: it is hard to say which of the two has exhibited the most inhumanity.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite and the household, attended Divine Service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Court on Saturday at which the Marquis de Velmas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, had an audience of her Majesty.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Artillery Ground, Finsbury, during the morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual daily airings in the Royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Monday evening, included his Excellency le Marquis de Velsma, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, and the Right Honourable Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hardinge.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal followed in another carriage and four. The royal party arrived at Claremont shortly before five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family took their usual exercise in the delightful grounds of Claremont.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—We are gratified to announce the gradually improving health of her Royal Highness after her recent accident, which happily was not attended by any very serious consequences. On Tuesday week, the 30th ult., her Royal Highness, as was her almost daily practice, went to Kensington to visit the Princess Sophia, and in coming out to her carriage was going through the hall, when her Royal Highness caught her foot in a mesh in the oilcloth and fell heavily on the ground, sustaining some very severe contusions on the face, and also on one of her arms, besides being much shaken by the fall.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town at twenty minutes before six on Thursday afternoon, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Claremont. The Prince of Wales was in the next royal carriage; and the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Col. Arbuthnot, and Col. Wylde, followed in another. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of dining with her Majesty, at Claremont, on Wednesday. The Queen Dowager dined with divine service in the morning at the Royal Chapel, St. James's. The Duke of Cambridge left town, for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, by the South Western Railway. The Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, took an airing, for residence at Kew, in an open barouche. The Duchess returned in the evening to Cambridge House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince de Leuingen left Pontainebleau on Thursday morning for Switzerland.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Thursday at two o'clock. All the ministers (except Lord Stanley) were present.

The Duke of Wellington intends to give a grand ball at Apsley House at the close of the ensuing week. We have reason to believe Friday will be appointed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

On Tuesday week the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol instituted the Rev. W. L. Darell, M.A., to the rectory of Fretherne, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. G. Christie. On Wednesday the Rev. George Sweet Escott, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Barnwood, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the cession of the Rev. C. F. B. Wood.

The Bishop of Chester has nominated Richard Wall, B.A. (twenty-fourth wrangler, 1844), to the Vice Principalship of the Training College, Chester.

OXFORD, MAY 15.—Mr. Macmullar again applied for his Degree, and was again refused by the Vice-Chancellor. It is expected that the question relative to this gentleman's Degree will cause a great contention between the two parties in the University. The Tractarians, it is said, are the strongest in numbers, and when the question is brought regularly before convocation, they will muster

almost to a man to support Mr. Macmullar. In a Congregation holden this morning, the following Degrees were conferred:—Bachelor of Divinity: Rev. T. Nicholl, Worcester College. Masters of Arts: Matthew Hale Estcourt, Exeter College; James Carden, Merton College; Rev. Henry Mitchell, Lincoln College; Rev. Henry Mac Gil, Brasenose College. Bachelor of Arts: Thomas C. Garth, Christchurch. Grand Compounders: James T. Barlow, Christchurch; Frederick Bagot, Christchurch; John S. Eaton, Worcester College; John Wadham, Wadham College; George A. Alston, Wadham College; George F. Bower, Scholar of Trinity College; Monier Williams, University College; George F. Buller, Exeter College; Edward F. Perceval, Brasenose College; Robert Vaughton, New Inn Hall.

On Monday, the Lord Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church at Red bank, in the parish of Broughton, Manchester, in the presence of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, and the other clergy of Manchester and its neighbourhood. This church is one of the twelve intended to be completed by the Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society, and is capable of seating from eight hundred to nine hundred persons; it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, has a chorister's, an open roof, and is without side galleries, and, as a whole, presents no bad specimen of modern church architecture in the early English style. Mr. Mosely, the county surveyor of Middlesex, was the architect employed in the erection.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon intends holding the triennial visitation of his diocese in September next.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester will hold the triennial visitation of his diocese in August.

The Archdeacon of Craven intends commencing his visitation at Leeds on Monday, June 3. The following are his subsequent arrangements: Skipton, June 5; Halifax, June 6; Wakefield, June 7.

The Archdeacon of York intends holding a visitation in the diocese according to the following arrangement:—York, June 17; Pontefract, June 18; Doncaster, June 19; Rotherham, June 21.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers, and several members of both houses of Parliament, at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion-House. Among the guests, who were very numerous, we observed the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Lincoln, Earl Delawarr, Earl of Devon, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Jersey, Earl Jermyn, Lord S. Somerset, Viscount Barrington, Lord Canning, Lord Ashley, Lord Eliot, the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Robert Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Monteagle, Sirs G. Murray, James Graham, E. Knatchbull, Mr. E. Gladstone, Sir J. Nicholl, Captain Gordon, &c. All the leading members of the Corporation were also present.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the corporation was held in the court-room on Monday, to take into consideration important matters relative to the corporation, especially as respects the proposed plans for the renewal of the charter. At the usual hour the Governor, the Deputy Governor, and most of the Directors, entered the court-room. The Governor, having stated the objects of the meeting, read the resolution which it was requested that the Proprietors should accede to. It was as follows:—"That this court concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors to accede to the proposal of her Majesty's Government for the renewal of the privileges of the Bank, provided the general regulations referred to in the letters of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and proposed to Parliament, be adopted." Mr. Fielder moved the following amendment:—"That the Court of Bank Proprietors, taking into consideration the risk and charges attending the Bank business, as it relates to the issuing and managing department, cannot accede to the payment of £180,000, for which the Bank Proprietors will not receive any adequate remuneration." Mr. Young seconded the amendment. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Weedling, and a third by Mr. Thompson, on which a long and stormy discussion ensued. The original motion, however, was ultimately carried by a large majority, there being only three dissentients.

SOMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the 34th anniversary festival of this Society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, Aldersgate-street, Montague Gore, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. The usual loyal and national toasts having been drunk, the Chairman, in a neat address, proposed the "Somersetshire Society," which was received with cheers. Mr. Adlam, the Secretary, then submitted the Report of the Society, which was instituted for apprenticing the children of Somersetshire parents resident in London, and to assist them afterwards to commence business. Since the formation of the Society, hundreds were recipients of its bounty, and it continued to receive the most flattering support.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevent on of Cruelty to Animals was held in the Hanover-square Rooms, which were completely crowded by a fashionable and select company. Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P. for Liverpool, took the chair. On opening the meeting he observed that it was remarked upon the benefits of the Society, in awakening the most humane feelings of the human mind, and also touched upon the laudable exertions engendered in the rewards so judged by the Society to those who carried out the humane intentions. The Rev. Henry Travers, the secretary, then read the report, which was extremely lengthy, and detailed the operations of the Society during the past year, giving a description of the various vulgar customs, such as bull baiting, &c., which had been put down by the Society, or by their means and representations had been abandoned. More particularly the subject of pony and horse-driving in matches, was touched on; and the Society declared its intention of punishing to its utmost power the cruelty practised in matches of the description. It expressed itself indebted to the police-magistrates of the Metropolis for their kindness in rendering assistance to the Society. Rev. R. Burgess, Mr. Colam, and other speakers, addressed the meeting, in support of resolutions carrying out the plea that, as all cruelty tended to brutalise the human mind, it was a most Christian and humane work to suppress it. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., and Mr. Symington, occupied the chair at the latter part of the proceedings, Lord Stanley being obliged to leave, and received a vote of thanks at the conclusion of the meeting.

RACING AND HUNTING.—On Thursday the children of the several Charities in and around the metropolis beat according to custom the bounds of each parish. At Deptford and Greenwich the bounds between them had to be beat by a person in a boat, who crossed the river to perform the two districts, which, until within these few years, was done by swimming across it.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHATHAM.—Detachments from the following regiments—68th, 97th, 31st, 96th, and 80th, left this garrison on Tuesday morning, for Gravesend, when they embarked from the Custom-house Quay on board the Peninsular Steamships for Van Dieman's Land. The 68th, including the band and head-quarters, furnish 146 rank and file, with 10 sergeants, under the command of Major Dundas Bridge, with Capt. Nugent, of the same corps. 13 women and 27 children belonging to the regiment, proceed with them. The provisional battalion furnishes for embarkation by the same ship 37 men from the 97th, 33 men from the 31st, 21 men from the 96th, and 46 men from the 80th. The whole of these troops (3.6 men) were inspected by Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., on Saturday last. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, who was to have embarked with the above, does not go, having received an appointment in the 85th regiment as expected to be either the 61st, now stationed at Limerick, or the 72d, now at Fermoy. The general opinion, however, is, that it will be the 61st Regiment, as it has been generally noticed that the 61st has always followed the 85th Regiment. The trial of Sergeant-Major Nulance, of the 12th Lancers, still continues. The prisoner made a lengthened defence on Saturday, and several witnesses were examined on his behalf, and from their evidence it is understood that he has been committed somewhere. The greatest interest prevails throughout the garrison to know the result.

We understand that Captain Robert Blucher Wood, of the 10th Royal Hussars—now private secretary to Sir Henry Hardinge—accompanies that excellent and distinguished officer in the same capacity to India. Captain A. W. F. Somerset, of the Coldstream Guards (son of Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset) military secretary to Lord Ellenborough, is to occupy the same post on Sir Henry's personal staff as Governor-General of India.

THE RATTLESNAKE.—A letter from Aden, in the Indian navy, received on Saturday, contains the following passage:—"I have been employed, together with the captain, surgeon, and another midshipman of late Memnon, on the wreck of our old ship. We have been everything by turns nearly—fishermen—all the copper-boilers, guns, anchors, cables, and many parts of the machinery. We left this (Aden) in October last, in the Company's brig Palmyras, and only returned a week since." The letter is dated Aden, April 4, 1844.

Sir George Seymour has received his commission appointing him Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific

It is generally believed that Admiral Lye will succeed to the command in Ireland, vacant by the elevation of Rear-Admiral Bowles to the Admiralty Board.

Commander Robert Trotter, on the retired list, has been appointed Commander of the Kent.

The Nautilus transport, Lieutenant W. C. Saunders agent, arrived at Spithead on Friday evening from Malta and Gibraltar. She has brought home condemned ordnance stores, and 230 invalided soldiers from the different regiments stationed in the Mediterranean and Gibraltar. She has had a long tedious passage home. She sailed for the river on Monday.

The Rattlesnake troop ship, steamer Commander Brown, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday evening, from Hong Kong, touching on her way home at the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension. She has had altogether a long passage; she left the Cape on the 8th of March, at which time the Winchester, 50, Captain C. Eden, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Josiah Percy (about to sail on a cruise,) and the Thunderbolt steamer, Commander George A. Broke, were lying there. She left St. Helena the 17th of March. When the different regiments left Hong Kong, she had 230 invalids on board, out of which number, we are sorry to say, she has lost from deaths on board 65 persons, the dysentery having broken out there, raged with extreme violence. Captain Geary, and six men of the Royal Artillery, and many of the Royal Marines are among the persons carried off, and she has still many sick on board. The Echo steamer went off to her on Monday for the purpose of bringing on shore to the hospital the bad cases, which we understand amount to above 40 persons. The rest of the supernumeraries will be received on board the flag ship. The Rattlesnake has brought home the following officers:—Lieutenant Daly, R.N., late of the Pelican; Lieutenant P. Prest, R.N.; Mr. Carpenter, surgeon, R.N.; and Messrs. Allen and Rodgers, assistant surgeons. Having been nearly five years in commission, she will come in harbour and be paid off.

The Mirror, freight-ship, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from Woolwich, with the new tubular boilers for the Victoria and Albert. Her deck had to be opened to receive them into her hold.

Ninety-four Marines from the Portsmouth division, with Lieutenants Elliott and De Courey, embarked on board the Collingwood, on Saturday last, at that place. Captain Buchanan and Lieutenant Magin, with 20 men from the Wool wich division, joined, which completed her complement. She has entered some good seamen, and has commenced rigging in dock.

The Sydenham steam vessel, Lieutenant Commander Mapleton, left Woolwich at nine o'clock A.M. on Sunday for Portsmouth, with the pursers appointed, except Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and Captain Bloomfield, Royal Horse Artillery, who have deferred their contemplated visit to their honourable relative at the Court of St. Petersburgh for the present.

The 10th Hussars having within the past week received the route for Dundalk, it is stated in military circles that Lord Cardigan will upon the Director-General (Wyndham), and requested permission for the head quarters to be permitted to remain in Dublin, but General Wyndham replied that he saw no reason why any deviation should be made from the ordinary course being pursued with the 11th Hussars. It is also understood that they will be one of the first to be withdrawn from Ireland.

Mr. W. Peel, son of the Premier, has been appointed to the Winchester. The Prometheus has been commissioned by Commander J. Hay.

Lieut. J. Compton has been appointed additional to the St. Vincent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, May 13.—The Sterling (apparently a brig), water-logged, with a white bunthead, was passed a few days previous to the 4th instant by the Leonore, from New Orleans to Bremen, which was spoken on that day by the Glorana, off this port.

COWES, May 12.—The schooner, Tom Wood, of Baltimore, was fallen in with, water-logged and abandoned, at. 38, long. 53, by the Neptunus, off the Isle of Wight.

REVAL, April 24.—The Concurrent, from Messina, was wrecked near Packwort, yesterday, and became one piece: crew, except the cook, saved.

ANTWERP, May 9.—The Gordon, from Newcastle to this port, which was ashore on the Wielsordt bank, has been got off with considerable damage and very leaky, and brought into the harbour, where she is discharging.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Helen Simpson, from Newport (Wales), went ashore on the south breakers at South Edisto on the 2nd instant, and was abandoned full of water. 13.—A large steamer, supposed to be painted ports, lower masts standing, and sails unbent, was seen ashore on Cape Antonio on the 25th ult., by the Ellen Coil, arrived here. A vessel from Canton is reported to have run into Batavia, yesterday, and requires repairs, previous to the 25th ult.

The Leland, arrived at Boston, reports that on December 18, when off Princess Island, was in contact with a large vessel (supposed to be a Hamburg vessel,) which put back to Batavia with loss of jibboom, and other damage. The Alulon, arrived here from Stockholm, shipped a heavy sea on the 22nd December, in lat. 49, long. 33, had her decks swept, five men washed overboard, and bulwarks, boats, &c., and had her cabin gutted. The Ottoman, arrived at Boston from Rio, reports having fallen in with, on the 1st instant, in lat. 34, long. 62, the wreck of a schooner of about 180 tons, waterlogged and abandoned, the sea sweeping clear over her. An homeward bound brig was seen ashore near the Dead Man's Key, 1 of ult., by the Cynosure, arrived at Apalachicola.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This meeting, held yesterday (Friday), in Exeter-hall, was attended by an immense concourse of people, not less than four thousand persons crowding the hall at an early hour. The main attraction, however, was the expectation of hearing Lord Brougham speak, it having been announced that his lordship would take the chair. At the appointed hour (eleven o'clock), the chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Gurney, and an apology for Lord Brougham's absence, in the shape of an extract from a letter was read to the meeting, stating that his lordship was unable to attend, *owing to the continuation of the Privy Council*, which rendered it impossible for the Judges to get through the work, so that they were obliged to call in the aid of a professional man; which announcement was received with mingled laughter and hisses.

Mr. Gurney then addressed the meeting; the secretary read the report and a letter from Thomas Clarkson; and several of the Anti-Slavery advocates, amongst whom was Mr. G. Thompson, spoke to the question. A great many persons left the hall when it was found that Lord Brougham did not propose attending. We noticed upon the platform the Bishop of Norwich and Mr. O'Connell.

WHITBY.—SHIP LAUNCH.—On Saturday last a very large concourse of people assembled to witness the launch of a splendid ship, from the building-yard of Henry Barrick, Esq., west-side. This noble vessel entered her destined element in fine style, about five o'clock, amid the cheers of hundreds of spectators. She was named the "Excalibur," and measures 600 tons N.M. and 860, O.M. This vessel is of superior build, and is classed 12 years, A. 1, at Lloyd's, which, we believe, is the first 12 years ship that has been built in Whitby.

THE BATTERSEA MURDER.

On Saturday Dalmas was placed at the bar before Mr. Clive James (Cook, 11, Davers-street, Chelsea, coal-porter, deposed that on the night of the murder he saw a man running down Duke-street, at a distance of about 60 yards from the Cut, Waterloo-bridge-road, on Sunday night, and he ran after him, and overtook him at the corner of Cornish-lane, and followed to see what it was. The man then returned, and said that "a woman had cut her throat on Battersea-bridge." The man came along the path on which witness was standing. As soon as he had uttered these words he passed on. He wore a dark frock coat, and had his hat over his eyes a good deal. Informed a man named Wells of what he had been told, and they went together to the toll-house. Thought he should know the man again if he saw him.

The prisoner was then placed in the body of the court with other persons, and identified by the witness as the man who had told him that there was a woman on the bridge who had cut her throat. Had not seen the prisoner before this, and did not know him by sight previously to the occasion alluded to.

Thomas Hall, the toll-collector of Battersea-bridge, was called, and deposed to the circumstances which have been several times reported, attending the death of the woman. When she first came up she said, "See how some one has been abusing me on the bridge; support me, support me." She almost immediately fell from weakness, and shortly afterwards died at the Swan, to which she had been removed. Had seen deceased and prisoner's youngest daughter go over the bridge together that morning.

Eliza Long, of Ford's Buildings, Batterses, was going to Chelsea on 29th April, and was turning out of the Batterses Foly, when she heard a cry of "Police!" and saw a woman there fall down. She stopped quite scramble. The police-man asked her who she was, and she did not appear to understand him. He then said, "Did Dalmas do it?" and she said, "Yes, yes," very faintly.

Police constable Frederick Lanagan, 36 V, called. His evidence was read over to him, and he deposed to its correctness. The portion of his testimony relating to the dying declaration of the deceased, that "Dalmas had cut her throat, and that no one else was present," was most distinct.

Augusta Dalmas identified several letters as being in the hand-writing of the prisoner (her father).

Mr. Wm. Gosling, the landlord of the Swan, called. Deposition read over. He also had heard the dying declaration of the woman that Dalmas had cut her throat.

Superintendent Bicknell proved having found in a drawer at the house of the deceased letters which he now produced, from November last up to the time of the murder.

In one of these letters the prisoner, after speaking of an attempt on the part of deceased's sister to alienate her affections from him, said that if he thought it should succeed, he feared it would lead to a fatal event. These letters were couched in terms of the strongest affection. He called deceased "his beloved Sarah," and "wife," and said, "would to God you loved me as I do you." In some of them he described himself as her "affectionate husband

The prisoner was then again remanded at half-past one o'clock until Tuesday. On Tuesday the prisoner Dalmas was again examined before Mr. Clive, at the Wandsworth police-court. There was nothing whatever new in the evidence, most of it being merely repetitions of what has already appeared in print. At close the prisoner said he should reserve his defence, and was committed to Newgate for trial.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Duchess of Kent arrived at Geneva on Sunday, and took up her abode at the Hotel de l'Ecu de Geneva, where apartments had been prepared for her.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon, at two, at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours and a half.

A deputation of private country bankers, consisting of Mr. Plumptre, M.P. (Kent), Mr. Rodwell (Suffolk), the Hon. A. L. Melville (Lincoln), Mr. Veasey (Huntingdon), Mr. Spooner (Birmingham), Mr. Tweedy (Cornwall), and Mr. Birkbeck (York), had an interview with Sir R. Peel, on Thursday, in Downing-street. Mr. Murphy, the Mexican Minister, transacted business, on the same day, at the Foreign Office.

SALE OF MR. HANNAN'S PICTURES.—Messrs. Christie and Manson's auction rooms were yesterday (Friday) literally thronged with noblemen and gentlemen, attracted by the sale of the very celebrated collection of pictures late the property of Mr. Jeremiah Harman, deceased. The Duke of Cleveland, Sir R. Peel, the Duchess of Sutherland, and a number of other distinguished personages visited the rooms during the morning, and at one time there could not have been less than thirty peers present. The catalogue for the day enumerated only about fifty subjects, but the amount realised by these, which are by far the least valuable in the collection, was £9771 5s. One subject, "The Elevation of the Cross," by Rubens, was bought by Mr. Holford, of Piccadilly, for 750 guineas. "A Sea Piece," by Ludolph Backhuysen, realised 515 guineas, being purchased by Mr. Farrer, of Wardour-street. "A View in the Appennies," by Salvator Rosa, was knocked down, after a spirited competition, for 570 guineas. A Cuyp sold for 400 guineas; "Portrait of a Rabbi," by Rembrandt, for 410 guineas; and other subjects at proportionately high prices.

THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—Yesterday the twenty-seventh anniversary of this Asylum was celebrated in a very gratifying manner, by the ceremony of laying the first stone of an addition to the present building, which enables the charity to extend its benevolence to the girls of Scottish parents as well as boys. For the last few years the Directors have contemplated this extension of the charity, but having no funds available for the purpose, they were compelled to postpone it. In the course of last year, however, the munificence of Mr. Matheson, M.P. (Ashburton), who subscribed £1000 towards the expense of enlarging the building, and the subscriptions of friends of the charity, have enabled the Directors to carry out their intentions. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the girls' school, at the Asylum, Copenhagen-fields, was performed by the Earl of Zetland, accompanied by Masonic forms. The Highland Society attended on the occasion. The President, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Directors and Governors of the Charity, were also present.

BENEVOLENT SAILORS' ASSOCIATION.—SAILORS' HOME AND LONDON EPISCOPAL FLOATING CHURCH SOCIETY.—Yesterday the annual meeting of the subscribers, &c., to the above charities was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. At twelve o'clock the chair was taken by Lord Radstock. After some introductory remarks from the noble chairman, apologising for the absence of Sir Robert Stopford, the secretary read the reports for the past year, from which it appeared that the total number who had passed through the institution during the year amounted to 2433, making the total, since the commencement, 22 935, for the Asylum; and with reference to the Sailors' Home, it appeared that the total number of sailors who resided in the establishment during the year had been 3370, the average being 138 daily. The total since the commencement was 15,159. It appeared that the total receipts were, including subscriptions, &c., £6941; there being, deducting the expenditure, a balance of £870. After some very appropriate remarks, the reports having been agreed to, the meeting was dissolved.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—Yesterday the annual meeting of the members of this society was held in the lower room, Exeter Hall. The Marquis of Cholmondeley presided, and was supported by several clergymen and gentlemen. From the reports read, it appeared that the operations of the committee had extended to considerable success to various parts of Europe, Africa, Asia Minor, &c. Some very large subscriptions having been entered, and the usual reports read, the meeting was dissolved.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT ANNUITY FUND.—Yesterday, the second Annual Meeting of this beneficent society, for granting annuities to Aged, Poor, and Infirm Freemasons, was held in the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen-street, to receive the Annual Report, and elect the annuitants to receive the bounty of the charity. The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland in the Chair, as Grand Master of all England, and a large number of members attended. The Report stated, that out of fifteen annuitants elected in 1843, one having died, fourteen only of the number continued on the fund at an annual aggregate payment of £220. The Committee had approved of no less than forty candidates, one of whom was since dead, but the funds would not allow of more than twelve becoming annuitants. The balance of money in hand last a year was stated to be £237 1s. 2d. The dividends had amounted to £52 8s. 8d. The amount of donations and annual subscriptions from that date to the 16th of April was £485, and since then £181 11s. had been received. The annual life payments, by grand lodges and grand chapters, had amounted to £435. Total receipts, £1351 11s. 10d. The expenses, including payments to annuitants, £305, and £250 for the purchase of £400 Three per Cent. Consols. Total charges, £879. Leaving a balance of £452 7s. 2d. in the hands of the Treasurer. Twelve recipients of the Fund's bounty being chosen, the meeting closed.

FIRE AT LAMBETH.—About seven o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in an unfurnished house, No. 4, Markham-square, Chelsea, which was completely gutted. The damage amounts to nearly £300. The fire originated in a spark from a stove, which ignited some shavings.

FIRE AT AN OIL-CLOTH FACTORY.—About twelve o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Lyons, floor-cloth and table-cover manufacturer, situate in Kent-road, Kent-lane, Walworth. It originated in the boiling-house, contiguous to the frames of the table-cover department. For some time not a drop of water could be obtained from the fire-plugs in the vicinity, and the whole of the drying-house was levelled with the ground, and the contents therein consumed.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—THREATENING THE LIFE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Yesterday great sensation was caused about two o'clock in the day, by the bringing up in custody before Mrs. Jardine a well-dressed man, about forty-five years of age, charged with threatening Sir Robert Peel the night before in Whitehall-gardens, and believed at the time to be insane. The prisoner was brought up by Inspector Stephens, of A division. It appeared that the prisoner, who is an Irishman, named *William O'Toole*, left his country in February last, and came to London after a female, having left the service of the Horse Guard as groom, with the highest testimonials, after years of service. He arrived in London in a state of complete destitution, and was taken in by Mrs. M'Cay, a horsehop-keeper, of Hilton-street, Chiswell-street, City, who supplied him with food and clothes. He wrote to Lord Eric, the Irish Secretary, for a situation, which he (Lordship answered in the negative, and being unable to get anything to do, his landlady said, had preyed very much upon his mind. On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, he accosted policeman A 24 by asking if Sir Robert Peel was at the House of Commons. The policeman inquired if he wished to leave anything there for him; the prisoner replied, "No, I have written, and it is of no use. I will do a deed shall astonish the world." The policeman immediately took him into custody. On his person a letter was found from Lord Eliot to himself, copies of three letters intended to be sent to Lord Eliot and Sir Robert Peel, and two knives, one a large one. The letter stated that he was starving—that he could get no work, and had thoughts of destroying himself, but another thought had taken possession of his mind He would do a deed shall astonish the world—he should change the government of countries, and gain for him notoriety. It might be unenviable notoriety; be it so. It was better to die than to grow up a useless log. His strength was wasting fast, his mind was unhinged, and he would do something to rise all. Mr. Jardine said he must be stopped from doing mischief, even though he did not intend it at the time he was taken. He ordered him to find bail—himself in £100, and two sureties in £100 each, to keep the peace for 12 months. The prisoner declared he was reckless of what became of him, and was locked up.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

Saturday last being the day appointed for the first match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the following yachts started for the first-class prize

Gamecock	..	..	Captain Mecarra.
Enigma	..	..	J. Wilkinson, Esq.
Phantom	..	..	A. O. Wilkinson, Esq.
Gazelle	..	..	Rutherford, Esq.
Mystery	..	..	Lord Alfred Paget.

For the second-class cup:—

Cygnet	..	..	J. J. Christian, Esq.
Sauey Jack	..	..	F. Blake, Esq.
Curlew	..	..	W. H. Rees, Esq.

The day was exceedingly fine, and, from the breeze, good sport was anticipated. Considerable judge from the Thames Police Office assembled on board the Comet steamer, hired by the Commodore and Members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, with their friends, to view the race; and also from the crowds assembled along the piers at Greenwich, Blackwall, &c.

The yachts lay in two lines; the first-class in one, and the second in another; and all looked in exceedingly good trim. At the firing of the preparatory gun, the greatest excitement prevailed, and various were the opinions on which would take the lead. Mystery, from her previous performances, was the favourite. At length, the second gun gave the signal to make sail and start, which, after some sharp work, was accomplished—Gnome taking the lead, which Gazelle would have had but for a slight accident, the carrying away of the cleat to which the spring was made fast, and which caused her to foul Mystery, the former's bowsprit catching the latter's mainsheet. When all was clear, the contest began; Gnome maintaining her lead, closely followed by the Mystery, Phantom, Gazelle, and Enigma. Gazelle, which had been considered a dangerous outsider, now began to make play and showed she was not a boat to be despised on a wind; she shortly caught up and passed her competitors, and for some time kept a good position in the race. Many were of opinion that she would at least have had the second prize; but Gnome and Mystery again passed her. The race, for a long time, was between these three. Gazelle again weathered Mystery, and her crew, thinking she would have a long run, impudently set her large topsail, which, shortly after, with the topmast, was carried away in a puff. All chance for her was now gone; still, the little vessel stood on, calculating the chances of the breeze freshening. Unfortunately, the wind failed, and the disadvantage was felt; she, however, rounded the boat at Coal-house Point before the Enigma.

The race down was admirably contested by all, and was by far the most exciting ever witnessed. The yachts rounded Coal-house Point in the following order:—

Gnome ..	..	..	.. m.
Mystery ..	..	..	.. m.
Phantom	..	..	.. m.
Gazelle ..	..	..	2h. 46 m.
Enigma ..	..	..	2h. 49 m.

They then set their balloon jib and runners, the Gnome, unfortunately, was taken aback on one occasion in passing the Lightship, when the Mystery passed and took the lead, which she maintained to the conclusion of the race. In the meantime, Enigma came up with and passed Gazelle and Phantom. The loss of Gazelle's topmast was here greatly felt, although she had

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB—SAILING MATCH—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. CONDY, R.W.Y.C.

rigged her broken spar and set a small topsail; this, however, was not enough to compete with the others, particularly when off the wind.

As the steamer was obliged to return, to be in time for the arrival of the first-class yachts, we could not exactly ascertain the precise time the second-class rounded the flag-boat at Coal-house Point; but we hear the Curlew rounded about two or three minutes before her competitors. Gnome and Mystery had a very close run of it, and they were for some time neck and neck; but Mystery contrived to get away from her, and won by 36 seconds only. There is not the slightest doubt that but for the barges, &c. Gnome would have had the first prize. Every one apparently wished success to the Gnome from the great interest her proprietor has taken in the R.T.Y.C. She was beaten by very little; and we are happy to see there is every chance of the "wooden walls" of old England maintaining their superiority over the innovation of iron in a future race. The first-class yachts arrived at Greenwich as follows:—

Mystery	..	..	23 m. 22 sec.	past 5
Gnome	..	..	24 m. 0 sec.	past 5
Enigma	..	..	26 m. 0 sec.	past 5
Gazelle	..	..	30 m. 45 sec.	past 5
Phantom	..	..	31 m. 50 sec.	past 5

The £8 and Class:—

Curlew	..	..	50m. 0 sec.	past 5
Saucy Jack	..	..	53m. 20sec.	past 5
Rival	..	..	57m. 10sec.	past 5

The prizes were then presented to the successful competitors: the 50 Guinea Tankard to Lord A. Paget, who returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech; as did Capt. Meeson, on receiving the Claret Jug; and Mr. Rees, the small Tankard. The commodore, Capt. Meeson, and a number of members and their friends dined at the Club-house, Greenwich, and the company broke up, greatly delighted with the sport afforded them, and the kind attention of the worthy commodore.

The Mystery was steered by Mr. Stokes, and Lord A. Paget; the Gnome, by Mr. H. Gibson, and Capt. Meeson; Phantom, by Mr. Selby; Gazelle, Mr. Condy and Mr. Snook; and the Enigma, by Mr. T. Wilkinson.

HORSE RACING IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

We here present our readers with what may be termed one of the "curiosities" of Horse-racing, originally considered as a liberal pastime, and practised for pleasure rather than profit, without the idea of reducing it to a system of gambling. About the period we have illustrated, however, "Horse-races were desports of great men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means gallo,ed quite out of their fortunes."

Horse-racing, as practised in the present day, may be dated from the reign of James I.; the races being then called "Bell-courses," from the prize being a silver bell. At the latter end of the reign of Charles I., races were held in Hyde-park, and at Newmarket, and the prize changed from that of a bell to a cup.

After the Restoration, Horse-racing was revived and much encouraged by Charles II., who frequently honoured this pastime with his presence; and, for his own amusement, when he resided at Windsor, appointed races to be held in Datchet Mead. He was also regular in his attendance at Newmarket, now boasting every accommodation for the training of horses, with an excellent race-course, which, as the system progressed, was apportioned into distances, corresponding with the several ages and supposed powers of the horses. By this arrangement, as well as by a judicious appropriation of the different weights to be carried, according to similar circumstances, a scale of equality was kept up, highly to the credit of the turf regulations, and very favourable to the increase of its popularity. Indeed much of the arrangement and most of the rules and regulations now in force were formed about this time, and under the auspices of Charles; and it would appear that in the house fitted up and kept for his use in Newmarket, he passed some of his most pleasant hours.

Charles, likewise, occasionally visited other places where Horse-races were instituted. The following doggrel verses, written at the close of the seventeenth century, relate to the sport at Burford Downs:—

"Next, for the glory of the place,
Here has been rode many a race—
King Charles the Second I saw here;
But I've forgotten in what year.
The Duke of Monmouth here also,
Made his horses to sweat and blow;
Lovelace, Pembrook, and other gallants
Have been venting here their talents,
And Nicholas Bainton on Black Sloven,
Got silver plate by labour and drudging."

Our engraving has been derived from prints and other authorities of the period it illustrates; the details of costume and appointments, together with the breed of horses, being taken from well-authenticated sources.

HORSE-RACING IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

GORHAMBURY RACES—FROM A SKETCH IN THE PARK.

GORHAMBURY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The scenery, the picturesque style of "fitting-up," the course, the facility with which by railway to Watford, and thence through a pretty country to the race-course, have been for years the theme of praise in the mouth of every visitor. The journey from the metropolis to the Park may be performed in a couple of hours, and the determination of the noble owner of the property to give every possible effect to the new regulations with regard to defaulters for stakes and bets, has been the subject of well-merited praise. The sport, the fashion of the company, and the courteous attentions of the stewards and their officers to their respective duties—every thing was in keeping with the established character of the meeting. To conclude without a list of the principal visitors would be to neglect one of the most onerous of our duties. We must, therefore, in the first place give the names of the party at Gorhambury; it consisted of the Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Earl and Countess of Sefton, Earl and Countess of Craven, Lord and Lady Folkestone, Earl of Strasbroke, Lord Maidstone, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. C. Greville, Mr. Gregory, Mr. F. Craven, &c. There were also present—Marquis of Worcester, the Earls of Chesterfield and March; Lords Macdonald, Glamis, A. Fitzclarence, W. Poulett, E. Russell, Villiers, G. Manners; Count Bathyany; Sirs D. Baird, C. Cockerell, F. Goodricke, and W. Wynn; Honourables R. Grimston, E. Grimston, G. Fitzroy, G. Anson, — Stanley, — Paulett; Colonel Bouverie; Messrs. Archdall, H. Blair, J. Stanley, Delme Radcliffe, Neville, Newton, &c., &c.

The races commenced about half-past one, with

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 20 added; 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; 5 yrs, 9st; 6 yrs, and aged, 9st 2lb. Cherry-tree Mile. (4 Subs.)

Lord E. Russell's Nat, 4 yrs .. .. (Sly) 1
Mr. Philimore's Physalis, 3 yrs 2

5 to 4 agst Physalis, 3 to 1 each agst Hyrcanian and Gaiety, and 4 to 1 agst Nat. Physalis made running at a good pace, attended by Gaiety, the others laid up to their quarters; they ran in this way to within half a distance of the chair, when Gaiety fell back, and Nat joining Physalis, got to her head a few strides from the chair, and won by half a neck. Hyrcanian a respectable third.

The Gorhambury Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 50 added; the second to save his stake. Stand Course. (51 Subs; 32 declared.)

Lord G Bentinck's the Devil-to-Pay, 3 yrs, 5st .. ..(Abdale) 1
Duke of Grafton's Cataract, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb 2
Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb 3

The Devil made play at a good pace, followed by the Artful Dodger, Emilian third, and Robert de Gorham fourth, the lot running clear of the ruck. This order was maintained, with scarcely any change, to the last turn, where Emilian passed the Artful Dodger, ran with the Devil-to-Pay to the T.Y.C. post, and was beaten. Robert de Gorham then took his ground at the Devil's quarters, Yardley following them, with Cataract at their heels; this formation continued within two distances of the chair, until the final change took place. Robert de Gorham was beaten, and Cataract became the Devil's next and last competitor. The run home was so close that it was not until Abdale called upon his horse, that he defeated his opponent winning, not easily, by half a length. Robert de Gorham was a length behind Cataract, Hyrcanian fourth (a bad one), and the others so completely tailed off, that it would be idle to specify the order in which they passed the chair. The pace was good. This is the third great handicap that the Goodwood three-years-old have won this year.

The Prize Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 20 added; for three yrs old; colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. Cherry-tree mile, &c. (7 subs.)

Lord Verulam's Charlotte .. .. (Cotton) 1
Mr. Philimore's Skeleton 2
Duke of Rutland's Welbeck 3

PORTRAIT OF HATAN.]

5 to 1 on Charlotte, who made her own running from end to end, and won in a common canter.

The Brigade Stakes of 5 sovs each. Last mile, &c.

Mr. Willan's Tiny, aged	..	..	(Owner) 1
Lord Glammis's Sister to Ramadan, 4 yrs	..	..	.. 2
A m. at excellent pace, Tiny winning by only a head.			

WEDNESDAY.

The abundance of racing reserved for the second day rendered a closer adherence to the "order of running" necessary than was observed on Tuesday; accordingly it commenced a few minutes after one o'clock. The sport, good, and plentiful enough to satisfy any reasonable appetite, presented only two features of any interest beyond the moment—the Park Stakes for two year olds and the Double Headed Oaks Stakes. The first, for which 12 out of the 18 named came to the post, was run in "heats," owing, as established before the stewards, to the horses having started before Mr. Robert Grimston, who officiated on this occasion, lowered his flag, Treen alone having pulled up on hearing that gentleman declare it was to start. The Double Headed Oaks Stakes was an agreeable surprise to the fielders. Charlotte, upon whom 6, 7, and 8 to 1 was laid as soon as it was made public that The Devil to Pay had paid, having been beaten in a trot! Of these, the other races, and of some important fluctuations in the betting on the Derby and Oaks, we have below given all needful particulars.

The racing came off in the following order:—

The Fondyard Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added; winner to be sold for £150, &c. Stand Course. Seven subs.

Mr. Wilson's Hampton, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb	..	..	(Bemersreider) 1
Lord Chesterfield's The Artful Dodger, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	..	(Nat) 2
Mr. Coleman's Devil among the Tailors, 5 yrs, 9st	..	..	(Coleman) 3

Betting.—7 to 4 agst Ulies, 4 to 1 each agst Hampton, Artful Dodger, and Devil among the Tailors. The running was made alternately by the Devil among the Tailors and Xanthus to the distance, where Hampton went in front, scattered the field in a few strides, and won easy by a length; the Devil a middling third, and all the others beaten off.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 sovs added. Stand Course. Ten subs.

Mr. Booth's Donnybrook, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	..	(Sly) 1
Lord Stradbroke's Repealer, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb	..	..	(Cotton) 2

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Repealer, 4 to 1 agst Miss Etty c, 4 to 1 agst Adrian, 7 to 1 agst Donnybrook, and 8 to 1 agst Midnight Star.

The Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb; winners 4lb extra. T.Y.C. 18 subs.

Mr. J. Day's The 33rd of Orleans	..	..	(J. Day, jun.) 1
Mr. Hook's Bastion	..	..	(Treen) 2
Mr. May's Corinthian Tom	..	..	(H. May) 3

Even betting on the Maid of Orleans, 6 to 1 agst Mystery (taken) 6 to 1 agst Bastion (taken), and 6 to 1 bar 1 agst Mr. Flare. The first start, as we have already stated, was a failure; at the second, all got off except Bastion, and ran the entire distance, the Maid of Orleans winning easily by a length and a half. Mystery declined by several of the field on the return to the weighing-stand, an information was given to the stewards that Bastion had been left behind, and that the others had started before Mr. Grimstone had dropped the flag; this, although denied by several of the field, was proved to be the fact. Grimstone was then the case, and the stewards, in consequence, pronounced it a false start. 2 to 1 was then laid on the Maid of Orleans, 4 to 1 agst Mystery, and 5 to 1 agst Bastion. In the actual race, which did not take place till after one more false start, Bastion made the running to the distance, where the favourite went in front, had the rest of it to herself, and won in a canter by two lengths; Corinthian Tom was a bad third, Chevisaye and Peculiar next, and the others beaten off. Gaselle and My Mary were drawn after the first heat.

The St. Alban's Handicap of 15 sovs each, 5 ft. and 25 added, with a whip presented to the winning jockey by the ladies. Heats. Stand Course. Six subs.

Mr. Wesley's Counsellor, 5 yrs, 10st 2lb	..	..	(Captain Clarke) 1 1
Captain Martyn's Emilani, 5 yrs, 10st 10lb	..	..	(Mr. R. Cardo) 2 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, aged, 11st 4lb	..	..	(Lord Maidstone) 3 3

The first heat was won by a head, and the second by a length. Naworth was beaten two lengths in each heat.

Betting.—6 to 5 was laid on Naworth before the first heat, and 2 to 1 on Counsellor after it.

The Double Headed Oak Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb; winners once, 4lb: twice, 7lb extra. About one mile and a half. Ten subs.

Colonel Anson's Buzz, by M. Moloch	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Lord Verulam's Charlotte	..	..	(Cotton) 2

Betting.—6 to 1 on Charlotte.

Buzz made all the running, and won in a canter by three or four lengths.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; three-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st; and aged, 8st 11lb. Mares, &c., allowed 3lbs. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs, &c. T.Y.C. Eight subs.

Hon. G. Osgley's Camelion, aged	..	..	(Sly) 1
Mr. Stanborough's Isleworth, 5 yrs	..	..	(Nat) 2
Mr. Hewitt's The Midnight Star, 3 yrs	..	..	(T. Day) 3

RATAN.

In our journal of the week before last, we engraved "Ugly Buck," the winner of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, at Newmarket, and favourite for "The Derby;" and we now present to our readers his competitor, "Ratan," drawn by Mr. Hall, of Newmarket.

Ratan, the property of Mr. Crockford, is a light chesnut, with good shoulders and depth of girth; beautiful back and ribs; excellent quarters, with great length from hip to hock, and with a good neck, with clean gullet, rather plain head; excellent constitution and temper. Stands nearly 16 hands. His performances are as follows. He won the New Stakes at Ascot, beating Assyn, 8lbs extra; Charming Kate, and others, at Goodwood. Assisted Pet, and three others, by three lengths. At the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, 10lbs extra, won the Criterion, beating Pastoral, 8lbs extra; Seaport, Molly Mogg, Lightning, Creme-one, 5lbs extra; Elemi, Velocity, and Filbert, by four lengths. At the late Newmarket Craven Meeting won a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, D.M., beating Delapre, Crosby, Sir Diggory Dodkin, Nalinka colt, Escrick, The Buisterer, and Numenius. Won by two lengths. Has first appearance in the public betting ring was on the 16th of June last, when 20 to 1 was taken about him.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF EPSOM.

N.i adeo magnum nec tam mirabile quequam
Principio, quod non minerant mirarien omnes
Posteritas.

Eels, says the proverb, become used to skinning: custom, asserts our motto, reconciles mankind to all things. The most reasonable instance that can be adduced of the truth of that latter axiom is one to be found every spring on that portion of the Bacstead Downs which lies nearest to the town of Epsom. There, about this time, are annually celebrated certain saturnalia of freebooting, to which three-fourths of the Metropolis and vast multitudes from the rural districts repair. This domestic festival of the Juggernaut is known as Epsom Races, to which the victims are seen proceeding, like Brahmin's wives to the sacrifice, arrayed in their holiday suits, and accompanied by groups giving expression and extravagant joy. Concessionaires of late years have been led to a conclusion that oblations of this description are more honoured in the breach than the observance, and that, if possible, the Brahmin should be prevented from burning his rice, and the Briton from burning his fingers. Without offering any opinion as to the propriety of the first of these practices (concerning which, indeed, a good deal might be urged on both sides), we hazard a belief that society is not likely to gain much by a system under which increases the worldly goods of any of its members exactly in the ratio of their knavery. Such is the case with the sacrificial priests of these ceremonies—yclept, in the vernacular of their profession, "legs;" and therefore it is our purpose for the future, on the eve of their great solemnities—such as those of Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Doncaster, and Newmarket to detail the real character of the rites. With this view we address us to the ceremonial to be observed at the former of those places during the ensuing week.

"Nil adeo"—and so forth, observes our motto, as if the writer had the last half century of Epsom meetings in his mind's eye. We, ourselves, can call back every anniversary since Sadler's wells (of course, inclusive), and a truculent chronology it is! Such suicidal episodes; such dilapidations of goodly names, and annihilations of goodly lineages: and to what end? to the promotion of sport, of liberal intercourse, of social friendship? No: but for the maintenance in course debauchery and foul idleness of a society of men, who, in any other situation in life, would find their way in a twelvemonth to St. Luke's. The interest, that is to say, the excitement of the metropolitan race meeting, is confined to two events—the Derby and the Oaks—and to these our anticipations are confined. The former comes into the market with force in the preceding autumn; the latter can hardly be rolled a public speculation till the day before it is disposed of. In the Derby, therefore, because of the length of time allowed for operations, the grass amount of several turf chicane, sharp-ing, and swindling, contrivable tricks are revealed on every anniversary, while some peculiar stroke of policy distinguishes each from all its predecessors. During the present season, and for the four last months of 1843, two horses occupied a place in the odds, of which there appears to be no chance that the money—an enormous sum—has been laid out on the Ugly Buck and Ratan, two animals generally believed to belong to the two greatest professional betters connected with the English turf. To this, and not to his merits, the Buck undoubtedly indebted for his place in popular favour, to say nothing of the second. You ask any racing man, "How comes it that the Buck is at 2 to 1?" and he answers, "Because he has been backed for so much before so much!" He is the reader cannot understand how the speed of a race-horse is improved by the act of wagering on his success; he must apply to some one to solve the problem, unless, indeed, Lord Palmerston should do it for him, in his forthcoming report on the "Gambling Bill." Nine-tenths of the capital invested on the Derby comes from the pockets of the public, by which is meant men who bet as an affair of amusement—while the whole mesh nery of the odds, whereby alone betting is reduced to certain gain, is directed by those who make speculation or Horse-racing a business. We write for those who use the turf as a good old national sport: many thousands of them will read this article, and such as adopt the truth it would fain inculcate, will have no reason to regret their taking its writer for their "philosopher and friend." As a pleasure tyrat the meeting in Surrey next week holds out inducements that few will withstand, having opportunity and means: no one ought, that is prepared to use them wisely. Let the pleasure seeker go abroad in a spirit fitted to his pursuit: he shall have nothing to do with the ring or its subtleties; the odds or their agitations their changes or their chances (whose courses so little depend upon the bias). He shall take his pleasure in the contests for Derby or Oaks—not in the hope (chance is there none) of filthy lucre, but because of the natural instinct towards such chivalry, whereof Juvenal says—

Volucrem
Sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
Fervet et exultat rauco victoria Circo.

Some very remarkable results are likely to arise out of the meeting to which this notice relates. Should the Buck win, it is certain five *per cent.* will not be paid upon the amount lost on him: should he lose—as all his performances warrant the conclusion that he will—the public will again, for a few brief weeks, wonder at the cunning which fooled them to the top of their bent—and begin the same round for '45. A man, some years ago, set up a shop in the town of Shoreham, for the sale of an article, whose name, written in gli.liographics on every pane of the window, neither himself nor anybody else could make out. His neighbours remonstrated with him on having recourse to a trick only suited to pitrap fools. "My friends," said he, "if all the fools that pass my door will deal with me, I'll not begrudge you the custom of all the wise men." Such is the principle upon which the legs act, and thrive exceedingly: they are not so indifferently off for patronage that we should volunteer as their customers.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—From an early period of the afternoon until nearly seven in the evening, the room and the "circle" were crowded with speculators from all quarters; but, although within nine days of the races, business was uncommonly dull. It is true that many persons who stand well on the two favourites squared their books, by "putting a little" on a few hor-es that are supposed to have outside chances, such as Alkarb, Running Rein, Ionian, Qui Tam, and Feigh-a-Ballagh, and have thereby enabled a few to escape with a loss; the only real betting was on the two, the Buck maintaining a decided lead, with a host of supporters, and the certainty of getting to 7 to 4. 300 to 100, two or three times; 13 to 4, in two or three places; and 7 to 2, freely, were taken about Ratan. Scott's two, Leander, Mount Charles, and King of the Gipsies were only at nominal quotations. For the Oaks, Sister to Martingale was reported to be amiss, and went to 12 to 1. All-Round-my-Hat and April Fool's name prominently into notice, and are likely to become better favourites before next Monday.

DERBY

8 to 1 agst Col Pee.'s lot (f)	15 to 1 agst Talisman		33 to 1 agst Mount Charles
33 to 1 —— Mr. Ford's ot (c)	20 to 1 —— Bay Momus		33 to 1 —— Qui Tam (t)
66 to 1 —— Saucepan (c)	20 to 1 —— Field Sports		35 to 1 —— Feigh a ballagh
9 to 4 —— The Ugly Buck	20 to 1 —— Emerald (f)		40 to 1 —— K. of Gipsies
7 to 2 —— Ratan (t)	25 to 1 —— Assar (t)		40 to 1 —— Campanero
9 to 1 —— Leander	25 to 1 —— Ionian (t)		1000 to 1 —— Admiral Pet (t)

Feigh a-ballagh was declared not to start on Tuesday, by letter dated Dublan, from Mr. Tyrer.

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Barricade	12 to 1 agst Sis to Martingale		18 to 1 agst All Round my Hat
7 to 1 —— The Princess	(t)		20 to 1 —— April Noddy
11 to 1 —— Mecose	12 to 1 —— Crenoline		35 to 1 —— Lady Sale

THURSDAY.—After some two hours had been devoted to comparing books, the betting commenced in earnest on the Derby, confined, however, to a very select number of favou ites. Upwards of £2000 was laid out on The Ugly Buck, at 9 to 4, and, at least, £1500 on Ratan, at 10 to 3, and 7 to 2; the latter arrived in town on the evening of the Cotherstone commissioners, nevertheless, there are plenty of good judges who will not "have him" at any price. Orlando improved four points, and may be the Colonel's nag—this, however, does not seem to be quite certain, notwithstanding the 15,000 to 200 bet on Ionian, of which so much has been said. Mr Ford's horses improved on Monday's quotations; and may still to see a better day. The Oaks betting, at least all that is worth mention, was confined to the following: Sister to Mertingale (again "All right,") Mecope, All-Round-my-Hat, Emerald, and some outriders. Crenoline is amiss, and will not run.

DERBY

8 to 1 agst Col Peel's lot (f)	12 to 1 agst Bay Momus		30 to 1 agst Qui Tam
20 to 1 —— Ford's lot (c)	12 to 1 —— Orlando		50 to 1 —— Phobaus
10 to 1 —— Ugly Buck (c)	20 to 1 —— Leander		
10 to 3 —— Ratan (t)	30 to 1 —— Assar		

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Sister to Martingale	12 to 1 agst A l-round-my-Hat (f)		30 to 1 agst Buzz (t)
7 to 1 —— Barricade	20 to 1 —— Crenoline (t)		40 to 1 —— Coal Black Rose (t)
6 to 1 —— The Princess	20 to 1 —— Charming Kate		
12 to 1 —— Mecope (t)	25 to 1 —— The Ewe		

SALE OF HORSES.—Thursday last 26 lots of horses were brought to the hammer at Tattersall's, Hyde-park Corner. Amongst the lots were several first-rate hunters and ladies' horses, &c., some of which had been hunted during the season with Lord Southampton's and Mr. Drax's hounds; and others that had performed with the Northamptonshire and Pytchley packs. Several harness and other horses of a minor description were also disposed of by auction.

AQUATICS.—The following events have been fixed to come off as stated:—June 10—Royal Thames Yacht Club (match for the Grand Challenge Cup). June 15 Scullers' match at Norwich, between Mr. Corbyn and Mr. Wigham. June 20—Amended City of London Club Regatta, Kew and Putney. June 21 and 22.—Henley-on-Thames Regatta. June 20, 21, and 22—Royal Thames Regatta. August 17—Royal Yacht Squadron match at Cowes, for Her Majesty's Cup. Some minor matches will also take place for the Queen's cup race. No arrangements appear to have been yet made respecting the dispute between the Henley and Royal Thames Regatta Clubs, so that some alteration may take place as to the days they have respectively fixed upon for their annual regattas of a minor description will take place on the Thames during the season.

ROYAL THAMES REGATTA CLUB.—The Club now consists of a Patron, seven Vice-Patrons, a Committee of Management, including the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary and six other gentlemen, with several honorary members. The Patron is H R H Prince Albert. The Vice-Patrons are the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Chichester, Northumberland, the Earl of Ripon, Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Grimston, and the Vice Chancellor of England; the Vice-President of the Club is J. D. Bishop, Esq; the Treasurer, Capt. Austen, R.N.; the Hon. Secretary, J. H. Jenkins, Esq. The list of the various aquatic clubs connected with the regatta was given in last week's number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. A very large subscription is expected to be derived from all these clubs. The University of Oxford will, as a matter of course, head the list as usual: its members were the successful competitors for the Gold Challenge Cup last year. The Silver Challenge Cup was won by the Leander Club.

On Thursday evening, a Special General Meeting of the members of this club was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of receiving the entries for the Grand Challenge Cup, to be raced for on the 10th of June. The following boats were entered: Enigma, 28 tons, Josiah Williamson, Esq. Exquisite, 15 tons, C. R. Tatham, Esq. Gazelle, 28 tons, S. Rutherford, Esq. Sea Belle, 23 tons, Thomas Green, Esq. Gnome, 28 tons, Captain Messom. Mystery, 25 tons, Lord A. Paget, M.P. It will be seen that there are eight match yachts connected with the club. After some unimportant business the meeting separated.

During the last season some very spirited contests took place between the members of the Oxford Club and those of Cambridge, which certainly showed the superiority of the former. The most interesting ever witnessed at any regatta was the grand heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, at the Henley-on-Thames regatta, held on the 29th and 30th of June, 1843. On the first day the three first heats were rowed, Oxford having won by the Cambridge boat, beating the London and the Oxford Aquatic Club boats. The second heat was won by the Oxford University Club boat, beating the Etonian Club boat cleverly. The third heat was won by the Oxford University boat, defeating the Trinity Club boat. On the second day the grand heat came on between the Cambridge eight appeared in their boat, and were soon joined by the Oxford University eight. On the word being given, Mr. Menzies, who pulled the stroke oar of the Oxford boat, was taken suddenly ill, and obliged to give up. As the Cambridge gentleman exercised their right of not allowing any other gentleman to fill his place, the eight pulled over the course against the Cambridge eight, and defeated them after a gallant contest.

IRELAND.

Twelve houses at Stradbally were burned down on Wednesday by incendiaries. The extensive mills at Colloony, occupied by Richard Mangan, Esq., were destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

The Apostle of Temperance has returned to Cork, from Castlecomer, where he preached and administered the total abstinence pledge to 12,000 persons. Amongst the number signed the lady of Colonel Bryan, of Jenkinstown, sister to the Countess of Shrewsbury.

The surrounding country was illuminated on Wednesday night, for the supposed triumph of O'Connell over the Attorney-General, in the Queen's Bench. The signal fire blazed upon Carrigoonatil Castle, at the Queen's-bridge of the Shannon, and was soon reflected from the county Clare side of the river, where it ran into the interior.

FABRICATED OUTRAGES.—Great excitement prevails in the county of Roscommon, in consequence of charges of a very extraordinary character having been brought against Pierce Fry, Esq., son of a magistrate of that county, and a person high connected.—Mr. Fry has been charged with deserting his tenant Edward Dox, to kill a mare, his property and with subsequently swearing an affidavit, in which he stated that the mare was killed by some malicious person for the purpose of obtaining compensation of the county for the pretended malicious injury. There was also another accusation against Mr. Fry, to the effect that he had caused a threatening notice to be written and transmitted to himself. After hearing evidence at the adjourned inquiry the magistrates, five in number, received informations against Mr. Fry, who has been held to bail to stand his trial at the assizes.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday at the Conciliation Hall; Richard Albert Fitzgerald, Esq., exgustice of the peace, of Mocanedge House, in the chair. The amount of the rent for the week was announced to be £430.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—On Wednesday, *William Seare*, a fancy baker at Twickenham, and *James Seavile*, his brother, in the same business at Hoxton, appeared on a summons before Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, upon charges preferred against them by Mr. John Dene, a surgeon on half pay, and Mr. Henry Dene, his son, who stated himself to be a medical man, but not at present in practice. All the parties were attended by their solicitors. The defendant, William Searle, was last week charged before Mr. Bingham, when it appeared that the captain, now resident at Walbrook-row, Hoxton, lived some time since at Twickenham, and the defendant, meeting him by accident in London, demanded payment of a bill for linen drapers and cakes supplied to him, as the defendant alleged, at Twickenham. The captain denied the debt; but the defendant having followed him home, paid him repeated visits, and made a disturbance at the house, for which he was given in charge to the police, and held to bail by the magistrate. From the evidence now given, it appeared that after the first defendant had been held to bail last week, both he and his brother went to the house of the complainant, and being refused by the captain, who declared that he did not owe anything, they continued about the door for two or three hours, stopping the passers-by to tell them it at the complainants had left Twickenham without paying the other debts, and that the very coats they had on were not paid for. The defendant James declared that if the money had been owing to him he would have had it out of the captain's bones, and his brother then said, "I wish I had killed the heavy-headed old fellow long ago." Having proceeded in that way for several hours, they threatened to return the next morning with chairs and a bottle of wine, and to sit at the door all day. The magistrates now fined the defendant William 40s., and his brother 20s.

THAMES POLICE.—ROBBERIES BY A POLICEMAN.—*Francis Harris*, a police constable, No. 89 K, and *Eliza Harris*, his wife, were brought before Mr. Broderip for re-examination on several charges of robbery preferred against them. It appeared from the evidence that the woman had lived as cook in the residence of several respectable families, whom she had plundered, and her husband, who received his appointment as a police constable two or three weeks ago, had been receiving the property, well knowing it to be stolen, and disposed of it principally at the pawnbrokers' shops. About two months ago, and since the male prisoner has been employed in the force, his wife obtained the situation of cook in the family of Mr. Dodds, a gentleman residing in West Ham-lane, Stratford, Essex. Her husband lived at No. 23, Vincent-street, Stepney, and in consequence of his landlady frequently observing valuable property in his apartment, and linen with Mr. Dodds' name upon it, she gave information at the Arbour-square station-house, and on Friday last Hams a police-constable No. 240 K, waited upon Mr. Dodds, who then for the first time missed various articles, and on the following day he went to the lodgings of the male prisoner, in his absence, where he found a coat, three tablecloths, four towels, two sheets, two pillow cases, five dressing-gowns, a bar of soap, a velvet cape, two cambric handkerchiefs, three d'oyleys, six china cups and saucers, and a variety of miscellaneous articles. The whole of them, with the exception of the coat, were identified by Mr. Dodds as his property. On Sunday last Hams made another search in the prisoners' lodgings, where he found nineteen duplicates; and they principally related to printed books, which had been purloined from the library of the Freemasons' Grand Lodge-room, North Brixton, where the female prisoner lived for about six months. Mr. Simpson's library contained upwards of 1000 volumes of books, and he missed several valuable works while the woman was in his service, and complete sets of other works were spoiled by the destruction of odd volumes.—The male prisoner admitted receiving all the articles, and said his wife informed him they were given to her by Mrs. Dodds, her mistress. Hams said he was present with a search warrant of robbery against the prisoners, but all the witnesses were not in attendance.—Mr. Simpson wished his case to be disposed of summarily.—Mr. Broderip said he should not be justified in any such thing; robberies by servants were so frequent, and were of such magnitude, that it was necessary prosecutors should do what was required of them.—He committed the prisoners for trial on two charges, and remanded them on the third till Saturday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.—The lady of Mr. MEGRAY, brother to the Lord Mayor of London, arrived at Lavender-hill early on Monday morning, from Dublin, and, having been indisposed on the passage, she was conveyed in a car to the house of Mr. Cripps, surgeon, Dale-street, where, notwithstanding the means that were employed for her relief, she died in the course of a short time. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred at Blenheim Palace on Tuesday. News arrived in the afternoon of the death of a son by the Marchioness of Blandford. Some cannon in the park were fired off in honour of the event, when a young man named Henry Sumner, who was employed in discharging one of the guns, was promoted to rank, and, unfortunately, having cleaned it; having put in the charge, it ignited from some fire left in the gun, at once exploded, and blew off both his hands. He was as speedily as possible brought to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, where every attention is being paid him, but with very slight hopes of his surviving many days. He is age is 25, and he has a wife and two children.

FATAL ACCIDENTS BY DROWNING.—Mr. Samuel Theodore Lobatt, aged 23, one of the principals at Hermangild, Castellani, and Co.'s, in Copthal-court, the Belgian Consul, lost his life, by falling from the Cameleon yacht, on Saturday last, during the time it was releasing its moorings in the Royal Victoria Dock, for which purpose he had been presented with a gold medal and vote of thanks by the Royal Humane Society. His parents reside at Ramsgate, his father being Captain of the Packet for that port. His son, on Tuesday, held an inquest at the Spread Eagle, Millbank, as to the death of Mr. Charles Wilson, aged 25, who was drowned by the upsetting of his boat on the previous Wednesday. The party was fishing, and standing in a perpendicular position through the fourth arch of Vauxhal-bridge on Monday morning. He was in the office of Sir George Stephens for many years, and was a most exemplary, worthy, and intelligent man. The coroner was told that several persons had witnessed the upsetting of the boat, and had gone to the assistance of the deceased, but as the constable had had no opportunity of summoning them, the inquiry was adjourned, to obtain their evidence. The bodies of Mr. Bramwell, of River-street, Islington, solicitor, and Mr. A. Ryland, son of the barrister, who were drowned under very nearly similar circumstances, have not yet been found.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday information was received and circulated that, on Friday night last, the house of William and John Peat, at Little Sutton, in the parish of Sutton Coldfield, was entered by four men, who robbed it of £200 in Bank of England notes, and also a quantity of gold and silver, the amount of which is not stated. The bank notes were six for £100 each, Nos. 26,189, 27,683, 27,279, 27,856, 27,905, and 24,135. A reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

ACCIDENT IN HYDE-PARK.—On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, as James Frogget, a groom in the service of Lord Byron, was following his master, in horseback, in Hyde-park, the horse he was riding, a young and spirited animal, suddenly reared and plunged, and the unfortunate groom was thrown off, and, in his fall, received a fracture of the right leg, and other injuries. He lies at the institution in a deplorable state of suffering.

ACCIDENT TO BOARD THE RESCUE STEAMER.—On Monday, whilst the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Rescue on her usual passage to Ramsgate, the numerous passengers on board were greatly alarmed, when off the Nore, by hearing loud agonising shrieks proceeding from the engine-room, which were immediately ascertained to have emanated from a man named Newell, a stoker, having become entangled in the machinery. It seems that he had but a few minutes previously replenished the fire, on doing which he sat down on a piece of wood placed on board to assist him in getting speedily through some unaccountable cause, the board suddenly slipped, and he fell amongst the machinery. Great cries immediately brought assistance, and after great difficulty, the engine being stopped, he was extricated, when it was found that his left leg was completely smashed in several places, and was only hanging by ligatures. The steamer being close to Sheerness, she bore down to one of her Majesty's ships for medical assistance. The wounded man was then conveyed on board a great steam upon the flaming premises, which quickly extinguished the fire; not, however, until the whole of the upper part of the building, together with the machinery on board thereon, were destroyed. It is considered fortunate that the fire broke out at so early a period of the night, as the court is a very narrow one, and towards morning each room in almost every house in it is occupied.

The inhabitants of Clint and Burn Yates, in the parish of Ripley, Yorkshire, have presented the Rev. J. E. Robson, incumbent of Hartwerth, with a silk gown, as a token of their gratitude for his giving them a gratuitous afternoon service.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The proceedings of the General Assembly, which will excite great interest under the present circumstances of the Church of Scotland, commenced on Thursday last, at Edinburgh. The Marquis of Bute, her Majesty's High Commissioner, will have his residence, levees, and entertainments at the Palace of Holyrood during the sitting of the Assembly. The levees or public entertainments will be held on each day of the Assembly, half an hour before its meeting. His grace attended divine service in the High Church, Edinburgh, on Thursday. The Free Church Assembly met at Edinburgh at the same time.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Herold's *chef-d'œuvre*, "Zampa," is about to be withdrawn at the moment it has reached its highest excellence. Nothing could have been more beautiful than its performance on Tuesday evening. Persiani and Corelli (who is beginning to be known and admired) sang delicously, and Fornasari, on the last act, was truly admirable. In the ballet of "Ondine" Cerito was again marvellous—enchanting. In the "pas de l'ombre," which was not all shadow, as upon a recent occasion, she never appeared more *light*—air seemed to be her element. She certainly must be composed of caoutchouc, for nothing more elastic can be imagined. The house was most brilliantly attended.

The Benefit of Lablache is fixed for Thursday night, for which occasion he has very judiciously selected Cimarosa's lovely opera of "Il Matrimonio Segreto." It was in this work that his wondrous organ, buffo supremacy, and artistic excellence burst upon the *habitués* of Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast for Thursday embraces Grisi, Persiani, Favanti, Mario, F. Lablache, and the mighty *bénéficiaire*. A new ballet divertissement, entitled "La Vivandière," is to be produced, in which the REAL Polka will be introduced by Cerito and St. Leon.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The sixth concert of the series took place last Wednesday, under the direction of the Earl of Cawdor, who made the following selection, partly from his own extensive musical library.

PART I.

Selection from Te Deum	Jomelli.
Air, Miss S. Flower, "O Salutaris"	Cherubini.
Aria, Signor Salvi and Chorus, "Qui presso al mio Gene"	J. S. Bach.
Aria, Herr Staudigl, "Se si ciel"	Righini.
Quartetto, "Agnus Dei"	Vogler.
Maundicat.—Solos by Miss Marshall, Messrs. Barnaby, Horncastle, and Machin	Mozart.
Aria, Madame Dorus Gras "Infelice Sconsolata"	Mozart
Mo etto, "Veni Sancti Spiritus"	Zingoni.
Duetto, Madame Dorus Gras and Signor Salvi	Clari.
Grand Chorus, "Ye Sons of Israel." (Joshua)	Handel.

PART II.

Overture (Armida)	Glück.
Solo, Madame Dorus Gras and Chorus, "Non adegnare"	Glück.
Air, Herr Staudigl, "In diesen heil'gen Hallen"	Mozart.
Serenade, Miss Marshall, Miss S. Flower, Messrs. Barnaby, Horncastle, and Machin, "O! by Rivers," arranged by	Sir H. Bishop.
"Two Movements of No. 6 Symphony	Mozart.
Air, Madame Dorus Gras, "Oui, c'est demain"	H. M. Berton.
Recit. and Air, Herr Staudigl, "Dio prottor," with Chorus	Glück.
Aria, Signor Salvi, "Ah! tomar la bella Aurora"	Cimarosa.
Grand Chorus, "How excellent" (Saul)	Handel.

Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop. Organ, Mr. Lucas.

We have no hesitation in saying that this concert was the most delightful of the season; the selection was judicious, and the several items most admirably contrasted. Nothing could have shown a more just appreciation of the giant Handel's power than making each part wind up with one of his mighty choruses. Miss S. Flower sang Cherubini's air very charmingly. Madame Dorus Gras was a musical rocket in brilliancy; her performance of Mozart's difficult scena was astonishingly fine. Zanotti's motetto is a fine composition in the old school. Clari's duet was beautifully given by Dorus Gras and Salvi; but, perhaps, the style of the music is a *little* too obsolete. Herr Staudigl in Righini's air was very fine, and was most admirably accompanied on the oboe by Grattan Cooke. His performance of Glück's aria in the second part was not quite so happy. Bishop's arrangement, or rather union of the two old subjects by Wilson and Saville into a serenade, was very happy and was effectively performed.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—SHAKSPEARE READINGS, BY MR. C. KEMBLE.

By the word "Readings" we were led to expect some illustration *of*, or commentary *on*, the text of Shakspeare, last Monday evening, at the above rooms; the more particularly as they were announced to be directed by the first of Shakspearian-histrionics, Mr. C. Kemble. We were disappointed, and that, too, in a variety of unexpected ways. However unacquainted some of the higher classes in the land may be with the productions of the bard of Avon, there is no one with any pretension to literature, who has not only read his works, but can fluently quote them, and apply their poetry and wise aphorisms to almost every scene or occurrence in life. The mere reading, therefore, of Shakspeare compressed," could be but little popular to those who have already not the whole of his works by heart, and still less gratify such as had but slight acquaintance with him: for a reading desk or rostrum is not the place from which to unfold his musical philosophy to pour forth—he was the painter of the passions, and we would rather *imagine* his vivid and glowing descriptions, than see them at second hand in water colours. There is no sermonizing Shakspeare—you must either see him acted truly and powerfully or you must read him to yourself, in your closet, and fancy, or recollect, what a Siddons, a Kemble, an O'Neill or a Kean could or did effect by the just comprehension of his various characters, and a faithful utterance of his sentiments. Shakspeare cannot be read to an auditory like a newspaper, nor can any one person supply the *nuances* of "voice, face, gesture" of the different *dramatis personæ*. Moreover, the Green-room reading of the liveliest comedy that ever was written, is about as dull an affair as can well be endured, but Shakspeare from a pulpit "won't do at all!" It

> "Crushes him together, rather than unfolds
> His measure duly."

Mr. Kemble commenced his "lectio" by enumerating the different characters in the play of "Cymbeline," and then proceeded to generally read, occasionally recite, as many passages as were by him deemed worthy *excerpta* from this wild and poetic drama. The thread of the story was perhaps a little entangled by his omissions, but through them some objectionable passages were avoided, and that second to be more the intention of the reader than curtailment, we wonder why some speeches in Scene IV., Act 3, between *Imogen* and *Pisanio*, were not expunged. Mr. Kemble's reading (we mean, of course, his locution) was feeble as long as he was merely reading, but occasionally he forgot his restrained position—thought himself once more upon the stage, and both in action (as much as could be allowed), and inflection of voice, gave some passages with peculiar felicity. It is curious to remark, that one of the most effective things was a lyric portion of the drama—the beautiful song of *Guiderius* and *Arviragus* over the body of the supposed dead *Fidele*—"Fear no more the heat o' the sun," to which (using some words contained in itself) Collins's "To fair Fidele's grassy tomb" is as the "reed to the oak." Mr. Kemble's delivery of *Arviragus's* speech, "With fairest flowers," in Act IV., Scene 2, was very beautiful. It was read with a most touching tenderness: but we beg of him not to allow Lindley Murray to interfere with Shakspeare. In the passage—

> "Thou shalt not lack
> The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
> The azur'd hare-bell, like thy veins; no, nor
> The leaf of eg antine, whom not to slander,
> Out-sweeten'd not thy breath."

The substitution of *which* for *whom* may be more grammatical, but the personation is destroyed.

Mr. Kemble divided his reading very judiciously—ending his first part in the middle of Act III., where there certainly is a pause in the action. In the second we thought him superior, for he seemed to get warmer in his subject, and forgot the rostrum for the stage. All the explanatory scenes in the fifth act were admirably given; better, perhaps, than only one could express them, except a "well-graced actor, who had (known) left the stage." In this portion of his reading Mr. Kemble spoke the sentiments of the conflicting characters with more peculiar truth, or idiosyncrasy, as we may say, than in the former parts of the recital. Before we conclude, we must remark one thing which in a great measure mars the effect of these readings; that is, describing the entrées and exits, and other stage regulations in *sotto voce*, and then resuming the text in one register: for soprano, *Imogen*; basso, *Cymbeline*; tenore, *Posthumus*; and, we suppose, barytone, *Iachimo, cum multis aliis*. The room was fashionably and *intellectually* attended, but not "crowded to suffocation." The next reading will be, we understand, on Monday next, the *subject* "King John." We were glad to see Mr. C. Kemble in such apparent good health.

LITERATURE.

SCENES AND TALES OF COUNTRY LIFE; WITH RECOLLECTIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY. BY EDWARD JESSE, ESQ. Few anecdotical books of natural history have acquired extensive celebrity as those from the pen of the author of the work before us. Without, however, in the kindly school of Gilbert White, the circulation of such works must be productive of incalculable good, even among "the educated classes," to whom, from their cost, they principally find their way. In the "Scenes and Tales," Mr. Jesse has made a treasurable addition to this elegant "family library." Possessing, from his official position as "Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks, Palaces, &c.," innumerable opportunities for observation, there is a value attached to his recorded traits of natural history which frequently reconciles us to their trifling character: they are, indeed, the table-books of a field-naturalist, and every page bears testimony of his every-day experience. In no respect, however, is this merit more beneficially shown than in the almost unfailing tendency of the anecdotes he relates of animals to impress upon the reader the duty of humanity and tenderness to the lower creation—a lesson which cannot be too strongly enforced upon all classes; for, the ancient dogma to assert that inhumanity is as often the result of thoughtlessness as of ignorance, and is but too frequently practised by those who, in common parlance, "ought to know better."

The present volume opens with a few pages of "Contemplations on the Works of God," written in a truly Christian spirit, and specially aiming at the object we have adverted to—the inculcation of humanity, as in the following passage:—

> The study of the works of creation is well adapted to assist us in acquiring a knowledge of the Great Creator, and of forming our minds into a tranquil and happy state. Our affections will be refined by it, our dispositions become gentle and kind, and we shall have an employment equally useful and innocent. We shall then learn that what we now consider trifles in the scale of creation are not so, but value them as convincing evidences of the wise control of a beneficent Providence.

Here, too, is a delightful vignette of

WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

> I shall always reflect with pleasure on some interesting rides I had this spring with an intelligent friend and naturalist in the stately forest glades of Windsor Great Park and Forest. The genial sun had invigorated the earth—everything had just burst into freshness and beauty—the birds sang their joyous notes—the cuckoo was heard in every direction—the green woodpecker uttered its wild cry, and the herons were making their first preparations over our heads, as we rode under the trees on which their nests were forming. We there contemplated an enormous beech tree (and there are very many in this fine park), spreading its wide-extended branches, which were clothed with their early and glittering leaves, while the sight of some sturdy old oak pollards, covered with ivy, from which
>
> The stock dove only through the forest coos
> Mournfully hoarse—
>
> verdant hollies, and here and there a wild cherry tree, with its silvery blossoms, added to the charm of the scenery. Sometimes a rabbit, a hare, or a pheasant would run for shelter amongst the fern—a herd of deer might be seen reposing in some sequestered dell, or a group of cattle indolently standing in the shallow water of a pond. Such was the spot we were engaged in contemplating with that delight which a lover of nature alone can experience (it was near the Sandpit Gate), when our attention was called to the hoarse croaking of a pair of herons, who were apparently endeavouring to take possession of one of the nests of the herons that build on the tops of the trees, which, in this part of the park, far exceed in height any I have yet met with. The heron defended its nest with great courage, uttering shrill and distressed cries, and after the battle had lasted some length of time, the ravens were beaten off.
>
> Thus heronry is a noble appendage to the Park, and any monarch might well be proud of it, as well as of the trees on which the nests are built. As I am not aware of there being more than eleven or twelve heronries left in this country, it is to be hoped that every care will be taken of the one referred to. Seven pecial tree were formerly imposed on any person killing a heron, and I believe that the laws enacting them have not been repealed: at present we find herons amongst the trophies raised by keepers upon some stunted oak tree, in the midst of a desert of heath, which, although the damage they do to fish ponds is comparatively trifling, feeding, as they chiefly do, upon frogs, snails, water-rats, and small eels. In the breeding season, when they have to provender for their ravenous young, they may attack the larger sort of fish, but the interest which must always be attached to the royal bird, connected as it is with the chivalry and ancient sports of this country, ought to be sufficient to protect it from wanton destruction, independently of its own wild and picturesque character.

As we proceed, we are much interested in what may be termed Popular Errors respecting those much abused and persecuted animals:—

THE HEDGE-HOG, THE MOLE, AND THE OWL.

> The Hedge-hog is one of those persecuted animals, which the superstitions of the vulgar and ignorant have denounced as injurious to man. These little inoffensive animals are, therefore, killed without remorse, and nailed to trees and barns as trophies of the zeal and activity of their destroyers. They have been accused of sucking cows, injuring the dugs, and destroying their young, all of which accusations are equally erroneous. So far from being hurtful, they are beneficial to man, by feeding on slugs, snails, beetles, and other insects, thus assisting in keeping down too great a number of these pests, and preventing their becoming injurious to our fields and gardens. The hedge-hog will also feed upon fruit, such as apples, pears, &c., and, I have reason to believe, on blackberries. I have also been assured that it will suck the dugs of cows, and even those of ewes, but I have never, with all my inquiries, been able to procure a satisfactory proof that this was the case from any of the keepers in the royal parks, in most of which the hedge-hog is incidentally to be met with. I will also add, that Mr. Waite, in his history of Selborne, mentions its eating those of the plantain in his garden. It remained, however, for Professor Buckland to introduce this animal in a new character—viz., that of a devourer of snakes.
>
> The hedge-hog is readily tamed, and will become familiar and even affectionate, as is the case with most animals, when treated kindly. It is to be hoped that these facts may assist in rescuing it from the persecution to which it has so long been subjected.
>
> The Mole, also, is another of these useful animals which the ignorance and prejudice of man has doomed to destruction, and against which he wages continual warfare. Such is the impression of the injury done by them, that in some parts of Buckinghamshire the farmers are in the habit of carrying on war when they walk in their fields, in case they should see the earth in the act of being turned up by the moles. When this is the case, the farmer fires at the spot, and thus many more are killed in the course of the year.
>
> So far from the mole being an injurious, it is a most useful animal to the farmer. The little hillocks it casts up are generally composed of a rich and fine mould, extremely beneficial to the land where spread, and this should be done daily, or as often as the mole-casts are observed. A little boy may thus be profitably employed at a trifling expence. Young wheels, for instance, this sort of top-dressing is sometimes of the larvæ of the cockchafer and of worms, for the moles are ever on the

MADAME ANNA THILLON.

(No. 2 on the Left.)

He was distinguished by his General Attainments and Learning: his Knowledge of the Laws, Customs, and Privileges of this City: his Integrity of Character, and universal Benevolence From his earliest Youth he was devoted to the Service of his Fellow Citizens, and throughout the Course of his Life proved himself a ready Defender of their Rights and a Zealous Promoter of their Interests. He was elected Common Clerk or Town Clerk of London A.D. MCCCXVII and held that Office for Twenty One Years, during which period he Completed the Valuable Treatise still extant under the title of "Liber Albus." He likewise represented the City in Parliament A.D. MCCCCXXXVI. and MCCCCXXXIX.

(No. 1 on the Left.)

As one of the Executors of Sir Richard Whittington he conferred essential benefits on the City by promoting various Public Works, especially the erection of Conduits, the Rebuilding of New are the Enlargement of the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew, the Compeiion of the Guildhall, and the Formation of a Library attached thereto, to which he subsequently bequeathed sundry Rare Books or the benefit of Students resorting to the same. In token of his eminent services e was honoured both by his Sovereign and Fellow Citizens with peculiar immunities and privileges.

(No. 1 on the Right.)

He left Munificent Bequests to the Charterhouse and the fraternity of Sixty Priests in London of which Brotherhoods he was a Member, as well as to many other Religious Establishments and Persons; also to the Hospitals of Saint Mary Within Cripplegate, Saint Mary Without Bishopsgate, Saint Bartholomew in Smithfield, Saint Katherine near the Tower, and Saint Thomas in Southwark, to the Houses for Poor Lepers at Holborn, Locke, and Hackney, and for Poor Madmen at Bethlem; and to the Poor Prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the Fleet, Marshalsea, and King's Bench; and the Prison of Convicts at Westminster.

(No. 2 on the Right.)

He Died on the xvith. of May MCCCC XLII. and was Buried Before the Chancel of the church of Saint Peter Cornhill, of which Parish he was an Inhabitant and a Liberal Benefactor Thus His Comprehensive Charity Embraced all the Necessities of his Fellow men, and the General Conduct of his Life Exhibited the Character of one Who (in the Words of Holy Writ) Desired "To do Justly, Love Mercy, and "Walk Humbly with his God."

The Lord Mayor then proposed "Honour to the Memory of John Carpenter, and Prosperity to the City of London School." The pupils of the school passed in order in front of the statue, and proceeded to their places in the theatre, wherein the Lord Mayor, in very warm terms, expressed his congratulations on the completion of the honourable and interesting memorial to the founder of the school; and after an address from the head master, and the recital of two original compositions in honour of John Carpenter, by two of the senior pupils, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, amid loud acclamations. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, Mr. W. S. Hale, and the committee, for their judicious management of the institution committed to their care.

The statue is ten feet in height, but, as it stands, it does not appear more than the ordinary height. It is composed of a very compact and finely-grained limestone, closely resembling marble. We are not aware of the cost, but it has been erected at the expense of the Corporation of London. The figure is very carefully dressed in the costume of Carpenter's time, and exhibits great taste, as well as considerable antiquarian research in its details. The statue is very finely worked, the forms boldly modelled, and the shadows so disposed as to give an air of grand solidity to the whole composition.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last there was a trial of new compositions by the band of this society, at the Hanover-square Rooms, when the novelties produced were two symphonies by Schubert and Gadé, neither of which made any great impression. A manuscript overture by Mendelssohn delighted everybody: we shall shortly hear it in public.

MADAME PUZZI'S CONCERT.—On Wednesday the first concert of the season (at Her Majesty's Theatre) took place, and was most brilliantly attended. To enumerate every item or every excellence of this delightful treat would far exceed the bounds of our time and space: suffice it to say, there has been rarely collected together such a constellation of talent: throughout Europe nothing could be found to surpass the vocal and instrumental strength combined on the occasion:—singers like Grisi, Persiani, Dorus Gras, Favanti, Shaw—Mario Salvi, Fornasari, the Lablaches,—instrumentalists like Offenbach, Parish Alvars, Puzzi, Benedict, Costa, &c., oh! there is nothing like it in the world! Even that epicene *artiste* Sr. Leon, half violinist, half dancer, and wonderful as each—he too must needs be among the throng. The concert was a most exquisite treat.

JOACHIM.—This wonderful youth will perform a concerto on the violin at the fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, which will take place on the 27th instant.

SALVI. This great tenor will shortly proceed to Dublin and appear in a suite of operas. No doubt he will be supported by Madame Eugenie Garcia, who has recently produced a great effect in that city.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. Perry's oratorio, "The Death of Abel," was performed here on Friday evening with great effect. We shall analyse its merits next week.

MENDELSSOHN.—At last this great musician has been enabled to reach our shores. He conducted the last Philharmonic concert, and, it is said, will continue to wield the orchestral baton to the end of the season.

GIUBILEI.—This most amiable man and distinguished *artiste* had a benefit on Thursday night at Drury Lane, when a host of brother and sister talent appeared to prove the high estimation in which he is held by them, and how sensibly they regret the long and severe indisposition which has deprived the profession of his valuable services.

MADAME ANNA THILLON.

This charming vocalist and fascinating actress is, we are happy to say, a native of London. Her maiden name was Hunt. A thousand romantic causes are assigned for her adopting the profession of which she is such an ornament, but the real one was the embarrassment of her father's circumstances, which reduced him suddenly from affluence and splendour, and forced him to retire to France and live in obscurity. How often does a reverse of fortune bestow the most brilliant ornaments upon the arts! Having married M. Thillon, the *chef d'orchestre* of the Philharmonic Society of Havre, she determined upon appearing in public, and accordingly made her *début* in "Der Freyschütz" at the little theatre of Clermont, where she met with prodigious success. From thence she proceeded to the Grand Theatre of Nantes, where she continued for two years, increasing in fame and ability. The young vocalist was on the point of setting out for Italy, "*cette patrie des beaux arts*," where the Director of the Theatre of La Rénaissance, M. Anténor Joly, who was seeking in the provinces for *artistes* for the new Theatre Ventadour, heard the *prima donna* of Nantes, and was so charmed with her, that he prevailed upon her to relinquish the idea of visiting Italy, and engaged her for the French capital, where she shortly afterwards appeared in *Lady Mebril*, and forced the Parisians to confess that our fair countrywoman was not only a great singer, but one of the greatest actresses that ever trode the stage. Since her *début* she has continued to delight more and more—every new part she has appeared in has added an additional rose to her chaplet of fame. Of composer and public she is equally the idol—Auber has composed some of his most delightful *morceaux* for her: in fact, she is so much the rage with the frequenters of the Opera Comique, that we know not by what ingenious means Mr. Maddox has contrived to steal her away from them. No matter; we have her, and hope to have her long, to delight us with her rare combination of talent as an accomplished vocalist, and almost unrivalled actress.

STATUE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

On Monday, this well-regulated foundation was the scene of a very impressive and gratifying ceremony—the inauguration of a statue of John Carpenter, the founder of the school; the above day being chosen as the 402nd anniversary of this excellent man's birth.

At three o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Committee, accompanied by numerous members and officers of the corporation, and other visitors, proceeded from the committee-room to the spot where the statue was appointed to be placed, on the first landing of the great staircase, opposite the south entrance to the school. The statue was suspended immediately over the pedestal on which it was to stand, and the Lord Mayor, at the request of Mr. Nixon, the sculptor, prepared the pedestal for its reception by spreading some mortar on the top of it. The statue was then lowered and adjusted into its proper position, and the tackling and covering were removed, so as to expose it to the full observation of the company assembled. The Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the head master of the school, then read the following inscription, containing a compendious history of the founder, according to a document recently discovered amongst the ancient records of the corporation. This inscription occupies five sides of the pedestal, which is octagonal; and it is distributed as follows:—

(Centre.)

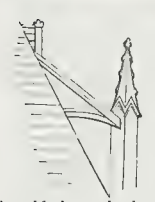
To the Memory of
JOHN CARPENTER
An eminent Citizen of London
And Member of the Company of Mercers,
Who Lived during the Reigns of
HENRY V. AND HENRY VI.
And who Bequeathed
To the Corporation of this City
Certain Lands and Tenements
For the Purpose of
Maintaining and Educating four Boys
And sending them to the Universities,
From which Bequest resulted
The Foundation and Endowment of
THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL,
Under the Authority of
An Act of Parliament
A.D. MDCCCXXXIV.

STATUE OF JOHN CARPENTER, AT THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.—SPIRE OF THAXTED CHURCH.

One of the points selected for the purposes of the Trigonometrical Survey of England, now in active progress, under the superintendence of the officers of the Royal Engineers (Sappers and Miners), is the spire of Thaxted Church, near Epping, in Essex. The church is one of considerable beauty, of a late period of Gothic architecture: it is built of rubble, with stone dressings, the rubble being coated with cement, so as to give the whole an appearance of stone. It consists of a nave, with a clere story, aisles, chancel, transept (north and south), porches, and a tower surmounted by an elegant spire, nearly 200 feet high. Around the spire is erected the scaffolding supporting the platform for the purposes of the survey, presenting a singular aspect. The construction is firm and ingenious—every advantage being taken of the conditions of the spire. From each of the lowest windows are seen projecting a couple of planks laid edgewise, well secured at their ends at about eight or nine inches apart, blocked together, and forming a case for the reception of the main scaffold poles.

THAXTED CHURCH SPIRE.



The plan of the spire is octangular, the windows being in every other face; and, consequently, the plan of the scaffolding is square. The projecting ends of the planks are further supported by struts from the roof of the tower; horizontal ties are fixed upon the projecting planks, over the flying buttresses, and between the finials of these and the spire. The main poles are received in the before mentioned cases, formed by the projecting planks, and are braced by horizontal and diagonal ties, and firmly secured to the spire, the whole height to the platform. The platform is hexagonal, and is supported by the main poles and extra struts from these. From the lowest windows of the spire the ascent to the platform is by ladder, as shown in the drawing.

A daring fellow of the corps of Sappers and Miners ascended the spire, prior to the erection of the scaffolding, by means of the crokets, and removed the vane, weighing about a quarter of a hundred weight.

Tribes of London.—Persons of ordinary observation, whose necessities or tastes lead them into different parts of this polypus-like metropolis, must be aware of the different aspect of its inhabitants, according to the division of town they are traversing. For the various portions of the earth are not more distinct, as regards their aborigines, than the many quarters of London, each to each. The West-end patrician and the inhabitants of the Western Isles; the Greeks and the *roués* of Leicester-square; the savages of the Parific and the denizens of the Rookery; the tribes of the two Turkeys and the commercants of the Poultry, as the former of these differ on the mighty earth, so do the latter in the mighty city; and, although in both cases commerce leads them into other districts, yet their leading features remain the same.—*Punch.*

Hints to Wives.—There are two ways of discharging your household duties. If you are languid and listless, you may let them alone; if not able, you should be continually turning the house topsy-turvy, under pretence of setting it to rights. You can either let your servants do just as they please; or you may be continually in the kitchen, looking after them. In the latter case, scold them frequently, and in an audible voice, so as to be heard up stairs. Never think of looking to your husband's shirt buttons; leave that to the laundress; or, if you must attend to his linen, superintend your washing in person, and have frequent water parties; and, especially in winter, always have the clothes dried before the parlour fire.—*Punch.*

Italian Music.—The music of Italy was made the subject of a lecture by Mr. C. E Horo, on Tuesday evening last, and is one of a series of lectures which he has engaged to deliver on the history and progress of the music of eight different nations, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, each of which is to be continued for one week, this being the first on that interesting and musical land.

Westminster Bridge.—Sir R. H. Inglis has obtained a return, which was moved on Tuesday, of the sums of money expended in the alterations and repairs of Westminster-bridge, and the probable costs of completion, as also of the income arising from property belonging to the commission. It appears that the total amount of expenditure from the 5th April, 1810, to the 5th April, 1838, was £83 997 6s 9½d. The total amount expended, or now due for repairs since 1839, is stated at £82,661, and the total amount required for further works is estimated at £52,879. It appears that the total income of the commissioners of Westminster-bridge is £7464 11 8d. Upwards of £200,000 has been expended in the past and present repairs of Westminster-bridge since the year 1810.

How to Obtain a Situation in the Excise.—Take the liberty of distilling your own whisky, without paying your proper duty to her most gracious Majesty; persevere, and doubt not but in good time you will find yourself in a very pretty situation.—*Punch.*

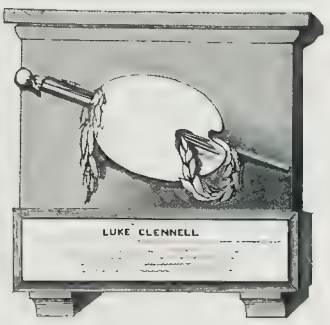
HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 310.)

Among the engravers and designers on wood who were pupils of Bewick, and who have contributed to the extension and promotion of the art, the following may be considered as chiefly deserving of notice:—John Bewick, his brother; Charlton Nesbit; Luke Clennell; and William Harvey. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, John Bewick came to London, and during his residence there he engraved the cuts for the following works:—"Emblems of Mortality," with cuts, chiefly copied or altered from those in Holbein's "Dance of Death," printed in 1789, for T. Hodgson, the publisher of, the "Hierogiyphic Bible;" Dr. Trusler's "Progress of Man and Society," 1791; and "The Looking Glass of the Mind," 1796. Though several of those cuts display considerable talent, yet the best of them are better in the design than in the execution. The best specimens of John Bewick's abilities as a designer and engraver on wood, are to be found in Goldsmith's and Parnell's Poems, 1795, and Somerville's "Chase," 1796, both printed in quarto, by Bulmer. Most of the cuts in Goldsmith's and Parnell's Poems were drawn by John Bewick, who also engraved the vignettes on the title-pages—the large cut of the "Old Woman Gathering Water-cresses," and the tail-piece at the end of the volume. The others were engraved by Thomas Bewick. All the cuts in Somerville's "Chase," except one, were drawn by John Bewick, but none of them was engraved by him. Shortly after he had finished the drawings on the blocks he returned to the north in consequence of ill health, and died at Ovingham on the 5th December, 1795, aged 35. All the cuts in the "Chase" were engraved by Thomas Bewick, with the exception of the tail-piece at the end of the volume, which was engraved by Nesbit.

Charlton Nesbit, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, came to London about 1799, and continued to reside there till 1815, when he returned to the north. In 1830 he returned to London, where he remained to the time of his decease, which happened on the 11th November, 1838, in the sixty-third year of his age. In 1799 Nesbit engraved a large cut, containing a view of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from a drawing by his fellow apprentice, Robert Johnson. For this cut, which is one of the largest that had ever been engraved in England, Nesbit received a medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures. Nesbit's best cuts are to be found in "Religious Emblems," published by R. Ackermann and Co., 1808; Savage's "Decorative Printing;" Northcote's "Fables," Second Series; and in the edition of White's "Selborne," published by Baldwin and Cradock in 1834.

Luke Clennell, who attained a high reputation as a painter and designer, as well as an engraver on wood, was born at Ulgham, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, on the 8th April, 1781. At an early age he was placed with a relation, a grocer, in Morpeth, with whom he continued till he was sixteen; but having displayed a great taste for drawing, he was apprenticed by his friends, in 1797, as a wood-engraver, with Thomas Bewick, with whom he remained for seven years. For a few months after the expiration of his apprenticeship, Clennell continued to work for Bewick, who chiefly employed him in engraving some of the cuts for a "History of England," published by R. Scholey, Paternoster-row. Clennell, however, having learnt that his employer received five pounds for each of the cuts, for which he paid him only two, sent a proof of one of them to the publisher, stating that he was in reality the engraver. In the course of a few



TABLET TO LUKE CLENNELL.

days, Clennell received an answer from Mr. Scholey, inviting him to London, and offering him employment till all the cuts intended for the work should be finished. Clennell accepted the offer, and proceeded to London, where he arrived about the end of autumn, 1804.

One of the principal designers on wood, in London, at that period, was the late John Thurston, who, though an artist of great talent, yet had not so good a knowledge of the means of giving effect to drawings to be executed on wood as Clennell. The latter used, therefore, to occasionally heighten the effect of such drawings of Thurston as he had to engrave, and also to correct and improve them in other respects. Thurston was at first displeased with the liberties which Clennell took with his drawings, but, perceiving the decided improvement which they received, he subsequently allowed Clennell to heighten the effect according to his own judgment. An admirable specimen of Clennell's talent is to be found in a vignette, at page 43 of the octavo edition of Falconer's "Shipwreck," published by Cadell and Davies, in 1808. The subject is a ship running before the wind in a storm; and the motion of the troubled waves and louring appearance of the sky were never more truly represented in an engraving: the whole speaks not only to the eye but to the mind. The drawing was made by Thurston, but the spirit and effect were introduced by Clennell.

The largest and best cut that Clennell ever engraved was for the diploma of the Highland Society, from a design by Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy. West's drawing was made on paper; the figures within the circle were drawn on the block by

DAVID AND GOLIATH.—CARTOON AFTER RAFFAELE.

Thurston; and the supporters—a fisherman and a stalwart Highland soldier—were drawn by Clennell himself. For the part which he drew, Thurston received fifteen pounds. The block on which the drawing was made consisted of several pieces of box, veneered upon beech. One afternoon, when Clennell had been employed about two months upon it, it suddenly split, when he was at tea. As he heard the crack, he immediately suspected what had happened; and, on finding the block split, beyond the possibility of properly repairing it, he, in a passion, threw the tea-things into the fire, and "that day *worked* no more." He, however, soon got a new block made, of solid pieces of box, firmly screwed and cramped together; and, having paid Thurston fifteen pounds more for re-drawing the figures within the circle, and the supporters, as before, having been copied by himself, he began to engrave with renewed spirit, and completed his work without further mishap. For this cut Clennell received one hundred pounds, he himself paying Thurston for his drawings on the block; and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures presented him with their gold medal. This cut affords a good specimen of Clennell's talents and peculiarities as a wood-engraver—a free and spirited manner of execution in the more important parts; and an artistic "making-out" of the details, with occasional slightness and carelessness in the subordinate portions of the subject. The block engraved by Clennell having been burnt in the fire of Bensley's printing-office, when a comparatively small number of impressions had been printed, the subject was re-engraved, on a block of the same size, by John Thompson.

Among the best of Clennell's small cuts are the illustrations which appeared in an edition of "Rogers's Poems," published in 1812. Those cuts were drawn on the wood, with pen and ink, by T. Stothard, R.A. Several additional cuts, of the same kind, drawn also by Stothard, but engraved by John Thompson, were inserted in a later edition. Clennell, who was an excellent water-colour painter, made many drawings for the "Border Antiquities," and also for other works; and the encouragement which he received induced him to abandon the profession of wood-engraving, and to devote his talents exclusively to drawing and painting. In 1814 he received a com-

miss.on from the Earl of Bridgewater to paint a large picture of the entertainment given to the Allied Sovereigns in Guildhall, by the city of London. He lost much time, and experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining liknesses of the various persons—illustrious by deeds, or illustrious by courtesy—whose portraits were to be introduced in the picture; but having at length succeeded in obtaining the necessary sketches, he began his picture; and had made considerable progress in it, when, in April, 1814, he displayed symptoms of insanity, which, becoming confirmed, put a stop to his further progress in the work, and closed for ever his career as an artist. The following account of the first indication of Clennell's insanity we received from one of his intimate and warmly attached friends:—

"I regret to say I was the cause of the first discovery of his mind being affected. Poor fellow! how sadly does the recollection dwell on my memory! I was on very friendly terms with the family of his father-in-law, Charles Warren, the engraver,—as fine a hearted man as ever breathed. I was consequently well acquainted with Clennell, and frequently visited him at his house in Pentonville. I have sat for hours beside him whilst he was engaged in painting that fatal picture. One night a large party of young folks had assembled at Mr. Warren's,—a very frequent occurrence, for everybody went there when they wished to be happy;—and we had spent a long night in junketting and play, and games of all sorts, twirling the trencher, being as I well remember, one of them; and at last had gathered in a large circle round the fire. Clennell was seated next the fire on one side, and I sat next to him. I had remarked that for at least half an hour before he had been looking vacantly under the grate, paying no attention to the fun that was going on. In order to rouse him, I gave him a hearty slap on the thigh, and said, 'Why, Clennell, you are in a brown study.' He gave a faint laugh, and said, 'Indeed I think I am.' He did not, however, become so much roused as to pay any attention to the *melée* of waggery that was going on. We broke up about one o'clock; and on my calling at Mr. Warren's next afternoon I was shocked to hear from him that he feared Clennell's mind was affected; for, that about three in the morning,—after having gone home with his wife and retired to bed,—he started up and dressed himself, telling his wife that he was going to her father's on a very important affair. As his wife could not prevail on him to defer his visit to a more seasonable hour, she determined to accompany him. On arriving at Gray's Inn-road, he knocked violently, and on being let in by Mr. Warren, he said that he had been grossly insulted by *me*, and that he was determined on having immediate satisfaction. All Mr. Warren's arguments as to the impossibility of my having intended to insult him were met with positive assertions to the contrary. He said that he knew better; "I had been placed next him on purpose, and it was a pre-concerted thing." Mr. Warren, at last, seeing how t was with him, humoured him so far as to say that he would go with him, and have an explanation, an apology, *or* satisfaction! They accordingly set out for my house; but Mr. Warren, being now quite sensible on the subject, instead of proceeding towards my house, took a very different direction, and led him about till he became tired; he was at that time any thing but strong. He also by degrees quieted his mind towards me, by speaking of my friendship for him, and my love of art; and by daylight he got him home and to bed. I need hardly say what exquisite pain this account gave me, for I really loved Clennell; he was always so mild, so amiable, in short, such a good fellow."

Not long after Clennell became decidedly insane, his wife fell into the same state, and being attacked with fever, she died after a short illness, leaving three young children. Those heavy afflictions excited the sympathy of several noblemen and gentlemen, admirers and patrons of Clennell; and a committee having been appointed to consider of the best means of raising a fund for the support of him and his children, it was determined to publish, by subscription, an engraving from his picture of the "Decisive Charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo," for which he had obtained a premium from the British Institution. This engraving, executed by Mr. W. Bromley, was published in 1821, and the sum thus raised was invested in trustees for the benefit of Clennell and his children.

Clennell, after having been for about four years an inmate in a lunatic asylum, in the neighbourhood of London, so far recovered, that it was no longer necessary to keep him in confinement. He was accordingly placed under the care of a relation, at St. Peter's Quay, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with whom he remained for several years in a state of harmless insanity, amusing himself with drawing, engraving little subjects, of his own designing, and in pieces of *poetry*, several of which he got printed in Newcastle to present to his friends. He once called on his old master, Bewick, and asked him for a block to engrave, as he wanted employment. Bewick, to humour him, gave him a piece of wood, and told him to make a drawing for himself. On his next visit Clennell brought the cut finished; but though he said that it was the "best he had ever engraved," it was just such a one as an amateur might be expected to produce in his first essays. Clennell engraved several little cuts in a similar style as head-pieces to his poetry. The following are specimens of his poetry at this period. As none of his verses are written in a gloomy strain, it is to be hoped that he felt little of the misery which people, who believe themselves sane, usually ascribe to persons in his state, but that he was cheered by an inward light, which passeth the understanding of the wise.

FOUNTAIN.

"Lady, where do you go?
Do you go to the Spring flow—
Lady, ah! me,
I muse own image to see?
Then, lakest thy date.
Whom thou dost pat with thy hat,
A very ass, as he doth pass,
When he doth sip with his nose
The spring flow—
With thy hand then dost love
The light drop of he use."

SONG.

"An heart have I of a true love framed,
I never could injure thee,
The dew-drop upon the rose
Not dearer is to me.

No sunny ray, at the rise of day,
Doth joy to me can bring;
Or the robin's wild note
In the budding of the spring.

L C St. Peter's, 1820.

Clennell, having relapsed into a state which rendered restraint necessary, was again placed, in 1831, in a lunatic asylum, at Newcastle, where he remained till the time of his death, which took place on the 9th of February, 1840. His great talents and unhappy fate must be our excuse for devoting so large a portion of our paper to his biography, and for thus endeavouring to "give the melancholy theme a more enduring date." Though not personally acquainted with him, we know well the pleasent scenes with which he was familiar when a boy, and which dwelt on his mind and prompted his pencil in the loneliness of his last confinement. Several of the drawings which he made when in the lunatic asylum at Newcastle are reminiscences of the banks of the Wansbeck and of the Coquet, of Bothal and Sheepwash, Warkworth and Weldon, Widdrington and Cockle-park Tower. A monument to the memory of Clennell, executed by Mr. R. Davies, a young sculptor of talent and rising reputation, has recetly been erected in St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. We give a view of the monument; but, from a feeling of charity to all concerned in it, we omit the inscription which disgraces it; the four lines of miserable verse contain neither meaning nor truth

(To be continued.)

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A rumour was prevalent in Preston last week that Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., M.P. for this borough, intends short.y to resign his seat in Parliament.

On Monday last the statue of John Carpenter, founder of the City of London School, executed by Mr. S. Nixon, was fixed under the north window of the staircase, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, members of the Common Council, and the school committee.

On the 7th inst., the first ship sent from Hamburgh for the South Sea whale fishery sailed from Cuxhaven; it is calculated that the voyage will last two or three years.

We hear that Prince George of Cambridge is about to return to England from the Ionian Islands, where his Royal Highness holds a staff appointment, on leave of absence.

A course of lectures "Upon the Genius and Writings of Living English Composers" has recently been delivered by Mr. W. A. Wordsworth (a nephew of the celebrated poet), at the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution, which has attracted a good deal of attention.

The carpet trade of Kidderminster is improving, many of the manufacturers having set on men during the last fortnight. There are also strong symptoms of improvement in the nail trade of Stourbridge; and we hear that heavy orders have been received at many of the large iron and coal works in the neighbourhood of Dudley.

A woodcock was shot a few days since at Reddings, by John Tuddenham, one of the game keepers of Sir James Graham, and near the place three young birds were found—a circumstance almost without precedent in that district.

It is in contemplation to construct a railway to connect the towns of Poole, Blandford, Ilchester, Langport, and Bridgewater, to be called the English and Bristol Channels Junction Railway.

Mr. Giles, of Branston Heath, has had the silver cup awarded to him, which is given annually by Messrs. Smith, Elison, and Co., bankers of Lincoln, for the best pen of 20 wether hogs exhibited at Lincoln April Fair, which took place last week.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury decline, it seems, to raise Newcastle to the rank of a first class port, on the ground that the proposed advancement would have no other effect than that of raising the salaries of the Custom House officers.

In the gambling-houses broken into by the police last week false dice were found among the gambling implements seized. The brass divisions of the roulette tables are in most of these dens so formed as to present an obstruction to the entrance of the ball, at the will of the manager of the table.

The Government have ordered the new garrison church at Portsmouth to be covered with India-rubber matting, to prevent the soldiers from suffering from rheumatism, &c., brought on by sitting with their feet on the cold stones.

Sir Henry Hardinge, the present Governor-General of India, was a de-de-camp to Sir John Moore at the battle of Corunna, January 17, 1809, and was close to the lamented General when a cannon-ball carried away his left shoulder and part of the muscles of the arm hanging by the flesh.

It is now finally decided that the convicts Barber and Fletcher, under sentence of transportation for life, shall be immediately removed to her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, and there put on board the Government transport Success, which is expected to leave for New South Wales in the course of a few days.

We hear that Baroness Lehzen, *ci-devant* lady attendant on her Majesty when Princess Victoria, is residing with her relatives in Germany, and is not expected to return to England, the Queen having, it is said, settled a liberal annuity on the baroness, who was so many years attached to the household of her Roya. Highness the Duchess of Kent.

There is a report that Mr. O'Connell is in the category of "persons about to marry." His determination is said to have given offence to his immediate connections and friends, who are, probably, afraid that he will abandon the cause of repeal if he has no objection to the union

The number of persons that passed between England and France from the 1st to the 7th May is thus given in a French journal:—By Boulogne, 1,585, having with them 60 horses and 21 carriages; by Calais, 254 persons, having with them 7 carriages.

The ordinary punishment at the Boston House of Correction is a shower bath. The offender is placed in a very narrow box, with a collar round his neck, and three or four barrels of ice-cold water are poured over him in succession; it is said that it rouses and subdues the most refractory.

The quantity of sugar imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1843, from the British West Indies and British Guiana, was 2,569,701 cwts.; the molasses, 605,822 cwts.; of rum, 2,803,499 gallons; of coffee, 6,340,116 lbs.; of cocoa, 1,50,,126. The returns relative to last year, and on the same parliamentary paper the returns are made from the year 1831 in the several articles mentioned.

A Belgian paper states that it is in contemplation to form immediately a company, with a capital of 100,000,000f., the object of which is to establish in France, in the vicinity of Paris, and of the coal districts, large and extensive engine and machine factories, upon the model of the establishment at Seraing.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that it is proposed to construct a new line of communication direct between Russia and Galicia to the seaport of Odessa, and that by means of the junction of the railroads at Cracow a similar communication will be opened with the Baltic and the North Sea.

Captain Mortier, of the Imperial Russian Staff, nephew of Marshal Mortier, who fell a victim to the infernal machine of Fieschi, was killed a short time ago in Africa, by a gunner of his own regiment, named Chautan, who discharged a musket at him in a moment of mental insanity.

The *Journal de la Moyenne* of the 9th states from Flers, in the Orne, that during a confirmation last week by the Bishop of Sees, in the parish church of that place, the congregation, on hearing the cracking noise of the building was falling, a number having been heard, rushed to the door with such haste that nearly twenty persons were crushed to death, and a considerable number wounded.

In the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill the offices of churchwardens, overseer, vestry clerk, parish clerk, sexton, and registrar of births and deaths, are at the present time filled by five members of one family, named Winkley.

In reply to an application from Mr. Bright, M.P., in behalf of Mary Farley, Mr. Phillips, the Under Secretary for the Home Department, informs that gentleman that Sir James Graham, "under all the circumstances of the case, has felt warranted in advising her Majesty to commute the prisoner's sen ence to seven years' transportation."

The continued dry weather is beginning to have an unfavourable effect on the growing crops. In many places the wheat is beginning to look spiry, and unless rain fa l speedily, will become sadly out of condition.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in Town from Ireland on Tuesday evening last.

The German Society for Emigration to Texas has purchased 450 square miles of that country, near St. Antonio de Berar, and will send their first batch in September.

A reciprocity navigation treaty has been concluded between Prussia and Portugal.

A curious astronomical phenomenon has been observable during the recent brilliant weather. The Planet Venus is visible to the naked eye at midday. Her position is nearly due east, and about 60 degrees above the horizon.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the National Exhibition to be opened at Vienna on the 15th instant, and to continue till the 1st of July; and the Emperor has further decreed that, for the encouragement of the arts, an exhibition is to take place every five years.

We are informed that the annual ball at Almack's, for the benefit of the Poles, will this year be on a scale of unusual grandeur.

On Monday last John Entwistle, of Manchester, aged twenty-three plunged suddenly into the water on the north shore, from a bathing machine, and was killed by the shock.

To a deputation from the City, which recently waited on Sir Robert Peel with the view of inducing her Majesty's Government to increase the amount of duty they proposed to Parliament to levy on foreign coffee, the right hon. baronet is understood to have given a firm refusal.

In President Tyler's last Message he laid great stress on the *moral character* of the German principalities in making a commercial treaty with them. The last news from the United States leads us to think that President Tyler was sensible that morals are, at present, a much needed article of import into the councils of that commercial land.

A chronometer, which had travelled twice round the world with Captain Cook, was exhibited at the even ng meeting of the Royal Institution on Friday. It was in most excellent preservation, and excited much attention.

A treaty is said to be in progress to annex the principality of Oldenburg Birkenfeld, consisting of 6?3 geographical square miles, and about 30,000 inhabitants, to Prussia. This junction is to be effected either by exchange or purchase.

Count von Hardenberg, Hanoverian Minister at Berlin, has been recalled by order of the King of Hanover. The reason assigned is said to be, that he has embraced the Roman religion.

Lord Stanley and the Hon. Col. Wilbraham left town on Wednesday morning for Lancashire, to attend the funeral of their brother, the late lamented Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, M.P. for South Lancashire, whose remains were interred on Thursday in the family vault of Lord Skelmersdale.

The *Commerce* announces that a violent schism has arisen amongst the community of Israelites at Frankfort. Two-thirds of the community had separated from the synagogue, and had formed a separate sect. They tyle themselves Reformers. They neither recognise religious ceremonies nor the fundamental laws of the Talmud, and they totally renounce the belief in a Messiah. Baron Anselm Rothschild, the head of the celebrated banking house at Frankfort, had declared a determined war against the new sect, and refuses to discount any bills bearing the signature of any of the new community.

The late venerable Sir Thomas Witham Stubbs, who died at Lisbon on the 27th ult., served with distinction in the Portuguese army under the late Don Pedro and other commanders, but the gallant general did not hold any military rank in our service.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Frankland Lewis is preparing, by the direction of the Government, a bill for regulating Turnpike Trusts in Wales, in conformity with the Commissioners' Report.

The *Dublin Mail* asserts, from authority, that the judges are unanimous upon the motion for a new trial, except as regards one of the convicts, the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and that as to him there is only one dissenting voice, that of Judge Crampton.

We regret to state that the Hon. Wm. Henry Leigh, of Trinity, was thrown from his horse on Monday in leaping a hurdle at Six Mile Bottom. A slight concussion of the brain was the consequence of this accident; but we have much satisfaction in adding that the patient is doing well, and there is every prospect of a speedy recovery.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners, on Tuesday, the Rev. W. Greenlaw, rector of St. Mary, Woolwich, stated that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had determined, with his entire concurrence, to create another parish there, which it was proposed to call the parish of St. Thomas, and to build a church at the end of Brewer-street.

The Exmouth Ferry, with all its rights, we understand has been disposed of by the Council of Exeter to the South Devon Railway Company, who will, it is said, shortly adopt a very much more efficient mode of passage across the Exe for the public, than by steam power.

We are sorry to hear that Sir Augustus Clifford was thrown from his horse a few days ago and seriously injured his leg.

The second reading of the Factories Bill in the House of Lords is fixed for Monday, and for which occasion the Lords have been specially summoned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a Common Jury.)

ELLIOTT v. ALLEN AND OTHERS.

This was an action of false imprisonment brought by the plaintiff against the defendant Allen and seven others, for putting him into a strait-waistcoat, taking him to the parish workhouse, and confining him there for the space of a week. Bevan, one of the defendants, allowed judgment to go by default; the others pleaded—first, that the plaintiff, at the time of committing he trespass, was in the conditions of nearly a lunatic, unable to govern himself; and, secondly, that he was also a lunatic, and dangerous to himself and the public. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. M. Chambers, and Mr. Barstow conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Sergeant Shee and Mr. Warren appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff, a gentleman of education and acquirements, was the son of a judge in India, and became a clerk in the house of Messrs. Austen and Hobson, solicitors. At that time he occupied lodgs and to the City, but he afterwards took the house, No. 16, Brunswick-street, Islington, where he was residing on the 28th of November, 1842, when the occurrence took place which gave rise to this action. The defendants are respectively the parish of St. Mary, Islington; three of them, Allen, Johnson, and Weston, being the overseers; Hicks, the relieving officer; Ellis, the master of the workhouse, and Semple, the parochial medical officer. It appeared that the plaintiff had exhibited on several occasions considerable violence of conduct, which had been brought under the notice of the magistrates at Clerkenwell police-office, by the defendant Bevan, who lodged in his house, and Mr. Oldershaw, a twenty-inch, received a letter from Mr. Fairoze in the following terms:—"A person of the name of Elliott, in Brunswick-street, is acting much like a madman, and giving away his property. Can anything be done with him, to protect him or his property for his creditors sake, and for his own sake?" Mr. Mallett, the clerk at the Clerkenwell police-office, also wrote the following letter: "Elliott is decided.y insane, wearing a blanket, and not clothes. It appears also that he is in want. We have stated the matter to Mr. Greenwood, and he decides that there is a sufficient case for you to take him under your parochial care—under the provisions of the 9th Geo. IV., c. 40." The parochial authorities accordingly obtained an order for the admission of Mr. Elliott into the workhouse, and Bevan, with three persons, who were at the time passers in the workhouse, were directed to bring him into the house. They proceeded to his residence, and found him sitting in the parlour, whereupon they immediately put on a strait waistcoat, and, so confined, removed him to the workhouse. He did not exhibit any violence of behaviour, complained loudly and much of being deprived of his liberty, made no attack on the liberty of the subject, and threatened legal proceedings. He was placed in a room, a pauper being also stationed there to watch him, and the strait waistcoat kept on during the night. On the following morning medical assistance was called, but his confinement in the workhouse continued for a week, although it did not appear that he was treated with any harshness; on the contrary, his treatment was kind, and only such as was necessary to insure his safe detention, the parish medical officer having formed the opinion that he was insane. The evidence with regard to the alleged insanity was of a very contradictory nature. Several gentlemen were called on behalf of the plaintiff, among whom were Mr. Wilmshurst, a barrister; Mr. Davies, a surgeon, and his brother-in-law; Mr. Rolfe, a surgeon; and Mr. Page, who resides at Dulwich, and with whom the plaintiff had lived since his unfortunate affair. Mr. Wilmshurst stated that they had known him for many years, and always considered him not only of sound mind, but possessed of large acquirements and a powerful understanding. They were much surprised when they heard of the cause of his being shut up in the parlour, medical officer having given no such evidence, which the plaintiff had written to Mr. Davies, his brother-in-law, respecting the treatment he had received, and on other subjects, and they certainly did not entertain any apprehensions of mind. On the part of the defendants it was contended, that they had acted in the discharge of a duty which, from the information they had received, they considered they owed to the public and to the plaintiff himself, in order that he might be protected from injury, and entirely without any malice. Witnesses were then called to prove the alleged act of insanity, from whose evidence it appeared that he was in the habit of carrying a bundle about with him and brandishing it; that he wore a sheepskin instead of a coat; that he used to make orations out of the window to people in the street; that he made a great noise at night, and frequently imitated the crowing of a cock; that on one occasion he was lying on the floor gnawing a bone; that he represented himself to be a prophet, and Moses who had brought the Israelites out of the land of Egypt, that he had a mission to the Indians, and he should go out as a missionary to the Indians; that he kept no servants and did all the domestic offices himself. Mr. Oldershaw, the vestry clerk, proved that he distinctly told Bevan not to use a strait waistcoat without the order of admission to the workhouse, and that he meant to afford him a safe asylum, and that no force of any kind was to be used. All the witnesses were of opinion that the plaintiff was insane. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, told the jury it was one for them to say on the part of the parish officers against the particular individual. They could have no motive, as guardians of the parish purse, for wishing to increase the number of paupers in the workhouse by committing the plaintiff there for a week, except that of performing a duty which they owed to the public, in consequence of the information which had been given to them; and supposing they had not acted on that information, the gentleman had turned out a lunatic at large and committed an act of violence, the whole public would have examined against the want of care and improper conduct of these officers of this parish in not having put the law in force. The jury returned, and after having been absent for a considerable time returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £400.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night an awful instance of sudden death occurred in the case of Mr. G. A. Wood, commercial traveller for Blakemore and Rock, Birmingham. He was directing his steps towards a coaching-house in Scotch-yard, Bucks-lane, where he lodged; but as he was attempting to turn the corner he fell upon the pavement, and was placed up dead. Upon his person was found upwards of £540 in notes and gold, and a variety of trading samples.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, rather an extensive supply of English wheat has been received into market, owing to which, the demand for that article, today, was heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. In foreign wheats, both free and in bond, exceedingly little was doing, at our rates. On account of the large imports of foreign barley, the trade with the article was heavy, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The malt trade was in a sluggish state. In oats, beans, peas, and flour, next to nothing doing.

ARRIVALS—English Wheat, 7470. Barley, 460. Oats, 3390. Irish, Wheat, —. Barley, 21?. Oats, 20,120. Foreign—Wheat, 39,610. Barley, 25,—?. Oats, 1?90. Flour, 9?80 sacks. Malt, 9,160 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 56s, 58s to 36s, grinding barley, 24s to 27s, distilling ditto, 28s to 30s, malting ditto, 29s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; Devon ditto, 56s to 58s; Rye, 34s to 36s; Harvilers, 63s; Tick-beans and hog-pease feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; Limerick, new, 20s to 21s; Sligo, 20s to 20s; grey peas, 29s to 30s, maple, 30s to 32s; white, 32s to 35s, boilers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, —to 46s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 40s, per 20 stone; Essex and Kent, 40s to 44s; Devon, 40s to 43s; Salop, 40s to 43s; ditto to Cork, —. In bond—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s, ditto feed, 11s to 13s, beans, 19s to 19s; peas 20s to 20s per quarter. Flour, Americ, 21s to 23s, Baltic, 24s to 26s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The best clover seed has commanded a heavy sale, at, in some instances, an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. In all other kinds of seeds scarcely any doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 40s to 42s; coarse-hand-picked ditto, 44s to 46s; fine ditto, 48s to 50s; hempseed, 38s to 39s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s, white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 6s to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42?s to 45?s per last of ten quarters, Linseed cakes, English, 46?s to 48?s 10s per 1000?; rapeseed cakes, 46?s to 48?s 10s per ton; canary, 38s to 40s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9½d, of household ditto 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 1d; barley, 31s 8d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 31s 4d, beans 2s 8d; peas, 32s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat 48s 3d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 20s 2d, rye, 32s 6d; beans 31s 8d, peas, 31s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d, bean, 13s 6d; peas, 13s 6d.

Tea.—In black teas a good business has been doing this week at full prices. White green qualities are commanding advanced quotations. A small public sale is announced for Tuesday next.

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar the demand this week has ruled heavy, and the quotations have suffered a further decline of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Standard lumps are now selling at 76s, and brown grocery 72s per cwt.

Coffee.—In Ceylon Coffee rather more business has been done at steady prices for good ordinary. All other kinds of coffee are dull, and the terms lower.

Rice.—The article is in improved request at full prices. Good white Bengal is held at 11s to 11s 6d per cwt.

Fruit. There is a slight improvement in the demand for currants at 34s for Patras and 50s to 51s for Zante and Cephalonia, estimated under the old duty. Valentia raisins go off at 35s to 37s, and Smyrna ditto at 31s. Almonds, 48s per cwt.

Provisions.—In Irish butter very few sales have taken place this week, yet prices have been supported, but foreign butter is more inquired after. The bacon market is flat, no easier terms. The same may be said of that for lard. All other kinds of provisions are very dull.

Oils. This market remains in a very sluggish state, at prices about equal to those obtained last week.

Tallow. In the spot the market is very dull at 40s to 43s 9d. For forward delivery more business is doing at 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt.

Hops. In consequence of the reports from the hop plantations being confirmatory of a general attack of fly, to a much greater extent than usual at the period of the year, the demand has very much improved, and the quotations have advanced from 5s to 10s per cwt. The prices were unprecedented. From the Isle of Wight about 1,000 bags had been known on annual since 1837. Sussex, 200 bags, 70s 6d to 80 15s. Weald of Kent do. 400 12s to 42. Mid Kent, do. 67 to 4110. Ditto bags, 67 to 80 10s. East Kent pockets, 67 to 89; Choice d

Wool. Above 2000 bales of wool have been imported this week, chiefly from Australia. Privately no demand is reported since late rates.

Potatoes. The value of potatoes ranges from 60s to 80s per ton, with a heavy sale.

Coals.—Hartley Main, 18s 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 20s.; Kibblesworth, 18s 6d.; Clark and Co.'s 19s; Wharncliffe, 20s.; Tees, 22s. Llangennech, 19s 6d per ton

Smithfield.—Although the supply of beasts here to day was good, there was a decided improvement in the demand for that description of stock, as, in some instances, a trifling advance in prices—the best Scots realizing 3s 10d per 8lbs. From Scot and we received about 700 horned and polled Scots. The mutton trade was, on the whole, fine and very full rates. In lambs, the supply of which was moderate, a limited business was done, yet prices were supported. From the Isle of Wight about 1000 arrived. Calves were in fair supply, very little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 the each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal

Beasts 2000 Calves 120
Sheep 14,000 Pigs 400

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Per 8lbs. to sink the offal

Beasts	2000	Calves	120
Sheep	14,000	Pigs	400

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had an insect ve demand, to-day, on the following terms —Per 8lbs., by the carcass: Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; ditto small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 4d.

CORN EXCHANGE.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The transactions on the English Stock Exchange, in the course of the week, have not been large, and where they, in any particular manner, attracted the public attention. Capitalists show not the same disposition to invest money in the Consols which they did previous to the terms on which it is intended to renew the Charter of the Bank of England being made public. Since our last publication, a decline in the value of the Consols, of nearly one half per cent, must be attributed to the unsettled state of the money market, a consequence of the limit about to be fixed to the paper currency must be to render money scarce, and the rates of annual interest to be derived from loans of it, higher than they have been for several years past. In the shares of the principal joint stock banks, a considerable degree of animation has arisen, and the value of them is considerably higher than we quoted them in our last number Bank and Indian stocks, also, command their prices.

In the Share Market the usual quantity of business has been again transacted, confidence increasing in the eventual goodness of money so invested. The demand for the shares of those lines of railways which are already completed, has been again rather excessive than otherwise, and their prices are gradually improving. For those lines in progress, and for those in prospect also, there is a fair speculative demand. Although prices are not dearer than they were last week, still the premiums lately paid on them may be accounted for, as the sure purchases cannot be effected. This is a more rational channel for the investment of British money than is to be found in foreign speculations, for, in the meantime, it gives living wages to the numerous artisans employed in its construction, and eventually the same profit to be received by the proprietors will be a large interest on the capital so embarked.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange a good deal of coyness is manifested in the transactions more extensive, and more interesting, than they otherwise would be, for it shows that foreign Capitalists place confidence in the monetary economy of the English bonds or shares in their respective countries. The inquiries are on fly for Dutch Stock, and for the bonds of Belgium, Russia, Austria, and Denmark, and a small improvement must be again quoted in their prices. Spa exhausts every thing, and the Spanish Stocks are in a state of stagnation, but in the time account in the former, the fears have once more laid the upper hand and by the reduction in the Spanish, the former are gradually improving. For those lands a

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 108, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE WAR PARTY IN FRANCE.

YOUNG scion of the family of Louis Philippe has just disturbed the repose of his royal father, and stirred up the feelings of the War Party in France, by the publication of a pamphlet on the State of the French Navy, founded, it is said, on official information, drawn from the archives of the Office of the Minister of Marine. The young Princes of the Blood Royal of France are busy men. The Duc d'Aumale is covering himself with such laurels as are to be gathered in the deserts of Northern Africa, where the Arabs are still contumacious, and do not seem to appreciate the blessings of French civilization. At Paris, the Prince de Joinville is throwing parties and cabinets into consternation by a *brochure* that bids fair to be rather a mischievous one. The animating spirit of the production is one of enmity to England, though a war between the two Powers is assumed as an hypothesis—as a thing of possible occurrence, rather than a measure recommended. As a preparation for this, it is necessary to have the means of fighting at hand, and this is precisely what the young Prince endeavours to show that France has not got, as far as her navy is concerned. He admits, mourning as he admits it, the superiority of England on the ocean; and places the state of our marine forces in contrast with those of his own country, for the purpose of shewing the inferiority of those of France. A desire to see the means of national defence placed on an equality with those possessed by other countries, is not an unnatural one, and may exist without a blood-thirsty inclination to go to war for the sake of proving the possesssion of the tools for it. In England we have had not one pamphlet only, but whole bales of them, published, by officers of all ranks, with the same object. We do not then altogether blame the Prince for venturing into print, as one of the list of "royal and noble authors:" if we are to consider his pamphlet an injury, France might find abundant cause of discontent in the columns of our newspapers, the pages of our United Service Journals, and Naval and Military Gazettes. We refer to it, not to combat its views, for that would be ungracious; we are content to accept the acknowledgment of superiority which the Prince makes so unreservedly. We only wish to point out a curious peculiarity that exists alike in the writings of professional men in both countries on things military and warlike. On both sides there is a disposition to underrate the system of their own governments, and to exaggerate the merits of that of the other country. Every one must remember the weepings and wailings over the "dreadful neglect" of our navy under the late Government. It was broadly asserted that ships, and crews, and armaments, were alike going to ruin, the one perishing of dry rot, and the others growing incapable from inaction. At the time the fleets of England and France were cruising in the Mediterranean, before the settlement of what was called the "Eastern Question," we continually heard and read comparisons quite as odious as comparisons are said to be, of the condition of the two forces. Some time passed on, and it was with no little astonishment the croakers learned that the English fleet, so much vilified, had battered down the walls of Acre, and taken a fortified town at one stroke, that baffled a regular siege from an army headed by Napoleon. Since that event there has been less talk about our inferiority, but the old leaven remains, and Sir Charles Napier and others generally contrive, once a session, to draw a lamentable picture of the state of the English navy, in comparison with that of France?

Well, now we have the other side of the picture. The young and royal Admiral of the French fleet affirms that the coast of France is at the mercy of England; that our steam power would enable us to sweep the Channel; and that the seaports of France are compelled to support the policy of peace at any price with England. Now, we never believed that English ships and English sailors were in the sad state our desponding patriots described them to be; and we also think that the young Prince may have a little erred in the same way, and painted a little too darkly the neglects and short-comings of the French Government, for the sake of pleasing M. Thiers and the Opposition. There is nothing like making a splash and a sensation while you are about it; and a pamphlet written by a Prince was sure, of course, to excite attention. That a military nation like France should bestow more expence and more care on her army than on her fleets is not surprising. Her glories have been gained by her armies; she can boast a list of military commanders, unrivalled by any nation that has arisen since the fall of Rome. Her Condés and Turennes were but the precursors of names that made the glories of the reign of Louis XIV. wax pale beside the triumphs of the Republic and the Empire. On the sea she has no such associations; she has not commerce enough to furnish a nursery for seamen; and we can understand well why her energies have been directed another way. We should think any politician mad who should seriously recommend us to keep up an army as large as that of France, while the tastes, habits, and feelings of the people are opposed to a military life; yet if the principle is a sound one, that the two nations, in the means of offence and defence, ought to be on an equality, no less would be required from our Government. The ability on the part of France to convert herself into a great naval power, may exceed that of England to create a vast military establishment on the continental model—by the conscription and compelled service from all ranks. But it is not the natural tendency of our neighbour to become that maritime nation the young Prince wishes to see her. Colonies and commerce must be first required, and in one of these requisites France is more deficient now than she was at the beginning of the last century. But the knowledge of this fact does not induce one thought or desire in the English people to go to war; and, from what we perceive by the French journals, we think the war fever in France shews signs of abatement. Both nations have unfortunately been taught too much of the evil it brings, to have a desire to rush needlessly into it again. There is better occupation in the world for both than cutting each other's throats on shore, or buccaneering and plundering on the ocean. The *Courrier Français* says, "If the Genius of Peace have on earth a domicile, it is in France." Long may she inhabit it; we have no fear that she will be disturbed by the English people, though English editors do at times write rather strongly, and we may say not without a spice of insult. But let not the French people ascribe to these "paper bullets" more than their real value; above all, let them not be provoked to return our paper with heavy "metal."

EPSOM RACES.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 21.

SPAIN.

Our last accounts from Madrid, to the 14th, contain news of little importance; preparations were being made for the departure of the queen for Catalonia on the 18th. Narvaez set out for Barcelona on the 11th. The French and English Ambassadors accompany her Majesty. From the provinces the news received in the capital is far from being satisfactory; the Carlist guerilla bands were on the increase in Andalusia and Old Castile, supported now, beyond all doubt, by a great portion of the clergy and the labouring-classes. As in the too celebrated days of Mina, the civil authorities have caused most barbarous decrees against all those who aid or assist the insurgents. In the neighbourhood of Useras several persons—I am told seven -who had been detected in supplying the Carlists with provisions, had been shot by order of the authorities. The Deputy, Madoz, was set at liberty on the 14th, after an imprisonment of nearly four months, on charges which appear to have been without foundation.

ITALY.

The following has been received from Naples: "The Duke de Montebello has opened negociations with the Court of the Two Sicilies, and has lately taken repeated excursions to Caserta. The object is believed to be a marriage between the Duke d'Aumale and the Princess Maria Carolina, sister of the King of Naples, whose hand has been demanded for the Duke de Bordeaux—a projected union which would be the means of bringing the latter to the throne of which his friend Frizuli says, the elder branch of the house of Bourbon has sent off an Ambassador. Then comes the proposed alliance between Queen Isabella and the Duke de Trapani, still negociating."

The high roads continue to be infested with banditti.

The judicial massacre at Bologna has excited a great sensation throughout Italy. Fifty insurgents connected with the affair of the mountains of Romagna were put on their trial; all the prisoners were of the lower classes. Twenty were condemned to death, 13 to the galleys for life, 1 for 20 years, 6 for 15 years, 8 for 10 years, and 3 for 8 years. The remainder were discharged. Of the 20 condemned to death, 13 had had the sentences commuted to the galleys for life, others were shot.

GERMANY.

Nothing as yet is positively known as to the intended movements of the Emperor of Russia. By some it is stated that he intends visiting Germany, others that he will not quit Russia this summer. The most probable is that the secret give as certain that he will go to Carlsbad, where important negotiations are to take place. The Empress of Russia leaves St. Petersburgh on the 3rd of June, for Reyl n.

The Prussian ministry has undergone a change. Count Alvensleben, Minister of State, retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Bodelschwigh, who is replaced as Minister of Finance, by M. Flottwell.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Paderborn, in consequence of an anonymous letter against the Catholic religion, which is attributed to the Israelites.

A Company has been formed at Vienna for laying down an atmospheric railroad between Vienna and Hutteldorf, by Hietzing and Miedberg, on the left bank of the Wein. The expense is to be 1,200,000 florins. All the shares were disposed of the very day the prospectus appeared.

Baron Maurin de Haber, whose duel caused so much observation, and for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Falenhausen, has been set at liberty, after a confinement of only six weeks, the Grand Duke of Hesse having remitted the rest of his punishment.

SWITZERLAND.

The great—and, I may say, the only subject of conversation here is the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville on the French navy. All our journals are filled with remarks on this important work.

A rather curious work has recently been published by General de Gerardin, in which he gives in a comparative table the effective forces of all the navies of Europe. "Their united force," he observes, "exceeds that of England by 30 ships of the line, 38 frigates, and 264 vessels of war of a lower class."

Within the last few days the weather has been very cold and rainy; indeed we are in the middle of November, and the fireside is once more a comfort.

On Saturday afternoon, a young gentleman, elegantly dressed, entered the church of Saint Gervais, and after having knelt for some time before the painting of Sainte Juliette, went into the confessional of the chapel, in which it hangs, and appeared to be praying with fervour. At the end of a short time an explosion was heard, and the young man, who had blown out his brains with a pistol, fell backward on the flooring of the church. No papers were found on him to indicate who he was. His body was conveyed to the Morgue to be owned. A marriage was being celebrated in an adjoining chapel at the time of this suicide. The church was immediately afterwards closed to the public, until the usual ceremony of incense should have been performed.

The intended Stag Hunt at Chantilly, on Saturday last, was prevented by the weather. The Duke de Nemours had sent his own pack of hounds to take part in the hunt. The cold and dismal weather caused the attendance to be—weight colts 168lbs., fillies 163lbs.; distance about a mile and a half—won by Lauzone, the property of Prince de Beauveau. Sixteen horses started. The winner was well ridden by Hardy, and is said that the Prince Beauveau wins upwards of £3000 by this race. The Hurdle Race of 1000 francs—gentlemen riders, twice round, and four-feet hurdles to be cleared each time, weight 145lbs.—was one by Le Cottery, property of Count K. D'Arbourg, ridden by M. de Tournon, beating M. Finucane's Wild Girl, ridden by M. Bell. Baron N. de Rothschild's Tiger, ridden by Sir C. Ibbetson, was distanced.

We are very dull in the musical world. The regenerating talisman of Mdlle. Taglioni, commence on the 1st of June and end on the 29th, when she leaves for London. M. and Madame Breten, two dancers from Milan, have made a successful *début* in "Lady Henriette." Fanny Elssler, on the part of Perth, leaves the end of this month for London.

M. Vatel, the director of our Italian Opera, left Paris a few days since for London, from whence he intends going to Vienna and Venice.

M. Mettermayer, a young tenor, has been most enthusiastically received at Dresden, in "Don Juan" and "Otello."

The grand festival of the Swiss Confederations will take place this year, at Soleure. The orchestra will be directed by M. Schnyder de Martensée, of Frankfort.

The King of Wurtemburg has given 150,000 florins, for the building a new theatre.

It is well known that the tomb of Mozart cannot be discovered, notwithstanding the continual researches that have been made. But one of these researches lately, the tomb of Gluck was discovered, in the cemetery of Watzleinsdorf, at Vienna. The stone was completely covered over with moss; on it was engraven the following simple epitaph:—" Here lies an honest German, a good Christian, and a faithful husband, Christophe Chevalier de Gluck, Master in the Art of Music—Died, November 15th, 1787."

ALGERIA.—MARSEILLES, May 15.—The *Moniteur Algérien* last received, announces that the troops under the command of the Duke d'Aumale had been surprised by the Arabs.

The following version, published by the *Semaphore*, represents the matter in a still more serious light: "A correspondent from Philippeville attributes to the most and the panic of the gown the momentary disorder which reigned in the expeditionary column; nevertheless the loss was greater than at first and more than a hundred men killed and wounded. Two pieces of cannon have been taken and retaken. He adds that all the officers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Chasseurs had lost their baggage, and many of their horses killed under them. Four were abandoned all the stores. During the fray the Prince was close pressed, and was relieved by a senior officer. The Duke d'Aumale's horse was struck by three balls, and that of an officer by his side fell dead."

The annexed telegraphic dispatches reached Paris on Wednesday.

"BESANÇON, May 21. A supplement of the *Nouvelliste Vaudois* of the 19th of May, 9 o'clock noon, announces that war has been declared by the Valais. The Upper Valaisans have seized upon the town of Sion; the Lower Valaisans have risen *en masse*. Each party has pieces of cannon. A battle was imminent on the 18th."

"TANGIERS, May 9.—There is reason to apprehend here the arrival of the Kabyles from the interior. The Consular body have written to the Pacha, to protest beforehand against this infraction of the peace existing with the Emperor. The British agent has called for the naval forces stationed at Malta, and the French Consul has recalled the Cygne. A reply in the negative is expected to the Spanish intimation that the Captain General of Spain will haul down his flag and embark, if he can succeed in so doing."

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—A most important article appears in the *Débats* of Wednesday morning on the subject of the pamphlet of the Prince, and which assuredly speaks the opinion of the highest personages upon that serious production. After a just compliment to the King's sons, generally identified by their education with popular institutions, and after expressing an opinion that the frankness and good faith of this young Prince have been played upon by cunning political leaders, the *Débats* says:—"We do not believe ourselves guilty of presumption, when we take upon ourselves to assert that the surprise of the young Prince (at the unexpected publication of his note) has been shared in a region even more elevated." It appears, then, that it was by a breach of faith that the note, intended merely for official persons connected with the administration of the Marine, got wind. The *Débats* still lectures the Prince on the imprudence of his identifying himself with the opposition, declaring "that one cannot be at the same time on the steps of the throne and in the breach of daily political discussion." The disavowal on the part of the Court and Government of the pamphlet has excited a great sensation in Paris, and forms the sole topic of conversation.

At Toriom's to day, the Three per Cents. were quoted at 84 70.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pacha, Captain Wilson, arrived at Southampton on Sunday, at ten o'clock, p.m., from Gibraltar, &c., bringing mails from Gibraltar, May 10th; Cadiz, 11th; Lisbon, 13th; Oporto, 14th; and Vigo, 15th.

Ship of War lying at Gibraltar.—Her Majesty's steamer Locust. Her Majesty's ship Albion left Lisbon on the 11th instant, for Cork.

Vessel passed off.—Ten leagues N.E. of the Burling, the Liverpool (steamer), steering to the south westward, on the 14th inst., at five a.m.

Specie on board.—Nine bags, four boxes, and one package; also a very large quantity of young potatoes, dates, oranges, &c.

List of Passengers.—Count and Countess Montalembert, child, and servants; Mr. and Mrs. Roskell, and two servants; Mr. and Mrs Gordon, three children, and servant; Mr. Oldham, and servant; Miss and Miss M. Marshall; Miss Harrop; Hon. G. Harris, and servant, Capt. Ferguson; Mr. Hagge Hashmer and friend; Mr. H. Moorish; Mr. O. Williams; Mr. J. Hartley; Mr. Unsticiones and son; Mr. S. G. Gaston; Mr. Machado; Mr. Buttler, and servant; Mr. Milbank; Mr. Captain Hatland; Mr. Boucicr; Mrs. Lyndit; Baron Mollew; Major Cotter; Mr. Sebastian; P. Leite; Mr. Lecog; Mr. Parker; and Mr. Miller.

The Royal Tar, Benjamin Brooks, arrived at Gibraltar on the 8th of May, with passengers for England, and left again on the 11th for the same destination.

The Pacha experienced strong head winds the whole of the passage, and on Friday and Saturday it blew a perfect hurricane. This is the longest passage the Pacha ever had.

The Florence trader, with fruit and passengers, left Madeira, for England, on the 27th ult.

By the Pacha we have received advices from Lisbon to the 13th inst. The suspension of guarantee (i.e. of the Habeas Corpus) still continued, but would terminate on the 23rd instant, when the Cortes were to assemble again. A considerable number of arrests were still taking place, and though many of the persons arrested had again been set at liberty, most of them were ordered to present themselves every day at the office of the Chief of Police. The Terceira steamer had arrived at Lisbon from Oporto, with between 300 and 400 passengers, last at Almeida. It was thought they would merely be drafted into other corps. A royal decree had been issued for the extinction of the two regiments that revolted, and their numbers struck off the army list. The Prime Minister, Costa Cabral, is known to be in a very weak state of health, and a report was current that he intended to resign office, to be succeeded by his brother, Silva Cabral.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, MAY 18.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP RAILWAY.—A dreadful accident has occurred on the railroad from Brussels to Antwerp, at a station four miles from the latter town, named Bad Cocd. The train which arrived at this station about five o'clock was, while in full progress, thrown off the line, and brought into contact with a luggage train. The concussion was fearful in the extreme; three persons were brought in dead last night, fifteen grievously wounded, and about forty with contusions more or less serious. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the railway servants in attending to the points, so that at the junction with the Ostend line the carriages were thrown off the line, and came into collision with the baggage train. Many of the carriages, fortunately, did not come up, and continued upon the proper line, but were violently separated by the concussion from the remaining carriages. Another account states that the rail was under repair, and that one rail, which was unfixed, was imperfectly adjusted and fastened at the extremity towards Brussels. As the train passed over it the fastening was loosened, and after the passage of the first carriage the end tilted up, caught the wheel of the next carriage, which was thrown off the line, and thus occasioned the accident. The carriages were crowded with passengers, and among them several English people. One Englishman was carried to the hospital of St. Elizabeth, but after having had his wounds dressed was able to be removed to private residence. I could not learn his name at the hospital, as his stay was short, and no record made. Another had his face severely cut and contused, so that his features could not be recognised; and a third, who had left his own carriage and was travelling with his courier, was severely wounded in the legs, but not, it is to be hoped, to require amputation. An English lady is also named as having been killed, but I will not repeat the name, as it is a common one, until I can ascertain if the report is correct. Four German bakers who had been to England, and were returning to their employment, got into a carriage which had been recently painted, and were locked in consequence of the strong smell of the paint. It was a providential removal, for the newly painted carriage was literally crushed to atoms. A Belgian advocate had both his legs so frightfully jammed, that amputation appears inevitable. Some accounts say that there are already ten persons dead, but I hope it is exaggerated. The numbers I have reported were given me at the hospital.

WEST INDIES.

The West India mail, by the Royal Mail Company's steamer Clyde, arrived in town on Thursday morning. The Jamaica files are to the 3rd, Trinidad the 16th, Demerara the 18th, Barbadoes and Dominica the 20th, St. Vincent's and St. Lucia the 25th, and St. Kitt's the 26th ult. The files, as a whole, are nearly a blank for readers in the mother country. The weather is the principal topic dwelt upon in them, and more exciting matter has seldom fallen copiously at some parts in Jamaica, whilst other districts are still suffering severely from drought. There is literally no commercial intelligence worth repeating.

The trial of Mr. Thomas Prescod, the defendant in the Colonial Bank at Barbadoes had terminated in a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the Court was imprisonment as a felon for two years, and to pay the Bank a heavy fine.

We have had Cape of Good Hope papers of the 15th March, but they contain nothing of much public interest. The shipping in Algoa Bay had again suffered from a gale, but with no serious consequences.

We have the *British Packet* of Buenos Ayres of the 24th of February, which contains a flat denial of the advantage said to have been achieved by Riviero over Urquiza, as related in the last accounts from Monte Video. The invec Lives against Commodore Purvis have undergone no abatement.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the second reading of the Factories Bill, and in doing so stated generally to their lordships the principal provisions of the bill, and the nature of the alterations which it proposed to make in the existing law. The main object of General Act contended at considerable length that the hours of labour should be limited more than they were by the bill, but he should make no attempt to effect any alteration in it, believing that it would be productive of many inconveniences to their lordships, and knowing that he differed in opinion upon the subject from many even of his noble friends, with whom he was constantly in the habit of acting.—Lord Brougham believed that the bill, as it now stood, was a mere interference with the hours of labour. He was opposed to the restriction to twelve hours; and, therefore, was still more strongly opposed to a restriction to ten hours.—The Earl of Wicklow believed that the bill, as it now stood, was a great improvement of the existing law, but he exceedingly regretted that the limitation of labour was not carried to ten hours.—Lord Campbell was required that the bill did not go to the extent of limiting the hours of labour to ten hours.—The Earl of Haddington shortly defended the course pursued by the Government in staking its existence upon the success of the bill, believing, as they did, that the adoption of the ten hour limitation would be most disastrous to the interests of the country.—After some observations from Earl Minto and Viscount Fitzwilliam, and Lord Wharncliffe in reply, the bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

On the motion of Sir J. Chetwode a new writ was ordered to be issued for the return of a member to Parliament for the borough of Buckingham, in the room of Sir T. Fremantle, who has accepted the office of Judge of May, 1844.

At a subsequent period of the evening, a new writ was also ordered for the borough of Chichester, in the room of Lord Arthur Lennox, appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury.

A number of railway bills having been advanced a stage, the house went into committee on the Bank of England Charter acts, when Sir Robert Peel rose to enter into an explanation of the measure by which he proposed to connection with the propositions which he had submitted for the consideration of Parliament. The necessity for maintaining secrecy as to the intentions of Government had prevented him from making any one of the parties interested prior to his statement on the 6th instant; but now that he had that opportunity, he would say that he had heard no reason suggested which would justify him in departing from his plan as originally stated. He would suppose that the country circulation was eight millions; that the country banks might desire, by agreement with the Bank of England, to reduce it to four millions; and that it might become necessary, which, however, would not be matter of course, for that establishment to make fresh issues in order to supply the vacuum. The cases then in which he would allow the Bank to do so would be those of a country bank failing, or closing, or commuting its own circulation for that of the Bank of England. With respect to the question whether the bullion on which the Bank of England was to issue its notes should be allowed to include that which was deposited as security for advances, he was without at all departing from the great principle that there must be but one standard, and that standard a gold one: all he meant was, that, if a party chose to bring silver to the Bank, he would not refuse to advance a certain limit, per notes in exchange for it. If this were not permitted, the Bank, having no interest in keeping a supply of silver, would probably cease to keep it; but it was important to the country to have access to it, not only for domestic circulation, but with reference to foreign commerce, especially with India and China. He would, therefore, propose to permit an issue of notes upon silver bullion in the proportion of one-fifth of the whole, or one part in silver to four in gold. With respect to banks of issue, he would leave them their circulation until Parliament should make further order, and he would compute that circulation upon the average of what it was in the month from the 7th of May, inclusive, to the 6th of May, 1844, requiring henceforth a weekly publication of it. Where one bank should have taken the business of another, the benefit of the averages of the extinguished bank should be given to the bank which became that of the surviving bank. If a bank should increase its branches, yet it must not be allowed to increase the total of its issues. If private banks should coalesce, the consolidated concern, being still a private bank, should receive no benefit to the benefit of the circulations of all the component banks; but he would not permit a change of character; he would not authorise a *joint stock* bank to buy up the circulation of private banks. He then explained the way in which he intended that the new plan should operate with respect to those banks which have been issuing Bank of England notes; and announced that the Bank of England was prepared to enter into negotiations with other banks for arrangements under which its notes should be circulated by them. He had been taxed with leaving his arrangement imperfect by an omission to show in what way his plan would let in the operation of the foreign exchanges upon the home issues. Now, he considered that when he destroyed the tendency to unlimited issue from unrestrained competition, he removed the obstacle to the natural and due operation of the exchanges. There had been three great cases in which the currency had been endangered by the refusal of the country banks to contract their issues with reference to the foreign exchanges. These cases occurred in 1825, in 1834, and in 1836. At each of these periods the bullion in the Bank was diminished to a very large extent; and yet, in the face of that fact, the country banks, at each of these same periods, very largely increased their circulation, simply because there were then high prices by which speculation was stimulated. The consequence had been an alarmingly long list of failures among the private banks: in the one year 1840, there had failed no fewer than 24, of which 17 had paid no dividend. It was easy to say that people need not take country notes, but the poor could not help it. He then gave a series of instances of unjustifiable issues by private bankers, terminating in their own ruin and that of multitudes of confiding poor. He had believed that there was a general persuasion of the necessity for putting an end to such a state of things. He was anxious to put an end to it safely; to encourage arrangements between the country banks and the Bank of England, and to discourage the existing system of coming credit into currency. It had been pressed upon him, that legitimate accommodation to the agricultural and other interests would be precluded by this alteration; but no country bank could issue notes even now in the district within 65 miles round London, and yet that district suffered no inconvenience from want of legitimate accommodation. It was no just argument to say that the Bank had now conducted upon such sound principles; the management of the Bank was now confirmed upon much more enlightened views than formerly, and its directors were not to be judged by what they had been compelled to do under the irregular action of the present system of country banks. —Mr. C. Wood gave his cordial support to the plan of Sir Robert Peel, though he had some objections to two or three of its details.—Sir W. Clay also approved of the plan.—After a few words from Mr. S. Worsley, Mr. P. M. Stewart pointed out some objections to the measure, which he admitted to be a bold and patriotic one; and said that at the proper time he would endeavour that they should be obviated.—Mr. M. Gore supported the Government proposition.—Mr. Warburton admitted the necessity of free-trade in banking, and doubted the expediency of regulating the currency by the state of the foreign exchanges. He should give his opposition to the measure proposed to be founded on the resolutions before the house.—After a few words from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. F. Baring supported the proposition, strongly contending for the necessity of placing our monetary system upon a stable and secure basis. —Mr. Pusey regretted that the measure would not be without some practical evil.—After some further discussion, in which Mr. Munts, Mr. C. Buller, Sir R. Peel, Lord Worsley, Mr. Darby, and Mr. T. Baring took a part, the resolutions were agreed to, and the house resumed.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question from Mr. C. Wood, said he hoped to be able to introduce the bill, which was already prepared, before the Whitsuntide holidays.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill to amend the Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.—It was read a first time.

Lord Campbell reported that the committee to which the Libel Bill had been referred had agreed to certain amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

Lord Brougham moved an address to the Queen for the correspondence which has taken place between the Foreign Office and the British Consul at Tunis, regarding the trial of a Maltese for murder, and for any correspondence which had taken place relative to the interference of the French Consul in the affair. The noble lord condemned in the strongest terms the monstrous interference betwixt the criminal and justice, usurped by the French Consul in that instance; and called the attention of the Government to the generally defective state of our criminal jurisdiction in the Levant. The Earl of Aberdeen, admitting the evils arising from the state of our criminal jurisdiction in the Levant to be enormous, yet pleaded the difficulty of effectually remodelling it as an excuse for not attempting at present more than had been done by the bill of last year. With respect to the conduct of the French Consul at Tunis, Lord Aberdeen stated that no notice had been taken in the proper quarter. His lordship added that, although her Majesty's Government had no wish to protect crime when committed by British subjects, they were by no means indifferent to the rights and the privileges of Christians of all denominations, and he wished to take this opportunity of stating to their lordships that her Majesty's Government has recently been engaged in resisting, and resisting with success, the revival of a barbarous enactment, by virtue of which a person having embraced Islamism and returned to Christianity, was put to death. The house agreed to nonstrous that her Majesty's Government strongly protested against such a course; and it appeared that the Porte had given a distinct consent of the Turkish Government to their desires.—The motion was agreed to.

Their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Estcourt moved that the bill, intituled, "An Act to rectify a mistake as to the proper line in the Eastern Counties Railway Bill and the Eastern Counties Railway (Brandon and Peterborough Extension, Bill," be read a second time, be committed, engrossed, and read a third time. The object of the bill was to rectify a mistake which had occurred in the house of Lords, whereby one bill had been substituted for another in the last royal commission, a bill which had only passed the House of Commons having been inserted in the commission. The bill was then brought in a new stages, and was passed.

Other railway bills were advanced.

Dr. Bowring gave notice, for the 4th of June, to call the attention of the house to the state of the police of the public streets, and the necessity of reforming them.

Mr. Villiers gave notice, for the same day, to bring forward his motion on the subject of the Corn-laws.

Mr. Ewart rose to move for a committee to inquire into the operation of the Anatomy Act, and into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Roberts, presented on the 25th of March last. The hon. member was proceeding to point out the defects of the present Act, when the house was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Gaskell, Mr. Ashley, Mr. W. S. Glynne, Mr. Lloyd, Captain Plumridge, Mr. G. Palmer, and Mr. Alix, presented petitions from various places against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Viscount Sandon presented a petition from the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, praying for the Payment of Landing Waiters Bill.

Mr. Muntz presented a petition from the guardians of Birmingham against any interference with the Local Acts in the new law Bill.

Mr. Warburton presented the first report from the Medical Relief Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

Viscount Sandon presented petitions from building societies of Liverpool, against the rating of landlords for small tenements; and one from the journeymen coopers of Liverpool, complaining of distress.

Viscount Sandon presented a petition from the solicitors of Liverpool against the present Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.

Sir G. Clerk obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to carry into effect, by orders in Council, any treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Mr. Greene brought up the report of the committee of the whole house on the Bank restriction, which were agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in by Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The dropped orders of Tuesday were then disposed of, and the house, which at no period of the evening had more than four-fifths of its members, proceeded to the only order of the day taken, the Smoke Prohibition Bill, which, on the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, was read a second time, and the house adjourned at ten minutes to five.

STEAM-BOAT LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a new steam-boat was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Heighington, Battersea-fields. She is called the Rainbow, and is intended for the Putney trade, to run in conjunction with the Rainbow, Thunder, and Lightning, now on the river. Her engines have been adopted, both in her build and internal arrangements, and it is expected that she will be the fastest boat ever seen on the river. The Sunbeam will be propelled by two low pressure engines of fourteen horse power each, and furnished with Spillar's patent boiler. A select party were present to witness the launch.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of railway and other bills—the Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Devon.

A long and somewhat angry discussion, in which Lord Brougham and the Marquis of Clanricarde bore a prominent part, took place with regard to the Lord Chancellor's Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, which was ultimately postponed for ten days.—The Creditors' and Debtors' Bill passed through committee, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock until Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The South Devon Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

Major Beresford moved the re-committal of the Harwich Railway and Pier Bill, which, after some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The Manchester Police Bill was read a second time and passed, as was also the Southampton Improvement Bill, and Hayti Landing-place Bill.

Lord Duncan moved for by Mr. Hume, connected with Corporeal Punishment were agreed to.

The Committee on the Savings Bank Bill was postponed.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he had withdrawn the Wharfingers clause from the Customs Bill.

The Dissenters' Chapel Bill was fixed for the 7th June.

Mr. Hume's motion with regard to the fees on honours conferred for eminent public services, was negatived without a division.

Mr. Christie was then proceeding to bring forward his motion for an address to her Majesty to institute an inquiry into the management and condition of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, when there being only 35 members present, the house was counted out at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the oaths and his seat for Launceston, in the room of Admiral Bowles took the oaths and his seat for Launceston, in the room of Sir Henry Hardinge, appointed Governor-General of India.

The South-Eastern Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sheffield United Gas Bill was read a third time and passed.

A number of petitions were presented by different members against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Mr. Ferrand presented a petition from an individual named Lundy, at Hull, complaining of the conduct of the hon. member for Montrose, who, as chairman of the committee on smuggling, had brought him up from Hull to give evi-

dence before that committee, and refused to give him remuneration for his expenses.—Mr. Hume said he was always ashamed of being duped. (A laugh.) The petitioner had offered to give important evidence on the subject of smuggling, but when he came before the committee he stated a lot of rigmarole (a laugh) —but evidently withheld the information which he could have given. He claimed £17 for his services, and he (Mr Hume) gave him £5; but if the thing were to be done over again he would not give him a shilling. The fact was he had been the dupe of a cunning, crafty man. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He could appeal to the members of the committee who were then in the house as to the value of the petitioner's evidence.—Dr. Bowring said he never heard more worthless evidence in his life. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Darby said he believed that it was the general opinion of the committee that the hon. member for Montrose had been done for the first time in his life.

The Bank Charter Bill was brought in and read a first time.

On laying the tenth Report of the Poor-law Commissioners on the table of the house, Sir J. Graham gave notice on the part of her Majesty's Government that on the first day after the recess it was his intention to move the appointment of a Select Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the above.

Mr. W. O. Stanley asked the noble lord the member for Dorsetshire, who was the chairman of the Commission for inquiring into the State of the Poor in England and Wales, when it was likely that the commissioners would make their report.—Lord Ashley hoped the report would be made the first thing after the recess.

Sir S. Peel moved that the house at its rising do adjourn to Thursday, the 30th of May. Agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. C. Buller —The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that on the day after the holidays, he would name the day upon which he would bring on the second reading of the Bank Charter Bill, and take the discussion thereon.

In answer to a question from Mr. Wynn, Lord Eliot said that the returns moved for by the hon. gentleman, on the subject of education in Ireland, were in course of preparation. They were very voluminous, and as the clerks were not remunerated for the extra labour and expense to which they were put in the preparation, he hoped that gentlemen would consider them entitled to some indulgence. (Hear.)

Mr. Villiers postponed from the 11th of June to the 18th the motion of which he had given notice on the subject of the corn-laws. He said as there was but one day in the week on which members could bring forward such motions he might be again disappointed in bringing on his motion, and, if so, he would appoint another day.

Sir R. Peel postponed the Duchy of Cornwall Bill till Thursday, the 6th of June.

On the motion of Mr. Wyse, a Select Committee was appointed on the subject of art-unions.

Mr. Collett wished to know when the Government would bring on the Irish Registration Bill?—Sir R. Peel was understood to say that he could not, at present, fix any time for proceeding with the bill.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

As every matter connected with this great national work must necessarily be interesting to a large portion of the community, and as on former occasions we have taken some pains to *illustrate* and elucidate its complicated architectural details, both externally and internally—pains which, we are proud to say, have been recognised in very high quarters and by high authority—we hasten to lay before our readers the most recent authentic information connected with this subject; and which we have been enabled to derive from an exclusive source.

Something better than two months ago, a Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the progress of the building of the New Houses of Parliament. That committee have sat at different intervals on five days, commencing the 21st of March last, terminated its labours on the 6th of this present month of May. And although but three witnesses were examined, namely, Charles Barry, Esq., the distinguished architect of the building in question; Lord Sudeley, a member of the committee, and also one of the commissioners appointed to decide on the designs for the New Houses of Parliament; and David Boswell Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., so celebrated as the inventor of the system for the warming and ventilating of public and private edifices—the length of the proceedings was such as to preclude the possibility of our devoting as much space to it as we could wish in our present publication, but we may hereafter recur to the subject. However, we will now endeavour to lay as explanatory a summary of the facts stated in the course of the investigation as circumstances will permit.

Mr. Barry's examination occupied the whole of three entire days, and a great part of the other two during which the committee sat.

It would appear that some members of the House of Lords considered that too great a length of time was spent in bringing the works to a completion, and that they were dissatisfied with certain alterations and deviations from the original plan, which had been made, they alleged, without sufficient authority either from the Government, the Board of Works, the Board of Woods and Forests, or Treasury, or Parliament. Their lordships' investigation was chiefly directed towards the erection and internal arrangements of their own house in the new building; and they went at great length into questions of detail connected with the alterations which had been made from the original plan.

Now, it appeared that the original plan itself, which had been selected by the Commissioners, was calculated to cover an area only of *four acres and a half*, while that subsequently approved of by Parliament in consequence of an acquisition of more space, or the devotion of a greater portion of ground to it, was calculated to cover an area of *seven* acres and a half.

Mr. Barry contended (and we cannot help thinking with some show of reason,) that any alterations in, or deviations from, the internal details of the original plan had been the direct and natural consequence of certain subsequent instructions and orders which he had received after the enlargement of the area of the building, from the various public Boards and from Parliament, with respect to new plans for warming and ventilating, affording additional accommodations for various purposes not contemplated at first in the building—such as accommodation for a division of police, a place for the records of the empire, and various other conveniences for the residences of different officers connected with these additional departments, for which increased accommodation was demanded. That whenever he had received any instructions to introduce any such alteration and addition, he had always furnished an estimate of the probable additional cost; and though, in carrying out all the minor details of these different additional views, he had not consulted any other authority than his own judgment, he had conceived himself fully justified in what he had done, and for which he considered he had sufficient authority from the different public quarters from with which he had been in communication from time to time on the subject of those alleged alterations and additions.

In the course of his examination he handed in various documents, statistics of the proposed building, his correspondence with the public boards, and also a defence of his own conduct, which ended in the following words:—

"Your Lordships, I think, can scarcely be aware of the enormous extent of labour, responsibility, as well as anxiety of mind, which I have to endure in conducting this great national work, in which, when complete, if there should be anything faulty, I shall be sure to be visited with the entire blame. I am not, however, disposed to shrink from the almost appalling task imposed upon me; and I am firmly persuaded that all great undertakings are best accomplished under an undivided responsibility. On the contrary, I am ready, as I have hitherto ever been, to devote the best energies of my mind to a work which it is my earnest desire to render an honour to the country. But unless I am supported, nay, encouraged, in the performance of my task by the cordial and kind support and indulgence of your lordships, and all who are interested in the success of this, the greatest undertaking of the kind of this or any former period, it is quite clear to my mind that it cannot be brought to a satisfactory termination."

On the second day of the Committee Lord Sudeley was examined at some length, and his lordship proceeded to state, with considerable minuteness and perspicuity, his views, and his objections to certain of the alterations from the original plan which were in progress. His lordship had devoted much attention to the consideration of the plans of the building, and also to the actual carrying into operation of those plans.

Some difference of opinion having arisen as to which certain plan was referred to by his lordship in the course of his evidence, he is asked as follows:—

"Then your objection to what has been done is not, that there has been an alteration, but that that alteration, considering the increase of area, has not been sufficiently effectual to accomplish its purpose?"

"Yes. I object to the present plan, because I think it is not nearly so good a plan as the one before you. And, secondly, I object to it, because the alteration has not carried out his own idea in the best possible manner. But, perhaps, I had better now explain the second plan, taken from the Illustrated London News, and which is now being carried into execution. [The engraved plan referred to by the noble lord will be found in the 74th number, Vol. 3 of this paper.] The Committee will perceive that the Queen will enter the Victoria Tower precisely as she did in the former plan; but, instead of going round a pillar, the royal carriage will now pass through the tower, and under the Queen's robing-room, into the royal court. Your lordships will recollect that the plan before you is not that of the basement, but the upper floor. The royal carriage drives through the tower, the Queen is set down on the left-hand side, and ascends a flight of nine steps to the first landing, where, turning to the right, she has to ascend twenty-five steps more to the right, and from the robing-room proceeds to the Victoria gallery in the house of Lords, which is the present plan of Mr. Barry, executing at this moment. Now my objection is to every part of this plan, except the tower, which is much improved. But I leave to your lordships to consider whether the stairs is a fitting one even for a common mansion. An ascent of five or six-and-twenty steps, without any landing, is inconvenient, and anything but ornamental. Your lordships can scarcely supply any instance of that in any mansion where appearance has been studied."

On being questioned with respect to the number of steps in this staircase, as to whether he could give any instance of such a number occurring, without a break or a landing-place,

Mr. Barry said, instances of such were very common in Rome, and other parts of Italy. The Palace at Caserta was an instance of a similar architectural arrangement; and the Scala Reggia, in the Vatican, had forty steps in one flight.

But we have not more space at present to devote to this subject, suffice it to say that the Committee came to a resolution to the effect that Mr. Barry had not authority to make certain alterations which he made in carrying out the details of the original plan approved of by the Commissioners of Woods.

Mr. Barry said, at the close of the proceedings, that he would be prepared, if necessary, to defend himself for all he had done to the Board of Works.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Vernon, 80, Captain W. Walpole, which has been for some years employed in the Mediterranean, was paid off this week at Sheerness.

The Vulture, steam-frigate, is all ready for the pendant, at Sheerness; and the Firebrand steam-frigate, at Portsmouth, is also ready. They will both be commissioned in a few days.

The Dee, steam troop-ship, Master Commander Thomas Driver, has arrived in the river from Cork. She touched at Portsmouth on her passage.

The Prometheus steam-sloop, Commander John Hay, has been ordered to be expedited in her equipment for service, and will as soon as ready, be despatched to join the squadron on the African coast, under the command of Captain Jones, of her Majesty's ship Penelope.

The Janus, steam-sloop, built at Chatham by the Earl of Dundonald, is being fitted with her engines and boilers, and will, as soon as is ready, try her capabilities in the river. The novelty of her construction, her bend and stern being alike, so that she can proceed either way without the necessity of turning, has caused her to be looked upon with some interest. Her gallant constructor appears to have every confidence in her perfectly succeeding when tried.

The Collingwood, 80, Capt. H. Eden, is progressing very rapidly in her equipment, and is entering her hands very fast. She has already between four and five hundred men on board, including her marines. Sir George Seymour has not yet hoisted his flag, but is expected to do so in the course of next week.

Dr. Robert Clarke has been appointed to Plymouth Hospital.

It is stated that the reason why several vessels have been so suddenly ordered to Guernsey with troops is in consequence of anticipated disturbances arising from the misunderstanding which has been some time existing between the civil and military authorities of the island. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Napier, has attempted to put a stop to some of the flagrant abuses in the administration of justice with which he has become cognisant, and by so doing has incurred the most bitter displeasure of the members of the royal court of Guernsey. It appears that the constitution of this court is such, that under its jurisdiction the greatest partiality occurs, and frequently a native of the island, however heinous and evidential the offence, is allowed to escape scot-free, whilst strangers, and especially the soldiers quartered in the island, have been treated with unmerited severity.

Chatham, April 30.—Colonel Sir Thomas Willshire, K.C.B., Commandant of this Garrison, issued this day the following garrison order:—" Commanding Colonel Thomas Wearr, K.H., to hold the undermentioned detachments of the Provisional Battalion, in readiness to embark at Chatham on board of the vessel of war, lying at Gravesend, for the Presidency of Madras:—The 4th, King's Own, 109 privates, with Lieutenants Holton and Kenigh Collins; 18 privates, with Lieutenant Kemp, of the 11th, and Assistant Surgeon Weinton, of the 4th; making a total of 4 officers and 120 men, who are ordered to embark on board the ship Claudine, on Saturday, the 25th instant. The following will embark the regiments in the undermentioned order:—First, the 63rd Regiment, 94th,

THE AMERICAN STEAMER, "PRINCETON."

need hardly be stated that the difficulty of checking the recoil attending the heavy charge necessary for such a piece is even greater than that of moving the gun, and here again mechanical skill has triumphed to all appearance over the supposed insuperable difficulty. The ordinary breeching is entirely dispensed with, and the recoil is checked by opposing a gradually increasing friction to the carriage on which the gun is mounted. The means employed for this purpose exhibit a happy application of one of the fundamental principles of mechanics—that of the inclined plane, in connection with the laws of friction; and so successfully has this principle been applied, that although the friction apparatus, at the termination of the recoil of the gun, becomes what is technically called *rammed*, with a force perhaps of many millions of pounds, yet by slightly touching a lever, it becomes instantly disengaged, leaving the gun and carriage perfectly free. A contrivance having the same object in view is applied to the carronades, which in them also dispenses with the ordinary breeching.

In connexion with the Stockton guns, besides the carriage, &c., of which they have spoken, your Committee have to notice two other contrivances. Of these, the first is a lock so constructed that it is discharged at any desired elevation, without human interference, by a peculiar mechanism, to which the law of gravitation, in connection with the rolling of the vessel, is rendered subservient to this purpose. The second contrivance referred to is an instrument to measure distances, by which the requisite elevation to be given to the gun may be instantly determined.

The heaviest of the Stockton guns was forged in the city of New York, by Messrs. Ward and Co., and was bored and finished by Messrs. Rogg and Delamater, of the Phœnix Foundry. It was composed entirely of American iron.

The Princeton is sparred and rigged in the ordinary manner of sloops of war. The cabins are arranged in a very neat and tasteful manner.

ENCLOSURE OF HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.

We perceive, with regret, that the unpopular attempts for the enclosure of Hampstead-heath have just been renewed. Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, the proprietor, has just presented to Parliament an "Estate Bill," which is, to all intents and purposes, an Enclosure Bill, allowing now open lands to be let for years, and to be built upon. Sir Thomas Wilson first introduced into Parliament, a bill for the enclosure of the Heath, so long ago as in 1829, and though signally defeated, he has frequently renewed the attempt to deprive the public, but more especially the Londoners, of this picturesque resort for their recreation. Last year, Sir Thomas's measure was promptly rejected, and, we trust, this year, it will meet with the same fate. The bill, when presented to the House of Lords, on the 17th inst., was, as a matter of course, read the first time: it now stands for second reading, but no day has been named. Meanwhile, the impending measure should be closely watched, as Sir Thomas Wilson and his friends have long declared that the measure should be constantly renewed, until Parliament would be at last "tired out." We have had Select Committees of the House of Commons, "to consider the best means of securing open spaces in the vicinity of populous towns, as public walks and places of exercise, calculated to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants;" and we hope that every friend of this perfectly legitimate object for the interference of the state will lose no opportunity of opposing this odious Enclosure Bill, and its "not very modest renewal."

Hampstead is equi-distant with Highgate (four miles) N. from London; the high ground of both places consists of Bagshot sand, a marine formation, covering the London clay. Hampstead Heath is, unquestionably, the most picturesque portion of the environs of London. The election of members of Parliament for Middlesex was usually held on the Heath, from the time of King Charles II. till 1701, when the first announcement appears of its taking place at Brentford: and while it was a place of fashionable resort, races were held here. The royal forest of Middlesex formerly covered this part of the county, in which the citizens of London had right of free chace, confirmed by several regal charters, and in which privilege originated the civic office of common hunt, now abolished. The remains of this forest are still to be seen in Ken Wood, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Mansfield. Sir Thomas Wroth had a grant of the manor of Hampstead, in 1550; John Wroth, his descendant, sold it to Sir Baptist Hickes in 1620; and it was purchased in 1707 by Sir William Langhorne, Bart., from whom the property has descended, through the family of Maryon, to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, of Charlton, in Kent, the present owner. Upon the crown of the Heath is the tavern, Jack Straw's Castle, *the loftiest site near the metropolis; 443 feet above the level of the Thames*, or 36 feet higher than the cross of St. Paul's.

Before the commencement of the last century, Hampstead became a popular resort for its wells, the water of which was sold in flasks. Concerts and balls, held weekly at the principal tavern, were then *the fun*. At the upper Flask Inn, about the same time, were kept the summer meetings of the celebrated Kit Cat Club.

We are not aware of the precise extent of Hampstead Heath: in Lysons' "Environs" the parish is stated at 2169 acres; the waste, at 273 acres. "A Resident and Constant Reader, W. R.," has favoured us with the following glance at the noble prospects from this celebrated resort:—

"Will you allow me for a short time to direct your attention (so ably bestowed on other places) to the landscapes and unrivalled views of Hampstead, which exceed those of Windsor or Richmond. On the south, it commands the metropolis, with its thousand sail of ships, flanked by the Kent and Surrey hills; on the west, Harrow-on-the-Hill, and, when clear, Windsor Castle. In the evening nothing can surpass the effect of the setting of the sun. To the north, on the beautiful hills, lay Stanmore and Bushey; on the east, Highgate, Hornsey, and Epping Forest, with a bird's-eye view of the county of Essex, to the sea. The localities are far too numerous to mention. The church is a fine object; nor should I forget the holly hedge, planted by Lord Chancellor Erskine, near the 'Two Spaniards,' wont to be, in by-gone days, the house of call for Jonathan Wild, and gentlemen of his profession. Then, the mineral waters, particularly that in Well-walk, as salubrious as ever, now seldom drank, hardly known, forsaken for some more distant, not so good. The Vale of Health, looking to it over the pond from the east, as a beautiful retreat. Artists and botanists in no small number this summer have been very busy on the Heath for some time."

We may add that Hampstead has been the retreat of many men of letters: midway between the village and Camden-town, on Haverstock-hill, is a cottage (now divided) wherein Sir Charles Sedley died, and whence Steele dated many "Spectators" and "Tatlers" opposite, Mother, or Moll King built three houses; and in a small villa behind them, lived her favourite pupil, Nancy Dawson. In Steele's days, Hampstead was the resort of wits: in his cottage an apartment was called "the Philosopher's Room," probably that in which he wrote; and in Hogarth's "March to Finch.ey," the cottage and Mother King's house are seen in the distance. At Holybush-hill, Steevens, the editor of Shakspeare, lived; and it is singular that upon the "sister hill," Highgate, Charles Knight planned and executed his "Pictorial Edition of Shakspeare."

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

NEW CHURCH, GRAVESEND.

The great extension of the town of Gravesend having demanded the erection of an additional church, the eastern suburb, or that which lies in the parish of Milton, has been chosen for its site. The foundation stone of the new edifice (to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity), was laid on the 14th instant, by the Archdeacon of Rochester, in the presence of several of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, and a large concourse of spectators. The church will be built of rag stone, with Caen stone dressings, in the decorated English style of the fourteenth century, from the designs of Mr. James Wilson, of Bath and London. The plan is cruciform, measuring from east to west, 87 feet (not including the chancel); and from north to south of the transept, 70 feet; width of nave, 32 feet; chancel, 20, by 27 feet. The tower is at the south-west angle, and measures, to the top of the spire, 130 feet.

NEW CHURCH, MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND.

The roof will be open, with spandrils and tracery. The church will be fitted up with benches, and, with the seats in the galleries of the transepts, will accommodate 1000 persons, 600 of which are to be free. The expense to complete the edifice in the best manner will cost £4000.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XIX.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, the subject of our present sketch, is a scion of the powerful family of the De Burghs—a name prominent in the list of the Norman invaders of Ireland, which was a kind of continuation of the Invasion of England by the same race. The family name of the race was then De Bourgo, mentioned by Campbell in his "O'Connor's Child,"—one of the most beautiful of his poems—as "De Bourgo's chivalry." The conquerors became settlers, and the family is now considered an Irish one, though the present Marquis sits in the House of Lords as Baron Somerhill, which is, we believe, an English title. The Burkes form a numerous sept in Ireland, and are traced back to the same source, though most of them have succeeded to nothing belonging to the family but the name. The Marquis of Clanricarde is a liberal, ranking with the Normanbys and Fortescues in politics, and distinguished among his fellow peers by the zeal

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

with which he contends against the governing of Ireland on party and factious, instead of national principles. To go over the list of debates in which he has placed himself in direct opposition to the present Government would be tedious, but the last occasion occurred a fortnight since; on the Monday evening, he brought forward a motion on the nomination of a Mr. O'Brien to the situation of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Ireland, to the effect "That the appointment to the office of stipendiary magistrate in Ireland of a person who has published intemperate and violent expressions of extreme opinions upon those political questions which agitate the public mind of that country is not calculated to maintain confidence in that steady and impartial administration of justice which it should be the object of such appointments to ensure." Mr. O'Brien was once a Repealer of the most extreme complexion, not stopping much short of bloodshed; and by that virulence he did not make himself very acceptable as an ally to Mr. O'Connell. Meeting with rather a cold reception in this quarter, he turned round and denounced Repeal and its champion as strongly as he had before supported both. In this recantation he was rewarded with the post of stipendiary magistrate, and in that post he bids fair to continue, notwithstanding the exertions of the noble marquis, his motion having been negatived without a division.

The Marquis of Clanricarde is forty-two years of age, tall in person, and older looking than he really is, in consequence of his baldness. He married the daughter of the gifted George Canning, and has been engaged in public life as Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh, where his Liberalism must, we think, have been rather out of place. He is Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Galway, and patron of nine livings in the church.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

On Friday, the 10th, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building intended for the Girls' School connected with this excellent institution took place on the site in Copenhagen Fields. The Directors of the charity have had it in contemplation for some years past to admit girls as well as boys to the benefits of the institution; but want of funds prevented their carrying this benevolent purpose into effect. However, through the munificence of Mr. Matheson, M.P. for Ashburton, who has subscribed £1000 expressly for enlarging the building for the reception of girls, and by subscriptions on the part of the friends of the charity, the Directors have been enabled to proceed with the good work of extension; and they expect that in the course of the autumn the building will be opened for the admission of girls who are descendants of Scottish parents.

At the ceremony, on Friday, the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, attended by a large body of the fraternity, in the costume of their respective lodges; the Highland Society of London, also in full Highland costume; the Caledonian Society, the Vice-Presidents, Directors, and Governors of the Caledonian Asylum, went in grand procession from Copenhagen House to the site of the intended building, on an adjoining height, and the foundation-stone was laid with masonic honours.

The company afterwards adjourned to a banquet provided at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street, by Mr. Bacon, where nearly 300 sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by the Duke of Buccleuch, besides whom, and the Earl of Zetland, there were present, Mr. Matheson, Captain C. Forbes, General Sir F. Maclean, Sir J. Kirkland, Mr. A. Rose, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. G. Forbes, Mr. Tulloch, General Aitcheson, and Sir R. Hunter, Bart. The usual loyal, national, and local toasts having been drunk with the honours, and the company addressed by the Chairman in support and advocacy of the institution, a liberal contribution, both towards the funds of the institution and towards the building-fund for the schools was announced by the Secretary.

PARASELENÆ, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday, the 1st of May, at 11h. 10m., P.M., a curious phenomenon was witnessed at High Field House, which is situated about two miles and a half south-west of Nottingham.

The day had been very fine and hot, the maximum thermometer in the shade 69·30 degrees, in the sun 91 degrees. The barometer at 11, P.M., was rising, and had reached 30·722 inches; wind, a slight breeze from east. At 11, P.M., I noticed the sky, and also five minutes afterwards, but nothing uncommon appeared. Few cirri, of a very electric nature, converged towards S.; a colourless lunar halo, of about 23 degrees in diameter, and a lunar burr were visible.

11h. 10m. The sky was cloudless, except a portion from S.E. to S.W., extending nearly to the zenith, which had cirri thinly dispersed over it, and on a lower level were a few cumulostrati clouds, all converging towards S.; at this hour a most rare and beautiful phenomenon took place. A brilliant mock-moon, *a a*, of a silvery tint, shone out of the lunar halo, *b b*, on the west side, a little below the horizontal level of the moon. Also three arcs of inverted rainbows, *c c*, *d d*, and *e e*, appeared; the first *c c*, within the lunar halo, *b b*, and nearly at the highest part of it, which cut off upwards of 27 degrees from the halo; the second, *d d*, rested on the summit of the lunar halo, the circumference of which was about 28 degrees; and the third, *e e*, about 10 degrees higher, whose circumference was 57 degrees. All these arcs of inverted rainbows or segments of circles opened in a direction to the N.

11h. 13m. At the points where the inverted rainbow, *c c*, cut the halo, *b b*, were two silvery oval flames, *f f* and *g g*, which were evidently paraselenæ. About 10 degrees higher than the inverted rainbow, *e e*, was a complete circle, *h h*, whose diameter was nearly 8 degrees (thus extended to the zenith), having Cor Caroli in the centre of the circle. (The circle, *h h*, and also the inverted rainbows, were due N. from the moon.)

11h. 15m. Mock-moon, *a a*, and also inverted rainbow, *c c*, disappeared; the circles, *b b* and *h h*, and inverted rainbows, *d d* and *e e*, were still brilliant.

11h. 20m. The phenomenon had vanished, except the lunar halo and burr, which disappeared at half-past 11 o'clock. (On the lunar halo *b b*, opposite to the mock-moon *a a*, some cumulostrati clouds rested, which, if there had been a mock-moon, would have been sufficient to have hidden it from our sight.) This phenomenon did not re-appear; no prismatic colours were exhibited during this very rare paraselenæ, which, I think, is usual during these extraordinary appearances. It may be as well to add, the weather for the last fortnight had been very fine, and the sky nearly cloudless; but, for a few evenings previous, the distant prospect had been remarkably clear.

E. J. LOWE.

High Field House.

GAMING.—The following notice was issued in the metropolis during the early part of the present week:—"All persons playing or betting in any booth or public place, at any table or instrument of gaming, or at any game or pretended game of chance, will be taken into custody by the police, and may be committed to the House of Correction, and there kept to hard labour for three months.—By order of the commissioners of the police of the metropolis, Thomas Bucknell, superintendent of police, metropolitan police office, Scotland-yard, May 20, 1844."

THE ARMS OF ZETLAND.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing, the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Shewing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Taverns; Rail ways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recen. Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET:

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, May 26th.—Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, 27th.—Whit Monday.
TUESDAY, 28th.—W. Pitt born, 1759.
WEDNESDAY, 29th. Restoration of Charles II., 1660.
THURSDAY, 30th.—Pope died, 1744.
FRIDAY, 31st. Sir J. Malcolm died, 1833.
SATURDAY, June 1st.—Lord Howe's victory, 1794.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending June 1.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.
9 16	9 46	10 16	10 43	11 13	11 41	0 6	0 31	0 47	1 13	1 41	2 6

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. J.,*" *Holyhead, may purchase the covers for* 1843, *or any back numbers, of Messrs. Johnston, news-agents, Dublin.*

"*S. S.,*" *Oxford-street.—The solution shall appear next week.*

"*A Member of Brooks's,*" *Chapel-st.—We have not space.*

"*H. M. M.,*" *Chelsea.—We do not know.*

"*John Philp,*" *Swaffham.—We have not received the drawing.*

"*W. S. S.*"—*A portrait and description of Benwing appeared in No.* 20 *of our journal.*

"*R. D. F.*"—*We cannot adopt the opinions of others as to the invention in question.*

"*A. C.,*" *Hatfield-street.—Declined.*

"*A. B.*"—*The subject has been already too often engraved. We have not seen any sketch of the Grace bridge. Due announcement will be given of the appearance of the splendid print.*

"*Tyro,*" *near Bagshot.—Darley's works on geometry and algebra.*

"*S. L.,*" *Lyme.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane's poems may be obtained by order of any bookseller.*

"*Inquisitive,*" *Walton.—See further announcements of our splendid new print.*

"*R. H.,*" *Bideford.—We would willingly insert the list, would its interest warrant us in doing so.*

"*An Engineer*" *may probably obtain the works he requires, by subscribing to any mechanics' institute.*

"*A. O.,*" *Tunbridge.—The notice of the Guide to Sudeley is in print.*

"*C. B.,*" *Colchord, should consult a respectable solicitor.*

"*E. B——n,*" *Walmer, and "A Faithful Supporter."—Mr. Emidy, in the driving Zeal, did not use a whip, he held* 28 *reins.*

"*A Faithful Subscriber.*"—*The tales will be resumed on the completion of the Wood Engraving.*

"*A. R. M.*"—*Probably the Excise or Customs.*

"*J. Ward,*" *Brighton.—We do not charge for the insertion of births, &c. Covers may be had for the double volumes.*

"*Alpha,*" *Jersey, will perhaps favour us with some of the details in question.*

"*T. S.,*" *Newcastle, should apply to the Colonel of the Regiment, Horse Guards, London.*

"*Robertus.*"—*The last-named pronunciation is correct.*

"*O. I. F.*"—*We cannot entertain the suggestion.*

"*W. B. M.*"—*The report of the sale of the Queen's Hounds has been contracted.*

"*W. A. H.*"—*We were provided with a sketch before our correspondent's packet reached us.*

"*Mr. Arthur,*" *News-agent, of Carlisle, is thanked for his communication and the brief account of his business.*

"*J. B.,*" *Brampton, is thanked for the sketch.*

"*A Subscriber from the First,*" *Hackney.—T. Y. C., in racing lists, indicates Two Year Old Colts.*

"*I. K.,*" *County Donegal. The tales will be resumed on the completion of the History of Wood Engraving.*

"*A Railway Traveller.*"—*We have not room.*

"*An Amateur Artist*" *should write to Mr. Gray, British Museum.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *is thanked for the suggestion. Probably our correspondent will favour us with a call.*

"*A. B.,*" *Dublin.—We recommend the question to be put to the Signor himself.*

"*Ludovico,*"—*It would be invidious on our part to make any distinction between the two excellent works alluded to.*

"*T. D.,*" *Whittlesey. Our correspondent's letter, though dated May* 18*th, did not reach us until it was too late to send the leaf, caution required.*

"*J. B.*"—*The Bude Light consists of the ordinary Argand flame from gas or oil, and a current of oxygen gas to produce rapid combustion.*

"*Cyo Vintor.*"—*In electric cylinder* 7 *inches long and* 3½ *wide will be quite sufficient for charging a small Leyden jar, and would produce sufficient fluid to give a pretty smart shock.*

Tramington Well-dressing.—We regret that the sketches of this beautiful festival did not reach us in time.

"*Snowville,*" *Dublin.—Our agents in Dublin are the Messrs. Johnston. We have no other representative in that city at present.*

INELIGIBLE.—*Sunset in London; On the Birth-day of the Queen. We have not room for the Serenade by T. S.*

THE HISTORY OF WOOD ENGRAVING will be resumed in our next.

ETON MONTEM.—NEXT week we shall illustrate this ancient and picturesque ceremonial in a series of superb engravings, from drawings made by eminent artists on the spot.

A portrait of the Winner of the Oaks will be engraved in our next.

His Majesty the King of Saxony will arrive in this country, on a visit to her Majesty, at the close of the present month, and preparations are making for the reception of the officers of his Majesty's household, who will arrive in London on the 24th inst.

The Bishop of Ely intends commencing a course of confirmations for his diocese at Newmarket, on Monday, June 10. The Bishop of Oxford will hold a confirmation at St. John's Church, New Windsor, on Thursday, June 13.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S Bank Charter resolutions were re-discussed on Monday night; the debate was commenced by the author of the charges, who thought it might be convenient to the house if he should explain some points of detail connected with the plan, and state some modifications of the plan itself, which, however, are but slight, and in no degree affecting the principle of the measure. For these slight changes we refer the reader to our Parliamentary report. The favours with which the plan has been received renders any opposition to it out of the question. Men of all parties have united in their commendation of it; and even Mr. Muntz cannot find so much fault with it as might have been expected. Does this unanimity arise from a general knowledge of the question at issue? Do members approve because they recognise the skill of the financier, or do they give their approbation in a trustful ignorance, that, knowing nothing, is inclined to hope for all things? That there are two sides to this, as to every other question, there can be no manner of doubt; but as the speakers on it are few, and they all take the view advocated by the Premier, it is to be presumed that this "other side" has not been much studied by any one. That a paper currency must be a convertible one, and that every body issuing what are representatives of money must be compelled to give gold for those "promises to pay" at any time it may be demanded, is a plain, sound principle, the action of which, if in the slightest degree doubted, would destroy all faith in "paper" of every kind. Any system, then, that does not rigorously insist on this convertibility we hold to be mere quackery. Credit cannot be made to do the work of *bond fide* capital, unless there is actual value at the back of it. In the general recognition of this principle by all parties, lies the complete success of Sir Robert Peel's plan. So perfect and so general is the approval it has met, that there are not the slightest signs of any opposition to it, still less of any opposition that can prevent or retard the operation of any part of it. There is a general indisposition to enter into the intricacies of the question, and, we may add, an inability to do it that is quite as general as the indisposition. Every one knows what he earns and what he spends; every one can manage his individual portion of the currency with a prudence greater or less as the case may be; but when any one comes to reflect on the whole currency of the empire, his individual experience gives him no means of judging as to its operation. The difference between the portion and the mass, is like the disproportion between a glass of water taken from the ocean and the vast ocean itself. It were as easy to judge of the tides of the Atlantic, by the imperceptible fraction drawn from its waters, as to decide on the laws that govern the currency of the kingdom, by the circumstances which affect individual transactions. The present plan is but the natural consequence of the bill of 1819; and unless results are produced at once disastrous and distinctly to be traced to it, the question may be considered as settled. We firmly believe that the general opinion of the people, according to which a Government must act, is in favour of the bullion system, not of the paper, and that the discontent and fears of those who advocate a larger and freer issue of paper, are considered to be the fears of a few theorists, which have at present no effect whatever on public opinion. The currency question is evidently settled for the next ten years, and to the events of that period it must be left to determine whether it is bad or good; at present we are inclined to believe it sound, and calculated to inspire confidence; nor is it extensive enough to make any perceptible change in the system under which we have bought and sold and produced, enriched, and exported, and toiled, and suffered—as men under any system must toil and suffer—for the last quarter of a century.

IT is possible for a good thing to be done at a bad time; and a virtuous action may be performed ungraciously. The mismanagement that delayed the "Clontarf" proclamation till the very last moment it was possible to issue it, was nearly the cause of bloodshed. The neglect or supineness of the Government let a *quasi* rebellion come almost to a head, and then discovered suddenly that what it had tolerated was an illegality. We are not comparing great things with small when we say that the "proclamation" of Sir J. Graham, against the gambling at Epsom Races, has been issued much in the same hasty manner, and had not the police been strong, and the booth-keepers patient, there might have been broken heads here too. As it happened, all passed off quietly, and many a denizen of Cockaigne returned to town plus the cash that, but for the zeal of Sir J. Graham, he would have dropped in these canvass temples of Fortune, under the excitement of hazard and champagne. We have nothing to say against the suppression of these deas of iniquity; but the risk of collision might as well have been avoided, as well as the offensive and ostentatious parade of a large body of police on the ground, creating disagreeable apprehensions in the well-disposed, that a row or a riot of some kind was to be expected. The gambling was an abuse; but it was one, as the present Solicitor-General says, "so consecrated by time," as almost to have become a matter of course. Moreover, the managers of the races and the owners of the ground profited by it, receiving large sums in the shape of rent, &c.; all this was permitted as usual; the money was paid by the speculators in the attendance of the two things that are said to be soon parted; the bribes were taken by those who have the permissive power; the places were built; and then—and not till then—their vocation was prohibited by the fiat of the Home Secretary. Now, having fostered a bad system, we have scarcely a right to punish those who pursue it more severely than is necessary for the prevention of the abuse; and that might have been as effectually done, and with less risk, by a more timely notice. This we should have recommended as a matter of policy; we also think those who have received the money of these harpies are bound in common honesty to refund it. For the rest, we confess we have no sort of care or concern for the disappointment of these sharks; we would give them what they seldom gave others—fairplay; but beyond tha. they must expect nothing. Having "fluttered the Volsces" in St. James's, by a visitation from the police, it was only consistent to carry out the work at Epsom; as noblemen and gentlemen do not keep migratory gaming-tables, the House of Commons need not apprehend any application for a bill of "indemnity" from the "legs." Such privileges and immunities are confined to those who gamble with horses and not with dice, so that however the inferior sharpers may resemble their betters in principle, they will find in practice that the odds are much against them. Gentlemen are released from the penalties that are the consequences of "sport"—those who are emphatically *no* gentlemen, must grin and abide. The police, we may observe, exceeded their instructions, as they are pretty sure to do, and made a crusade against every kind of amusement, with a dogged kind of virtuous stupidity that could not condescend to draw distinctions between chance and skill. The disappointment of the boys and great children was intense on finding that they could not have a "shy" at the time-honoured sticks with the tin tobacco-boxes on the top of them, without coming under the ban of the Secretary of State! The energy of the police on this subject was exceedingly amusing; the five hundred police seemed to have nothing to do but to suppress the alarming indications in the juveniles of the mobility to indulge in "three throws a penny."

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buck ngham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting, went on Saturday morning to the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings, on Saturday, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lady Caroline Cocks, Honourable Miss Denison, Viscount Hawarden, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, were taken their accustomed daily airings in the Royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, and Sir Arthur and the Honourable Lady Brooke.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited the Queen. Her Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, attended by the Countess of Sheffield, Lady in Waiting. Her Majesty remained to lunch with the Queen and Prince Albert, and afterwards returned to Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, were taken their usual airings in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening included the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Granby, Viscount Canning, Lord and Lady Byron, and Colonel Drummond. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards attended at the Palace during dinner. The Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. Lord Byron and Colonel Drummond have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Sir Frederic Stovin as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, visited her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting. The Royal family were taken their accustomed daily airing, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting. The Royal family were taken their accustomed daily airing, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening included the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Granby, Viscount Canning, Lord and Lady Byron, and Colonel Drummond. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards attended at the Palace during dinner. The Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. Lord Byron and Colonel Drummond have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Sir Frederic Stovin as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

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fying to his friends, and to every one connected with the appointment, that there appeared to be but one unanimous voice in the country as to the eligibility of the individual who had been selected at once by the Government and the Court of Directors. He (the Chairman) felt that on this new appointment their distinguished guest would add to his already brilliant reputation, and he could assure him that the Court of Directors placed the greatest confidence in his judgment, that they were prepared to give him the most cordial support, and that they had selected him from a confidence not only in his abilities, but in the justice, the generosity, and benevolence of his heart. (Cheers.) They felt persuaded that while he maintained the supremacy of British power, he would take delight in furthering the happiness of the people of India, and it was their and his (the Chairman's) earnest desire that his gallant friend, after a long career of useful services in India, would live to return to his native country, and receive from the good wishes and blessings of the entire people of India. (Loud cheers.) He would conclude by giving them "The health of Sir H. Hardinge, the Governor-General of India." The toast was drunk with three times three and loud cheers.

Sir H. Hardinge rose and said, that in acknowledging the compliment which had just been paid, he would at once say that he felt deeply impressed with the importance of the trust which had been confided to him. He begged to offer to the Chairman and the Court of Directors his most grateful acknowledgments for their conduct in selecting him for so high a trust, and also to the company around for the manner in which they had received his health. The assurance which they had just heard from the Chairman, that his appointment had been unanimously approved of by the Court, and that he might expect their most cordial support, was most gratifying to him, not on account of his private feelings, but because he felt assured that that support would give him in the performance of his duty more weight and authority. From them he had the advice and assistance of many well-versed in Indian affairs, along with which he had the consent of his colleagues, and, he trusted, he might add, the approbation of his gracious Sovereign. These evidences of favour and confidence should not be slighted by him. He was fully aware of the difficulties of the task he had undertaken, and of his own deficiency. He doubted whether he should be able to fulfil all the hopes which had been so confidently expressed, but he knew that in his new capacity he would receive the assistance of the most able men in the civil service of this country; that he would be guided by the local knowledge and experience of the Court of Directors, and instructed by his noble friend who presided at the Board of Control. Above all, and it was to him an advantage inclalculable and invaluable, he would on all occasions of difficulty be able to refer for advice and assistance to his illustrious friend and predecessor, the Duke of Wellington. (Loud cheers). When the proposal was first made to him (Sir H. Hardinge) his first inquiry was, what was the opinion of the illustrious Duke, and when he was informed that his grace approved of the appointment, he (Sir H. Hardinge, entertained some hope that the expectations of the Court of Directors and of his right hon. friend the Prime Minister, would not be entirely disappointed. (Hear, hear.) For he had passed the greatest part of his public life under the eye and instructions of that illustrious commander. He had had the honour of serving throughout the Peninsular war under his command; and after the peace he had been selected by his grace to conduct the business of the military department in the House of Commons; subsequently to fill the office of Secretary at War, and afterwards that of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He mentioned these facts to show how well he was aware of the value of such unbounded confidence, and how much he owed to the counsels and countenance of such a man. (Hear, hear.) He, (Sir H. Hardinge) hoped that in any arrangements he might undertake respecting the great and gallant Indian army, he might be allowed to promote the advantage of the whole country and the welfare of the entire population. It was true that a large portion of his life had been passed in military avocations, but he was free to confess that that fact was a guarantee that his proposed measures were by no means warlike. On the contrary, he was a decided lover of peace. (Loud cheers.) He might venture to say that he knew too well the miseries, he would not say the vicissitudes, of war. No, under his illustrious chief he had never known its harassing vicissitudes, for he had been one career of uninterrupted victory. (Loud cheers.) Having made this declaration, he rejoiced that he might turn his attention to that great and gallant army who were employed in the service of the Honourable Company, composed as it was of Europeans and natives, who knew no other rivalry but a friendly competition as to who performed their duty best. (Hear hear.) If on this point he needed any advice to whom could he refer more qualified to give it than to the conqueror of Assaye, he who had so often led the Indian army to victory, and had at their head laid the foundation of that transcendant fame which was now extended over the civilized world. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir H. Hardinge) might now be permitted to mention that the recent successes of the Indian army under Generals Pollock, Nott, and Sale, had proved that in all the high qualities for which that army was distinguished, the fire of it in no way deteriorated. In every success of theirs he should take the deepest interest, but he trusted that their end and aim would be lasting peace, and the amelioration and improvement of the moral state of the people of India. (Hear, hear.) These were the points to which he should most anxiously turn his attention, and if one consideration more than another could stimulate him in exertion, it would be a hope to lay on a wide and peaceful foundation the happiness and prosperity of the whole people of India. (Hear.) Tranquility was now restored in every part of India save the Punjaub, and he should, therefore, go out to the East in the hope of maintaining it, and securing that settlement which had always been shown by the people of India to the sovereignty of Great Britain. These were his impressions of his duty, and if Providence should only bless his efforts, he should be happy to give his humble duty in the united service of England and of India. (The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.)

The next toast was "The Navy."

The Earl of Hadcongton returned thanks.

The Chairman then said that the company would admit that they had every reason to be proud of the army, and to be grateful to those men who were always ready to maintain the reputation of that army in every quarter of the globe. By none were the services of the army more justly appreciated than by the India Company, who felt justly proud of the high honour they enjoyed in commanding its illustrious chief. (The rest of the sentence was lost in the loud and general cheering which followed the allusion to the Duke of Wellington.) Yes, the East India company looked back with delight and pride to the time when the Duke of Wellington led the Indian army to victory, in the early dawn of that fame which now left him without a rival. He (the Chairman) felt unable fully to express his feelings on the present occasion, but he trusted they would not be censured, if he should drink "The Duke of Wellington's health, and many long life to him and the Army."

The toast was received with loud and long-continued cheering.

The Duke of Wellington returned thanks, and concluded by congratulating the company on their select on.

The Chairman—"The health of Sir Robert Peel and her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.)

Sir R. Peel returned thanks, and in the course of his observations made the following remarks, with regard to the differences that recently existed between the Government and the East India Company on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's recal. "Gentlemen, in the administration of the compacted affairs of that great empire, it cannot be expected that there should not be occasional differences of opinion among those entrusted with their administration; but I trust that those differences, when, unfortunately, they do exist, will never make us forget the responsibility devolving on all parties concerned in the government of India, nor make us unmindful of the immense importance of uniting cordially in furtherance of the interests of that country. ("Hear," and cheers.) Gentlemen, I consider that we, her Majesty's servants, have reason to be proud to pos s a power as great as we could give, of the deep interest we feel in the welfare of India, and our anxiety to promote it. For the services of that country we have consented to sever the connection we have had with a member of the Royal family, who, as a colleague, is entitled to our entire confidence, and who has our esteem and affectionate regard as a private friend. (Loud cheers.) We have consented in part with a colleague who, as a soldier, has his name identified with Corunna and Albuera, and the whole Peninsular campaign, and who closed his military career on the plains of Waterloo. (Hear.) We have consented to part with a colleague who, in the administration of civil functions, has displayed such a rare combination of temper, firmness of resolution, and of moral courage, as has confirmed and increased those claims upon the gratitude of his country which his military exploits had created. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we have made this sacrifice in the firm belief that no man was better qualified for the great trust than my right hon. friend, and on the part of my colleagues I join in the earnest and sincere prayer which has been expressed, that my right hon. friend may be spared under the blessing of Providence, my right hon. friend may find compensation for the sacrifices he has made for the good of his country, and that his services in India being performed, he may return to his native land, having added to the fame which he has already acquired. That he may return to enjoy the retrospect of his conduct after having consolidated our connection with that country, and promote the happiness of the millions who there live under our rule. (Hear, hear.) That he will return to justify the confidence reposed in him by the Crown, by the servants of the Crown, and that many of us may live to see the day when we shall bail with delight his return to this country after a long, prosperous, and successful career in India." (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then gave "The Earl of Ripon and the Board of Control," at the same time regretting the absence of the noble lord and its cause, which he understood was indisposition.

The Duke of Buccleuch returned thanks, and concluded by giving the health of "The Chairman."

The Chairman returned thanks.

Several other toasts were then disposed of, and the company separated at an early hour.

THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.

On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West India colonies, was held at Willis's Rooms, Kingstreet, St. James's, for the purpose of considering the Legislative measures and conduction being made in the duties upon sugar, coffee, and cocoa, which shall not embrace similar reductions in the British West India productions. The large room was crowded with many of the most other gentlemen particularly interested in the trade carried on in the West Indies.

Lord Viscount Combermere filled the chair.

A number of resolutions were moved and seconded by various noblemen and gentlemen present, after which a petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the resolutions, was agreed upon to be presented, and Viscount St. Vincent being requested to present it to the Lords and Mr. P. Miles to the Commons, thanks were voted to the noble chairman, and the business of the meeting terminated.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.—The following notices appeared on Tuesday at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand :—"Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter-Receivers.—General Post-office, May, 1844. Printed newspapers, duly stamped, addressed to any part of Canada, and marked by the sender to be forwarded via Boston,' will now in future, be liable to any charge for the conveyance by packet.—They will, however, be charged on delivery in Canada with a colonial rate of 1d. each paper, in addition to any United States postage due upon them for the transmission of the same across the Canadian frontier.—[By command.]—The next mail for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, via Southampton, will be despatched from hence on the morning of the 1st of June.—Lady Mary Wood, M.P. for the Denmark Hill, Camberwell, and Peckham district, has accepted the office of Postmaster-General, in the room of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., who has resigned. The next mail for India, via Marseilles, will be despatched from hence on the 4th of June.—Trent, for the West India mail, will be despatched from Falmouth on the 6th of June.—Trent, for the West India mail, will be despatched from hence on the 4th of June.—Trent, for the West India mail, will be despatched from hence on the 4th of June.—Trent, for the West India mail, will be despatched from hence on the 4

EPSOM RACES.

THE ROAD.

SMYTH

RAC-Y LINES ON A PIC-NIC AT EPSOM DOWNS.

WRITTEN SUR LE CHAMP!

O! Epsom Downs! have ye no trees,
B[illegible] under our "*Gabs*"! to shelter us?—
W[illegible] "*Warren*" (?) here some warming breese,
Not one that would quite sweiter us,—
B[illegible]t such as those half-geild things
Partaking Summer's heat with Spring's
Ambrosia! coolness, while we spread—
O[illegible] Pic Nic at—*so much a head.*
O! Epsom Downs! ye *Ups and Downs!*
Of many a reckless—thoughtless rake—

VIEW OF THE WARREN.

We come [illegible]
Of Chance, but for Enjoyment's sake!
We bring good store of pigeon pie
Not made of birds that homeward fly
To tell the *fame of the run*—
Their task is care, but our's is fun!

Oh! Epsom Downs! a running brook
The *Poet's* eye doth charm of course—
But we find greater joy to look
On what?—upon *a running horse!*
And then to turn when he is past
To bright champagne, and see it glass'd
To all around—oh! happy cheer
Though it be only once a year!

But Epsom Downs! the getting home
Is Pleasure's antidote and bane
(As hath been said ere now by some,)
To be jamm'd up in that deep lane
Near Tattenham corner is a bore
The mind most patent can't get o'er—
And then to have your nag break down
Leander-like!—How get to town!

THE BETTING RING.

THE DERBY.

o ccurr ur
—— venit—victoria læta? – HORAT.

A glorious, fresh young summer day drew, on Wednesday last, as goodly a company to the pleasant downs of Surrey as have foregathered there for many a year. It was, in fact, just such a anniversary as that of which, some time since, we sung in some such strain as this :—

We're off to the races
With smiles on our faces,
Lobster salads, and champagne and cha
Prime Newcastle salmon,
And Westphalia hammon:
There is no mistake about that.

All the world and his mother
Are joining each other;
City madams are "cutting it fat"
In silks, with their spouses
In white hats and "blouses,"
And no mistake about that.

Drags, so-carts, and chaises,
Are flying like blazes:
Prize, prince, lenry and flat,
Oriental pretenders,
And "all up" West-enders,
And no mistake about that.

See! the Downs spread before us—
Sweet saints! what a chorus—
"Darling Caroline!" "Have a brush for your hat!"
Noble soldiers and seamen,
But they've eh seled the "peamen,"
And no mistake about that.

If Fortune was in her
Kind mood, and a winner
You come off, don't book the thing pat.
Only if the men "stump up,
Why then ye may jump up,
For there is no mistake about that.

But if lost is your rhino,
The only thing I know,
Is to render forthwith *cavam* "Tatt;"
And fork out *instanter*,
Or you're a "levanter,"
And no mistake about that.

Such was the scene and its philosophy; all that could make it what it has long been, and long may it so continue, a festival without its fellow on the round earth.

Our artist, it will be seen, has been again making up his book *on the field*, and we trust not unsuccessfully, in endeavouring to perpetuate the celebrity of this great national event, and although he who engraves and draws "Running Rein," is only "a hewer of wood and a *drawer* of water," after all, yet he does quite as much as James II., for the greatest efforts of that monarch's existence was, to preserve even a *running* rein. We beg our friend *Punch*'s pardon, and that of all other professional punsters, for thus trespassing on their domain, and if they only promise not to punish us for our presumption, we will take care in future not to be guilty of a similar offence.

We were last year so discursive in our illustrat ons and descriptions of the Derby—its saddling, and mounting, and starting, and running, and rubb ng and settling—that we really apprehend the danger of incurring a charge of want of originality, by going over the same ground again. To say that the day was fine, the roads dusty, the company numerous, the champagne plenty, and the racing first-rate, would be, in effect, to state all that was worthy of observation; for, bar the accidents, there was hardly a single incident that requires the speciality of a separate notice. Thanks to Sir James Graham (and doubtless to his colleague Lord Stanley, who had always a dislike for the game) thimble-rigging of every description was strictly prohibited; and, as a matter of course, there was a proportionate retirement of the fun in which ill-natured people used to indulge at seeing peculiarly green gentlemen done brown. It was rumoured on Tuesday, that it was the intention of the professional gamblers to kick up a riot and stop the racing on the following day; but the police had mustered in such significant force, that the vindictive design, if ever it existed, was very speedily abandoned. The muttered curses of the *hell*-kites at the sudden sanctimoniousness of the Home Secretary were not only loud but becomingly *deep*, and all appeared to agree in the opinion that no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended. At an early hour in the morning a number of discontented looking Israelites were employed in striking their tents, whilst an equally numerous portion of the Christian community betrayed the most unhappy concern at the ruthless innovation on their former customs and habits. The police, however, looked cool and determined, and hush-money being a thing as unavailing as unnecessary, the sounds of "Roulette," "make your game, gentlemen," "the ball's off," ceased, shall we add for ever, on Epsom Downs. On our arrival on the Downs, we were struck by the absence of the usual four-in-hands which formerly used to deck the sides of the course; but we subsequently discovered that this aristocratic portion of the crowd had established a colony on the hill, where, no doubt, they found themselves more secure against the impertinent inquisitiveness of vulgar curiosity which never fails to become excited by the ride-like noises of the champagne sharp-shooters, and the contagious exhilaration that it produces.

The police were exceedingly civil and the crowd well conducted, and we learn that the proprietors of the refreshment booths reaped an unusually abundant harvest. We will now proceed to give an account of the race, as it is unnecessary to give any detailed description of our engravings, which, we have no doubt, will speak for themselves.

The scene on the road, the Warren, and the Betting Ring, will be recognised by all who have ever been to Epsom on the Derby-day as faithful delineations of these stirring localities. The portrait of the winner is by Herring—a sufficient warrant for its fidelity.

But our present affair is with the Derby—symptoms of so many hopes and fears—Midas-fingered, turning to gold bits of paper, whereon the name of the winner shall be inserted and drawn by the men of enterprise and spirit who patronise the system of "sweeps." The field consisted of nine-and-twenty, selected, in reference to certain outsiders, at the last moment, and proud in certain two favourites backed to beat the whole 153 during the last half year. Now, an anxious tryst is the starting post, where scrutiny exhausts itself in measuring thews and sinews, and every one is satisfied that the horse, or horses he has backed, will win. When the rush broke up—for the last time—ominous occasion! the state of the odds stood thus :—

5 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck	20 to 1 agst Orlando
3 to 1 —— Ratan	20 to 1 —— Akbar
10 to 1 —— Running Rein	20 to 1 —— Qui Tam
14 to 1 —— Leander	20 to 1 —— Bay Momus
15 to 1 —— Ionian	

and fancy prices about the others. The history of the race is soon written; would that its fate admitted of a like facility of interpretation. The third attempt got the lot off, and the two favourites went away in front with the running, which they carried on to the Mile Post. There they were beaten, and it was taken up by Running Rein, with Colonel Peel's nerves and Leander handy; one half the field beaten off before they reached the summit of the hill, as they rounded Tattenham corner. Many, who was ruling Running Rein with great care, was well clear of everything, and Leander was crossing towards the leader, when, in crossing the road, he fell, and broke one of his hind legs, and it was all over with him. No other change of account took place to the end, when Running Rein obtained a clever winner by three-fourths of a length; Orlando second; Ionian third; Bay Momus fourth; Qui Tam fifth; and Ratan seventh.

Thus it hath been shewn how the race was run—"*concurrit*:—venit victoria læta!" Ah! there is the rub. Previous to the race, lots of protests were made against the winner and Leander, each of which was suspected of coquetting about his age, and after it, Colonel Peel formally objected to Running Rein. What shall be the result? Thousands of lottery schemes are jeopardised, and racing sweeps; to say nothing about the settling forfeast week. Colonel Peel is aforetime of honour, and will not, cannot, treat the question but upon grounds with which he is satisfied, not only in the letter but the spirit. A vast amount of public inconvenience must come of the case remaining undecided many more days. We earnestly hope, for the sake of the turf, and its respect in men's eyes, that the decision of the stewards may be held conclusive. Take it to a court of law—justice we had nearly said—and what odds are there in favour of the wrong? If dealt with on its merits, it is almost certain to go the wrong way. Once upon a time a country squire was sued at the assizes for a debt of whose existence he had never heard till served with process for his money. The case was brought to the action produced witnesses who swore that the money was due. When the counsel for the defence rose, the rural and simple-hearted defendant was struck dumb with astonishment to hear him speak thus—"Gentlemen of the Jury, we by no means deny that the debt was contracted; but here are two respectable witnesses to swear they saw my client pay it." And so they die, and the plaintiff's case was non-suited; his adviser not being prepared for such a stake of policy. Had "the other side" gone on its merits it would have gone to the wall. There is plenty of evidence to be had for a consideration in the neighbourhood of Westminster hall to depose to Running Rein being own brother to the Trojan horse: it will be to the honour of the protestor to carry his objection no further than its truth admits of no reasonable question among men of plain and honest faith.

EPSOM RACES, TUESDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each; for 3-yr-olds, 8st 5lb; 4 yrs, 8st 10lb; 5 yrs, 9st 4lb; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 10lb. Craven Course.

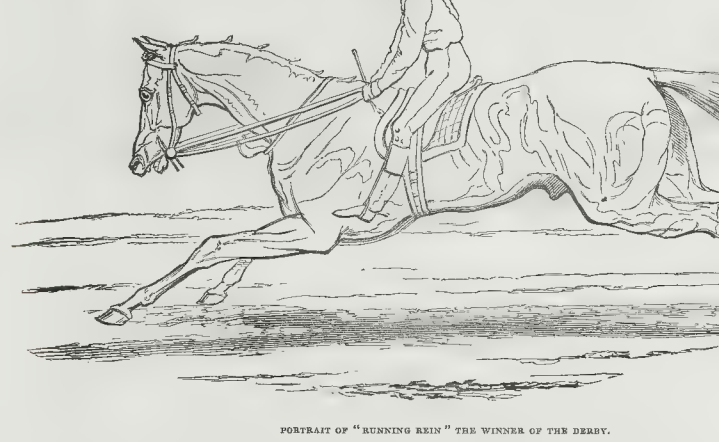
Mr. Ford's The Odd Mixture, 3 yrs	(Abdale)	1
Hon. S. Herbert's ch c by Ellis—Odessa, 3 yrs ..	(Pettit)	2

Even on the Odd Mixture. The running was made at moderate speed by the Odessa colt, Dalesman second, and the rest in close attendance.

The Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; for 2-yr-old colts, 8st 6lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. New T. Y. C.

Mr. Edward's f. Full Sail, by Liverpool	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. S Scott's b c by Winteman, out of Flight ..	(Mann)	2
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Nereus, by Glaucus ..	(Rogers)	3

7 to 4 agst Chapow, 5 to 2 agst Full-sail, and 3 to 1 agst Flight colt.



PORTRAIT OF "RUNNING REIN" THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

The Manor Stakes, of five sovs each, with 40 added; for three-years-old, 8 st 10lb; four years, 8st 7lb; five years, 8st 12lb; six years and aged, 9st 11lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 300 sovs, and the second to save his stake. Heats, two miles.

Mr. Wilson's ch h Hampton, 5 years	(Bemetzreider)	1
Mr. C. Arundale's br g Jamie Falshaw, 4 years	(Lye)	2

Hampton the favourite. The first heat won by a length, the second by a head.

In our paper of last week we announced that a protest had been entered against Running Rein, on the ground that he is not the horse described in the nomination. The objectors were Lord George. Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Theobald, Mr. Ford, Mr. Cookes, Mr. Crockford, and John Scott. On Monday Lord Maidstone entered a protest against him and Leander, and it was fully expected that both cases would be gone into on their merits yesterday morning. Such, however, was not the fact; only the parties connected with the two horses were called upon, and sufficient evidence adduced by them to warrant the stewards to permit them to start for the Derby.

WEDNESDAY.

THE DERBY STAKES.

Of 50 sovs. each, h ft., for three-year-olds; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 2lb.; the owner of the second to receive 100 sov. out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs. towards the police. Mile and a half. (155 Subs.)

Mr. A. Wood's b c Running Rein, by The Saddler out of Mah	(Mann)	1
Colonel Peel's b c Orlando	(Nat)	2
Colonel Peel's b c Ionian	(G. Edwards)	3
Colonel Anson's b c Bay Momus..	(F. Butler)	4
Mr. J. Day's b c The Ugly Buck	(J. Day, Jun.)	0
Mr. J. Day's b c Voltri	(W. Day)	0
Mr. Crockford's ch c Ratan	(Rogers)	0
Mr. Bowes' b c T'Aint Squire	(Holmes)	0
Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Akbar	(Chapple)	0
Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Gampanero	(Perren)	0
Mr. Ford's b c Qui Tam	(Robinson)	0
Mr. Ford's ch c Phalaris	(Whitehouse)	0
Mr. J. Osborne's ch c Mount Charles	(Bumby)	0
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Croton Oil	(W. Howlett)	0
Mr. A. Hill's b c Beaumont	(Calloway)	0
Mr. Lechwald's b c Leander	(Bell)	0
Mr. Gratwicke's ch c Needful	(Cotton)	0
Mr. Forth's c The Ashtead Pet	(Boyce)	0
Mr. S. Dixon's b c Elis, out of Delightful	(Sly)	0
Lord Glasgow's Amulet colt	(Hesseltine)	0
Mr. Gregory's b c Loadstone	(Darling)	0
Lord Westminster's bl c Lancet	(Templeman)	0
Mr. St. Paul's b or ro c Telemachus	(Marson)	0
Mr. F. Ongley's br c King of the Grpa.es	(Marlow)	0
Mr. Jones's br g British Tar	(M. Jones)	0
Mr. Cuthbert's b c Beaufront	(J. Howett)	0
Lord Maidstone's Cockamaroo	(S.mpson)	0
Mr. Dixon's Dark Thomston	(Darling, jun.)	0
Mr. Tohnhill's Elemi	(Chifney)	0

The Epsom Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; three years old, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 11lb; five, 9st 3lb; six, and aged, 9st 5lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner is to be sold for 150 sovs. One mile.

Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 5 yrs	(Rogers)	1
Mr. Stumbrough's b h Isleworth, 5 yrs	..	0

Won easy by a length. The winner was claimed.

The Walton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added; three years old 7st 10lb; four 8st 11lb; five, 9st 2lb; six, and aged, 9st 6lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs. Three-quarters of a Mile. New T.Y.C. (10 subs.)

Mr. Booth's Camelina, aged	(Sly)	1
General Wyndham's Hushed Venison, 3 yrs	..	2
Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs	..	3

Won cleverly by a length.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; three years old, 8st 2lb; four, 8st 11lb; five, 9st; six, and aged, 9st 4lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for £80, &c. Last half mile. (12 subs.)

Mr. E. B. Clark's Llangollen, 5 yrs	(Rogers)	1
Mr. Greville's Mo'y Mogg, 3 yrs	..	2
Sir W. W. Wynn's Era, 3 yrs	..	3
Mr. Death's Ligh Dragoon, aged	foll.	

Llangollen made all the running, and won easy by a length.

Immediately after starting, the Light Dragoon's saddle slipped round, and Butler was thrown with great violence; he was taken up in a state of insensibility and when we left the Downs, was supposed to have received serious, if not fatal injury.

THURSDAY.

The Surrey Cup (Handicap) value 200 sovs, with 300 sovs. in specie, being a subscription of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added from the Fund. Cup Course, two miles. (61 Subs.)

Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb.	..	1
Lord Lonsdale's Blackdrop, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb.	..	2

Sixteen ran. Won easy.

THE OAKS STAKES

Of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for three yrs old fillies, 8st 7lb each. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs. towards the police regulations of the course. Last mile and a half. 155 subs.

Colonel Anson's The Princess	(F. Butler)	1
Lord Exeter's Merope	(W. Boyce	2
Mr. Gregory's Barricade	..	3

Twenty-five ran. Won easy. Aurora did not start.

The Members' Plate of 50 sovs., for three yrs old, 6st 7lb; four, 8st 9lb; five, 8st 13lb; six and aged, 9st 2lb; mares and geldings allowed 3 lb. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs. Entrance 1 sov., to go to the second horse. Heats; two miles.

Mr. Dawson's br c Lord Saltoun	1	1
Mr. Osborne's bl c Bonlace	2	2

The Derby and Oaks Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; three yrs old, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 2lb.

Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal	1	
Mr. Prescott's Bosphorus	2	

RUNNING REIN.

Running Rein is a b c by The Sadler, out of Mah (Mr. Goodman's).—At Newmarket Second October Meeting won the T.Y.C. Plate, beating by three lengths Crenoline, Charlotte, Erica filly, Skeleton, Hushed Venison, Agnes colt, filly out of Pr nceower's dam (h bl), Georgiana colt, Amata, Sister to Pompey, and Audrey. Not placed for the Clearwell Stakes, won by Zenobia—not out this season.

AQUATICS.

In addition to the events fixed to come off, as stated in last week's number, there have been since fixed the Eton Regatta, for June 3rd; the Cork Harbour Regatta, 30th and 31st; and the Lochaean Regatta, 27th and 28th.

A match will shortly come off, between the members of the Royal Academy and St. George's Boat Clubs The usual London course, it is thought, will be selected, and it is expected that the 7th or 8th of June will be fixed for the contest, which will, no doubt, be an extremely interesting one

From the fact of another match being announced to take place at Ostend between Newell, the London waterman, and the five Flemish men whom he lately defeated, it would appear that the latter ascribe their mortifying defeat to the hotness in the construction of the boat in which Newell rowed Nothing daunted, however, they have since procured a vessel from London, superior in every way to the one in which they previously appeared; and have, as stated made another match, which will be decided on Monday next. It is evident, whatever may be the result of the match, that in rowing much depends on the formation of the boats.

ROYAL THAMES AND HENLEY-ON-THAMES REGATTAS.—In our last number it was stated, that no arrangement as to change of time had been made between the committees of these clubs; both regattas being fixed to commence on the 26th of June. The matter, however, is now set at rest, as at the meeting of the former club, held on Monday last, it was announced that the Henley Regatta was postponed to the 25th and 26th of the same month.

YOUAL YACHT SQUADRON.—Several yachts connected with this club have lately arrived at Cowes, preparatory to its regatta.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—There are, as stated in last week's number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 89 yachts connected with this club, and the following is the list of them as lately revised and corrected by the Commodore and Captain, together with the distinguishing colours, owners' names, ports, and the full particulars not previously made public.

The Ada, cutter, 25 tons, owner the Hon. H. Upton, distinguishing flag, black and red, with white cross. Albion, 29 tons, Captain Cockridge, white, with red cross at St. Andrew. Amethyst, 24 tons, J. Machin, Esq., white Andromeda, 6 tons, H Williams, Esq. yellow, with black castle. Ann, 8 tons, Sir William Russell, bart., colour, blue, with red arrow Avon, 21 tons, R. S. Whinnen, Esq., Bermudas Maid, 7 tons, H. Bailes, Esq., colour, red over white. Blue Bell e, 25 tons, A. Fenstanne Esq., light blue. Brilliant, 8 tons, H. Fowler, Esq., blue, with white veranda stripes. Britton, 7 tons, C. Hammond Whalley, Esq., blue, and red stripes Caroline, 10 tons, D. Ramsay, Esq., blue, with white C. Champion, 25 tons, H. Gunston, Esq., white. Claude, yawl, 35 tons, T. M. Gibson, Esq. M.P. Cruiser, 34 tons, W. Calvert, Esq., blue and white, with red cross. Curlew, 14 tons, W. H Rees, Esq., waite, with black star. Cygnet, 14 tons part of Southampton. G. Pocock, Esq. red, yellow, and blue. Dauntless, 7 tons, C. Edwards, Esq., yellow Dolphin, 10 tons, Poole, T. and M Wanhill, Esqrs., blue and white cross. Elizabeth, 36 tons, part of Southampton, R. Wright, Esq., blue and yellow. Enquirer, 7 tons, Josiah Wilkinson, Esq., crimson, with gold Maltese Cross and Balls. Fay, 12 tons, G. F. Hewes, Esq., black and gold, star in centre, gold border. Fairy, 19 tons, W. Marshall, Esq., red. Flora, 15 tons, port of Leamington, H. G. Hopkins, Esq., blue, with yellow. Flow, schooner, 133 tons, Southampton, Sir S. Graham, Bart., squadron burgee. Folly, 26 tons, Poole, T. Hickman, Esq., white, with blue ball in centre. Forest Fly, 9 tons, lymn, Francis Hutton, Esq., red and white quartered. Gazelle, 25 tons, Thomas Rutherford, Esq., white, with red arrow. Georgiana, yawl, 18 tons, F. R. Chester, Esq., red and white, with blue arrow. Geraldine, lugger 18 tons, Shoreham, Captain Greenland. Gnome, 38 tons. J. L. Crzigne, Esq., white, with black bows and rider. Girl, 8 tons, F. Gaselee, Frederick Robinson, Esq. Gnome, 25 tons, Capt. Stenson, blue and white, with star. Guinare, lugger, 30 tons, Dover, J. Chandless, Esq., purple and crimson stripe. Guinare, 24 tons, Poole, James Kemp, Esq. Harriet, schooner, 120 tons, Cowes, Captain Harriott, red, half moons on waist. Imogene, 50 tons, Cowes, Right Hon. the Earl of Firebardinge. Ivis, lugger, 6 tons, Shoreham, Captain Greenland. Jack dandy-head, crossbones, and glory. Isaac, seventeen tons, port of Bristol, William Fanfit, Esq., red, with white cross bars. Julia, yawl, forty-two tons, G. Hammond Whalley Esq., red and blue stripes. Kate, schooner, 94 tons, Cowes, Robert Bell, Esq., white and red stripes. Lady Louisa, 12 tons, Thomas Smith, Esq., blue. Lady of the Lake, 40 tons, Cowes, G. R. Wheddon, Esq., red, yellow and red, horizontal. Leander, 30 tons, Liverpool, J. W. Hazelhurst, Esq., white, red diagonal cross,

blue border. Little Vixen, 9 tons, Southampton, Robert Wright, Esq., blue and red quartered. La Nade, 40 tons, T. S. Garnett, Esq., 25 tons. White, 4 tons, Lord de Ros, green. Mary cutter 25 tons, G. Smith and G. Jones, Esqrs., white quartered with red. Mercy, cutter, 25 tons, South Yarmouth, T. F. Rainey, Esq. green cross with white ground. Mermaid 25 tons, Liverpool, John Goodson, Esq., a mermaid. Mystery, Benjamin and Alfred Paget, M.P., bar pierced white, red Maltese Cross. Neread, 17 tons, Rochester, T. Robson, Esq., red with St. Andrew's Cross. Nonpareil, 8 tons, Southampton, Gerard Marwe, Esq., white, with blue cross. Pearl, 150 tons, Southampton, the Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey, blue pierced white, red Maltese cross. Perdita schooner, 11 tons, West Cowes, Lord C. Paget. Pet, 7 tons, Poole, T. and J. Wendall, Esqrs., red. Phantom, 28 tons, A. O. Wilkinson, Esq., white and blue border. Psyche, 60 tons, Southampton, H. M. Freeman, Esq., R.N., purple, with white cross in centre. Queen Victoria, 51 tons, Thomas Smith, Esq., red. Queen Mab 41 tons, Milford Haven, A. L. Adams, Esq., Rural, 10 tons, William Sawyer, Esq., red and white quartered. Romulus, 32 tons, Lord Warwick, white. Salamander, 21 tons, Sidney Herbert, Esq., M.P., blue. Sandy Jack, yawl, 11 tons, Lord A. Paget, M.P. Sea Gull, 30 tons, Liverpool, M. Mackie, Esq., white on red ground. Sea Nymph, 10 tons, Southampton, C. Wheeler, Esq., jun. white before blue Sophia, 23 tons, Thomas Groves, Esq., white and red. Sophia, 41 tons, Portsmouth, Capt. A. H. Keele, blue with white cross. Spartan, 18 tons, Aberdeen, Wm. Hogarth, Esq., blue, white, and blue vertically. Spurn, yawl, 14 tons, Whitby, T. Richardson, Esq., white Maltese Cross on red ground. St. Margaret, 36 tons, John Radcliffe, Esq. Surrey, 20 tons, Robert Hope, Esq., blue over red. Sun, 30 tons, Richard Greene, Esq., St. George's jack with blue square in centre. Stormbench, yawl, 45 tons, Cowes, Col. Bowers Sykes, 8 tons, Southampton, John Dorp and, Esq., blue and wh te quartered. Teal, 8 tons, J. G. Bergman, Esq., blue and white foul anchor. Termagant, 15 tons, Robert Wright, Esq., red and white quartered. Thesis, 50 tons, anon. F. Hogge, Esq. Truant, 21 tons, William Saunders, Esq., white blue border, red cross. Thorn, 32 tons, J. B. Christian, Esq., white with red vertical stripe. Victoria, 18 tons, T. and C. Stokes, Esqrs. blue with white cross. Violet, 20 tons, Hon. A. E. Berkeley. Warrior, schooner, 31 tons, Benjamin Boyd Esq., white, with red cross. Wigeon, 21 tons, T. E. Snook, Esq., red, with white cross. Wasp yawl, 13 tons, G. Tayl r, Esq. Wild Duck, 8 tons, Lyne, Lyne, and Cresswell, Esq., blue and white. Woman, schooner 31 tons, Captain Armstrong, green, and white stripes. Ysabel, 13 tons, A. Cramer, Esq., Maltese Cross. Zastrow, 32 tons, Robert Lister, Esq., yellow, pierced with red. Zephyr, 37 tons, Ramsgate, Captain Hodges, blue, yellow, and red. Of the above mentioned, 41 belong to London, excepting those with other ports attached to them, and 41 are cutters and those otherwise designated. As several of the above yachts will appear in contests before the close of the season, particulars respecting their performance, &c., will, no doubt, be of interest to the public, consequently, next week's number will contain some interesting facts.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH OF ONE HUNDRED YARDS.—The great one hundred yards race, for £50 a side, between John Smith, the Regent-street Pet, and Robinson, of Newton Moor, two men of considerable celebrity as runners, took place on Monday, at Kalung, in the presence of a vast assemblage of spectators, gentlemen, of all grades. The match had created very considerable interest, and good sums had been laid out at 5 to 4 on Robinson, odds which, at the time of starting, increased to 2 to 1, with takers amazingly shy. At about one the ground was cleared, the preliminaries having been arranged, the signal was given, and the men went away. Smith had a trifling advance for a few yards, when Robinson collared him, and they were nearest for a second. Robinson then dashed away from him, and won the race by three yards.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Saturday last her Majesty honoured this house with her presence. The performances were "Zampa," "La Gitana," scenes from "Don Pasquale," and the ballet of "Alma." On Tuesday "Don Pasquale" was repeated with nothing remarkable attending upon its representation. On Thursday, for Lablache's benefit, Cimarosa's graceful and witty opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," was performed, and most splendidly, too. Perhaps there is no character in his repertoire that developes Lablache's humour more than the old dealDon. The duet "Le Fisto," alone is worth a million of other things that would rival if they could. In the ballet Corito was more cheerished than ever, and bids fair to remove the great Fanny from her throne. Cerito is certainly improved to a wonderful degree; she once was agile wood -she now is graceful exoutchouc, or, more truly, one of the Graces themselves.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The seventh performance took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge. Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop: Leaders, Mr. F. Cramer and Mr. Loder: Organ, Mr. Lucas. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice"	Handel.
Air, Miss E. Birch, "What, though I trace"	Handel.
Quintette, Salvi, Hawkins, Machin, and Standigl "Ah, lasciar" (Joseph)	Mehul.
Recit. and Air, Madame Caradori, "Dah parate"	Cimarosa.
Selection from a Service in C, "Gloria"	Cherubini.
Air, Madame Castellan, "With verdure clad"	Haydn.
Aria, Herr Standigl, "Possenti Numi"	Mozart.
Grand Chorus, "Immortal Lord" (Deborah)	Handel.

PART II.

Overture (Ariadne)	Handel
Recitative and Air, Madame Caradori, "Oh invito"	Zingarelli.
Glee, Miss Birch, Messrs. Hawkins, Dobbs, Perkins, and Machin, "O bird of eve"	Lord Mornington.
Aria, Signor Salvi, "Rendi il sereno"	Handel.
Chorus, "The many rend its chaine"	Handel.
Aria, Madame Castellan, "Dove sono"	Mozart.
Air, Herr Standigl, "Al tardor della vendetta"	Handel.
Chorus, "O sing praises"	J. S. Bach.

In ignorance the mighty genius of Handel prevailed, as it ought, over all the musicians of the earth. All other things seemed weak and puerile, contrasted with his gigantic, muscular power; and yet, ever and anon, he was gentle as when "Nigtingales mourn their tuneful lays." The anthem was first performed by Miss Birch, Messrs. Hawkins, Hobbs, and Machin, with chorus—the splendid fugue was given in a masterly style. Mdme. Castellan sang Haydn's "With verdure clad" (may we dare to say so?) better than Doras Gras did the other night, at Braham's benefit concert. Herr Staudigl was, as usual, equally great in everything he undertook - Handel, Haydn, Mozart, &c.—in short, let it be good music, and the better it is, the better is he. Salvi sang Handel's "Lord remember David," the Handel words, to which it was originally composed. Can need and we say, beautifully? Bach's fugue is elaborate, but none of his productions equal Handel's, in clearness of design and neatness of execution. The whole concert was a treat of the highest order.

EXETER HALL.

The only great choral meeting for this season, of the upper singing schools, instructed on the method of Wilhelm, took place at Exeter-hall, on Thursday evening last, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah.

This was something truly worth seeing as well as hearing. to witness an auditory, or rather the occupants of that part of a public place, assembled so called, and not to hear music merely as amusement, intending to sing from it;—and then again that auditory, or *cantatory*, without an instrument to guide them, singing well, and well in tune, was one of those wonders which we reverence in the records of antiquity, but were very sceptical about in our own days, until we heard the performance on Thursday evening.

The hall was crowded to excess, but chiefly by those who took part in the performance, which sufficiently accounts for the few encores; for as Dr. Pangloss says, "In their own merits modest men are dumb. The venerable Bishop of Gloucester, however, kindly interfered between their modesty and their wish, and caused several things to be repeated. The entrance of Benedict into *the select part of the hall*, was hailed with unequivocal symptoms of delight on the part of the general audience. We were glad to perceive that the ear for madrigal is not deaf—some of the compositions in that style were most enthusiastically encored. The massive effect of the congregated voices in simple airs was grand in the extreme. There was no organ it was *non et preterea nihil*, but in the very best acceptation of the phrase. It was one of those things—

That may be heard,
But ne'er can more be seen our ears
E'en once in every thousand years.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—BRAHAM'S CONCERT.

On Monday night last this theatre was opened for the reception of a most splendid and numerous audience, to receive delightful and varied treat provided for them. The veteran Braham never sang better in our recollection; his voice is "primavo in flore juventæ," and his style of singing was certainly more chaste and finished than it has been of late years. His performance, or rather musical declamation, of "In splendour bright" was truly magnificent, and his "Deeper and deeper still" continues to be his exclusive property in the domain of vocal eloquence. The selection from the "Creation" was very finely given by Madame Doras Gras, Mrs. Newton, Herr Staudigl, and the *beneficiaire*. "With verdure clad," was deliciously sung by Madame Doras Gras; Mrs. Newton gave "The marvellous works" most feelingly, and was encored; and Staudigl was perfectly electrifying in "Rolling in foaming billows." Between the first and second parts the unrivalled Lindley played a solo on the violoncello, with unabated vigour and tone. His double stopping and harmonies must have surprised Offenbach, had he been in the house. The second and third parts were miscellaneous, and afforded ample opportunity to everybody to display the amount and versatility of their genius. Miss Alleyne was encored in Bishop's song, "Peace inviting," and the Misses Williams sang the duet of the "Merry gypsies" very admirably. Mr. Hamilton Braham possesses a splendid voice and is rapidly improving as a vocalist. We are happy to give a similar opinion of his brother Charles. We must not forget Blagrove's air, with variations, on the violin, which was most deservedly and rapturously applauded. The orchestra was deficient in wind instruments—it was quite amusing to hear two or three violins, in the absence of trombones, attempt to give effect to the crash-chords that occur between the first and second parts of Mozart's overture of Zauberflöte. But we must not criticise a concert of this kind as if it were one of a series. There was certainly enough (we were going to say too much) to admire.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The third concert of this national institution was given on last Saturday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was fully and fashionably attended; the following was the programme:—

PART I.

Overture (MS.)—"Undine"	Miss Bendixen.
Chorus—"Come gentle Spring" (Seasons)	Haydn.
Aria—"Lacia chia piange," Miss E. Mason (Armida)	Handel.
Serenade ed Allegro Giojoso Pianoforte, Miss Barker (King's Scholar)	Mendelsohn.
Solo and Chorus—"Dryads, Sylvans," Miss Marshall (Tancredi)	Handel.
Aria—"Deh per questo," Miss Lear (La Clemenza di Tito)	Mozart.
Duetto—"Qual Anelante," Misses Marshall and S. Flower	Marcello.
Finale to the First Act of Medea—The principal parts by Misses Barnett, Dawson, Ramsgate, Captain Rodgers, Blexsome, and Latter	Mayer.

BETWEEN THE PARTS

Fantasia on Themes from Mose, Harp, Mr. J. Thomas	Parish Alvars.
Andante and Rondo from Concerto in D, Pianoforte, Mr. Wilkinson	Mendelssohn.
Aria—"Per pieta," Miss Hague (Cosi fan tutti)	Mozart.
Madrigal—"Flow, oh my tears" (1599)	Bennett.
Fantasia on Themes from Zampa—Violoncello, Mr. Horatio Clegg	Hausmann.
Terzetto—"In quel soggiorno," Misses Graham and D'Ernst, and Mr. Latter (Teobaldo ed Isolina)	Morlacchi.
Finale to the Second Act of Il Don Giovanni	Mozart.

Leader, Mr. Loder. —Conductor, Mr. C. Lucas.

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DESTRUCTION OF NAWORTH CASTLE, BY FIRE.

BURNING OF NAWORTH CASTLE—FROM A DRAWING MADE ON THE SPOT.

We regret to record the destruction by fire of this most perfect and interesting of the Border Castles that have existed to our time. Sir Walter Scott has well described it as "one of those extensive baronial seats which marked the splendour of our ancient nobles, before they exchanged the hospitable magnificence of a life spent among a numerous tenantry for the uncertain honours of Court attendance, and the equivocal rewards of Ministerial favour."

This extensive and interesting structure, situated in the parish of Brampton, at a distance of eleven miles north-east of Carlisle and three from Brampton, was the baronial residence of the Lords of Gilsland, and a seat of the Earl of Carlisle. The distressing intelligence of the fire reached Carlisle at five o'clock on Saturday evening last, and it was soon confirmed by the ominous smoke that rose from the hills beyond Brampton, amidst which the castle was beautifully situated, on elevated ground, overlooking the Vale of Irthing. A special train was immediately despatched from the station of the Newcastle line, conveying the powerful fire-engines of this borough, with a suitable force of policemen, and in less than an hour after the alarm had reached Carlisle, the engines had arrived at the scene of destruction.

We regret to say, however, that, notwithstanding this despatch, the fire had made such a rapid progress, that it was soon quite evident there was no chance whatever of saving the venerable castle. There was a very scanty supply of water, for although there was a tank of considerable size over the keep, and some springs were within the walls, they were wholly insufficient to produce any perceptible effect upon the conflagration; and, in spite of every effort that could be made, the fire speedily involved the whole building, the dryness of the old wainscoat rendering it as inflammable as touchwood.

The fire, it appears, was first discovered about half-past three o'clock, and not at noon, as before stated, by a son of Mr. Orridge, the Governor of Carlisle Gaol, who happened accidentally to be present, and it was owing to his presence of mind that assistance was procured in time to save any of the property. There were none but women in the castle when the fire was discovered, and the young gentleman ran not less than two miles to Kirkhaus, where there are some collieries belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, to procure assistance, and also despatched messengers to Carlisle and Brampton.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the porter's-lodge, in consequence of the flues being out of order or too much intersected with wood: and although there was at first a report that it was the act of an incendiary, this is certainly not the impression now. The flames soon spread through the entire quadrangle, burning with such intense fury as almost to defy the great exertions made under the directions of John Ramshay, Esq., to save the relics of antiquity, books, panel pictures, and ancient furniture with which the building was stored. At about six o'clock, it may be said to have reached its height.

> There, one by one was heard to fall
> The tower, the donjon-keep, the hall;
> Each rushing down with thunder sound
> A space the conflagration drowned,
> Till gathering strength again it rose,
> Announced its triumph in its close;
> Shook wide its light the landscape o'er,
> Then sunk—and Naworth was no more!

By eight o'clock, the castle was burnt down, with the exception of the steward's residence on the western and a portion of Belted Willie's Tower on the eastern side of the quadrangle. The amount of property saved is more than might have been expected, but the damage done is altogether irreparable. Much of the magnificent tapestry has been consumed, and the stately halls are utterly destroyed. The regret and consternation which this disastrous fire has spread through the country cannot be described. Naworth had long been an object of local pride and of great interest to all visitors to the district. It was, in fact, one of the most important of the "sights" in Cumberland.

Naworth Castle was built by Ralph Lord Dacre, soon after 1335, partly of white, and part of red freestone; and though, with its mantling ivy, it wore the aspect of great antiquity, it was, by no means, ruinous. The property passed into the family of the Howards by marriage. Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk—the famous "Belted Will" of Border history, and ancestor to the Earls of Carlisle succeeded to it and a large domain annexed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in right of his wife Elizabeth, sister of George Lord Dacre, who died without heirs male. He was Warden of the Western Marches, and was distinguished for his learning and literary research, as well as for the rigour with which he repelled the excesses of the daring moss-troopers who ventured to foray in his district. In the Castle of Naworth, his private apartments, comprising a bedroom, oratory, and library, as well as the "Bilboa blade, by marchmen felt," the broad and studded belt in which he wore it, his embroidered gloves, and splendid suit of armour, were shown to the public, in addition to the other objects of interest in the castle. Sir Walter Scott, in allusion to these memorials, says:—"As the ancient books and furniture have remained undisturbed, the venerable appearance of these apartments, and the armour scattered around the chamber, almost lead us to expect the arrival of the Warden in person." All these relics have either been consumed in the fire, or hopelessly damaged in removal.

The castle was a fine fortress, placed upon the edge of a ravine, overlooking a large expanse of ground; its amazingly thick walls being measured not by feet, but yards, and its secret winding passages, dungeons, portcullised gateways, and narrow stone staircases, all speaking of a period and a place that required watchfulness and defence before comfort and embellishment. In plan it was quadrangular, and placed at a point where two foaming brooks, before their confluence, swept down the hill at the opposite sides of a precipitous rock. It was only to be reached from the south, where it had formerly been protected by a double moat, whilst a barbican defended the drawbridge. Here the principal front extended to a length of 208 feet. This front was guarded at each end by a lofty battlemented tower, from a corner of which sprang a slender watch-turret. The grand gateway led into the outer court, and above it were boldly sculptured in stone the armorial bearings of families who possessed the castle before it came into the hands of the Howards. To gain admission to the great courtyard the visitor had to pass through a low narrow archway, that pierced the main building not quite in a line with the grand gateway we have mentioned. Out of this courtyard, which, from the picturesque appearance given to it by oriel windows, sculptured doorways, fantastic chimneys, and thick bushes of climbing ivy, demanded something more than a passing glance, many entrances led into the interior of the mansion.

Among the apartments should first be mentioned the Great Hall, seventy feet by twenty-four, chiefly lighted by a large bay window; the ceiling being paneled with 120 portraits of the Saxon and early English monarchs. The dining-room was tapestried, and hung with many historical portraits. Upon the ceiling of the chapel was painted the genealogical tree of the Howards, and of the previous owners of Naworth. The guard-room, 116 feet long, formed a sort of gallery in the south front for armour and paintings: among the latter was a fine portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke; Sir Walter Raleigh; Lord William Russell, winding up his watch for the last time before his execution; Queen Bess in an enormous ruff, Arthur Lord Capel, beheaded in 1648. Here too were shown the relics of "Belted Will:" his cradle, military saddle, gloves, and "broad and studded belt," alluded to in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and whence (according to Scott) the Lord Warden of the Marches derived his well-known epithet.

LANERCOST PRIORY, NEAR NAWORTH.

Passing from the guard chamber into one of the towers on the south front, a dark cavernous passage led to Lord William's bedchamber. The room was furnished with appliances of defence, and means of escape to boot. The first consisted in a floor formed of a composition as hard as stone, and doors of enormous thickness, secured with bars and bolts past counting. The second in a secret apartment, vaulted, and without light, entrance to which was gained by removing a portion of the wainscot paneling. A winding staircase conducted from the sleeping apartment to a room above, stored with books and manuscripts.

Alongside the place of study was the place of prayer. The oratory contained a quantity of carved wood brought from the neighbouring priory of Lanercost, and a confessional. The books, furniture, &c. in these apartments were thrown from the window; the apartments have escaped, but the lower part of the tower is much burnt. Before descending from this "peaceful citadel," we might have conducted the reader to the watch-turret, thence to gaze upon the whole vale of Lanercost, scattered with villages and farms, woods and pastures, that stretch away to the border highlands.

The dungeons (to make a rapid transition from airy turrets to earless dens) are formidable affairs indeed. Not a ray of light was allowed to penetrate, and rings in the wall remained to show that my lord-warden knew how to keep a prisoner when he had caught him.

The castle is stated to have been insured to the amount of £10,000, but the loss to the lover of architectural antiquities must be irreparable.

Naworth Castle was not often the residence of the noble family to whom it belonged, as they preferred the greater splendour and convenience of Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, where they are at present residing; but, in the shooting season, the younger members of the family and their friends assembled at Naworth to enjoy the field sports, for which the wild character of the surrounding country affords peculiar facilities.

We have mentioned the Priory of Lanercost. The ruins of the monastic buildings are very extensive, and are situated in a secluded vale, watered by the Irthing, surrounded by well-wooded heights, and very near to Naworth. The arch of the gate-house remains; the church is cruciform: it consists of a nave, with only one aisle (the north), and a transept; and a choir, with a low embattled square tower at the intersection of the cross: the western doorway is very fine. Among the other remains, are the Prior's Lodgings and the *Hospitium*, the Cloisters and Refectory, or great dining-hall. The church, except the western front, is in the transition style from the Norman to the early English. The Priory was founded in the middle of the twelfth century, and the monks of Lanercost are of some celebrity. At the suppression of monasteries, the site of the Priory was granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, an illegitimate son of Thomas Lord Dacre, of Naworth Castle: upon the death of the last of this family, without male issue, the Priory estate reverted to the Crown, and is now held on lease by the Earl of Carlisle.

Such of our readers as may be induced to visit Naworth and Lanercost, or who wish to learn more of their histories, should provide themselves with a neatly compiled "Account" of these interesting places, published by Jefferson, of Carlisle.

INTERIOR OF NAWORTH CASTLE, DURING THE CONFLAGRATION.

ASCENSION DAY AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Holy-Thursday, popularly named "Barge-Day" at Newcastle, is a similar aquatic display of Lord Mayor's Day in London; but from the comparative smallness of the town, and the greater portion of the inhabitants having some connection with naval affairs, the interest is more universal. In every warehouse, workshop, and factory, the calculations are made of the tardy arrival of the important day. The pence are carefully collected, and plans arranged for a grand show. In the dock-yards, boat-builders, foundries, glass-works, potteries, chemical works, soaperies, white-lead factories, coal barge villages, roperies, sail-cloth lofts, and the little shipping stations, all is preparation. New gigs are built, old boats repaired, dashing flags, gaudy painting, new oars are all actively in process, to do honour to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, on this day, as conservator of the river, when proclaiming the bounds of his jurisdiction on "the coaly Tyne." Such was the scene on Thursday week, when the sonorous major bell of St. Nicholas boomed forth the hour of six, and the streets were filled with thousands of men and boys hurrying to the river side. The sound of the bells was soon lost in the roar of the castle guns, for the Mayor was about to embark. The bridge presented one mass of anxious faces; every spot of the quay, the barges, the outer tier of shipping, the rigging, being clustered with spectators.

First, stately flowed on in measured time the Mayor's barge, his worship recognising and acknowledging the hearty cheers of the different groups, surrounded by his friends. Betwixt were the easy regular strokes of the Trinity barge, with the embrowned cargo of vigorous-looking men; in close proximity was the River Jury-barge, with its citizen passengers; then, the gaily-decked snug-awned steamer, with the Corporation Companies' stewards; and other steamers with fares for a day's enjoyment. Then came the hobs—the foundry men with their light iron boat, their gay flags and ribbon-dressed men; the glassmen with their emblematic glass feathers. A laugh and a half-suffocating cheer rolled on. A ken, with a set of comical dogs, dressed as "learned brothers," in wig and gown, trod to the bar (of the river), while a grave judge acted as coxswain, gracefully bowing to give the tone to the gentlemen on the benches. Next came soapery men, with their Liberal colours; whitelead men, with their Conservative; and ropery men, with the Whig. In a cluster, but among the distinguished of the distinguishable, were the Friar's Goose, the Bill Point, the Stells, and the Blaydon, crack gigs. Every few yards of the banks of the river, every turn, every factory work, and coal spout with small batches of shipping, were hung with flaunting flags and mimic batteries, and loud cheers greeted the water exhibition. At last, Shields, with her thousands of black "smaahees," all "swaggering" with the sea in the vista, became visible; hundreds more of boats and cobles joined the gala; the proud Shields' gig was recognised by its vivid painting.

The balconies and windows of the houses were filled with "gaye ladyes;" the quay, the ropery banks, the library, and the Low Lights, responded to welcomes. The sea now bore the gay party. The water bailiff read the proclamation, whilst the six and eight-oared gigs display themselves amid the billows on the bar. In the procession were two unwieldy vessels, like Brobdignag halves of walnut-shells; these are coal-barges, or keels, with twenty stalwart rowers, enjoying the fun. The ceremony at Spar Hawk being over, and the Low Lights regained, beef, beer, brandy, and bread were vigorously attacked, after a row of twelve miles. The gunpowder signals for a return were sounded amidst the shrill fifes of the gigs, the bugles of the cutters, the glass trumpets of glass artizans, and the bands of the steamers: The Keel-row, the Bonny Pit Laddie, Canny Newcastle, God save the Queen, Rule Britannia, Scots wha hae, Fairly shot of her, &c. The bridge at Newcastle was again reached.

Another rest and another feast now ensued. Preparations were made for the grandest display, and the more sober and wealthy citizens' dames occupied every place of view; friends residing at the water-side had monster tea-parties. Apprentices were liberated for the half-holiday, who seized upon filthy rotten craft, at a few pence, with apologies for oars, to participate in the sport. The flushed servant-maid—the delicate fish-ladies—the smart clay-girls—the showy factory females—and the *élite* of Sandgate, in rainbow apparel—all crowded the steamers, or trudged by the side of the river, to the grand rendezvous. The bells rang, the cannon roared, and the procession moved on to the other point of jurisdiction—Hedwin Streams: here were scrambling, racing, and sports of all kinds, after the grave and important duties of the water bailiff had been accomplished. Once more in motion, a large sit, called King's Meadow, was made the grand scene of revelry,—and then commenced the admirable boat-races. At nine, the Mayor and other "grave seignors" returned to finish the day by a "pint stoup" in the town. The popularity of the present Mayor, Sir John Fife, caused an immense concourse to pay their respects to him by their attendance.

The accompanying view of this recreative ceremony is taken from Cookson's Wharf: the flat-headed hill conspicuous in the distance is one of the "ballast hills"—the celebrated mounts on the Tyne formed in the course of ages, from the discharged ballast of trading vessels.

"BARGE DAY ON THE TYNE," AT NEWCASTLE.

MR. CHARLES KEMBLE'S READING AND RECITATION FROM SHAKSPEARE.

Previous to Mr. Kemble's appearance at Willis's Rooms (noticed in our journal of last week), he had the honour of reading the play of "Cymbeline" before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, at Buckingham Palace. The *lectio* was given in the Picture Gallery, and the arrangements were as represented in our engraving.

Whether the recollection of the days when he personated the haughty son of Richard Cœur de Lion with such unrivalled gallant bearing, or whether the timidity for his undertaking has worn away, we know not; but Mr. Kemble certainly appeared, on Monday last, with decided superiority over his previous performance. There was less mere reading, there was more of dramatic oratory delivered with *ore rotundo* than on the former occasion, which gave a vividness and colouring to the recited picture that were quite delightful. In *Faulconbridge* he now and then remembered his "wonted fire," and delivered the bold speeches of that reckless "good blunt fellow," that "madcap," as *King John* terms him, with as much gusto and spirit as we can recollect him to have done with all the advantages of the stage. His reply to the citizen of Angiers was given with astonishing effect. His reading, or rather recitation, of the scene between Hubert and Arthur was touching in the extreme, and the death of King John was most powerfully affecting—particularly that mournful confession of the monarch

> I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen,
> Upon a parchment," &c.,

to the end, when he dies.

The Queen Dowager, with suite, was present, and seemed highly delighted with Mr. Kemble,s truly elegant reading. The applause was more considerable than on the former occasion. Tuesday night the subject chosen was the First Part of "Henry IV." — it was a pity, we thought, to *compress* Poor Jack.

The next readings will be "Othello," on Monday, May 27. "Romeo and Juliet," on Thursday, May 30. "Hamlet," June 3. Commencing each night at nine o'clock.

MR. CHARLES KEMBLE READING SHAKSPEARE BEFORE HER MAJESTY, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ETON.—THE MONTEM.—The whole of the arrangements for the due and effective celebration of this grand triennial festival, which will take place on Tuesday next, were completed on Wednesday last, the arrangements having been made in the anticipation that the Montem will be honoured with the presence of the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort.

FOLKESTONE.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday, shortly after three o'clock, much excitement was occasioned at Folkestone, by the arrival of a mounted express with intelligence that a fire of a most alarming character had just broken out in the extensive homestead occupied by Mr. Taylor, and known as Embrook Farm, situate about midway between Folkestone and Cheriton. The fire engine was immediately despatched with an efficient body of men to the scene of destruction, about two and a half miles distant. On arriving at the spot, the fire was found to be raging furiously in the stack yard belonging to the farm. Two wheat stacks were already destroyed, and the flames were rapidly extending themselves. Before water could be procured in any sufficient quantity to be of service, several stacks were on fire, and a strong north-easterly wind was blowing at the time. Within a little more than half an hour of the outbreak, a large barn full of wheat, all the ricks in the stack yard, and various lesser outbuildings, were one complete burning mass. So rapid was its progress that all those at work on the farm where the fire broke out could do, was to remove the horses and other live stock out of danger. It was rumoured that the accident originated from a spark supposed to have blown from the locomotive engine of the eleven o'clock express from the stackyard, and, from a personal inspection of the spot, such an occurrence appears extremely probable. Enbrook Farm is situated in a valley, on the south side of the railway, about two and a-half miles from Folkestone.

HALIFAX. STEAM-BOILER ACCIDENT.—Two months ago we had to relate the particulars of a dreadful steam-boiler explosion, which involved six persons in premature death, and their families in mourning. We have this week again to record a second accident of a somewhat similar description, though happily not attended with fatal results to so large a number. The mill at which the accident occurred is commonly known as Shroder's, and on last Friday the engine was put on at the usual hour, but about seven was so over-weighted that the speed was not sufficient to enable the weavers to weave. About ten o'clock the accident happened. A plate on the left hand side of the boiler, about three or four feet from the furnace doors, and which was seen to leak, suddenly burst through and discharged the hot water and steam on the fire, which was of course cast out with great violence, and scattered around on everything near. Steam also was propagated, and with that from the boiler, filled the place, and the boiling water covered the floor. There were six men and a youth in the boiler-house at the time, all of whom were more or less scalded. Two of these were John Robinson, aged 18, whose parents reside at Clayton, and William Rigg, aged 21, both weavers in the employ of Messrs. Acroyd. They were covered with the fire and water, and it is said that, in attempting to escape, they slipped and fell back into the water, but it appears doubtful whether that was so or not. Robinson died about four o'clock the same afternoon, Rigg about two next morning. On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Durham Ox, on view of the body of Robinson, before Mr. Jewison, coroner, and a highly respectable jury. The evidence was of a very voluminous character, and the jury were occupied upwards of twelve hours with the investigation. After a deliberation of half an hour they returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed by the bursting of a steam-boiler." They also laid a deodand of £100 on the boiler and engine, and expressed their opinion that Messrs. J. and J. Greenwood and Messrs. Thomas Ackroyd and Sons, were severely censurable for their conduct in putting on more power than the boiler in its unsafe condition was calculated to carry; also their regret that they could not reach them by a fine. They, therefore, requested that they should be called in to receive the censure through the coroner in the presence of the jurors.

LIVERPOOL.—EXTENSIVE FRAUD ON THE LIVERPOOL PAWNBROKERS.—On Tuesday last, a middle-aged man, dressed in a suit of shabby-genteel black, named John Parry, was brought before Mr. Rushton, at the Polic e-court, on a charge of having obtained under false pretences a considerable sum by the means, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Commissioner Dowling briefly stated the case, and said the prisoner had succeeded in obtaining the money principally by pledging rings and crosses at pawnbrokers' establishments as gold, which were not gold, and in some instances selling the art cles, when were most ingeniously wrought, and edged with gold, and the bulk of which was of platina, mixed with gold. It would be perfectly true as stated by the prisoner to himself to be gold; that he said that his son brought them from Malta, and that they were composed of Maltese gold; and, under these circumstances, the charge would assume a felonious complexion, and a description applied to it, of obtaining money under false pretences. A number of pawnbrokers' clerks having deposed to the facts on oath. Mr. Rushton said the articles were skilfully manufactured, and that they were evidently made of platina, with a very heavy metal, a d cased with gold.—Mr. Jones, silversmith, of Castle-street, examined the rings and crosses, and said that the former were only lined with gold, and that the substance was either silver or metal. The cushion in the centre of a thin coat of gold, and the value of each would probably be about 4s. or 5s. The crosses were of the same description of material, and the value of each would be about 3s. or 4s. The prisoner was committed for trial.

NOTTINGHAM.—JUSTICES' JUSTICE. On Sunday last the town of Nottingham was thrown into rather a feverish state of excitement, in consequence of three men being committed to prison, charged with having broken the Sabbath by playing at cricket. Many persons, like so many Pharisees, were horrified at the "offence," was the eager inquiry of the spectators "surely it is not another Sutton-Bonington burglary?" "No," replied a grave-looking person, "not so bad as that; they say it's a highway robbery." These questions and answers induced further inquiries, when it transpired that the men had been caught "committing the very serious offence of stepping off the foot path into a field," and, "that they had actually played at cricket!" Such was Mr. Edge's keeper. We shall not trouble our readers with any observations upon the profanation of the Sabbath, by sending men through the town on that day in custody, and the creating a public excitement at a time which ought to be held sacred, although it was done by direction of a magistrate who has for years been accustomed to hear read, at the quarter sessions and assizes the proclamation "for the suppression of vice, profaneness, and blasphemy." Mr. T. W. Edge is a magistrate of the county, and has the shooting over the lordship of Bulborough, which comprises Woodborough. His keepers apprehended these men, as they say, for trespassing and throwing a stone at them when by the side of a wood; and by his direction they were sent to gaol. On Wednesday the case was heard, and the gamekeeper was completely contradicted by the witnesses for the defence, and the defendants discharged. Thus three men were unjustly imprisoned from Sunday until Wednesday, and discharged, without any compensation, and labouring under the stigma of having been in gaol. Can it be surprising that an opinion should be prevalent, that "there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor?" [We copy the above from the last number of the *Nottingham Mercury*, and but for the respectability of our worthy contemporary and the subsequent proceedings before the magistrates, we could hardly believe in the truth of the narrative. Assuming that the facts are as stated, we have no hesitation in declaring that Mr. Edge is unfitted not only to hold the commission of the peace but also to mix in civilized society. We know how dangerous it is to meddle with *edge* tools, but it is our duty to the public will induce us at no distant date to return to a discussion of this gentleman's qualifications for the magistracy; and, in the meantime, we recommend him to the marked contempt of the Nottingham magistrates (including the Lord-Lieutenant of the county) and the particular notice of the Lord Chancellor.]

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.—POSTPONEMENT OF THE JUDGMENT.

The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded from an early hour on Thursday morning, in anticipation of hearing judgment given on the new trial motion in the long protracted trial of the Queen v. O'Connell.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Justice Crampton came into court, when the gentlemen took the necessary steps previous to the magistrates, and one by one the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Justice Crampton then retired, and the bench remained vacant up to four o'clock

At three o'clock the Attorney-General came into court, and after remaining a few minutes, withdrew to the Crown consultation room.

It was generally believed that the judges were in consultation in the chamber from seven o'clock, on the subject of changing the period of the Summer Assizes from August to October.

At four o'clock Mr. Justice Burton took his seat on the bench, when the grand jurors for the city and county of the city of Dublin, the Sheriffs' Tamers, the foreman of the City, and the Hon. Sir. John Butler foreman of the County Grand Jury.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crampton afterwards entered and took their seats. The Lord Chief Justice addressed the Attorney-General as follows:—

"Mr. Attorney-G neral, I have to state to you that the Court has appointed Friday morning next for giving judgment in the case of the Queen against O'Connell."

This announcement caused considerable surprise; and the Crown Lawyers having immediately retired, the Court, which was subsequently occupied with motions of course, soon became quite deserted.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in Dublin on Wednesday morning.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, in the Conciliation Hall, the amount of Repeal rent for the week was announced to be £380.

There have not been seen so many "young barristers" at any one Repeal meeting as were congregated on Monday in Conciliation Hall, and almost all taking an active part in the proceedings. Mr. O'Neil Daunt (who is not a barrister), harped much on the proposal of the Courts of Law to the effect of the Vice Royalty being abolished. "Look," he said, "at the arguments for abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy. Repeal transits, steam conveyance annihilating distance, and the whole batch under the same Executive—a notion of that foolish and mischievous notion of separate nationality—economy in the public expenditure, and so forth. Was not every word of all this just as applicable to the abolition of the Irish judicature? Why encourage a feeling of separate nationality by sending suitors to Dublin instead of to London? Consolidate the Irish Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, with the corresponding courts at Westminster; steam conveyances will waft Irish clients over to Westminster Hall in sixteen hours; the intermixture thus produced will fuse the two races together, by teaching them to look up for their law to the same tribunals; a great saving in the treasury can be effected by abolishing the present Irish judgeships, and adding some half dozen new judges, at reduced salaries, to the staff at Westminster; as for the Irish circuits, you can very easily get aspiring English lawyers to assume their duties and practice as journeymen judges; the whole plan would be as valuable, not inexpensive, and thoroughly consistent item in the centralising system. Why then hesitate to consign the Four Courts, as you already have consigned the Royal Exchange and the Custom-house, and as you now threaten to consign the Viceregal Palace, to the owls and the bats, to emptiness, decay, and desolation. Are the Conservative lawyers of Ireland prepared for these conclusions? If not, let them unite with us, and we will stand in time, and resume with us this colossal opposition to strip Ireland of every institution calculated to give dignity and importance to the kingdom, and to return the expenditure of Irish money in Ireland.

POSTPONEMENT OF JUDGMENT.—It is stated that the Government has become to the determination of postponing the assize circuits, usually held in July, to the 1st of September, in order to equalise the periods for the two circuits held within the year. It was in contemplation to hold a third, or autumn circuit in England; but strong objections appeared against this arrangement. Besides, owing to the great decrease of crime in this country, there would be no assize business to warrant a third circuit within the year.

Robert Latouche, Esq., of Harristown, in the county of Kildare, died on Tuesday evening.

A large quantity of copper coins, of the reign of Elizabeth, amounting to fourteen pounds weight, was last week by a labourer, while digging a field in the townland of Brigh, barony of Enniskowen. The place where they were discovered is within a mile or two of Malin Head, the most northerly point of Ireland. The figure "1591" is distinctly legible upon them.

Bantry Bay has been the scene of great excitement, in consequence of a shoal of whales having entered the harbour. An immense number were secured, the value of which is computed at £1500.

THE LATE FORGERY ON THE BANK.—On Tuesday, Lennon, one of the men charged with the late forgery on the Bank of Ireland, was arrested near Athlone by one of the detective force of police: 360 sovereigns were found on his person and in the apartment in which he was staying.

FORGERY ON THE BANK OF IRELAND.—At College-street Police-office on Monday, James Crassan, a servant out of place, was charged with obtaining the sum of £450, the property of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, on a draft purporting to be signed by Mr. Arthur Murray, a builder, in Dublin.

John Irwin, a teller in the bank, deposed that the draft was handed to him by James Harding, one of the bank porters, to whom he handed four notes of £100 each, and £50 in small notes.—Henry Greves, another teller, stated that he gave gold for those notes to the prisoner.—Crassan said that he went with a man named Lennon to the bank on the day charged, the 17th of May. The latter had him hand in the draft, and got a card in return. That he then desired the prisoner to get notes for the cash, which he did. The large notes were exchanged at another desk for gold; and when he handed the company of the Bank of Ireland, actual gave him back a parcel of five small notes. The amount he did not know, as he was drunk, and Lennon fled. Harding, the bank porter, had also fled.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

EXECUTION OF TWO MEN IN KENAGH.—On Saturday last, at one o'clock, James Hickey, convicted of the murder of a man named Hanly, at Green-hall, and John Cooke, for the murder of Nowlan, near Rosorea, underwent the last penalty of the law in Kenagh gaol. Hickey was a young man, about thirty-six years of age, was married, but had no children. His wife was permitted to see him a few days since, to bid him farewell for ever, when the scene was deeply affecting. Cooke is but a young lad, scarcely seventeen years. His father and mother are alive, and reside in Connel. Hickey declared his innocence of Hanly's murder—that he had neither hand, art, or part in it—that he was never concerned in a robbery, or in the taking of fire-arms. He died without a struggle. Cooke declared his guilt, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and said there was no one else concerned in the murder of Nowlan but himself and Hayden. He begged the prayers of the people, and after the drop fell, he appeared to suffer much, his body being frequently agitated with convulsive throes for seven or eight minutes. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were lowered down, and placed in coffins, and interred within the walls of the prison.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. On Tuesday, an investigation of considerable importance was taken before Mr Hall, chief magistrate of the metropolis, at Bow-street, in his private room in a surgeon, named *Lowther*, residing in Upper Belgrave-street, was brought up in custody of Inspector Steed, of the A division, charged with having in his possession a quantity of valuable property belonging to her Majesty; and *Elizabeth Lovejoy*, and *Ellen Lovejoy*, the sisters, were charged with stealing the same from Buckingham Palace. Earl De La Warr, the Lord Chamberlain, was present, as well as Sir William Martin, the Inspector of Palaces, and Mr. Saunders, the Superintendent of the Queen's Palace. The two females were laundresses at Buckingham Palace; and had been there and at St. James's Palace, in the service of the late King, for fifteen years. The male prisoner lodged in Mr. Hammond's house, and several things he had lately been seen to come to him, which excited the curiosity of the people with whom he lodged. During his absence, a few days since, the inmates of the house broke open his box, and found they contained articles of plate, and the boxes were taken away by the police, under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain. The whole affair was, however, kept quite still, with the exception of the knowledge of many persons, until yesterday week, when the two females were taken into custody, and then the two females were arrested in the palace. Having sent the goods away by the cart of the man who fetched the dirty clothes of the palace, with orders to leave them at Mr. Hammond's house, in Upper Eaton-street. The female prisoners alleged in their defence that they had used their own linen at the Palace till it was worn out, in consequence of there having been a short supply of linen sent to the wash, and rendered them all that was taken from the Palace produced to repay themselves. The male prisoner declared that he was entirely ignorant that the property had been stolen, his sisters having told him that it was their own property which induced them to purchase it. Mr. Martin denied there was a short supply of linen at the Palace, and proved that that which was produced was quite new, having been only recently supplied to the Palace. Mr. Hall said the case was very clear, and remanded them all three previous to a committal. They were removed to Tothil-fields Prison in the common prison van.

MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday *John Walker*, a man about forty-five years of age, was brought up in custody, and placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having attempted to obtain money from Mr. Charles Dickens (Boz), No. 1, Devonshire-street, Piccadilly, by means of false and fraudulent representations. The prisoner seemed in great distress of mind, and in the course of the inquiry frequently shed tears.—It appeared that Mr. Dickens had frequently relieved the prisoner in his distress, although he knew nothing of him whatever, until at last, after the most importunate solicitations, he instituted an inquiry, and found that, although the tale of distress was true enough, yet that many of his representations, such as the death of his wife, &c., were fabricated. For the purpose of stimulating the generosity of his benefactor. He considered he had no alternative. Mr. Burgen, the chief clerk to the Mendicity Society, proved that on the previous evening, between seven and eight o'clock, he went to 5, Mitre-street, and the door was opened by a child. The prisoner, who came down, led him into a back kitchen, and, in answer to questions, he said he was in very great distress, so much so, as to be totally unable to procure even a scanty meal. Witness told him that he thought it was a great pity that his wife did'nt take in needle work, to help to support her family, when he said she had been ill, but was now much better, and that she would soon get out to employ. Upon the prisoner's admission that his wife was living, he (prisoner) was given into custody, and after he was locked up, witness went back to the house, where he saw the two poor children, who were evidently in very great distress. He gave the poor woman a trifle from his own pocket, and afterwards sent to the station-house, and afforded relief to the prisoner; he had previously ascertained that the wife had recently been very ill.—Mr. Rawlinson (to Mr. Burgen).—The prisoner is not doing well.—Witness: but here is a case of great distress, and that distress is proved out of the mouth of your own officer; after that do you really wish me to commit this man?—Mr. Knyvett: No, no, by no means.—Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner): What have you to say Prisoner (after some hesitation, and in a faint tone of voice): I wrote that last letter at the eleventh hour, when we were so badly off, that I knew not what to do. I am truly penitent for the fault in saying that my wife was dead, but my motive was good, as we had not a bit of bread to eat; I have been a clerk and accountant, and from the period of losing my last situation, I have not been able to support my family. Mr. Rawlinson: You are evidently a man of good education, but it cannot be denied, and even you admit it yourself, that you put forth a falsehood in your last letter to Mr. Dickens. Under all the circumstances, you are discharged, and I am very sorry that you have been brought here.—The man burst into tears, and before he quitted the court several persons relieved him.

THAMES OFFICE.—MURDER AND ROBBERY.—*James Hanstead*, a dock foreman; *Alexander Nicholson*, a milk man; and two sisters, named *Mary Ann Ash* and *Rosetta Brugger*, were brought before Mr. Ballantine, at the Thames Police Court, on a charge of having assaulting and robbing Mr. Williams: You are evidently a man of good education, but it cannot be denied, and even you admit it yourself, that you put forth a falsehood in your last letter to Mr. Dickens. Under all the circumstances, you are discharged, and I am very sorry that you have been brought here.—The man burst into tears, and before he quitted the court several persons relieved him.

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EPITOME OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

We learn from Rome that the sale of Cardinal Fesch's gallery of paintings has been suspended, after the disposal of about 700 lots. There still remain about 2000, which will be brought to the hammer in the course of next winter.

Mademoiselle Taglioni will perform six times at the Grand Opera of Paris in the month of June, when she will dance a seventh and last time for her benefit. After these evidence she will retire to the banks of the Lake of Como, where she has bought a house and a spacious garden, and is about to build a cottage.

The Grand Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine will be this year held at Cologne, on the first and second days of Pentecost. The orchestra will be composed of more than 2000 performers, under the direction of M. Henri Don, first chapel-master of the Cathedral.

A Queen's messenger was sent down on Saturday to the Isle of Wight, with orders for some troops to be sent with all expedition to Guernsey. Three hundred and fifty of those in Parkhurst barracks embarked on Sunday afternoon on the Blazer steamer and Nautilus cutter.

The banishment of the Jews in the Kingdom of Poland is boundless at this moment, because the Government is seriously engaged in carry ng into effect a measure to oblige them to perform military service.

On Tuesday morning the body of James Newton, who was drowned by the upsetting of a skiff on Sunday last, was picked up near London-bridge. No other bodies have yet been found.

William Crouch, who was found guilty at the last sitting of the Central Criminal Court of murdering his wife, Elizabeth Frances Crouch, in Marylebone, and sentenced by Mr. Baron Alderson to be hanged, is to be executed on Monday next, at eight o'clock, should he not receive any contrary direction from the Home office.

The new police courts on the Surrey side of the water will shortly be opened for public business, one to be first at Stones'-end, in the Borough, and the other in Kennington-lane, Lambeth.

On Monday afternoon the river Thames presented an unusual appearance, in consequence of the tide which rose to a great height, causing considerable consternation among the occupants of all the low-lying houses on both sides of the river. Many were sufferers by the inundation.

A letter from Rome of the 1st instant mentions a report that Cardinal Lambruschini is on the point of resigning his present post, and will be succeeded by Mgr. Capaccini, who is returned from Lisbon, and will be made a cardinal at the next consistory.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse has remitted the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon the Baron Morits de Haber, and has restored him to the rank he held in the late fatal duel in Saxony; but six weeks' imprisonment in the fortress of Rattenhausen.

It appears, by a return made to the House of Commons, that in 1838, the Lords of the Treasury limited Mr. Barry a remuneration, as architect of the Houses of Parliament, to £2,500, to be paid at intervals in proportion to the advance of the works

In consequence of the recent death of Mr. John Herman Merivale, of the London Court of Bankruptcy, it is expected that Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, of the Exeter Court, will succeed Mr. Merivale in London, and that Mr. Here, of Leeds, will succeed Mr. Sergeant Goulburn at Exeter.

An iron wire bridge, sixty feet long, has been constructed across the Missi Canal, Cincinnati, at a cost of 1650 dollars; this is the first bridge of the description erected west of the mountains, and it is calculated that it will bear a safety a weight of 150 tons.

The *Journal des Debats* states that smuggling is now so completely organised in Spain, that on the 3rd inst., there was a regular pitched battle between 300 smugglers and a party of mounted Custom-house officers. The officers were defeated, having 30 killed and 10 wounded. The smugglers had but two of their party wounded and three horses killed.

The Irish property of Douglas has been valued at £256,788, and on each £100 a levy of 1s. 8d. has been made to defray the damages done to property by the copper and potatoe rioters.

The Nelson dinner to the Greenwich Pensioners which was understood to be given next for reasons of economy, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having refused to grant the use of Trafa gar-square for that purpose.

Dublin the last few days an inspection of the members of the Police Force in London has taken place, when the newly-invented "Air-hole" Hats, and new uniforms, were presented generally to the officers for wear. The hats have two holes in the crown, one on each side of the crown, with perforated holes in them so as to admit a free passage of air to keep the head cool.

We find by the Brussels and Antwerp journals of Sunday that one of the smugglers who were killed in the late affair was the worst accident has died of his wounds. He was a baker at Hoboken, named Daeckwyk.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, Leadenhall-street, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., was sworn in as Governor-General of India.

On the motion of Mr. Masterman, a statement has been issued of the amount of the separate surplus fund, not bearing interest, belonging to the classes of contributors to the Income-tax, and applicable for the reduction of the national debt up to the 5th of May last. It appears that the separate surplus fund of Great Britain amounted, at the period mentioned, to £361,447 3s. 2½d., and of Ireland, £11,338 14s. 4d.; making a total of £372,779 7s. 6½d. not bearing interest.

We are enabled to give the most positive contradiction to the report current in the legal circles, viz., that the learned and excellent Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas contemplates, or has expressed a wish, to resign his high office at the expiration of the present term.

The *Journal de Paris*, published at Ferney, the château de Ferney, the celebrated residence of Voltaire, is decidedly on sale. It is said that the Duke d'Aumale intends to become the purchaser.

Vice-Admiral Lalande died in Paris, at nine o'clock, on Sunday, and the event was announced on the following day in the Chamber of Deputies. The Admiral was deputy for Morlaix, and was in his 58th year.

Sunday night nine acres of fox cover, the property of the Marquis of Waterford, in the township of Carrickmines, were totally destroyed by fire

The munificent donation of £250 has been presented by her Majesty the Queen Dowager towards the erection of the new parish church of South Hackney.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, May 24.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market since Monday, have been but moderate, the number of samples of that grain on sale to-day was rather extensive, and of very superior quality. The finest descriptions sold steadily; other kinds were slowly, at Monday's currency. In foreign wheat of all sorts was not large, very little was doing, at low rates. Bonded grain was a mere drug. The imports into London, last week, were 1,200 quarters of wheat, 2,000 barley, 2,400 oats, 1,100 beans, and 1,000 flour.

ARRIVALS.—English Wheat, 2280 Barley, 340; Oats, 1850; Irish: Wheat, —; Barley, —; Oats, 2,300; Foreign Wheat, 1880; Barley, 3710; Oats, —; Flour, 2750 sacks, Malt, 2510 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 57s; Norfolk s d. 52s to 56s; ditto white, 56s to 58s; Rye, 30s to 32s; Grinding barley, 24s to 25s; distilling ditto, 28s to 29s; malting ditto, 29s to 34s; London and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 54s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 24s; Scotch and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 35s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple ditto, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 34s to 36s; harlings, 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic, 50s to 53s; Pomeranian and Rostock ditto, 48s to 50s. In Bond. Barley, 18s to 20s; oats, new, 15s to 16s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 32s to 34s per quarter. Town, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel

Seeds.—Linseed, Baltic and Archangel, 46s to 48s per quarter; Odessa, 44s to 46s; Calcutta, 48s to 50s per cwt. Rapeseed, English, £25 to £26 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton. Canary, 52s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis range from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average Wheat, 55s 10d; barley, 31s 1d; oats, 21s 0d; rye, 31s 5d; beans, 35s 2d; peas, 31s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 55s 4d; barley, 32s 1d. oats, 20s 6d, rye, 31s 7d, beans 31s 11d; peas, 31s 7d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 4s, rye, 10s 6d, beans, 10s 6d peas, 10s 6d.

Flour.—On Tuesday last a public sale of 3791 packages took places, but only a very limited quantity was disposed of. Soucthorps sold at an advance of 1d. per lb., but in the value of all other kinds of flour no alteration was noticed. The imports continue moderate.

Sugar.—The market has ruled extremely dull, and prices are lower for all descriptions about 6d. per cwt. The stock of West India in warehouse is very small, that of Bengal and Mauritius large.

Coffee.—Coylon has moved off slowly, at 44s to 52s for good ordinary. Most other kinds of sale remain heavy, at late rates.

Cocoa.—This article is heavy, yet prices are supported.

Pepper.—Bengal is in improved request, at very full prices. At auction, good white has sold at 9½d per lb., middling 11½ to 11¾d, and fine 12½d to 13d per lb. net.

Provisions.—There is more business doing in Irish butter, the prices of which are steadily supported. Prime new Waterford has sold at 84s, and new Limerick, for arrival, 80s per cwt. Dutch butter is again cheaper, with a heavy inquiry. The best bacon moves off slowly, other kinds slowly, at prices varying from 40s to 48s per cwt for middles. Other kinds of provisions are very dull.

Oil.—In cocoa nut oil comparatively little is doing, but unsold are rather more in demand. Olive is without alteration. Palm is very quiet. A few casks of several have been taken on the spot at 40s 7d to 40s 6d, for forward delivery the price is 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt

Oils.—Lisbon Malaga, 38s 6d; West Barbary, 36s 6d; Whale, 19s; Clark and Co., 17s; Gas or 30s; Hotspur, 29s 6d; East Retford, 31s; Wallace, 28 6d; Adelaide, 22s; Tees, 52s. per ton.

Hops.—A decided increase of fly being observed in nearly, or quite, the whole of the plantations in Kent, Sussex, and Worcester—from the warm weather having brought on a rapid growth. The demand continues very limited, and full prices are obtained for all descriptions of hops. Sussex pockets £5 5s to £5 15s; Weald of Kent 6s. £6 12s to £7; Mid Kent 6s. £10, Dukes bags, £7 to £8 15s; East Kent pockets, £7 to £8; Choice do, £10 to £11 Wool.—Nearly 20,000 bales of colonial wool have been imported this week. Privately, the demand is inactive at late rates

Potatoes.—For all kinds of potatoes we have a very inactive inquiry, at prices varying from 60s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield.—Although our market to-day was by no means heavily supplied with beasts—the first arrivals not exceeding 200 Scots, chiefly from Aberdeen, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state. However, the best qualities of beef sold at Monday's quotations, but the inferior descriptions receded 2d. per 8lbs. The number of sheep being large, the sale for them was heavy, and the rates had a downward tendency. The lamb trade—owing to the large arrivals—was unusually dull, at an abatement of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. Calves were in large supply, and barely inquiry, at a reduction of 2d. per 8lbs. Most kinds of pigs went off on easier terms. Milch cows were a dull sale, at prices varying from £16 10s. to £19 5s each

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality do, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 0d to 3s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Southdowns ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 2d to 4s 0d; prime small do. 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; neat small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d. Lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18l to 22s and quarter old store pigs, 9s 6d to 20s each. Beasts, 252; sheep and lambs, 1,280; calves, 351; pigs, 260

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy demand here, to-day, on the following terms.—Per 8lbs., by the carcass: Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The transactions on the Exchequer Bill Stock Exchange since our last publication have been few in number, in their amount, and without any public interest whatever, with the exception of the retention of Bank of England Stock, which, in the middle of the week, advanced from 2 to 3 per cent. In all the shares of the Joint Stock Banks, the inter-communication has been unusually small. The money interest, likewise, now ask higher rates for the discount of bills of exchange, and for loans of money, which, as soon as the alterations proposed in the Bank Charter come into operation, must, from necessity, become much more frequent than at present, and consequently, must be dearer; that is to say, the scarcer money becomes, the cheaper must be the produce of land, and of all other commodities, which our farmers and manufacturers, however, think are already too low either for the prosecution, with profit, of commerce, or for the prosperous cultivation of the fields at home. Our funded debt, therefore, under these pecuniary prospects, is less the object of the capitalist for the employment of money than it has latterly been, and prices of any description of fixed stocks are without any material alteration. The Exchequer Bills and India Bonds, on the contrary, have been somewhat increased from 2 to 4 above our last quotations. For the time accounts, and for money, the same figures denote the prices of the Consols.

In the Share Market a considerable degree of dullness has prevailed during the week, and the prices of some of them have partially declined. The proprietors of the Birmingham line are in the midst of two competing lines being intersate in, which will, of course, be ruinous, and hence the considerable decline which has latterly occurred in the value of these shares. It will, however, be years before the completion of the one or the other, in addition to these and the other leading north through Lincolnshire, can draw away any great proportion of the traffic of the Birmingham line, and, therefore, the depreciated prices cannot be regarded as in the York and North Midland, and in those of the Great North of England, a decline of 2½ per share must be quoted. With these exceptions, however, the channel for the invest ment of money appears to display a healthy and sound appearance.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange foreign securities naturally participate in the dulness existing this week in the English money market, although no instance can be quoted of any fall in prices be noted. For the bonds of the Northern States of Europe, and for those of Holland and of Belgium, the last intelligence is unusually satisfactory, and the bonds of Spain have been well supported under these circumstances. For Spanish Bonds, the demand on the part of speculators has increased since last week, and prices are about one per cent dearer. A fair amount of business has also been done in the securities of the Italian and German States. Those of Chili and of Brazil cannot be purchased without causing a small improvement in their value. Mexicans are now half per cent dearer, and Peruvians have again invested in those of Buenos Ayres. Peru and Colombia at is a prices. This channel for the investment of surplus capital is therefore on a sound condition.

On the Royal Exchange last post day the supply of bills drawn on the Continent was again large but the large impor ations now making of foreign agricultural produce has so materially increased the demand for foreign remittance, that the rates of exchange on all foreign exchanges were less in favour of this country than they have been for many months past Still there are sufficiently high for further importations of the precious metals into this country, by which the amount of the money must be again increased, unless the limitations of the paper issues of metallic money to support the deficiency in the currency

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 27; London Joint Stock Bank, 13¾; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 195; East India Stock, 257 to 258; Union Bank of London, 15¾; Three per Cent Consols, 99¾ Three per Cent Reduced, 98¾; Three and a Half per Cent, 101¾ ¾. Three and-a-Half per Cent, New, 102¾. Three-and-a-Half per Cent, Reduced, —. Five per Cents, —. Long Annuities, 9-16-16. India Bonds, 96 premium, Exchequer Bills, 99 premium, Consols for the Settlement, 99¾ to 99¾. Ditto for Account, 99¾ to 99¾. Ireland, 14 to 15. Consols for Account —; South Sea New Annuities, 98¾. South Sea Stock, —. Canada Bank, New, 26¼; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Colonial Bank, —; National Bank, 14¾.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SHARES.—Belgium, 104 to — Buenos Ayres, 34 Colombian Bonds, 14¾ to —; Venezuela, 40 to 41, Greek Bonds, 17 —; Mexican, 35¾ to —; Portuguese converted, 47 to —; Peruvian, 28, Spanish 5 per Cents, 24½, Spanish 3 per Cents, 14 to —; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 61½; Ditto 5 per Cents, 103 to 104; Russian, 118 to 119 Austrian, 116, Danish, 68 to 69; Brazilian, 82 to 83; Chilian, 96; Cuba 6 per Cents, —; Neapolitan, 106

FRENCH AND SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 61 to 62; Scarborough Branch, —; Sheffield and Manchester, 99 to 100; Grand Junction, 45 to 46; Great Western, 72; Leeds and Selby, 58 to 61, London and Brighton, 45 to 47, London and Blackwall, 7¼; Greenwich, 7½; London and Croydon, 9 to 10; London and Birmingham Stock, 232, Manchester and Leeds, 104 to 106; Manchester and Birmingham, 88; South Western, 86 to 89; Midland Counties, 85 to 90; North Midland, 79; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 39; Northern and Eastern, —; Paris and Rouen, —; Paris and Orleans, 36; South Eastern and Dover, 37¼; York and Norwich, 24; Dublin and Drogheda, 6¼; Dublin and Belfast Junction, —; Ambergate, 6¾ to 7. Chester and Holyhead, 8½; North British, 3¾; Stranraer and Dublin, —; Ditto Scrip, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 3¾; Edinburgh and Dalkeith, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 24, Bristol and Gloucester, —, Liverpool and Manchester —; Glasgow and Dumfries, 1¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3½ and 3¾, 11 to 1-8, Guildford Junction, —; Norwich and Brandon, 8½, Grand Junction, —.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 18.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Bernard Hebeler, as Consul General in the United Kingdom for the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, May 18, Royal Regiment of Artillery. First Lieutenant Robert Alexander Young to be Second Captain; and Murray Second Lieutenant Alexander Campbell Biddulph to be First Lieutenant, vice Mundy.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. GATHERCOLE, jun., Deptford, coal merchant

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—W. READ and S. PAGE, Ipswich, ship builders BANKRUPTS.—J COOPER, wine merchant, Southampton, Southwark. W. LUCKFOLD, licensed victualler, Merrow, Surrey. W. C. BUTTRESS, sale throwster, Sewardstone, Essex. J. SHARPLES, carpet manufacturer, Kidderminster. J. ALDEN, butcher, Oxford. P. R. MORRISON, merchant, Liverpool. T. CARLINE, builder, Shrewsbury. D PARKER, hop merchant, Salford, Lancashire. T. GRAY, wine and spirit merchant, Sheffield. L. J. HALLS, tea dealer, London, Somerset, and will be assigned, to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. Creditors are requested to meet the assignees at the Office of Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street, on the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock precisely.

FRIDAY, MAY 24

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of May, 1844, present, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Petition of Rear Adm. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, Knt., C.B., one of the Naval Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

ADMIRALTY NOTICE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

CROWN OFFICE, May 23.—HONOUR OF LANCASTER.—William Bowles, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Companion of the Bath, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, who has accepted the office of Governor General of India

WAR OFFICE, May 24, 1844. 7th Light Dragoons: Ensign C. A. Hartman to be Cornet, vice Blandy; Paymaster J. G. H. Hoone, to be Paymaster, vice Routh

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Capt. the Hon. F. J. R. Villiers to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon. F. W. Grey

2nd Regiment of Foot: Lieut G. Bridge to be Captain, vice Chatterton. Ensign T. G. Baxter to be Lieutenant, vice Bridge. 3rd Regiment of Foot: Ensign Hon. A. Hood to be Lieutenant, vice Bowles. 4th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. W. Monck to be Lieutenant, vice De Montmorency. 11th Capt. J. Iremonger to be Captain, vice Chambre. Captain C. Agnew, vice R. B. Farmar. Lieutenant V. F. Story to be Captain, vice Agnew. Ensign J. R. T. H. Hall, to be Lieutenant, vice Story. Ensign G. Ensign, vice Parker; J. S. Travers to be Ensign, vice Powe l. 13th: Lieut. F. B Speedy to be Adjutant, vice Boucher. Ensign C. C Abdon to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. Ensign J. Ensign, vice Abbott. 18th. Captain G Fadier to be Major, vice Elliot. Lieut. the Hon. G. Colborne to be Captain, vice Fadier, Ensign J. Wilkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Colborne. E. H. Derneg to be Ensign, vice Wilkinson. 22nd Capt. J. Healy to be Captain, vice Chambers. 23rd: Captain D. Lyons, from 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice A. Arnold. 28th: T. E. Bloomfield to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 27th: Capt. W. W. T Cate to be Captain, vice Neynoe. 28th: Lieut. J. E. H. Pryce to be Captain, vice Thompson. Ensign Read to be Lieutenant, vice Bradshaw. T. Woodward to be Lieutenant vice Read Ensign S. L. A. B. Meester to be Lieutenant, vice Pryce: E Calmer to be Ensign, vice Meester, G. G Walsh, to be Ensign, vice Calmer; Ensign H. T. F. Whi e to be Ensign, vice Symonds. 41st: Capt. W. L. Peard to be Captain, vice F. Brown. Lieut. H. Downes to be Captain, vice Peard. Ensign E. R. Wetherell to be Lieutenant, vice Downes. R. H. Fage to be Ensign, vice Sutherland. 45th: W. G. Cameron to be Ensign, vice Maclachlan. Ensign A J Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice White. 46th: Lieut. W. T. Servantes to be Adjutant, vice Dunshea; Lieut. and H. Bromley to be Captain, vice Servantes; Ensign A. Selleck to be Lieutenant, vice Bromley; H. C. Elton to be Ensign, vice Selleck. 49th: Capt. J. Chalmers to be Captain, vice Heatley, Ensign C. L. Powell to be Ensign. 50th, Ensign G. H. Wyndham to be Ensign, vice White; 59th: Lieut. W. Bridge to be Lieutenant, vice Holmes, 72nd: Capt. the Hon. F. Vernon to be Captain, vice REAY, retired upon the Hon. F. J. R. Maule; Lieut. Fraser to be Captain, vice the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, 96th Lieut. R. C. Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice Bridges. 99th: Ensign J. Symmons to be Ensign, vice Boyard.

1st West India Regiment —Cap ain E. S C Neynoe to be Captain, vice Cole.

2nd West India Regiment —Capt. J P. Berry to be Captain, vice Lyons.

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To be Majors.—Brevet-Col Sir W. Chalmers, Brevet-Col. C. Beckwith.

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The Fiddle.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.	Prince Albert's.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30	@ 7 6	11 5 0	12 Table Spoons	45	@ 6 6	14 17 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7 2	7 3 4	12 Dessert ditto	28	7 6	9 15 0
12 Table Forks	30	7 2	10 13 4	12 Table Forks	40	7 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7 2	7 3 4	12 Dessert ditto	26	7 6	9 15 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	7 2	4 6 8	2 Gravy Spoons	12	7 6	4 10 0
1 Soup Ladle	12	7 2	4 6 8	1 Soup Ladle	12	7 6	4 10 0
4 Sauce ditto	16	7 8	5 16 8	4 Sauce ditto	12	8 0	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	4	1 0	2 2 0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	4	1 0	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice		2 10 0	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice		2 10 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7 8	3 13 4	12 Tea Spoons	14	7 0	4 13 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0 15 0	0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0

Messrs Savory and Sons recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern; it is very novel, and of unexampled beauty.

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London: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, May 25, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 109, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844. [Sixpence.

CURRENCY AND THE INCOME TAX.

RARELY, we admit, has any Minister carried a measure with so little opposition, as Sir Robert Peel has met with, in his plan for regulating the Currency. It is true, it is but a slight modification of the existing system: the extension of a settled principle rather than the enunciation of a new one, and the Bank of England is more affected by the regulation than the public at large. As the Bank accepted the terms of the Premier, there was no other interest whose welfare was immediately, or at least visibly, perilled; what has been for some years past being the thing that shall be, none stood forth in opposition, and the plan passed unopposed. Party spirit seemed for once charmed to sleep; some did not understand the intricacies of the subject, and feared to criticise lest they should blunder; so they concealed their ignorance in silence. Others thought it useless to resist the inevitable, and remained quiescent, though not perhaps assenting; and others again commended it altogether; and among them were several whom the Premier has generally to meet as opponents; but they, claiming much of the plan as their own, approved its adoption as an acknowledgment of their own ability, and characterised it as something little short of the perfection of financial wisdom.

Thus the plan passed; but one thing in connection with the matter has caused us some surprise, and strikes us as a great omission. Throughout all the discussion on the new arrangement of the Bank of England, what mention has been made of the Income Tax in connection with the Currency? It might, we think, have been introduced. We hear of immense masses of gold in the vaults of the Bank—stores of bullion, compared with which the treasures of the Roman Emperors sink into petty hoards. We listen to debates in which wealth appears the only thing existing; to judge by them we might be thought the most prosperous nation in existence. And yet at the very same moment, so much has the power of the people to consume or buy taxed articles diminished, that the current revenue of the country can only be raised by a tax, never before resorted to except in time of war and in the last extremity of financial embarrassment. We are at the present time living as a nation, not on the means that arise from year to year from the usual taxes on the luxuries and necessaries consumed by the people—the amount of which is an unerring index of their social comfort—but on a tax unjust in its principle, unequal in its operation, and most iniquitous in its mode of collection. It is unjust in its principle, because it taxes alike the real solid property, gained without toil, or inherited without exertion, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the variable and uncertain income derived from precarious professions, depending on the slightest accidents, diminished by every cessation from toil, whether forced or voluntary, and liable to be totally destroyed by the visitation of bodily or mental disease, to which all men are liable. Nothing can be more glaringly unjust than thus placing on the same level, Income and Property. The last is often "got without merit," while the former is frequently "lost without deserving." There is so little in common between the wealthy landowner, or the holder of the public funds, and the struggling classes of Income makers, but who rarely amass any amount of fixed property, that subjecting them to the same exaction, amounts to absolute oppression. We pass over the many objections that were made at the time the tax was imposed, and which still exist, to the mode of its collection, with its inquisitorial action, or the abuse of the powers of the law, by which the quota upon all Incomes is seized, though those of a certain amount are specially exempted, and the objections to the forms of application for the refunding the portion thus confiscated, which are made so intricate that it is next to impossible to get anything back, however just may be the title to it. We pass over all this, for the sake of what is the greatest marvel of modern times, the apathy with which the people sit down under such an impost. If they think that the infliction is only temporary, and will end with the term fixed by the act, we believe they will find themselves grievously mistaken; and their present silence and apparent contentment, for certainly there is nothing real in it, will be alleged as good reasons for continuing it. Why should a Minister remove a burden of which he will say there are no complaints? It is a tax too convenient, too productive, and too certain (for with none can "the screw" be so well applied, and the same machinery will do as well to raise ten per cent. as three-and-a-half), to be given up; it saves a vast deal of trouble too; it is so easy to thrust the fingers of the tax-collector into the pockets of all with a tolerable certainty of finding enough in them to repay the visitation, that no Minister will go into all the intricacies of the question of indirect taxation, balancing values, and exports and imports, while he can resort to a plan which approaches so nearly "the good old rule" of taking where there is the power to take, without farther thought in the matter. Any statesman may get a surplus revenue if he will take this means of raising it; it is but a minor sort of confiscation of the property of the kingdom; and so far from considering the adoption of it by Sir R. Peel, as a proof of the wisdom of his policy, we rather think it a discredit; for it would have been a far greater achievement to have restored the imports and consumption of the people to the standard that enabled the usual taxes to defray the current expenses of the state. It would have been better to have increased the elasticity of the spring than to have laid an additional weight upon it. It might have been difficult, we grant; but difficulties, if overcome, form the statesman's triumph. As the case stands at present, the tax is heavy, the collectors active, the Exchequer inexorable, the expenditure as great as ever, the revenue from other quarters diminished to an enormous extent by fraud and smuggling, and the people as apathetic as if they had no voice in their own government. If they do not soon arouse themselves, it will be too late.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The liberal proprietor of these gardens, which opened on Monday, has prepared a most splendid treat for his summer visitors. A new grand Model of London in the olden time, painted by Danson and Telbin, representing old St. Paul's, London-bridge, "choked up with houses," Baynard's Castle, and a variety of other objects, associated more or less with our reading, has been constructed on the site, where Hecla and Vesuvius "once raged before," making us wonder how such a monster-phœnix, as our metropolis is at present, could have risen from the ashes of 1666. The day and twilight view of this set piece of art is extremely imposing—the perspectives being managed with consummate skill. The outlines or edges of the buildings are "softened away to nothingness," and are lost in a blended harmony with the sky beyond, while the more prominent parts and foregrounds stand out in bold relief, with all the truth of reality. It is, in our opinion, a better pictorial illusion than any that preceded it, and is highly creditable to the artistical heads and hands of those who have produced it. The idea of first illuminating the old city is ingenious, it shows a number of otherwise obscure localities to the greatest advantage; and the subsequent conflagration presents a truly splendid appearance, reflected as it is in the water beneath, which gives one the idea of old Father Thames weeping

"Crimson tears for loss of some thing lov'd!"

The menagerie, as usual, was highly attractive; and an excellent band, under the superior direction of Godfrey, could not fail to be a harmonious contrast to the dissonance of the Scotch Pipers, who were present. Amongst the lesser attractions of the day, General Tom Thumb made his appearance. The gardens were most numerously attended.

PICTURE-MODEL OF OLD LONDON, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 28.

SPAIN.

Our last accounts from Madrid are to the 21st; they are utterly destitute of interest. The papers of the 20th contain long articles of the formalities of the departure of the two Queens and the Infanta, for Catalonia; four of the Ministers remained in Madrid. The Municipal Elections, which had commenced, would, it is said, end in the return of the Ministerial candidates, a misunderstanding having arisen in the ranks of the Opposition. Private letters state—I know not on what ground—that a great coolness existed between the Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* and the French Ambassador, who accused General Narvaez of paying too much attention to Mr. Bulwer. A decree has been issued, subject to the approbation of the Cortes, relating to the widow and children of the late General Leon a pension of 45,000 reals (about £440.)

A felucca, called the San Rafael, laden with contraband goods, worth £12,000, has been seized near to San Lucar de Barrameda, and has been snatched by the house of Lanos and Co., of Gibraltar, for seville. The negotiations for a reconciliation with the Court of Rome was being carried on with great activity, under the auspices of Christina, and with great probability of final success. Several petty affairs had taken place between the royal troops and the Carlists: in one of them the Carlist chief, Cobo, and two of his officers, were made prisoners, and shot the same day.

ITALY.

Great alarm was experienced about the beginning of the month throughout Italy, but particularly in the kingdom of Naples, owing to the drought, which threatened a famine; fortunately on the 20th and 21st, sufficient rain fell to refresh the earth and promote vegetation.

The efforts made by various Bible Societies, and particularly by the Christian Society of New York, to produce reform amongst the Papal States, greatly occupied the attention of the Pope, and the most rigorous instructions had been forwarded to all Papal legates and every Court in Italy.

The King of Bavaria, who is making the tour of Italy, arrived at Florence on the 14th, and Rome on the 16th—the same day he visited the Pope.

GERMANY.

Count Maurice de Dietrichstein, the Austrian Minister to King Leopold, had arrived *en congé* in the Austrian capital. It was reported that, after passing the summer in Germany, the Count would be sent as Ambassador to London.

A letter from Frankfort says that Baron A. de Rothschild having withdrawn the donation of 100,000 florins, proposed by him ten years since for the erection of a new synagogue in Frankfort, because the Consistory thought fit to introduce into the religious ceremonies certain reforms which the Baron could not approve of, several organs of the German press have interpreted this act, which was dictated only by a pure scruple of conscience, as an act of intolerant fanaticism. This absurd reproach, adds the writer, is rendered completely false and unfounded by an act which must convince the most prejudiced how far the honourable banker is from being fettered by any such religious prejudices. At the very moment of withdrawing his promised donation, he invested double the sum, or 200,000 florins, in the public funds, which, by a legal and public document, he secured in perpetuity, so that the interest might be distributed annually among the indigent families of Frankfort, whatever form of worship they might follow.

Prince Kraner, Bishop of Posen, in his diocese on the 16th instant.

It was generally believed in Vienna that the marriage between the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia and the Archduke Stephen of Austria would be celebrated in the month of October, in the Austrian capital, in the presence of the Emperor Nicholas.

SWITZERLAND.

The civil war in Switzerland may be considered at an end. The journals received yesterday state that the forces of Upper Valais had been completely successful in their conflict with those of Lower Valais, and that the latter were so disorganized that there was little chance of their being able to rally. The question of convoking an extraordinary Diet for the adoption of measures for the maintenance of general tranquility, had been resolved affirmatively by several of the Grand Councils.

The Mail from Italy passed through the Valais, on the 22nd inst., without obstacle. The conductor of the diligence reported that the Upper Valais ans were in numbers about 5,400 men, well armed and well organized, before the orders of M. de Kuhbermatten, who was actively engaged in effecting a general disarming of the Lower Valais. There is no truth in the report of the burning of villages. The only fires were those of the bivouacs, and of a few detached buildings. In the midst of the sad scenes of the Combat of the Trient, when several Lower Valaisian leaders were killed in crossing the torrent, the following fact is worthy of record. M. Durrey passed without a wound, but his horse was made prisoner. The men who had taken him wanted to shoot him on the spot. A priest, who happened to be present, penetrated into the midst of them, and said, "Unhappy men, what are you about to do? Do you forget that before you appear in Him, time must be allowed him to prepare for death? Let me confess him." He then took the unfortunate prisoner by the arm, and led him without opposition to some bushes which are on the banks of the Rhone, and where they were soon hid from sight. After some time the priest returned alone, and when the men asked what he had done with the prisoner, he replied, that he had escaped.

FRANCE.

The Tahiti affair is again on the *tapis*; and if persons generally well-informed are to be trusted, owing to dispatches which have been received from Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, the Ministry are resolved to take more decisive measures than existed in by M. Guizot, against the Admiral. It was reported to-day on Change that M. Guizot had protested, in the name of France, against the incorporation of Texas with the United States of the Prince de Joinville as almost forgotten. There is no truth of any misunderstand.ng between the King and M. Guizot arising from this imprudent work; the Minister for Foreign Affairs continues to enjoy the full confidence of his Majesty, and in all probability will accompany him on his visit to Queen Victoria. The accounts of the unpleasant scenes between Louis Philippe and the Prince are greatly exaggerated. It is true that the King is dissatisfied with the conduct of his son, who is too good a politician to let the Opposition brawlers know it; and thereby not only give them a weapon against him, but, by rendering them popular, encourage the war-cry and hatred of the Republic. The Duke de Nemours said, had gone in a pet to Compiegne, and would not return until the *Journal des Debats* had made the *amende honorable* for the offens.ve article, supposed to have been written by M. Guizot—now at the theatre on Friday, and Saturday he visited the Exhibition of National Industry.

M. Jacques Lafitte, the celebrated banker, died at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, aged 77. At five o'clock the account given of his health was far from conveying an idea that he was in imminent danger; but a few moments afterwards the gravest symptoms manifested themselves. He then desired to have his grandchildren brought to him, and embraced them affectionately, as he did also his wife, his daughter, and his elder brother, M. Pierre Lafitte, the only one alive of his numerous brothers. Shortly afterwards he became insensible, and, after a rattling of the throat, which did not last ten minutes, he ceased to exist. M. Lafitte was for many years a very popular man, and no man ever displayed more charity, or was more prompt at useful and benevolent sacrifices.

In 1815, when Paris was invaded by the allied troops, the Prussians, who occupied the Hotel de Ville, threatened to destroy it unless a war contribution of £12,000 was immediately paid. The Municipal Council assembled, but there was no money in the public treasury. A subscription was opened by the authorities present, but the amount was much below the sum demanded by Blucher. At this critical moment Lafitte entered the room, and, on being made acquainted with all the circumstances, tore up the subscription list, and wrote a check for the £12,000, which he paid from his own funds. For full twenty years there was not a useful enterprise M. Lafitte did not support with his purse; there was not an officer of the army deserved of his pay, a leader embarassed by the difficulties of the times, a literary man waiting for the fruits of his labour, nor even a political adversary, who failed to receive the needed support. Sprung from the working class, he never deserted the interests of the people, and died without a title. At the time when his fortune was colossal, Mr. Lafitte had his daughter, his only child to marry; she was sought by the richest capitalists and by the greatest names in the circle of court favour, but Mr. Lafitte gave her to the son of Marshal Ney, a poor young man, but considered by the then Opposition as the offspring of an illustrious martyr. Great difference of opinion exists as to the dispute between Louis Philippe and M. Lafitte; there would be, however, certain, he Majesty is greatly indebted to him for his present elevated position. As a politician, M. Lafitte was a visionary—a species of Lafayette—but his intentions were pure and disinterested. He will be buried on Thursday next. Should ad those on whom M. Lafitte has showered his benefits attend, never will a prince's funeral have drawn together a concourse greater in number and formed of persons of a higher rank of life.

M. Charles Lafitte has been returned for the fourth time to the Chamber of Deputies, by the electors of Louviers.

The marriage of Count Pajol, formerly officer to the King, and grandson of the Duke de Reggio, with Mddle. Zoé, the daughter of General Count de Montuyon, Peer of France, was celebrated on Saturday last, in the chapel of the Chamber of Peers.

It is said that the old Philhellenic Committee intends re-establishing itself in Paris and London, in order to promote the aggrandisement of Greece, and that General Colletti will proceed becoming one of the new Greek Ministry, in order to pursue this object.

There are in Paris 114 notaries, and 29 in the suburbs, giving 143 in all the department of the Seine.

The following will be found interesting to seamen:—On the 18th ult. the Météore, on entering the Bay of Ajaccio, by the Passe di Sanguinaires, touched on the point of 9 feet 5 inches, although she draws 9 feet 6 inches. On the 20th the captain had the spot sounded, and found bottom at from 120 to 105 yards from the north east of the island of Elle Parre, at the depth of from 13 to 14 feet, which had been the effect of the wind, of the 18th, to 9 feet 11 inches. Navigators, therefore, should not steer to within 175 or 195 yards of the island of Elle Parre.

On the 3rd inst. the wife of a French soldier at Oran, in Algeria, was delivered of three children, two boys and a girl, who, with the mother, were in perfect health when the account left.

The weather continues cold and wet; and, notwithstanding the great influx of strangers, Paris is very dull. The only thing worth recording in the musical world is the great success obtained at the Odéan, in the piece "*L'Antigone*," the choruses of which were written by the justly-celebrated Mendelssohn, now in London: the *élite* of the capital were present. A new mythological ballet, to be called "Calypso," is in rehearsal; the principal character is confided to Mdlle. Adèle Dumilâtre; the music by M. Deldevez.

The packet-boat L'Eurotas, which a few days since sailed from Marseilles for Constantinople, has on board a *complete cargo* of dancers—in short, a well organised ballet, with 20 *figurantes*. The *corps* intend remaining some time in Constantinople, and from thence to go to Odessa, where they are engaged by the Russian Government.

The most brilliant *fêtes* are preparing at Potsdam in honour of the visit of the Empress of Russia. The marriage of Count Redern's daughter, granddaughter of the celebrated composer of the same name, is confirmed. Miss Benda was formerly an actress of great celebrity, and played with Iffland and Kaslser.

Poor Vieuxtemps, the violinist, has made but a sorry speculation in this Mexican trip. At his last concert, the whole of the orchestra, without giving him timely notice, refused to play, and Vieuxtemps was fined by the police 50 dollars for not keeping his engagement with the public.

Madame Rossi-Caccia has been re-engaged for twelve months at Lisbon.

Verdi's "Hernani" has been brought out with great success at Venice; the principal characters were well supported by Theresa Brambilla, Fraschini, Coletti, and Silva.

PORTUGAL.

PARIS, May 28.—The French Government has received the following telegraphic dispatch:—

BAYONNE, May 27.—We are assured that the Portuguese Ministry has been modified as follows: M. Costa Cabral, Minister of the Interior and President of the Council; Brigadier Cordeiro Tentardo, Minister of War; Baron De Catanna, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Lopes Pastero, Minister of Finance; M. Terragusto, Minister of Justice; M. Dugue De Torescos, Minister of Marine.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—The Hibernia steamer arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday evening shortly before five o'clock. She brings intelligence of the committee of foreign affairs in the American Senate having reported back the Texian annexation treaty, with a recommendation that it be postponed indefinitely, or laid on the table, or rejected. This is, in point of fact, a virtual abandonment of the whole question. This intelligence was conveyed to New York by the latest mail from Washington. The question of annexation is evidently at a discount, and the parties in this country who have been alarmed such awful doings in the political horizon may take comfort in being grievously disappointed.

Congress is to adjourn on the 17th of next month.

The bill to modify the existing tariff, reported by Mr. M'Kay, was laid on the table of the House of Representatives on the 10th of May, by a vote of 105 to 99; and the motion to reconsider, made with a view to prevent the recurrence of such a motion for a less stable time, was lost, 103 to 99. So the bill is virtually lost, as nothing short of a two-thirds vote can take it up again. This, in all probability, sets the subject at rest for the session. Seventy-seven Whigs, and twenty-eight Democrats, voted against any alteration of the existing tariff.

There is no news of any interest from Canada.

At the Whig convention held at Baltimore, May 1, Hon. Henry Clay was nominated as the candidate of that party who will carry their nomnations. Mr. Van Buren is evidently losing ground. But all is as yet speculation on these matters, which possess no interest for our readers

John C. Spencer has resigned his office as Secretary of the Treasury. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Among the rumours of the day is the important one that Mr. Calhoun is about to retire from the cabinet.

RIOTS, WITH LOSS OF LIFE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

A series of dreadful riots had occurred in Philadelphia, which continued several days, during three of which, the mob held complete possession of the city. Sixteen lives were lost, and twenty persons dangerously wounded, besides many others not ascertained. They commenced with a disturbance at a public meeting of a new party lately sprung into existence in the United States, called "Native Americans;" and they were caused by collision with the Roman Catholic Irish, who inhabited the houses in the vicinity of the place where the meeting was holden.

A New York paper gives the following account of the continuation of the riot, it commenced on Monday, May 6:—

"The native Americans pursued the Irish; and several of the fugitives, finding themselves hotly pressed, darted into houses, and up alleys, in order to escape. Several of the houses in which they were seen to enter, were attacked, and the doors and windows of the frame houses in Cadwallader-street, below Master-street, and one in the same street, above Master-street, were battered in with stones. One Master-street, near Germantown-road, the fronts of two houses were also much battered, and the windows riddled with stones. On Germantown-road, the dwelling house of a widow was forcibly broken into, the windows and shutters shattered, and the furniture broken up. The attack upon her house was made because one of the fugitives had been seen to run up the alley adjoining. The windows in the upper story of the Hibernia Hose-house were also shattered. Another house in Master-street, above Germantown-road, the window was literally strewed with broken bricks and stones. Finally, the Irishmen rallied, and beat off the 'Native Americans,' and there the contest ended for the time.

"On Monday night an armed body of Irishmen patrolled in front of and about St. Michael's Church, and stopped all persons that passed, questioning them as to their business there. One gentleman, who was there at twelve o'clock, was he counted twenty-three ml amed with muskets and flinging sticks.

"On Tuesday morning placards were found posted all over the city, calling a meeting of 'Irish Americans,' to be held at Kensington Hall, Kensington square. About noon, a small party of men and boys, of the hard-working class, passed through the streets, bearing a large American flag and a banner, on which was inscribed 'This is the flag that was trampled by Irish Patriots.'

"At the appointed hour the meeting assembled, and the speakers did their utmost to allay the excitement of those who composed it. It was evident, however, from the fiery character of the discourses, that there was no disposition to listen to pacific suggestions. Bearing the mutilated flag and the banner above mentioned, the multitude proceeded up Fifth-street to Second and Master, where the riot ensued.

"The procession from Independence-square arrived at the Market-house, and was proceeding to organise, when a musket was fired from the house at the intersection of Master-street and Cadwallader-street, on the Hibernia Hose-house, which is next to the corner. There was a man in the procession who had joined it on the way, carrying a musket. Many of the natives at the first shot dispersed, but this man immediately levelled his piece at a window in the direction from which the first discharge was made, and it is said shot down a person. He declared he would stand by the stripes and stars. He fired a second time and was then shot down.

"The conflict commenced about five o'clock, and continued with great fury. At about six o'clock the Native Americans set fire to the house at the corner of Cadwallader and Master-streets, from which it is supposed the gun was fired. The fire spread with great rapidity to the Hibernia Hose-house adjoining, and in a short time the whole row of buildings was in flames.

"The Irishmen still continued firing at intervals from their houses, even after they were set on fire, and as they came forward were driven out of one house by the heat of the flames and the falling rafters, they took refuge in another. They fought with a desperation becoming madmen.

"The Carroll Hose Company was taken from the house in Fourth-street above Master, and dragged upside down through the district; the hose injured, and the carriage made a wreck of. The house of the Hibernia Hose Company was also attacked, and the furniture destroyed, but not burned. The firing during this was continued from the houses, and a number were wounded while standing near and in the Market-house.

"The Hibernia Hose was the first place where the fire was discovered. That building was burned to the earth, and the contiguous houses caught fire and the flames spread with fearful and alarming rapidity. About thirty houses, north of the Hibernia, were destroyed. The conflagration in Kensington was terrific, and above fifty houses were also consumed. The mob held unbroken sway until the evening of Thursday, when they ceased, it would seem, from mere physical fatigue. In one of the churches a most valuable library was entirely destroyed. It would seem, from all accounts, that the military and police, which were called out at the commencement of the disturbances, were singularly inefficient. They seemed to have no force to be entirely disregarded, for no one dared to take the responsibility of ordering the strong measures necessary in such a crisis."

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.

Captain Grover has received a letter from Mr. Wolff, dated, Meshed, March 24, 1844. The letter, strangely enough, fell in with Saleh Mohammed, called Akhoondzadeh, whose statement of what he said people had told him of the execution of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly was published in all the papers, and on the faith of which her Majesty's Government erased the name of Lieutenant-Colone. Stoddart from the list of the army, and the East India Company that of Brevet Captain Conolly from their list. The latter officer has, however, it appears from the last accounts from Cabool, been recently promoted to a troop in the 6th Light Cavalry. The Doctor thus writes:—

"Saleh Mohammed told me that the two persons who were put to death, and of whom he gave circumstantial account to Colonel Shiel, *many knew been two other persons*, and the executioner who told him the story may *have belied him*. Besides this, I must confess that two things are suspicious to me in the extreme: he first set out from the executioner who told him the story had been the executioner of Stoddart; on another day, when I asked him again which of the two executioners had put Stoddart to death, he replied that he *did not know*. He moreover makes a claim upon Colonel Shiel for 120 tomaun, which I have learned from different quarters he has received from Major Todd."

Dr. Wolff takes presents to the King of Bokhara, of the value of between 500 and 600 gold tomaun, and he appears to have acquired the good wishes and assistance of all the people with whom he has been brought in contact. He thus relates an extraordinary circumstance:—

"I have written a most respectful letter to the Ameer of Bokhara, which I shall deliver myself. In this letter I remind his Majesty of the hospitable reception he granted to me when at Bokhara, twelve years ago, and of my boldly having defended him in England and throughout Europe, when I heard him accused of being the murderer of guests. I also petition his Majesty most humbly to take back my friends to their native country, or, should they *have died on account of some fault committed*, to inform me of the nature of their crime, and to permit me to carry their corpses to England, to be buried by their relations. I gave this letter here into the hands of the Sheik al Islam, of Meshed, who read it in the mosque of Gowher-Shah, in the presence of 5000 people there assembled."

The Doctor also says—

"A caravan arrived here some days ago, from Bokhara, and ask whom you please, the invariable answer is, 'they may be alive, for nobody has seen them executed,' and the Gooah Bekee, or Prime Minister, who for five years was supposed to have been put to death, has suddenly come forth alive and well from prison. The chief of the caravan of Bokhara, Mullah Kereem by name, who leaves that city every two months, and has a wife there, told me two days ago, that if any one asserts that he has seen the execution of the two *elchies* (ambassadors) he is a liar."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

Their lordships reassembled for the first time after the Whitsuntide holidays. Messengers from the Commons brought up several bills.

The Committee on the Law of Libel Bill was postponed.

On the motion of Earl DALHOUSIE, the Customs Duties Bill was read a second time, as was also the Bill for the Education of the Poor, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

Sir T. Freemantle took the oaths and his seat for Buckingham, and Lord A. Lennox for Chichester. The Right Hon. Secretary at War was loudly cheered as he entered the house

The reports on the Birkenhead Docks Bill, the Delabole and Rock Railway Bill, the Tenbury and Wyre Dock Bill, and on several other bills were brought up and agreed to.

The SWANSEA Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed

The Cwm Celyn and Bailey Iron Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

The amendments on the Liverpool Docks Bill were read and agreed to.

The Sanitary Branch Bill was read a second time, and passed.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL presented a petition from Dublin and its vicinity, signed by 60,000 inhabitants, complaining of the monopoly enjoyed by the Bank of Ireland.

After several notices of motion with regard to the Bank Charter Bill, the Seas of St. Asaph and Bangor, the Royal Academy, and the Universities had been given, Mr. JERVIS brought forward a motion with regard to the claims of Ameer can Loyalists, which, after some discussion, was negatived without a division.

Mr. KELLY moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide an appeal in criminal cases, which after some observations from Sir JAMES GRAHAM was agreed to.

Several motions were postponed.

On the motion of Sir J GRAHAM a special committee was appointed to inquire into the Criminal Prisons.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the committee of supply on the colonial estimate, Mr. ROEBUCK brought under the consideration of the house the state of the Government of Canada, the discussion on which occupied the remainder of the evening. The hon. gentleman concluded without making any motion on the subject, and the house adjourned at a late hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

On the motion of the Earl of RIPON, the Courts-Martial (East Indies) Bill was read a first time.

Lord LONDON presented petitions from Ireland against the Dissenters' Chapels' Bill.—Lord CAMBELL also presented a petition from Coleraine against it.

The Marquis of NORMANBY called their lordships' attention to the circumstances which had occurred at the last Monaghan assizes. A general impression existed in that part of the country that there had been a want of sincerity in the intentions of the Government in carrying out the directions which were contained in a circular to the Attorney-General Brady, with respect to the custom of challenging jurors.

Their lordships then went into committee on the Factory Bill.—Lord KINNAIRD said, though he was opposed to all legislative interference with labour, either with the produce of labour, or with labour itself, yet, as the principle of this bill had been the law of the land for years, he should not oppose its passing. But there was one clause in the bill which introduced an entirely new principle. The clause would certainly be quite inoperative, and he wished there were to know what had been introduced into the bill at all? When they came to the 32nd clause he should move that it be expunged.—The first clause was then agreed to, as were also clauses 2 to 11 inclusive.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr. Bouverie took the oaths and his seat for Kilmarnock. The hon. member was introduced by Mr. Elliot, jun., and Mr. Hume.

A number of petitions were presented against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Mr. HUME gave notice that, in committee upon the Bank Charter Bill, he should move a clause for the repeal of the legal tender clause.

On the motion of Sir G. CLERK, it was resolved that the house at its rising adjourn till Monday.

The Courts-Martial Bill (East Indies) was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Sir G. CLERK, the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, was read for the purpose of postponing it.

On the motion Catholic Clergy Grants and Conveyances (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Glass and Vinegar Duties Bill was committed to-day.

On the motion for reading the order of the day for going into committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, Captain PECHELL presented a petition from Brighton against the Bill.—Mr. R. PHILLIPS from the Law Society of Manchester, praying that a clause should be inserted in the bill, consolidating the powers of certain of these courts.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to move an amendment in the Committee to abolish all Ecclesiastical Courts, and to transfer the jurisdiction of those Courts to civil tribunals. His object was to take away all jurisdiction from the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to put an end to the expensive system that took place there. He could not see why the Courts of Assize were not competent to decide questions that were usually brought before the Ecclesiastical Court. Such tribunals were founded on common sense and common justice, and Lord Hale and Lord Holt had denounced the Ecclesiastical Courts as tribunals against common justice and common sense. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the motion of which he had given notice.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

ST. DAVID'S. The dean and chapter of this place have ordered the pews that are on the south side of the cathedral to be removed, and the whole of it to be thrown open. Hitherto the Welsh service has been performed in it.

The AMETHYST, 50, Captain the Hon. J. Gordon, left her moorings at Devonport, Hamoaze, between eight and nine o'clock on Friday morning, and proceeded into the Sound, in tow of the Confiance tug, followed by the Leander steamvessel.

The Lightning, steam-tender, Master Commander Roberts, arrived at Devonport on Sunday, from Cork, to which place she had conveyed Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot.

The second engineer on board the Cyclops steam-frigate, now stationed at Barbadoes, committed suicide on board that vessel last week, by cutting his throat with a razor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

WINTER V. DIBDIN.

Mr. Jervis showed cause against a rule nisi obtained by Mr. Hill for discharging the defendant from the custody of the sheriff of Middlesex, on the ground of privilege. The learned counsel contended that the affidavit was insufficient. The defendant stated that he was liable to be called upon to collect rents, to perform the duties of chaplain to her Majesty, and that he had performed such service at the Chapel Royal whenever he was called upon. The defendant, however, did not state how often he was called upon, and his affidavit would not be false although he had never been called upon. It was also incumbent upon the defendant to show that he held his appointment from the Lord Chamberlain, which did not appear. The action was brought on a bill of exchange, upon which the plaintiff recovered judgment and arrested the defendant, and the Court would not interfere summarily, but would leave the defendant to his writ of privilege, if the affidavit left the matter in any respect doubtful. The Court thought the affidavit sufficiently explicit, as it showed that Dr. Dibdin was one of the Queen's servants in ordinary, liable to be called on at any time: and made the rule absolute for his discharge, without calling on his counsel to support it.

POLICE.

THAMES OFFICE.—Mr. C. Pearson, the City solicitor, attended before Mr. Ballantine, on Tuesday, to prosecute an information against Mr. John Alexander, the master of the collier brig Liberty and Property, for remaining in the Pool longer than fifteen days, contrary to the by-laws for the regulation of the port of London, by which he had incurred a penalty of £20 or £10, for each day beyond the time allowed. The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. Pearsley, the solicitor.—The City Solicitor said that numerous complaints had been made to the Lord Mayor by seamen navigating the coa. ships, of their long detention in the river, and the consequent distress into which their wives and families were plunged by the voyages between the north and London being extended to a very lengthened period. The Lord Mayor had determined that all infractions of the law should be prosecuted, and had instructed the harbour masters and other officers of the City to bring under his notice every violation of the by-laws for the regulation of the colliers in the Pool.—The case having been proved, Mr Ballantine said the puisarty he hoped the press would give to this case would effect more good than the heaviest penalty he could inflict. Seamen were daily complaining to him of their detention, and applying to him for their

wages, which he could not order, because in London only half the voyage was performed. He should inflict a penalty of 40s. only, as it was the first case; but he begged it might be understood that he did not think lightly or feel lightly on the subject, which was a most important one. In future cases he should inflict large penalties.—By this decision the evil so long complained of, detaining sailors in the Pool for an indefinite period, will be put an end to, and a numerous and valuable body of men relieved. Notices have been issued that every master of a collier will be prosecuted for violating the law.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A young Irishman approached the magistrate's desk, and applied to Mr. Maltby for a summons against the Duke of Leinster. The applicant was generously dressed; he was usually called George Fay, but his real name was George Gwelph, and that he was the son of George IV.—Mr. Maltby suspecting from the applicant's manner that he laboured under deranged intellects, put some questions to him, with the view of finding out his connections.—The applicant said he was living at the Railway Tavern, at the Buringham terminus, in Euston-square; and he further stated he had a relation in Thayer-street, Manchester-square.—Mr. Maltby sent Giblet, one of the police-constables attached to the court, to the Railway Tavern, to make inquires. Mr. Oliver, the landlord, soon afterwards entered the court, and informed Mr. Maltby that the young man had been lodging at his house on and off for about a fortnight. His conduct was eccentric, and his behaviour not that of a sane person.—Mr. Maltby requested that inquiry should be made in Thayer-street, to see if any relation of the prisoner could be found, and in the meantime directed that the applicant should be properly looked after.

On Wednesday, Mr. *Wm. Gillman Slack*, of No. 10, Union-street, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, attorney-at-law, was placed at the bar on the charge (as entered on the police-sheet) "of attempting to murder Elizabeth Hughes and Catherine Hughes, sisters, and maiden ladies, and Eliza Hughes, the wife of their brother, by suffocating them with brimstone, at No. 16, Duke's-mews, Audley-street, Grosvenor-square." It appeared that the complainants, who are highly respectable, had, a few weeks since, taken apartments for a limited period at No. 16, Duke's-mews, the house being kept by Mrs. Dunmore. For some reason, which did not transpire, they had received notice to quit, but their legal tenancy would not expire until Monday next. Yesterday the defendant made his appearance in the house, and conducted himself in a most indecent manner towards the complainants; they were also greatly annoyed by noises made on the staircase, and about four o'clock in the afternoon their lives were actually endangered by the fumes of lighted charcoal and brimstone issuing from an iron portable stove placed on the landing-place, immediately underneath their apartments. On the first-named complainant attempting to rush into the street, she was assaulted by the defendant. Eventually the police entered the house and found the combustibles still burning, and took the defendant into custody. Mr. Hardwick said the case was one of a very aggravated assault, and he should send it to the sessions. The defendant said, if that was the worthy magistrate's determination, he should reserve his defence. He was then ordered to find bail.

UNION-HALL.—*John Lester*, carrying on the business of a hairdresser and perfumer, in Bermondsey-street, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to poison his wife by mixing a quantity of arsenic in her tea. It appeared that the wife had felt unwell, and being unable to get up and prepare breakfast, she requested her husband to send her up a cup of tea, which he did, but owing to the quickness and intelligence of her son, a lad eleven years of age, she was prevented from swallowing the poisoned draught. The tea was examined, and exposed to the fact of the suspicions being aroused by seeing his father dissolve a white powder in the tea cup. The mixture was kept back by the wife and afterwards taken by her to Guy's hospital, where, on being analysed, it was found to contain a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner had been often heard to threaten to "do" for his wife. The prisoner was committed to the county gaol.

GAMING ANALYSED.

The recent attack by the police upon some of the gambling-houses in the West-end, coupled with the late directions from the Home Secretary *for the more rigorous* of the practice existing time out of mind on the race grounds in the vicinity of London having attracted considerable attention, it may not be uninteresting to inquire into the nature of chance, which seems to be the main reliance of those who enter upon what is generally called fair play gambling.

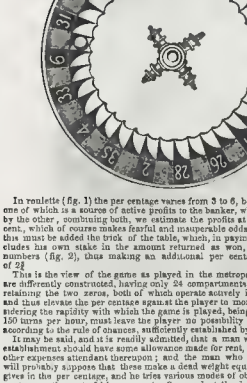
A good deal of unmerited odium has attached to this phrase; for many persons engaged in what is considered honourable professions and pursuits are quite as much influenced in their undertakings by the spirit of gambling, or in other words, the calculation of the chances, as those who work out their operations by means of cards, dice, &c., &c.

A railway project, a mercantile speculation, a battle on which the fate of nations may hang, has each, more or less of the ingredient which forms the staple stock of the gambler—*chance*.

The immediate object of the present paper is to show that no chance can by any possibility counteract the advantage which the usual per centage allowed to the banker, sums with an against the player. This, to a certain degree, is the case with the to, and admitted by, all who engage in games of equal hazard; but many, if not all, such persons flatter themselves that by some superior skill, some closer observation of the game, some happy account of a lucky turn, of which they considered themselves the judges, they will be enabled to counteract the constantly recurring and invariable advantage which they know and admit the per centage yields to the banker. It is true, and the annals of the gaming-table can bear continued loss. But his mistake is a sad one; for he shakes a bag which has no "hope" at the bottom

It is an established fact proved by various returns to the French Government, that in *le* games of chance the return on both sides equalized themselves, and that chance would, even in a short run, leave the players exactly where they began; but the constantly recurring profits of the table to the banker operating like fate against the player, must, in spite of any adroitness, skill, or calculation, on the part of the latter, render him the victim of his own play, unless he withdraw the play the greater is the advantage to the banker, and so well was this fact known to the French Government, that the amount of fee paid in the shape of license was proportioned to the number of the hours for play. most thoroughly equalized. In *rouge et noir*, where the per centage of the banker is worst, being only two per cent, as any one who is acquainted with calculation on the same must be aware, it is the interest of the table to play with the utmost quickness, and men who deal the cards with rapidity are paid at a high rate by the banker, who, calculating on the quantity of play, the chances being still equal, relies for his profits on the swelling of the per centage.

Fig 1.



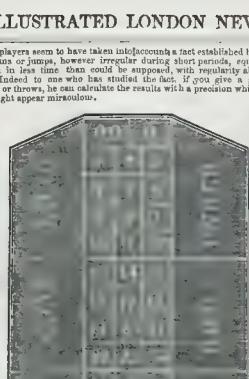
In roulette (*fig.* 1) the per centage varies from 3 to 6, because of the two zeros one of which is a source of active profits to the banker, whilst he gains passively by the other, combining both, we estimate the profits at a constancy of 4½ per cent., which of course makes fearful and unsuperable odds against the player. To this must be added the trick of the table, which, in paying out to the winner, includes but the stake in the amount returned as won, when entered on the numbers (*fig.* 2), thus making an additional per centage against the player of 2½

This is the view of the game as played in the metropolis; but the race tables are differently constructed, having only 24 compartments instead of 36, but still retaining the two zeros, both of which operate actively in favour of the banker, and thus create the per centage against the player to more than 12½ which, considering the rapidity with which the game is played, being at the rate of at least 150 turns per hour, must leave the player no possibility of equalizing the game, according to the rule of chances, sufficiently established by innumerable returns.

It may be said, and it is readily admitted, that a man who keeps an expensive establishment should have some allowance made for rent, taxes, servants, and all other expenses attendant thereupon; and the man who plays against the banker will probably suppose that these make a dead weight equal to the odds which he gives in the per centage, and he tries various modes of obviating an admitted advantage on the part of his opponent. Some adopt the losing game with the fees them from the loss by jumps; others again take the winning game, knowing that whatever is lost by jumps is gained again by the runs, a third class systematize their play in another manner, taking an arbitrary number either of blanks or reds as their standard, and, by endeavouring to counteract the fair result of chances, are sure to become losers, even to a greater extent than they would have been, relying on the fair chance, even admitting to the banker all the advantages which the per centages yielded to him

Notwithstanding the numerous calculations which have been made with respect to games of pure chance, though the truth has sometimes glimmered upon them, few players seem to have taken into account a fact established by experience, that runs or jumps, however irregular during short periods, equalize themselves even in less time than could be supposed, with regularity almost mathematical. Indeed to one who has studied the fact, if you give a given number of turns or throws, he can calculate the results with a precision which to some persons might appear miraculous.

Fig 2



We have said enough in this article to awaken attention to the startling fact that in all games of hazard or equal chance, an advantage of even so little as a quarter per mille, must ultimately terminate in favour of the party to whom the odds are given; for the disturbance in the slightest degree of the equalization of chance operates in the same way as would be the disturbance of a straight line, however great or small in the ratio of the extreme divergence

When our gaming friends have ruminated this matter, we shall proceed to show in our second chapter, how the table games by *Methods* and *Progressions*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY SETTLING.

I will not change my horse for any that
Thessalian Tempe's vale e'er yielded.—*Henry V.*

Since the days when Charles the Cheerful used to sit on the Warren hill, with Nell the Naughty at his side, the turf has seen a tolerable series of vicissitudes, all tending towards the crisis on the threshold of which it now stands. It has, at length found its way into Parliament and the law courts, and, unless the luck is an over average sample, it will very soon be in the other place—"last stage of all." *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*, is a Latin axiom, the free translation of which is, it takes some time to make a perfect fool of a rich gentry or so the character has been regularly progressing, and, without flattering ourselves, we may assert we now possess some finished specimens of the species. These exist as well in the Corinthian as the plebian orders; in such fair proportions, indeed, that it has been a drawn battle between them for the last few years. The former had certainly the best of it in the skirmishes (episodes which we won't offend the reader by supposing him ignorant of), while the latter on occasion, by great heavy in affairs which were more regular. Thus stood the belligerents when, some months since, it was whispered that, in the spring, something decisive would be attempted on Epsom Downs.

The popular opinion was that the Plebs would be the assailing party (we distinguish the Patricians as Corinthians and Plebeians, as both belong to the *equestrian* order), a belief supported by the precautions behind which the others are *fortifying* themselves. First came whispers about "protests," "declarations," and the like, and then followed open reports, and shortly downright assertions (as stated in considerable favour for the Derby, bight Running Rein—as detailed in our narrative of the recent issue of that ilk. He won, as we have shown, and then came the reckoning and the hours for play. The settling, as it was by *(Sacra a non Jucendo)*. This important part of horse coursing came off on Tuesday last at Tattersall's, when it was announced as the opinion "of the most influential subscribers," that the Derby, in which the names of the Corinthian and Orlando did not occur might be settled without any possible impediment: therefore, where they did, as there existed much let and hindrance, all arrangement stood over. Of course, in such a category the Running Rein stood up for their champion, and the Orlando party was *furioso* in favour of their hero:—which is in the right?

The ring is a vast mystic cauldron, into which all sorts of subtleties are thrown by the company of turfites, amateurs, professionals, gentle and simple. This, they, who live upon portents, skim twice a week at Tattersall's, and sometimes fare sumptuously when, by accident, it boils over. Some of the most puzzle-taking of these worthies watched, during the winter, the unfiring enemy with which a certain influential *clique* lost no opportunity of laying against Running Rein for the Derby. They saw his policy pursued up to the afternoon of the first day of Epsom Races, when they noted the same party as resolutely backing him. From these premises, they drew the conclusion that the *clique* aforesaid rested their hopes on the probability of his not being permitted to start. That chance, however, not only failed them, but the horse actually won. What then remained? To get up a pause among his backers, and go into the market and secure their hedgings. This has been done to a vast amount; and the timid will no doubt continue to surrender their odds while sixpennyworth of them remains We by no means insist that the stakes will be awarded by a court of law in Running Rein's favour, but we hold it very probable. The *ex parte evidence* produced to the stewards at Epsom, we know to have been very powerful—and those gentlemen were able to strengthen it by presentiment of their own. This horse, since his birth, has passed through the hands of thirteen individuals, all of whom have put in affidavits, or certificates, of his being the animal entered for various engagements, as Running Rein, by the Sadler, out of Mab. When his pedigree was questioned, last October, at Newmarket, on an investigation, the objection was pronounced "not to have a leg to stand on. It has now again been raised, and with an intimation that should it be substantiated this time, the owners of the spurious nomination will be prosecuted for conspiracy. Nevertheless, they are resolute, and sanguine to the extent of backing him to win—and giving money for their bets. A great deal depends, indeed, in the extraordinary inquiry: and great multitudes consult these columns. Therefore it is that we have thus enlarged upon the recent settling for the Derby—counselling each for whom Running Rein may be a winner, to be of good cheer—and until he hear more from us on the matter, "not to change his horse for any that treads but on four pasterns.

TATTERSALL'S. THE SETTLING.

MONDAY.—At a meeting of the most influential subscribers to Tattersall's, interested in the Derby and Oaks settlement, it was unanimously agreed that no possible impediment could exist to the settlement of all accounts on the Derby, in which the names of Running Rein and Orlando do not occur, and that, therefore, the settlement will take place this day, as usual, with the above exceptions." The meeting referred to in the above document, which was posted in the Subscription-room, took place in the early part of the afternoon, and was, as intimated, attended by several of the most influential subscribers. At a late hour the room became crowded, and the great majority of those present either the betting-book of my deceased husband. You will perceive, that in case Running Rein shall receive the stakes, there will be a sum of £694, and in case Orlando shall receive them, of £724. I enclose you, therefore, a draft for the larger sum, and would wish you to apply this sum, together with the receipts from the several losers, to pay, as far as may be the claims of the several winners. It is possible that in a case of this sort, it is not customary to settle the book: should it be so, I am not anxious to establish a precedent. With a deep sense of the trouble I am about to impose on you,

I have the honour to be, sir, yours most respectfully,
Carlton-house-terrace, May 27, 1844. S. F. CROCKFORD.

The following is the opinion of the Stewards of the Jockey Club:—

We are of opinion that every person indebted to the late Mr. Crockford, on his Epsom account, is bound to pay the amount due to the person deputed to settle the same.

(Signed) SEFTON
May 27, 1844. GEORGE BENTINCK.

TUESDAY.—The "settling," if so disjointed an affair be deserving of the name, commenced on Tuesday afternoon in the subscription-room, and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, proved a much quieter proceeding than we had ventured to anticipate. When it will be completed the lawyers alone can tell. The principle upon which it took place has been already stated; those accounts in which neither Running Rein nor Orlando's name occurred were settled in full; but all such as touched either of them, although bets on the Oaks were involved, stand over, except in cases where a winning balance was shown on each of the two horses, in which, we presume, there could not have been objection to pay the smaller amount. Nothing in the shape of a dispute occurred until late in the afternoon, and then only in consequence of two or three parties having attended without the "wherewithal," or who fancied, because they had "off" between Orlando and Running Rein since the race, that bets made previously would necessarily remain in abeyance. To speak of winners and losers in this stage of the settlement would be idle—some monstrances, perhaps, we may be able to satisfy ourselves on the point. We should not omit to state that Mr. Crockford's account was entrusted to Mr. F. Clark, who, although there were some dissentients, made considerable progress with it.

THURSDAY.—The principal topic on Thursday was the settling, and a vast deal more was said than done; in short, some refused to settle at all, and others who had commenced paying on Tuesday, "held hard," and mean to "hold them time." Several even bets were laid between the two horses for the "great event," the "old one," as Running Rein is jocosely termed, having the call 7 to 4 was taken about Alice Hawthorn for the Ascot Cup, and 4 to 1 that she wins that and the Vase. For the Derby, 1845, which we expect to see decided about the same time as the late one, 10,000 to 300 was taken about John Davis.

Mr. Thornhill died on Wednesday night.

GOODWOOD RACES.—IMPORTANT NOTICE!—The following notice has been given by the stewards of Goodwood races:—" Notice is hereby given, that no horse, whether professed age is supposed will be allowed to start without a previous examination of his mouth, by competent persons appointed by the stewards; and if not objected to until after the race, a similar examination will be instituted in the case of restriction to age, examination by the owner, trainer, or other person having charge of such horse, the stakes will be awarded and the race given to the second horse, and the parties implicated in such fraud will be for ever excluded from running horses at the attending Goodwood races. Objections must be made in writing to one of the stewards, or to Mr. Weatherby.—N.B. Parties who were warned off from the race course in 1843, are reminded that if they attend this year they will be prosecuted, unless the notice has been regularly withdrawn by the person who signed it."

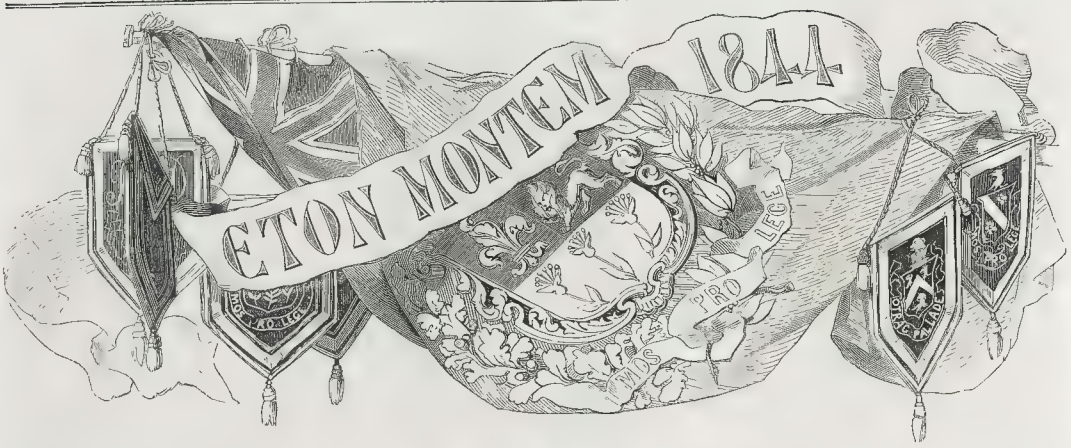
DONCASTER RACES.—A similar notice to the above has been published by the stewards of these races, with the exception of the paragraph alluding to parties warned off in 1843.

THE DERBY AND LEGER LOTTERIES.—It has just transpired, from a source on which the most implicit reliance can be placed, that it is the intention of Government to adopt measures for the immediate suppression of the above speculations. Arrangements are about being made with the magistracy to carry this intention of the Government into effect; for which purpose the police authorities will receive instructions to give ample notice to publicans, that if they for the future permit "lotteries," or "sweepstakes," to be held, they will not only subject themselves to heavy penalties, but, by permitting them to take place on their premises, such an illegal proceeding will endanger the licenses of their respective houses. The great extent to which these lotteries have been carried has induced the Government to come to the above resolution, and the suppression of every species of gambling at all public races will be followed up by strict regulations being issued for the abolition of the numerous Derby, Oaks, Leger lotteries and sweepstakes, which are carried on to almost every town and village of the least importance, from the Lands'-end to John O'Groat's. It is but only within these last few years that the rage for this sort of speculation has become popular; consequently, the Derby lotteries have been supported by all classes of society, from the peer to the peasant.

AQUATICS.

The Earl of Morley has accepted the commodoreship of the Royal Western Yacht Club, at Plymouth, where the annual regatta is fixed to take place on the 16th and 17th of July.

NORTHERN ROWING CLUB, BELFAST.—This Association which is looked to with so much interest, by the admirers of aquatic amusements, and which is, indeed, very popular, gave the first of the season's series of festivities, on Friday last, in honour of the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day. Shortly after the appointed time, the tiny fleet got under way, which was announced by the boom of a small piece of artillery.—The procession moved down the river, in splendid style, headed by the flag-ship, carrying the Commodore (Mr. Edmund Getty). There were pulled in the following order, by gentlemen wearing the Club uniform, the beautiful gig *Zephyr*, *Arrow* (a turn out particularly admired), Harpoon, Gazelle, Petrel, Swan, and Sylph, and the flang gig Superb and Pelican. The competitors in the first match were the Gazelle and Ariel (known as the Carrick gig—manned by pilots—the former successful. We may mention, that



This triennial festival took place on Whit-Tuesday. The threatening state of the elements did not deter thousands of the nobility and gentry from being present on the occasion, and though her most gracious Majesty the Queen did not honour the proceedings of the day with her presence, she sent her accustomed munificent present of £105 towards the "Salt," by the hands of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and expressed through him to the Provost and the College athourities the interest which she felt in the doings of the day. His Royal Highness arrived at the ancient gate of the college, called Western-gate, of which the annexed engraving is a correct view, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, attended by a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards; by Lord George Lennox, Mr. G. E. Anson, Col. Wylde. and Capt. Seymour. His Royal Highness had arrived at Slough by a special train on the Great Western Railroad shortly before eleven o'clock, whence he proceeded to Windsor in his carriage, and having rested a short time at the Castle, returned again through Windsor and was received, as is here represented, by the Provost of the College, Dr. Hawtrey, the head master of the school, the Fellows of the College, the assistant masters, &c. The band of the First Life Guards striking up "God save the Queen," and the spectators cheering in loud huzzas. His Royal Highness appeared to enjoy the scene, which was one of great animation, and bowed repeatedly to the groups assembled around. He was immediately conducted by the Provost and the authorities specified to the "Election Chamber" of the College, where refreshments were laid out.

The next plate represents the Great Hall of the College, in which those young gentlemen who are on the foundation of the establishment, and are destined to become, after their probation at Eton, scholars and fellows of King's College, Cambridge, according to their seniority and proficiency, and who are termed "Collegers," are accustomed to dine. It will be seen from the plate, that it is a very noble apartment, built on the same plan as the halls of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, of the date of Henry VI., the founder of Eton College. The proportions of this hall have been much admired, and it is frequently visited by the curious and the antiquaries, the architects of these days, and particularly by foreigners and persons of research from the Continent.

On Tuesday, the day of the Montem, according to the custom which has for so many years been in existence, the "Captain" of the school, that is, the boy on the foundation to whom the collection of the day belongs, gave in this spacious apartment a breakfast to his schoolfellows, that is, to those of a certain rank in the school. About one hundred sat down to the hospitable refection, at which there was no want of substantials nor of delicacies. The joyous appearance of the host and his guests, the elegance and splendour of the dresses, the brilliancy of the uniforms, and the whole appearance of the scene, was full of gratification. Many old Etonians who were visitors, and amongst whom were some of the most distinguished men of the day, regretted that they were no longer young enough to be participators in the festivity which in their youth they had enjoyed, and thought their present rank, position, and honours, but a poor exchange for the freshness of enjoyment and

ENSIGN'S PAGE. PAGE.—PHILIP D'AULNAY PAGE.—TEMP. FRANCIS I.

PAGE.—HUNGARIAN HUSSAR. PAGE.—CRUSADER

SERVITOR.—GERMAN NOBLE. SERVITOR.—SPANISH PEASANT.

ETON MONTEM.

buoyancy of spirits which was exhibited on this occasion by their successors in the places they once filled. Our artist has been very happy in taking the view of this interesting scene, both as to the groups, and as to the architectural drawing.

The scene in the Quadrangle is next depicted. This large court-yard is one of the finest specimens of Collegiate architecture of the time in which it was built that is to be seen in England. It is in some respects not surpassed by anything of its class in England. On the western side is a colonnade, or piazza, over which is a long and spacious room, called the Upper School-room, in which that portion of the scholars who form what are called the sixth and fifth forms (the

PAGE.—GREEK.

two upper classes), assemble for the performance of their scholastic exercises. There is also on this side of the Quadrangle two other smaller chambers, one called the Library, in which are shelves for books, but in which no books are now to be seen, and the other the room in which a division of the scholars, called the "Remove," perform their duties during school hours. On the left of the Quadrangle, as the spectator stands with his back towards the piazza, are the Lower School-room, which is on the basement story, and one of the sleeping-rooms for the "Collegers;" and above these is the celebrated apartment known as the "Long Chamber," in which are about sixty oaken bedsteads, bedding, rugs, &c., for the accommodation of the said "Collegers." On the opposite side of the Quad-

PAGE.—SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

rangle, or right hand of the spectator, is the college Chapel in which the scholars attend Divine service. It is a very elegant structure, and of very ample dimensions. It is built partly on the same plan and after the model of the inimitable chapel of King's College, Cambridge, which it very much resembles, though it has not the richness nor the painted windows which adorn that edifice. On the eastern side of the Quadrangle is situated the Library of the College and other apartments; and in the centre of this part of the building is a remarkably fine gateway, leading into the cloisters and to the entrance of the Dining-hall; and over this gateway is the window of the election chamber, from which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the distinguished visitors by whom he was surrounded, his suite, the Provost of Eton, and others who had the honour of the *entrée*, surveyed the animated scene between them, the calling of the muster-roll, or, as it is termed, the "absence" of

PAGE.—TEMP. HEN. IV., FRANCE. BUNNER.—TEMP. CHAS. I. PAGE.—TEMP. CHAS. II.

the scholars, the waving of the flag by the Ensign, the promenading of the numerous people of rank and fashion assembled, the forming of the procession, &c. &c. The military bands all the while, or at least with but short intervals, playing some delightful concerted music, and the whole scene of the *re-union* of hundreds of old friends, and the congratulations of hundreds of parents, guardians, sons, wards, relatives, and long-remembered, but long-revered acquaintances. It was in this Quadrangle that the most complete view was afforded of the various dresses and costumes. It was here that the scene was enlivened by the presence of so many beautiful females, whose dresses were scarcely less costly and picturesque than those of the chief performers in the great carnival of the day. Perhaps nothing in these days can give any notion of the peculiar spectacle which the Quadrangle presented, because nothing of a similar character exists. A mere written description could scarcely be understood, and we have for that reason availed ourselves of the talents of the very able artist who has taken the view here given, and we trust our readers will appreciate his most creditable and successful labours.

The little hill or mound called "Salt-hill," a spot well known to all who travelled on the western road before the introduction of railroads, forms the next point which the pencil of the artist has here portrayed—and, we submit, most faithfully. It is here that the important ceremony of waving the flag is performed by the Ensign. We remember some years ago to have seen the ensign of that day—now one of the judges of the land—perform this by no means easy operation with as much knowledge and skill in what he was about, as now distinguish him in his more arduous duties in Westminster-hall. It was around this little mound of earth, "far-famed Salt-hill," that were assembled on Whit Tuesday thousands of spectators, all joyous, all full of gaiety and animation, from the prince to the peasant, from the duchess to the cottager's daughter, old and young, all come out for a holiday, and all having made up their minds to enjoy one. On the summit of the hill stands the Ensign, Mr. Hutton, waving the flag, which bears the College arms and motto. The hill is clustered with groups of pages, salt-bearers, and scholars, in the habiliments of war. At the base and stretching along the road are rows of carriages and mobs of spectators, and in the most conspicuous and appropriate place the carriage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his suite. His Royal Highness, after having viewed this, one of the last things in the whole ceremony, did not return to Windsor, but drove at once to the railroad station at Slough, and left the scene of action at half-past two for London. His Royal Highness is understood to have expressed his unqualified approbation at all he beheld, and at the manner of his reception. He gave a weighty proof of his gratification and sympathy by contributing £30 to the "salt."

It was formerly the custom for the scholars and their friends to proceed, immediately after the waving of the flag, to the spacious inn kept by Mr. Botham, the "Windmill," and there partake of the good things provided by the ladies called the "Dames," by whom the houses in Eton at which the "Oppidans" or scholars not on the foundation of the college, reside, are kept; but this practice was not observed on this occasion. At half-past two o'clock the whole of the scholars and the immense multitude which formed the procession, or beheld it, returned to Eton, where a dinner was provided in the place shown in the next illustration.

THE DINNER AT FELLOWS EYOT.

This Eyot, as is shown in the representation of it, is a sort of peninsula attached to the continent or playing-fields of the College by a convenient isthmus. On it, on this occasion, were placed the enormous tents, and one of them the splendid tent which once belonged to Tippoo Saib; and beneath these was laid the dinner for nearly eight hundred guests. Here were regaled the scholars after their fatigue and exertions; and here reigned for some time merriment and good humour. In the playing-fields were the military bands playing, to the delight of the promenaders, who in great numbers paraded for some time, and seemed almost distressed to quit so gay a scene, and return to the duller realities of every-day existence. All things, however, must have a termination, and here terminated all that is interesting and peculiar in this grand pageant. There was certainly after this

(Continued on page 352.)

THE CAPTAIN'S BREAKFAST, IN THE COLLEGE HALL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 2.—Trinity Sunday.
MONDAY, 3.—W. Harvey died, 1657.
TUESDAY, 4.—Milne born, 1797.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Boniface.
THURSDAY, 6. Corpus Christi.
FRIDAY, 7.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.
SATURDAY, 8.—MRS. Siddons died, 1831.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 8.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 25	3 46	4 12	4 33	5 0	5 24	5 48	6 14	6 38	7 4	7 30	7 55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*I. S.*" *is thanked for the sketch of the suspension-bridge in Canada, which shall be engraved.*
"*E. H. E.*," *Cheltenham.—The sketches arrived too late for this season, but shall be engraved next.*
"*Rose*" *will doubtless recover the balance. The statute is six years.*
"*J. P.,*" *Northerwood, Lyndhurst.—The statue of Nelson, in Trafalgar-square, is of granite.*
"*S. E. T.*" *should consult Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.*
"*E. H.*" *complains that a few days since he witnessed the interment of four or five poor persons in the parochial burial-ground of St. Luke's, without any service being read over them. We hope some of our readers resident in the parish will interfere.*
"*E. H.*" *Dudley.—We have forwarded our correspondent's letter to Mr. Mason, at Brighton.*
"*The Captain of the Oppidans,*" *Eton College, requests us to state that the Regatta will take place on June 4, as usual, when the boats will row up to Surley Hall, and return in the evening to the fireworks.*
"*A Subscriber from the commencement,*" *Falmouth, can recover.*
The name of the artist "Phiz" is Mr. Hablot Browne.
"*F. P.,*" *Southampton, should write to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, London.*
"*E. H.*" *should subscribe at once.*
"*W. J.,*" *Watling-st., shall be replied to in our next.*
"*W. E. B.*"—*A beer-shop landlord is allowed to keep a certain quantity of spirits for his family use.*
"*P. R.*"—*We know nothing of Captain Warner's invention.*
"*G. F. W.,*" *Liverpool.—Any News Agent in Liverpool will supply our Journal at 5s. 6d. per quarter, if paid in advance.*
"*O Neath.*"—*Sir Henry Hardinge last his left arm at Corunna.*
"*J. W.'s*" *(Eatan), note arrived too late.*
"*L. M.*" *Dublin.—Our fourth volume will be completed on June 29. Bellini the celebrated composer, has been dead some years.*
"*S. M. B. M.*" *and* "*M. S. D.,*" *will be entitled to the large sheet.*
"*A Subscriber from May 14*" *may obtain by interest, what it would be hazardous to attempt by purchase. The course to be pursued depends on the nature of the appointment.*
Running Rein. in the last number of our Journal, was drawn by J. F. Herring, Esq.
"*J. W.,*" *Saxe-hill. -The Right Hon. W. Pitt died in his 47th year.*
"*J. B.*" *Atherstone.—See further announcements.*
"*A. P. H.*" *Great Portland-street.—We shall be glad to see the sketches.*
"*S. S. S.*"—*The notice of the work in question, with reviews of several other works, are in type.*
"*K. J. S.*"—*The personages are Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and the Belgian Minister.*
"*C. B.*" *Winchester College.—Next week.*
INELIGIBLE.—*My Poor Old Hat; Lines on the Spot; Lines to the First Spring Rose.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

THE suspension of the sittings of the Houses for the greater part of the week, leaves but little for remark in the way of home politics. The interval has, however, been well filled by events or discussions either directly political or closely allied to politics. First, there has been the election for South Lancashire, gained by the Conservatives, after a sharp contest; it will go far to neutralise the effect produced by the return of Mr. Pattison for the City of London, on the same principles which are, it appears, rejected in the seat of the manufactures of the country, by a majority of 594. The next event, if it may be so called, is the sensation that has been created by the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville—now, however, abating; there seems a growing opinion that more has been made of it than it deserved, by the extended notice it has received from the journals of both countries, to which it afforded a welcome theme for comment. We do not think that the chances of a war, or the disposition to engage in one, is in any degree increased by it. It would have fallen into the Limbo of oblivion the moment it appeared, had it been written by any one but a Prince.

It is curious enough that a publication of a different character is at the present moment exciting great interest in this country, among politicians of all shades, and among many who are not politicians at all. The exposition of the principles of the party called by others "Young England," as given by the most gifted of their champions, Mr. Disraeli, has been widely read. Whether it will augment the numbers of the party it defends may be doubtful, but assuredly it will gain for it respect in many points, and admiration in more. The kindlier feeling and more extended sympathies they exhibit for the poor, their recognition of the rights of labour as well as of property, and the disposition to remember that the last has its "duties" also, cannot be too highly commended in these days of legislation for the interests of capital, that takes alarm at the increase of rates, and shuts poverty into prisons as the only way of decreasing them—spending more money to build these Houses of Incarceration than it would have required to have prevented, and at least have relieved it. It is only justice to "Young England," to say that they advocate an attention to the poor beyond the exercise of the cold charity that only steps in at the last extremity. They insist on the necessity of a living for the poor that shall be something more than a mere existence, and they assert that some care should be taken by the State of their health, instruction, and means of recreation. Now a party that advocates improvements in these matters deserves to be strongly supported.

But let it not be imagined that these doctrines are maintained by the "new generation" alone. A very large portion of "Old England" protested against the Poor-law when passed, and exclaim against it still—see its defects as plainly, and denounce it as heartily as any of the members of the new confederation against a policy of expediency without fixed principle, and a Government of non-interference with evils, which, if a Government cannot prevent, it may be said to be useless. We deny, then, that the "Coningsbys" of the day are alone the possessors of the more hearty and humane principles of legislation; the utmost we can allow them in this respect is a better exposition of them than has yet been made; they have embodied a general idea, and very happily given expression to a general opinion, by casting into the characters of a fictitious tale want

Oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.

But the theory of the "new generation" is, in many points, terribly deficient. They have looked at the past so exclusively, that we doubt their perfect appreciation of the circumstances of the present; and they seem to think that a revival of the forms of departed times will bring back their essence. But "old times are changed, old manners gone;" the institutions that did well, and worked well, in a population of hundreds and thousands, would be inoperative, or impossible, in one that is counted by millions. Here is the difficulty—more people have to live on the same surface of ground, and the numbers seem every year increasing. If we are more wealthy, we are also more numerous; or, as the Psalmist has it, "If our riches are increased, those are increased that eat them." Hence arises the greater intensity of the struggle for subsistence, forcing not only men, but women and children, into torch-lit mines and noisy factories, for more days in the year, and more hours in the day, than is consistent with the health of body, or the cultivation of the mind. What remedy has "Young England" to propose for this, the giant evil of our times? A revival of the feudalities of the past will not meet the difficulty; and we fear that this, the great deficiency of the new school, has yet to be supplied.

In one of the detected cases of smuggling in the port of London, brought before the authorities this week, we perceive it has been stated by one of the revenue officers that "two-thirds of all the tobacco consumed in London is smuggled." It is the natural tendency of duties extravagantly, or it may be said absurdly high, in proportion to the cost price of the article, to defeat themselves, and to awaken the activity of that correction of the rapacity of the Exchequer—the smuggler. In no countries is smuggling more extensive or more organised than in those where excessive duties are maintained or absolute prohibition enforced. In Spain, for instance, the *Contrabandistas* have almost a monopoly of the foreign trade of the country, are organised in large bodies, and, whenever, which very rarely happens, they are attacked by the revenue officers, they make no scruple of defending themselves by arms: on the last recorded occasion, they defeated the regular troops with considerable loss. The amount of nominal duties is lost to the revenue, which, by a reasonable levy, might be benefited. Seventy on the part of the Government, even to the shedding of blood, is required to make up for long periods of negligence, and all this misery, cheating, and uncertainty, by which the State is robbed and the people demoralised and robbed at the same time, is kept up for the sake of maintaining an appearance of restriction which defeats itself. This is the effect of the system pushed to an extremity. We are not quite so foolish, we admit, but we make a very near approach to it, especially in the one article of tobacco, which, on some sorts is taxed to the amount of eight hundred and a thousand per cent. on its value. The advantage of evading such a per centage, is enough to create any amount of contraband trade. At the time the Slave Trade was being discussed, it was stated, we believe, by Sir Fowell Buxton, that a gain of eighty per cent. was enough to cover all risks even in a traffic so detestable and exposed to so many chances of detection. What, then, is to be expected in a trade that multiplies this profit, supposing the transaction undetected, by ten? Exactly what we see in operation; the illicit dealer gradually engrossing the whole of the trade, enabled by cheating the revenue, to sell his goods at a price that renders it impossible for the honest dealer to compete with him. The gigantic frauds lately detected in the Custom House have a deeper root than the dishonesty of the officials; if the whole body were swept away entirely and renewed by others, the last would become as bad as the first, if exposed to the temptations of the same absurd system. We laughed at the obstinacy of the Chinese Government in insisting on the enormous duties on opium, although its wholesale introduction was every day permitted by the bribed authorities; and we ourselves, in this great commercial country, are doing nearly the same thing. An article of enormous consumption, on which high duties are placed, almost entirely escapes taxation; two thirds of the trade in it is contraband! This is not the whole of the evil. To meet the competition in the market from the smuggled article, those who do pay the duty are, in many cases, compelled to adulterate so extensively, that the thing purchased and consumed by the public is often a villanous compound of unwholesome drugs and vegetable trash that is little better than so much poison. A Swiss or German peasant would not touch the stuff that is daily consumed by the mechanics of London; yet the former has to pay the expense of a long and tedious land carriage, in addition to the cost of the article, from which we are exempt. We are well aware that no considerations of whether the people had a bad article or a good one, whether they are half poisoned or not, would ever induce the Exchequer to move in the matter, provided it got its revenue; but at present the revenue itself is what suffers: on the lowest of all grounds then, self interest, we are not without hope that the Government may yet attempt some revision of our high scale of duties, which is at present producing fearful abuses and demoralization.

JUNE—the leafy month of June—is with us; but it comes with so unseasonable a temperature that it might almost be mistaken for March. Cold winds, cold rains, more than a sprinkling of hail, and a suspicion of frost, have closed the month of May, and been the ungenial heralds of her successor. There are paragraphs in the journals speaking of hill tops covered with snow—in Dartmoor and elsewhere. Not thus have the old poets painted summer; and Spenser, and Herrick, and the rest of them, have much to answer for; they have given a fictitious character to the season, to which men cling with a romantic credulity truly astonishing. One of them, however, and he the greatest of the band, has described a like blending of things opposed—a mingling of the appearance of summer and the sensations of winter; never have his lines been more applicable than during the last week:—

THE SEASONS ALTER! hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose,
And on old Hyem's chin and icy crown
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
Is—as in mockery—set.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in Claremont PARK. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness drove out in an open pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual airings on Saturday in the gardens and park of Claremont.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Suite, and the Household, attended Divine service at Claremont. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting, left Claremont for town, at half-past ten o'clock. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Hanover-square Rooms, where he arrived at twelve o'clock. The private rehearsal during the rehearsal of the Concert of Ancient Music, and afterwards went to Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, left Claremont soon after one o'clock in a carriage and four for town. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, were in another royal carriage; and Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Arbuthnot, Equerry in Waiting, followed in another royal carriage and four. The royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Lancers, at twenty minutes before three o'clock. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, Lord and Lady Ashley, Viscount Canning, and Lord and Lady Granville Somerset. The band of the Grenadier Guards attended during dinner, and performed the following pieces:—Overture, "Die Vehmrichter," Berlon; Quadrille, "Chatsworth," Coote; Pot Pourri, "Cheval de Bronze," Auber; Waltzer, "Dulcinia," Labitzky; Galop, "Albert," Creston.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended as usual, left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, to attend the triennial festival of the Eton Montem. His Royal Highness and suite went in two carriages and four to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, and travelled by a special train to Slough; from that station the Prince and suite proceeded to Windsor Castle, where the royal party arrived at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock. After remaining an hour at the Castle, his Royal Highness went to Eton College, and subsequently honoured the Provost with a visit, partaking of a *déjeuner* at his residence. The Prince, on quitting the College, proceeded to Salt-hill, and afterwards returned to Slough, and Town, by a special train, on the Great Western Railway. The royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace shortly before three o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, Miss Frances Devereux, Lord Byron, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Tuesday evening. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Duchess of Sheffield and Earl Howe, also honoured the Italian Opera with her presence. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were also present.

On Wednesday a grand dinner was given, at Buckingham Palace, to her Majesty the Queen Dowager and the noble Directors of the Concert of Ancient Music. The company consisted of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Buccleuch; the Lady in Waiting on the Queen Dowager, the Countess of Sheffield; the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Cambridge, Baroness Abdefeldt; the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl Howe, Lord George Lennox, Hon. William Ashley, Baron Knesebeck, and Captain Francis Seymour. At a quarter past eight o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the director for the evening, in the absence of the Earl of Westmoreland) left Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the noble directors, for the Hanover-square Rooms. The royal party left in their carriages. The Queen, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the remainder of the royal party, left the Palace soon afterwards, for the Hanover-square Rooms, to honour the performance of the concert with her presence. The august party occupied five of the royal carriages.

Wednesday was the birthday of the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, who completed her 71st year. The Princess is passing the season in retirement at the Ranger's Lodge, Blackheath.

Miss Burdett Coutts, accompanied by Miss Meredith, has arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, where she intends to remain until the middle of next month, and then return to Stratton-street.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ATHLONE.—We have to record the demise of the Earl of Athlone, the intelligence of whose death was received by the Hon. Capt. Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Villiers, on Saturday last. The noble earl died on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the Hague, where his lordship and family had for a long time resided. The deceased Wm. Constant Frederick de Reede de Ginkle, who was youngest son of the sixth earl, was born 14th August, 1776, and married 7th September, 1814, Wendela Eleanor, eldest daughter of M. Burcel, by whom, we believe, the earl has several children. The late earl succeeded to the family title on the death of his nephew, 2nd March, 1843.

The Marchioness of Bristol, we regret to state, expired on Saturday morning, at Brighton. Her Ladyship was the sister of the present Viscount Templetown, and was married to the Marquis of Bristol in February, 1798.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SAXONY.—VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY TO THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN AT BUCKHURST PARK.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by his Prime Minister, M. de Manteuffel, Count Einsiedel, and a limited number of his suite, left Ostend on Tuesday morning at half past seven o'clock by the Ariel, government steamer, Captain Smithett, and arrived at Dover shortly after one. His Majesty landed under a royal salute from the heights, and was received by Baron de Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister, and the commanding officers of the garrison, by whom he was conducted to the Ship Hotel, where he partook of lunch, and subsequently visited the castle, during the necessary delay occupied in transferring the royal carriages and luggage from the steamer to the railway. His Majesty left Dover by the three o'clock train for the Penshurst station of the South Eastern Railway, *en route* for Buckhurst Park.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord Cantalupe, and the Hon. Mortimer West and Lady Mary West, arrived shortly after four o'clock from London, and joined the family party.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also went down from London for the purpose of meeting his Majesty.

The train conveying the King of Saxony and his suite reached Penshurst station about half-past five o'clock, where horses were in readiness to convey his Majesty to Buckhurst, a distance of about eleven miles. Precisely at half-past six one of the Lord Chamberlain's outriders arrived, bearing intelligence that the *carrière* was close at hand, and immediately after his Majesty's carriage, an open *calèche* drawn by four horses, and containing the King of Saxony and his Chief Minister, drew up at the grand entrance, where his Majesty was received by his host and hostess, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the other guests assembled accompanying Lord Delawarr to the entrance hall for the purpose of welcoming the august tourist. The succeeding carriages contained the other members of his Majesty's suite, including Baron de Gersdorff, Saxon Minister at the Court of London; the Chamberlain to his Majesty; M. Reichardt, Aide-de-camp to his Majesty; and Dr. Carus, his Majesty's private physician.

His Majesty was instantly ushered to his private apartments shortly after his arrival, and subsequently joined the circle in the grand drawing-room. Dinner was ordered for half-past seven, covers being laid for eighteen guests.

Buckhurst originally belonged to the family of Sackville, and became the property of the Sackvilles by the marriage of Ela, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph de Dene with Jordan de Sackville, from whom the Dukes of Dorset were lineally descended. As to what time the old mansion was built is matter rather of conjecture than certainty. Queen Elizabeth is stated in one of her progresses to have visited Buckhurst. The mansion has been greatly improved, and, indeed, rebuilt by the present noble proprietor. It is in the Elizabethan style, and stands in a very extensive park, which contains some of the finest timber in the country.

On Wednesday his Majesty, accompanied by his noble host and hostess, paid a visit to the Earl and Countess of Amherst, at their magnificent seat Knole Park, distant about nine miles. His Majesty honoured the earl and countess with his company to lunch, after which he visited Penshurst and Redleaf, returning to Buckhurst to dinner.

Lord Cantalupe, although still suffering from the effects of his recent accident, is fast recovering.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BRIGHTON, CHICHESTER, AND PORTSMOUTH.

The King of Saxony left Buckhurst Park, at an early hour on Thursday morning *en route* for Brighton, Chichester, and Portsmouth

His Majesty took leave of the Earl and Countess Delawarr, expressing his acknowledgments for the hospitality with which he had been entertained; and a eight o clock left Watligan for Lewes under a royal salute fired from the lawn in front of his lordship's mansion

The first stage, 18 miles, was performed in about two hours, and having changed horses at Lewes, the royal *carrige* arrived at Brighton, and drew up at the north entrance of the Pavilion, at a few minutes after twelve. Here his Majesty alighted, and was conducted by Mr. Saunders, the superintendent of the Palace, and Miss Lovett, the housekeeper, through the principal suite of apartments, the Chinese gallery, the music room, the banqueting hall, the rotunda, and the library, were successively visited after which, the King inspected the royal stables and riding schoo , celebrated as the most perfect erections of the kind in England.

His Majesty left the Pavilion by the private entrance opening on to the Steyne and proceeded at once to the chain pier. During the progress of the royal party across the Steyne the King was repeatedly and loudly cheered by the populace who had assembled in considerable numbers to greet his Majesty's arrival. The pier head was gaily decorated with flags, and on the summit of the Albion and Pegu's Royal York Hotels the national flags were erected. His Majesty proceeded along the esplanade to the pier head, attended by his suite, graciously acknowledging the loyal manifestations of the company assembled, and after remaining a short time, returned to Pegu's Royal York Hotel, where a sumptuous *déjeuné* had been prepared for him in the Regent's Saloon.

Precisely at a quarter before two o'clock his Majesty re-entered the royal carriage, and the *carrige* proceeded rapidly up the West Cliff, in the direction of Hoove and Shoreham, *en route* for Worthing, where they arrived at five minutes to three, and changing horses at the Steyne Hotel, proceeded direct to Arundel Castle. Here his Majesty alighted, and having been conducted through the principal apartments of this ancient ducal residence, again entered his carriage, relays of horses having been taken at the Norfolk Arms, in Arundel.

The next stage of ten miles brought the royal party to Chichester, where his Majesty alighted at the Dolphin Hotel, and paid a short visit to the Cathedral while fresh horses were being put to the carriages. From Chichester the royal party proceeded to Havant, another ten mile stage, and changing horses at the Bear Inn left that place for Portsmouth.

His Majesty dined on Thursday evening with Sir Charles Rowley and all the principal officers of the garrison, at the Admiralty House, Portsmouth Dockyard.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Friday, the King visited the arsenal, and spent some hours in inspect'ng the various establishments connected with this great naval storehouse. After partaking of lunch with the gallant Port-Admiral, the King, accompanied by his suite, went on board Sir Charles Rowley's yacht The Fanny, and proceeded to the Isle of Wight.

The King landed at Ryde Pier shortly after three o'clock, and entered a carriage which was in waiting to convey him to Shanklere, Appuldercombe, Carisbrook, and other celebrated places in the island, arriving at the Royal Yacht Club House, West Cowes, shortly after seven o'clock. His Majesty dined with his suite at the Club House, and took up his quarters there for the night.

The day he will proceed to Carisbrook Castle, and the western portion of the island, re-embarking in the Fanny at Cowes for Southampton during the afternoon, and coming up to London by the South Western Railway, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace at an early hour in the evening.

The King travels under the assumed title of the Count de Hokenstein.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Truro, Dr. Plunkett, has deprived one of the absentee rectors in that diocese of his benefice, and appointed thereto the working curate. There are law proceedings instituted by the prelate against four absentee beneficed clergymen from the same diocese.

BETHNAL GREEN CHURCHES.—Two new churches have been erected in Bethnal-green, which will be consecrated by the Bishop of London, the one on Tuesday, June 4, the other on Saturday, June 8. The first of these churches is dedicated to St. James, the second to St. Bartholomew.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has licensed the Rev. Charles Alfred Raines, B.A., scholar of St. John's, Cambridge, as minister of the Chapel of St. Peter, Newcastle. The Rev. W. T. Shields, late curate of St. Peter's Chapel, Newcastle, has been appointed by the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, rector, one of the curates of the parish of Morpeth.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM CROUCH.—On Monday morning, at eight o'clock William Crouch suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in front of the gaol of Newgate, having been convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, of the murder of his wife.

GRAND CALEDONIAN FANCY DRESS BALL.—The Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball, for the benefit of the Scotch Hospital and the Caledonian Asylum, took place on Tuesday evening, at Willis's rooms, King-street. The assembly was under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and about thirty lady-patronesses, comprising the leading nobility of Scotland. The company began to arrive about ten o'clock, and continued to pour in till twelve o'clock, by which hour these splendid rooms were crowded. Upwards of 900 persons were present.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL.—On Wednesday a numerous meeting of members of the Established Church, Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and other orthodox dissenters, took place in Exeter-hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be considered necessary to prevent the enactment of the Dissenters' Chapels Bill recently introduced into Parliament by the Lord Chancellor, and now awaiting the second reading in the House of Commons. The chair was taken by the Hon. Fox Maule. A number of resolutions were adopted, pledging the meeting to carry out the object for which it had assembled.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The meeting of the children of the charity schools of the metropolis was held on Thursday, at St. Paul's Cathedral. A large number of nobility and persons of distinction were present, and appeared to take deep interest in the proceedings. Several thousand children of various ages were ranged round the cathedral on elevated seats, which had been previously prepared for them, and was one of the most amusing and delightful sights such a which could have been presented. Cathedral service was performed, the children taking part in the choruses, which were most effective. The Lord Bishop of St. David's then ascended the pulpit, and delivered a highly impressive and appropriate sermon, in the course of which he dwelt on the advantages of sound scriptural education. A large collection was made at the doors.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HULL.—DREADFUL AND FATAL FIRE.—About six o'clock on Sunday evening a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Brown, oilman, No. 69, Selby-street. The county and parish engines were speedily on the spot, but there was a scarcity of water for some time, as the nearest plug was No. 68, and 70, the property of Mr. Banks, and Mr. Walker, but it was happily got under about seven o'clock. We regret to say that the wife of Mr. Brown was lost in the fire. Nos. 68 and 69, are entirely, and No. 70, partially gutted. Very little of the furniture, stock, &c. was saved. None of the houses are insured. No conjecture can be formed as to the origin of the fire.

KILMARNOCK.—The election for this burgh terminated on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Bouverie, the Whig candidate, was elected by a majority of 10 over the Tory candidate, and 291 over the Radical; the numbers being—For Mr. Bouverie, 309; Mr. Pinkerton, 279; Mr. Tennant, 20.

LEEDS.—SUDDEN DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE.—On Sunday last, Mr. Jame Musgrave, who was one of the senior aldermen as well as a magistrate of the borough, was found, about seven o'clock in the morning, dead and cold, lying in a lane at Little Woodhouse, not far from his own residence. He was as near dead as possible when he was picked up, having only breathed once, perceptibly after he was discovered. He had left home only ten minutes before he was found on the ground, and to all appearance he had been tolerably well during the day, having been twice to service at the Oxford-place Wesleyan Chapel. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased on the following day, when, it appearing that he had died from disease of the heart, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

NOTTINGHAM.—THE LATE MURDER.—On Tuesday morning last the inquiry into this dreadful case was again resumed at the County-hall, and brought to a close. At a little after ten o'clock Mr. Swann, the coroner, took his seat, and the jury having duly answered to their names, and some additional witnesses having been examined, the coroner read over the evidence at length, commenting with great judgment upon the several points presented in it; and after a charge which lasted nearly four hours, discussed the jury to their deliberations. In twenty minutes the jury returned with a verdict of "Wilful murder against the prisoner, William Savile," a verdict which was received with evident satisfaction by an extremely crowded audience. The coroner, after a very feeling address to the prisoner, committed him to take his trial at the next assizes.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—COLLIERY ACCIDENT. SEVEN LIVES LOST.—At the village of Broadmoor, Pembrokeshire, on Monday, the 13th ult., a catastrophe occurred which resulted fatally. Eight men were ascending the shaft of a pit, in a tub used for that purpose, when the chain suddenly gave way, and they were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Five of them were so dreadfully mangled that their deaths must have been instantaneous, and two others died in about an hour after the accident. The eighth man escaped, and, although severely injured, is expected to recover. The tub, it is said, caught in some timber at the side of the shaft and broke the chain. A most distressing scene ensued when the families and relatives were made acquainted with the accident.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Friday, May 24.

DECISION OF THE JUDGES.

The majority of the judges, who delivered their opinions *seriatim*, were against the motion made last term for a repetition of the trials, and consequently that the traversers were convicted; but Judges Crampton and Perrin concurred in thinking that the verdict was unsatisfactory as regarded Mr. Tierney, the parish priest of Clontibret. Mr. Justice Perrin was also for granting a new trial to Mr. O'Connell, on the ground that an improper issue had been left to the jury in stating that newspaper reports were evidence as to that learned gentleman's acts and speeches. Although in his (Judge Perrin's) opinion there was, beyond that in evidence, abundant proof to implicate Mr. O'Connell in the conspiracy charged, still as he could not say how far the jury had been influenced in their verdict by the matter improperly admitted and sent before them as evidence, he thought, on the principle of civil law that the verdict was vitiated and ought to be set aside. He was for giving a new trial to the Rev. Mr. Tierney, because he conceived that the jury had not been properly directed to consider how far it appeared from the evidence that the rev. gentleman had been cognisant of the previous acts and objects of the Repeal Association, which he joined on the 3d of October.

Mr. Justice Crampton was for granting a new trial to Mr. Tierney, even at the risk of thereby granting a new trial to all, unless the Crown obviate the difficulty by entering a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the rev. gentleman.

Mr. Justice Burton said the Chief Justice (who did not commence his judgment until near six o'clock), concurred in refusing the motion generally. As the judges are equally divided on opinion respecting the application on behalf of Mr. Tierney, it is understood that no rule can be made by the Court in his case, and that he may with the other traversers be called up for judgment on the verdict, unless the Crown should adopt the course suggested by Mr. Judge Crampton, and enter a *nolle prosequi* against the rev. gentleman.

MONDAY.

The full court sat on Monday morning at eleven o'clock precisely, immediately after which the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, with other counsel engaged for the Crown, appeared in their places, when the Chief Justice called upon Sir Colman O'Loghlen to proceed with his motion.

The learned counsel on rising to address the Court was informed by the Chief Justice that their lordships had decided on hearing only two counsel for the traversers, and the same number on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. O'Hagan and Mr. Close, as counsel for others of the traversers, vainly claimed their right, on the ground that the finding of the jury was not the same in regard to all.

At half-past four o'clock Mr. Fitzgibbon said that the Court had no discretion to deny to the traversers their absolute right to be heard each by two counsel, however they had arranged they should have only four counsel altogether to address the Court. He contended that the whole of the traversers—every one of them—had a perfect right to be heard by counsel when they were called up for judgment.

The Chief Justice.—We deny that.

The Attorney-General said he asked Sir William Follett, the Attorney-General of England, as to the course that should be pursued if a question of this sort arose, and he said no more than two counsel should be heard.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said that might be so, but he denied that it was law.

At a quarter to five o'clock the Court was adjourned until Tuesday.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday the Solicitor-General was heard in reply to Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and was followed by Mr. M'Donagh, on the part of all the traversers, who occupied the Court until four o'clock, when, having finished his argument, the Court rose.

WEDNESDAY.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Lord Chief Justice having called upon the Attorney-General to proceed with his reply to Mr. M'Donagh's argument for arrest of judgment,

The right hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to address the Court. He adverted to nearly all the authorities cited by the traversers' counsel, and concluded his address at half-past one o'clock.

The Chief Justice then proceed to deliver his judgment. He said that that case had been already so ably discussed by the learned counsel who had argued it on both sides, and had been so long under consideration, that he did not feel called upon to occupy a great deal of the public time with anything that he had to say about it, the more especially as the different members of the Court concurred, at least substantially, in the view which they had taken of the case, and as he well understood that each of them would take that opportunity to say something to the bar and to the public as to the grounds upon which their opinion was founded. All of them, however, agreed in the opinion that there was no sufficient ground shown in that case for an arrest of judgment. His lordship took a review of the various charges contained in the indictment, and in reply to the proposition, that none of them as found by the jury, was a legal offence, he designated the various branches of the conspiracy as criminal in a high degree. He dwelt particularly on the charges of attempting to excite disaffection in the army—those relating to the arbitration courts, and the attempts, by multitudinous meeting, to oversawe the legislature of the country.

Judges Burton, Crampton, and Perrin fully concurred in the judgment passed by the learned Chief Justice.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Attorney-General, have you anything else to move in this case

Attorney General.—I have to move, my lord, that the traversers be in attendance to-morrow morning for the purpose of receiving the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Moore.—We have served notice, my lord, of a motion which we shall have to make in this case, previous to the sentence of the Court being passed.

The notice of motion which called upon the Court to suspend the execution of the sentence until the writ of error was decided, was then read by the learned counsel.

The Court assented to Mr. Moore's motion being heard on Thursday morning, and the Court then adjourned shortly after four o'clock.

During the progress of the judgment, Mr. O'Connell's presence elicited a loud cheer, which was repeated in the hall and outside the Four Courts, and manifestly interrupted their lordships.

It was stated that Mr. O'Connell has arranged with the governor of the Penitentiary on the South Circular-road for the use of his apartments during the time of his confinement.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* contains the following address to the people of Ireland:—

"PEACE AND QUIET.

"PEOPLE OF IRELAND—FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—BELOVED FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The sentence is passed. But there is an appeal from that sentence. The appeal lies to the House of Lords. I solemnly pledge myself to bring an appeal against that sentence, and I assure you there is every prospect that it will be reversed. Peace, then, and quiet. Let there be not one particle of riot, tumult, or violence. That is the crisis in which it will be shown whether the people of Ireland will obey me or not. Any person who violates the law, or is guilty of any violence, insult, or injury to person or property, violates my command, and shows himself an enemy to me and a bitter enemy to Ireland. The people of Ireland—the sober, steady, honest, industrious people of Ireland—have hitherto obeyed my commands and kept quiet. Let every man stay at home. Let the women and children stay at home. Do not crowd the streets, and, in particular, let no man appear in the streets of Dublin. Now, people of Dublin, and people of Ireland generally, I shall know, and the world will know, whether you love and respect me or not. Show your love and regard for me, by your obedience to the law—your peaceable conduct—and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

"PEACE, ORDER, QUIET, TRANQUILLITY.

"Preserve, the peace, and the Repeal cause will necessarily be triumphant. Peace and quiet I ask for in my cause, and as you love your country, peace and quiet I ask for in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land. Peace—quiet —order—I call for under the solemn sanction of religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of Christ Jesus. Now, people of Ireland, be my friends by your being quiet and peaceable. The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at your violating the peace, or being guilty of any disorder. Disappoint them—gratify and delight, by peace, order, and quiet.

"Your ever faithful friend,

"Corn-Exchange Rooms, May 30, 1844." "DANIEL O'CONNELL.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

—The association held the usual weekly meeting on Monday at the Conciliation-hall. It being generally understood that this would in all probability be the last occasion on which Mr. O'Connell would be present previous to the passing of the sentence, the hall was densely crowded. At one o'clock the honourable gentleman entered, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. When the applause had subsided, he moved that Sir Samuel Bradstreet, Bart., should take the chair. The rent for the week amounted to upwards of £200.

About 150 labourers employed by the Shannon Commissioners between Keelogh and Meelake had a strike for an increase of wages, on Saturday last. On Monday morning the greater part returned to their work and were hooted at by those who still hold out. The labourers are getting but one shilling a day each.

FATAL CAROUSE.—On Monday night a married woman, named Gray, just out of her accouchement, was drinking and carrying on with some friends at the bar of a public house, in Gosvell-street, and had with her the infant, less than two months old. The party became rather excited from their frequent potations, and attention being at length directed to the quantity of drink which the mother was pressing closely to her breast, underneath her shawl, the covering was removed, and the poor infant was found dead, having been suffocated by the want of air and the pressure.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—An accident of the most frightful nature, owing to the carelessness of the parents, occurred on Tuesday, in Westminster. A woman, named Hill, who vends articles in the streets, left in Smoke-alley, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, a child, three years old, with a fire in the room, and on her return, in a few minutes, discovered the room in flames, and the child, poor boy, burnt in the most frightful manner. It was conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, where it expired in a few minutes.

On Tuesday afternoon the following fatal accident occurred at Botolph Wharf, Lower Thames-street, to a man named Isaac Pope, a lighterman. He was engaged in the upper part of the rigging of a vessel alongside the wharf, when he missed his footing, and fell with fearful violence on the lower deck, causing an extensive fracture of the base of the skull, and a compound fracture of the right leg. He was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he expired shortly after.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT ISLINGTON.—On Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, a fire of a very alarming nature broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Callaway, grocer and tea-dealer, carrying on business at No. 44, Hedge-row, Islington-green. Mr. Asbury, the comedian, was the first to discover the fire, by perceiving smoke issuing out of the skylight over the street-door. An instant alarm was raised, which brought a number of police to the spot, who, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in arousing the whole of the inmates (six in number), but so rapid had been the progress of the fire in the interim, that all escape by the lower portion of the premises was cut off. After some time, the residents were taken out of the back of the building, and thereby escaped a horrible death. The two parish engines were, with all promptitude, on the spot, followed by three others belonging to the Fire Establishment, and the West of England one. The flames were entirely extinguished by half-past two o'clock, however, until the building, together with the contents of the stock-in-trade and furniture was for the most part consumed. Fortunately, Mr. Callaway's house is covered by an insurance in the Sun Fire-office. The origin of the fire could not be learned.—On the previous night, shortly before twelve o'clock, information was received at the stations of the London fire-engine establishment that a fire had broken out upon the premises occupied by Mr. Hamilton, bookseller, 21, High-street, Islington. Engines from the parishes of Whitecross-street, and Jeffery-square, were speedily in attendance. An abundant supply of water was immediately obtained from the mains of the New River Water Company, and by the time the hose was prepared, the inmates had succeeded in partially checking the fury of the flames. The fire originated in a choked flue, and communicated thence to one of the bond timbers. Fortunately, the damage was not considerable, being confined to the joists, and the destruction by water of a few volumes of stock.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—This morning, a few minutes before nine o'clock, a female threw herself from the second recess on the Middlesex side of Waterloo-bridge. An alarm being given, a waterman put off from the shore, and succeeded in getting her out, having been in the water about two minutes only. She was immediately taken to Portugal-street Hospital, where, on examination it was found her left leg was broken. The poor woman appeared to be in a state of destitution.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRISH STATE TRIALS.

SENTENCE UPON THE TRAVERSERS.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.

SENTENCE

was pronounced upon all the traversers, at four o'clock on Thursday, the motion to suspend the execution of it, pending the writ of error, having been opposed by the Crown, and unanimously refused by the Court

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be imprisoned for 12 calendar months, to pay a fine of £2000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in £5000, and two sureties of £2500 each.

JOHN O'CONNELL, JOHN GRAY, T. STEELE, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T. M. RAY.—To be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years, themselves respectively in £1000, and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed—

Mr. O'CONNELL immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done. A packed and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

Judge BURTON intimated to Mr. O'Connell that he might name any of the city prisons which he pleased (but the buzz was so great, we could not catch the exact words used).

Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. PIGOT suggested the Penitentiary, in the South Circular-road, which was agreed to by the Court and the Attorney-General.

Mr. O'CONNELL and the other traversers looked perfectly composed, and they were occupied for some minutes shaking hands with their friends.

The crowd outside was immense.

The traversers were given into the custody of the Sheriff for the city of Dublin to be by him conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, on the Circular-road, over the entrance of which is inscribed the words "Cease to do evil and learn to do well."

Upon Mr. O'Connell's entrance into court in the morning, he was loudly applauded by the majority of the senior members of the bar; and at the close, when he declared, upon sentence being passed, that "*justice had not been done*," his declaration was responded to by cheers from the auditory in the gallery.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the proprietors of this company was held in the office, Broad-street-buildings. After some formal business, however, the proceedings were adjourned, and consequently the usual statements were not made.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—WOOD V. WEATHERBY.—On Thursday Mr. Sergeant Shee applied for an interpleader rule to allow the defendant Mr. Sergeant Shee applied for an interpleader rule to allow the defendant Mr. Sergeant Shee to be recovered in this action into court to abide the event of the litigation. The action was brought by Mr. Wood, the owner of Running Rein, the horse which won the Derby stakes at the last Epsom Races, to recover from the defendants the amount of the stakes of the race, of which they were the holders.—The Court granted the application.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—PEEL V. WEATHERBY AND ANOTHER.—THE DERBY STAKES.—On Thursday Mr. Ogle applied in this case on the part of the defendants, the Clerk of the Course and the Treasurer of Epsom Races, for a rule under the Interpleader Act, to oblige the plaintiff and Mr. Wood, the owner of the stakes for the Derby, to interplead and decide their claims, without proceeding further against the defendants, who were mere stakeholders. The affidavit on which the motion was founded stated that Mr. Wood is already well known to the public, that Mr. Wood is the owner of the horse Running Rein, formerly the property of the late Mr. Gratis, and that Colonel Peel, the friend of both and the plaintiff, Colonel Peel, the owner of the horse Orlando, both of which horses were entered for the last Derby,—and that the owners of both horses have since claimed the stakes. The defendants, having no personal interest in the matter, were anxious to be relieved from responsibility, and were willing to abide by the decision in the Common Pleas, whilst Colonel Peel, who asserted the claim of Orlando, sued them in this court.—Baron Alderson: You are desirous, I suppose, of paying the stakes into court?—Mr. Ogle: Yes, my lord; we only want to be relieved from responsibility.—The Court granted the motion as prayed.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—THE ROBBERY AT BUCKINGHAM-PALACE.—Yesterday (Friday), *Ellen Lindsay* and *Elizabeth Lindsay*, two sisters, employed in the palace in respectable situations, with their brother, *Jas. Lindsay*, a retired and pensioned surgeon in the navy, were brought up for final examination, the two former charged with stealing, and the latter with receiving, a quantity of linen, counterpanes, blankets, &c. &c., marked with the royal arms, and the property of her Majesty, the property found being of the value of forty pounds. The prisoners were brought up in the common prison van, and appeared in great distress of mind, one sister having to be supported by the officer in attendance. The case was heard before Mr. Hall, chief mag strate, in his private house, and Mr. Heyward from the office of Mr. Maule, solicitor to the treasurer, attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Humphreys on behalf of the prisoners. The Earl of Delaware, the Lord Chamberlain, and Sir William Martin, his private secretary, also present to watch the proceedings. The additional evidence produced was in the shape of a down pillow, which had been sent in a hand box by the female prisoners from the palace to their brother's lodgings, in 26, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico. The female who took it, named Sabrina Steward, resided at 4, Wilton-road, Lower Belgrave-street, Pimlico, proved that, being at the Pal ce, the female prisoners employed her to take the handbox to their brother's, where the pillow was found on delivery to the male prisoner, was proved by the landady of the house. The pillow was identified as one which had been in use at the Palace. It was also discovered that the male prisoner had removed two feet of lace. It was also discovered that the male prisoner had removed two feet of lace. It was also discovered that the male prisoner had removed two feet of l

ETON MONTEM.

a good deal of feasting, and no lack of hospitality at the residences of the Provost, the Head Master, &c., and at the houses of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; but here the Montem ends, and now for three years must Salt-hill and its neighbourhood return to oblivion and silence.

THE COSTUMES.

In order to illustrate more fully the splendid appearance of this very curious spectacle, for so it may with great truth be called, we have selected, from many of the Costumes worn on the occasion, twelve of those which struck us as most *recherché* and most worthy of being noticed.

For elegance of design nothing could surpass the beauty, costliness, and very pleasing appearance of the costume in which the first figure is represented in the engraving. It was worn by seven young gentlemen, who acted as the pages of Mr. Hutton, the Ensign, viz.: Mr. Holland, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Law, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hely Hutchinson, and Sir J. Marjoribanks. The surcoat is of silver tissue, with a crimson collar; the sleeves of the under tunic, which appear, of crimson; the leggings of light blue; the cloak is of purple velvet, bound with gold braid; the cap of blue velvet, with a white plume. This costume was one of the most appropriate to the occasion.

In the next figure is represented the dress worn by Mr. Morgan, *minor*, page to the Honourable Mr. Hanbury, *major*. The tunic is of puce-coloured velvet, over which is worn a gold chain or collar, suspended from the neck. At the bottom of the tunic is an embroidered band, on which are the arms of the Bateman family, richly emblazoned in colours. The leggings are of puce-coloured cloth, and fit tightly to the limbs, the feet and ancles are covered with blue leather buskins having the spurs of a knight. This is the costume worn by Philip D'Aubnay, or more properly D'Aunoy; he was called *le Galois*, and was lord of Grand Moulin, Villeron, and other lordships.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AT WESTON'S GATE.

He fought bravely at the battle of Poictiers, and was greatly distinguished in the wars of the fourteenth century. The costume is remarkably correct and well executed.

In the third figure is to be seen the *vera effigies* of the young gentleman of the age and country of Francis the First. The tunic is of rich crimson satin, studded with crosses of gold; the sleeves are of white satin puffed, and laced with gold; the hose are slate-coloured and tight to the leg; the boots of buff leather, with scarlet leather, cut like the battlement of a wall, and called technically "turreted." The cap is made of purple and crimson velvet, and ornamented with feathers.

This splendid costume was worn on Tuesday last by Mr. Pendergast and Mr. Baring, and by four other young gentlemen, pages to Mr. M'Niven, *major*. It was greatly admired.

The figure in the foreign military uniform represents one of the eight pages who attended upon Mr. Vansittart, the "Colonel" of the procession, a member of the noble family of which Lord Bexley, so well known in the history of the present age, is the head. The pages of this young gentleman were habited as Hungarian Hussars, and wore uniforms of blue cloth braided in gold, with pelisses of scarlet cloth trimmed with gold lace; scarlet Morocco Hessian boots with gold binding and tassels, and military caps of fur. This costume was remarkable for its splendour.

The fifth figure is a perfect representation of one of the most elegant and best chosen costumes in the whole of this extraordinary procession: it represents a page dressed in the garb worn by the Crusaders in the time of the lion-hearted King Richard I., when without their armour. The vest is of blue velvet, on which is embroidered, in gold, a lion rampant. The cloak is white, having the red cross on the shoulder; the leggings are of light blue, and the shoes of the same colour. On the head is a velvet hat and feather, such as was

THE GRAND PROCESSION IN THE QUADRANGLE.

NEWSPAPER

ETON MONTEM.

THE CEREMONY AT SALT-HILL.

worn at that early period. At the Montem, the pages of Mr. Stephens, who held the commission of Lieutenant of the host for the day, five in number, viz.:—

Mr. Lygon, *major*; Lord Ribblesdale; the Hon. Mr. Eliot, *minor*; the Marquis of Bath; and Mr. Christie, were clothed in this costly costume, and obtained deserved approbation. The Lieutenant himself had on the uniform of an officer of the Foot Guards; and to his side was suspended the sword presented by the City of London to Sir John Hutchinson, the hilt of which is of solid gold, enamelled with the armorial bearings of Hely Hutchinson on one side, and on the other with a representation of Fame presenting Britannia with laurels.

The next figure shows the dress in which Mr. Batchelor was habited. This gentleman was one of the servitors. The dress is that of a German nobleman of the thirteenth century; around the throat is seen a part of the hauberk, or mail, worn beneath a murray-coloured surcoat of velvet, trimmed with gold and ermine border; the sleeves are of purple velvet, the leggings of crimson cloth, and the boots of buff leather. In his hand he held a two-handed sword, the formidable weapon of the chivalry of the period to which the costume belongs.

Mr. Russell Day, one of the servitors, is represented in the next figure; he wore the dress of a Spanish peasant: it was very rich and elegant.

The page (Mr. Parkes, *minor*) of Mr. M'Niven, *major*, wore

THE CAPTAIN'S DINNER ON THE FELLOWS' EYOT.

the Greek dress represented in the next figure. The whole, except the vest, which was green satin, was made of crimson velvet, braided; the profusion of gold braid rendering this costume very superb: it was exceedingly correct in the design.

In the ninth figure is represented the elegant and graceful dress of a gentleman of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, such as Sir Walter Raleigh is generally understood to have appeared in. It was worn on this joyous day by Mr. Lygon, *minor*, page to the Hon. Mr. Neville, *major*. The vest is of blue velvet, braided with gold; the short cloak of crimson velvet, the trunk hose is skirted with sky-blue satin, trimmed with gold; the lower part of the thighs and the legs covered with silk hose, with rosetted shoes; the cap of blue velvet, with an ostrich feather in front. A costume of peculiar elegance, and admirably chosen.

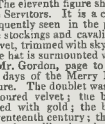
The costume of the tenth figure represents the dresses in which Mr. Cust and Mr. Duffield, the pages of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, *minor*, were clothed. They were the costumes of the sixteenth century, worn at the Court of *Henri Quatre*, and were composed, the vest of blue velvet with hanging sleeves, the inner sleeves white satin braided, the trunk hose slashed with crimson, and laced with gold, the leggings white silk, with rosettes in the shoes, the velvet cap and feather, and the starched ruffs. These dresses were very accurately got up.

The eleventh figure shows the dress worn by Mr. Bendyshe, one of the Saviours. It is a costume of the time of Charles I., such as is frequently seen in the portraits of Vandyck, with the exception of the stockings and cavalier boots of leather. The whole is of black velvet, trimmed with sky blue and gold; the sleeves open and puffed. The hat is surmounted with an ostrich feather.

Mr. Gordon, page to Mr. Hunt, *maximus*, wore the costume of the days of the Merry Monarch, Charles II., represented in the last figure. The doublet was of blue, lined with gold; the cloak, maroon-coloured velvet; the breeches of the same colour and material, laced with gold; the boots such as worn by the cavaliers of the seventeenth century; the hat, black velvet, with an ostrich feather. This dress, like the others, was strictly correct.

From the illustration which these twelve specimens afford, those who were not present may form some idea of the gay and gallant spectacle. Great credit is due to those by whom these costumes were designed, and by those who prepared them. We never remember to have witnessed more taste, united with great research, and admirable judgment.

Annexed is engraved "the Montem Button," worn upon the scarlet uniforms; it bears the Eton arms, surmounted by the Royal crown, and the motto, "Mos pro Lege" (Custom for Law), with the date of the foundation of Eton College, 1440. For this and various other details of the Montem dresses, our best acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Davies and Son, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, to whom was intrusted the production of the principal costumes worn upon this memorable occasion.



THE MONTEM BUTTON.

The emblematical head-piece at page 348 represents the superb Montem flag, of rich crimson silk, bearing the College arms and motto, within a wreath of oak and laurel. Upon each side are grouped specimens of the salt-bags, of velvet or satin, richly embroidered in gold and silver, and profusely trimmed with the same costly materials.

The boots and shoes, which were occasionally elaborately characteristic, were principally made by Mr. Wigginton, of Eton.

"When *Montem* crowns the Eton Boy,
Long-famed *Triennial Fête*."

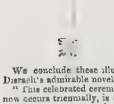
The celebration of this time-honoured festival on Tuesday last has resuscitated the various antiquarian speculations as to the origin of the singular custom. The opinion of Brand, Lyons, and Warton, seems to remain unshaken—that the Montem is but a corruption of the Popish ceremony of the Boy Bishop, which mockery of episcopal dignity was put down by a proclamation of Henry VIII., revived by Queen Mary; and, in all probability, again put down on the accession of Elizabeth. This or similar ceremonials, it should be observed, were common in collegiate and other large schools; and, as their suppression involved the loss of a holiday, invention was doubtless, racked to find out some means of retaining, under one shape, the festivities that had been forbidden under another: by substituting, for a religious, a military appearance, the Romans happily hit upon a method of eluding every possibility of giving offence. Warton is very positive in his opinion: having described the ceremony of the Boy-Bishop ("Hist. Eng. Poetry"), he adds: "I take this opportunity of intimating that the custom at Eton of going *ad montem* originated from the ancient and popular practice of these theatrical processions in collegiate bodies."

The change, however, was probably made before Queen Elizabeth's visit to Eton College, when she desired to see an account of the ancient ceremonies observed there from its foundation. In the list was an ominous procession of the scholars, who there "gathered money from the public for a dinner, and other purposes. This was originally held on St. Nicholas's Day, December 6; then, the first Tuesday in Hilary Term, which began January 23; but, it was altered to Whit Tuesday in 1759; in the oldest printed account, 1778) the festival was biennial, whence it was changed to every third year.

The Lilliputian Sea being thus dissolved, and the puny Bishop "deposed," the ceremony was extended into an evening affair, the title of Captain, the chieftain of the same sprightly band conducted his followers to a scene of action in the open air, where no consecrated walls were in danger of falling around, and where the gay striplings could, at least, exhibit their wonted pleasantries with more propriety of character. The exacting of money from the spectators and passengers for the use of the Principal, remained exactly the same as in the days of Popery; but there is no evidence to prove that the monks of Eton College sold consecrated salt for holy water, as has been repeatedly asserted in connexion with this custom. *Mr.* Brand has, on the other hand, showed that the practice of giv*ng* a little salt in return for the money collected may be reasonably referred to the emblematical use of salt as *the emblem of wisdom or learning*, which he proves to have been so used, in a "Dequestion," dated Strasburg, A.D. 1665. He adds—"How obvious it is, then, to make the same application of the use of salt in the present ceremony at Eton! May we not, therefore, without any forced construction, understand the Salt-bearers, when demanding of the several spectators or passengers their respective contributions, they laconically cry 'Salt! salt!' as addressing them to the following purport:—'Ladies and gentlemen, your subsidy money for the Captain of the Eton scholars!' By this *salt*, which we give as an earnest, we pledge ourselves to become proficients in the learning we are sent hither to acquire, the well-known emblem of which we now present you with in return.'" When the distribution of salt was discontinued we know not; but it was practised at the Montem of 1794; and it is said to have been formerly one of the pleasantries of the Salt-bearers to fill any boorish-looking countryman's mouth with it, if, after he had given them a trifle, he asked for anything in return.

The Montem, or Mount, a small hill, on the southern side of the Bath road, at about a mile from Eton, was the central place where, anciently, the salt was distributed, and hence its name of Salt-hill.

The introduction of tickets was, probably, substituted for the salt: the motto on them have varied in different years: the words were, in 1775, "ad Montem;" in 1781 and 1793, "Mos pro lege est;" in 1790, 1795, 1808, and 1812, "Pro More et Monte;" in 1799 and 1805, "Mos pro Lege;" in 1841, "Mos pro Lege." This year, 1844, as follows:—



PRO MORE ET MONTE.

1844.

Vivat Regina.

We conclude these illustrative notes with the following passage from Mr. Darnell's admirable novel of "Coningsby," just published:—

"This celebrated ceremony, of which the origin is lost in obscurity, and which now seems triennially, in the manner in which Eton College holds some of its domains; the waving of a flag by one of the scholars on a mount near the village of Salt-hill, and to which, without doubt, it gives the name; since on this day every visitor to Eton, and every traveller in the vicinity, from the monarch to the peasant, are stopped on the road by youthful brigands in picturesque costumes, and summoned to contribute 'salt,' in the shape of coin of the realm, to the purse destined for the Captain of Eton, the senior scholar on the Foundation, who is about to retire to King's College, Cambridge.

"On this day, the Captain of Eton appears in a dress as martial as his title: indeed, such sanctified forms may reconcile us to uniform, though not, perhaps, according to the exact rules of the Horse Guards, an officer of the army. One as a marshal, another an ensign. There is a lieutenant, too, and the remainder are sergeants. Each of these who are entrusted with these ephemeral commissions has one or more attendants—the number of these varying according to his rank. The Servitors are selected, according to the wishes of the several members of the sixth form, out of the ranks of the lower boys, that is, those boys who are beyond the fifth form; and all these attendants are arrayed in a variety of fancy dresses. The senior Oppidan and the senior Colleger next to the Captains of those two divisions of the school, figure also in fancy costume, and are called 'Salt-bearers.' It is their business, together with the twelve sailor Collegers of the 'Upper Club, who are called 'Runners,' and whose costume is also determined by the taste of the wearers, to levy the contributions. And all the Oppidans of the fifth form class as 'Corpora's,' and are severally followed by one or more lower boys, who are denominated 'Polemen,' but who appear in their ordinary dress."

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is a very spirited number throughout. The editor continues his "Chronicles of Clovernook," with a tale of caustic humour, showing how Cuttleish, the author, cheated the Devil, who was as enough to pay fifty guineas for a work in advance; the position of "the poor devil of an author" is cleverly illustrated in this powerfully-written page of "thorough out-speaking." The next prose article—"Bowie and other Knives," is a very amusing illustration of Brother Jonathan's extensive use of this very social instrument—the Bowie knife which figures even on the floor of Congress. "A Parting Glimpse of St. Giles's" is by a new hand in this class of periodical: the writer is clever in detail, but scarcely at home in light literature. We have not room to name the other papers, but must quote one of them, as masterly exposition of a growing social abuse.

THE TWO WINDOWS, BY THE EDITOR.

The Union Workhouse of the ancient parish of Herne—how calm and pastoral is that little nook of Kent!—has two outward windows. The fabric, built by the inspiration of the New Poor-law, was a blind, eyeless piece of brick-work a goal for the iniquity and perverseness of poverty; a Newgate for the felony of want. The chiefs and elders of Parliament had said, "Let us make abiding places for the poor; let us make them gaols, lepers as they are, from the clean; let us shut them up from the sight of the green earth; let them not behold the work of the season in the budding trees, in their leafy branches, in their rod and golden robes of autumn, in the gaunt sorrows of solemn winter. Let the grass grow spring and the field flower blossom; but let not the poor, the unclean of the land, look upon the work of God." After this resolve the Union was built; with inner windows looking upon wide walls turned black upon the outward world. No crevice, no loophole permitted captive poverty a look, a glimpse of the fresh face of nature, his soul, like his body, was bricked up according to the statute; he had by the insolence of deliberate opinion offended the majesty of the world, and he the Union Workhouse turned its sullen, unbroken wall of brick upon the fields was doomed by his judges to a divorce from the commonest sights of earth. Hence, and trees, and the pauper was made to look only upon paup-ism. The freshness and luxuriance of nature—her prodigal loveliness was not for his eyes; he was poor, and seven to behold the parsimonious of the morning earth was an enjoyment beyond the sale—a thing not for sale—a luxury which those who paid for his food, could not properly vouchsafe him!

At length—for when they themselves know it not, men's hearts will work, a sense of right will sometimes assail them upon their sleep—an instinct of goodness will like silver water from the rock, gush forth,—at length it was resolved by the guardians of the poor—guardians of the poor! what a holiness of purpose should in form those well-worn syllables—that the dull, hard, squalid workhouse should have light; that its brick wall a shield be pierced with two windows; that the fields and trees should gladden pauper eyes, appealing to old recollections, childhood thoughts, daily, pastoral feelings. It was determined that the pauper prisoner should, through the iron bars of penury, have comforting glimpses of God's goodness without; that he should, though all unconsciously, make offerings upon the green altar of the earth; that his heart should commune in its own unknowing way with those sweet influences which, coming from God, discourse in some manner to all men.

And so it was determined that the Union Workhouse should have two outward windows. The guardians of the poor appeared with the labourers. "Here, said the guardians, "break through the wall: here, pierce one window—here, another." Then, turning to the paupers, some few care-stricken folk, they said with smug complacency, "We are going to give you some light." And this, reader, is not a goose-quill fiction; it is a thing of truth.

"We are going to give you some light. We cannot help it, if this Liberal goodness—this gentle philanthropy, drive back thought to the first gift of light; if it call up, as with an iron tongue, the memory of the only birth of light, wordbegotten for all men. And the nature of man, solemnised by such remembrance—kindled and uplifted, rises beyond expression, by the sublime inheritance—is it not a hard task to consider with composure even the compunction of a guardian of the poor, who pierces with two windows the prison-house of the pauper to let God's light in? May not the small authority of man be sometimes as a blasphemy ourlesque of Almighty Beneficence?

Let us, for a time forget all of state philosophy—forgetful of the plausibilities of social prosperity that set the poor apart from the rich and well-to-do, as creatures somewhat different in the necessities of life, although on certain occasions, as if were for form's sake, for Christian ceremony, allowed to be made from the clay of the same Eden as their masters—let us behold the earth in its freshness, and man its owner in the vigour of his days, and the poor man, the pauper, the labourer and the receiver of its glories;—and then consider him as the task-master of his fellow, as the grudging chief that metes out light and air to his helpless brother; and for this sole end—that he may gather money from the public for a dinner, and other purposes. This was originally held on St. Nicholas's Day, December 6; then, the first Tuesday in Hilary Term, which began January 23; but, it was altered to Whit Tuesday in 1759; in the oldest printed account, 1778) the festival was biennial, whence it was changed to every third year.

A miserable sight—a heinous testimony of the thanklessness of prosperous man—is the rural union, with its blank dead wall of brick, a cold, blind thing the work of human selfishness, and which, in the midst of the most beautiful thousand evidences of eternal bounty. How beautiful is the beauty of God around it! There is not a sapling waving its green tresses of June that does not make the heart rejoice; there is not a field there that does not, in the fulness of wealth inexhaustible, of pleasures deep as the sea and pure as the joys of Paradise. And our return for it, our offering to the wretchedness of our fellow creatures, is yonder prison-house, that would shut out from the pleasant haunts of nature, lest the pauper captives within should behold what God has done for that worse, in which, according to the world's justice, they have nothing. Hence is the pauper treated, by those favoured with the light and the sun—pauper-ism in his eyesight; as though, a prisoner in the Union, he would commit larceny on the meads and trees, and all the rural objects that from babyhood have been familiar to him; doing such a wrong to the property and rights of the free fields who, by the blessing of skill and good luck, have "land and beeves.

What a sad and fantastic tyranny, a more wilful assertion of the arrogance of wealth—this needless blindness of the poor man's brother in a spot of poverty barring his eyes of every comfort-ng object, compelling him to look only upon that which as every look speaks to his soul of his miserable dependence upon his richer fellow; which denies to him the innocent, unbought glimpse of out-door nature, as though the scene was a land of promise from which his beggary had made him alien. Is human want so wicked that it should be unblessed with even a glance at the pleasant things of creation? Has the pauper, because pauper, no further claim upon the earth, save for his final bed—the grave? The rustic unions, with their forlorn blank walls, cry yes!

If God punish man for crime, as man punishes man for poverty, woe to the sons of Adam!

Among the Miscellanies is a stringent paper on the rejected play of "Richelieu in Love;" and is followed by a review of the Life of Beau Brummell, with very piquant extracts.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Of all the revolutions which have taken place in the "legitimate drama," the migratory move of Tragedy and Comedy quitting their town-houses and taking lodgings in the suburbs is the most extraordinary. What! Shakspeare at Sadler's Wells? Never was there such a thing heard of—never such a thing imagined; and we incline to think that the genius of Old Joe still haunts the place, and that *Hamlet's* "inky cloak," or "suit of sables," would be turned into *Harlequin's* chequered dress by even a peep into the locality. But no—the legitimate drama having been choked up for the time down, has gone out, we hope for the benefit of its health, a little way towards the country, where, under some very good treatment of its "mind diseased," it appeared, under the care and skilful management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, on Monday night last, to be considerably restored to its former vigour. The performance of *Lady Macbeth* by Mrs. Warner is well known and esteemed for its excellence, and Mr. Phelps was, in the part of *Macbeth*, more than respectable at the times go. We, however, do not think it a part which quite suits his powers. Other novelties were produced, operatical and farcical, which were heartily received by a crowded and enthusiastic audience. We join in the spectators' own hopes for the success of the undertaking.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The eighth concert of the season took place on Wednesday night, under the direction of Prince Albert, for the Earl of Westmorelan The following was the programme:—

PART I.

The National Anthem, "God save the Queen"	
*Motetto, "Lord, on thee depends our lot"	Himmel.
*Aria, Madame Grisdori, "Quan n posses"	Haydn.
*Selections from a Mass in B flat (No. 10)	Mozart
*Hymn, double choir and chorus (1844)	Arnedell.
Air, Herr Staudigl, "Allerch tigs Sume höre"	Winter.
Chorus, "Be sent a thick darkness" (Israel in Egypt)	Handel.
Aria, Signor Mario, "A Te, fra tanti affani"	Mozart.
*Selection from the Ode to Joy	Beethoven.

PART II.

*Overture (Das unterbrochene Opferfest)	Winter.
*Aria, Signor Labianche, "Ah me gaudasti"	Cherubini.
*Chorus, "Che Sinpor" (Iffigina in Aulide)	Gluck.
*Quartette, Grar Nume	Righini.
Aria, Madame Castellan, "Lascia ch'io pianga"	Handel.
*Glee, Messrs Hawkins, Ashton, Hornsastle, Peck, Machin, and Staudigl, "The cloud-capt towers"	R. J. S. Stevens
*Finale to Don Giovanni, as originally composed, with the following cast:—Donna Anna, Elvira, and Zerlina, by Caradori, Castellan, and Mrs. A. Shaw; Giovanni, Ottavio, Leporello, Masetto, and Il Commendatore, by Mario, Corelli, Machiche, Machin, and Staudigl	Mozart.

Those pieces marked * were performed for the first time at these concerts on this occasion.

These concerts are becoming more ancient than ever; for the taste which directs them, falls back upon the good old times, when, "Music, heavenly maid was young." There is something ridiculous, however, in the inquiry if a composer be dead before his work should be played, and also in the substitution of a dead fool for a living genius. To commemorate the mighty spirits who have lived amongst us is one good thing, but to "rake up the ashes of the noble dead" is another, anything but consonant with feeling or taste. However, on the present occasion, we have no cause to complain, for there was nothing brought forward but what had got leave to live for ever. Himmel's motetto is a learned composition. The hymn, for Arcadelt, was very delightfully sung, by Madame Caradori Allen. Staudigl, as usual, was mighty in Winter's song, from "The Interrupted Sacrifice," and Handel's wonderful chorus, "He sent a thick darkness," was performed with great judgment and precision. The finale to Don Giovanni, as originally composed, has been driven from the stage to the concert room, where it cannot, by any possibility, meet with its true deserts; but, in the absence of acting and scenic effect, it was splendidly sung by the respective vocalists, at this concert, and was received with much applause.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were in the royal box, and the following distinguished personages also honoured the performance by their presence:—The Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Sheffield, Lady C. Coxe, the Hon. Miss Devereux; the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Howe, Cawdor, Jersey, Liverpool, &c. &c. The national anthem was sung on her Majesty's entrance, the company standing up. Both her Majesty and the Queen Dowager looked extremely well. The Duchess of Gloucester was in the director's box. Nothing could be more brilliant than the appearance of the room.

These concerts, to the ear of the thoughtful musician, are like old cathedrals to the eye of the studious architect. The habits—the practices of by-gone days are exhibited, and modern genius furnished with a model to work and improve upon. Were it not for these Ancient Concerts we should have but few novel inventions. The creative power of the mind is fed by the memory or recollection of what *has* been created and Bacon was never more right than when he asserted that "Genius was imitative."

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The fifth concert of what may be called this *redintegrated* Society, took place on Monday last at the Hanover-square Rooms. We subjoin the programme:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in B flat (No. 4)	Beethoven.
Duet, "Stung by Horror," Miss Rainforth and Herr Staudigi (Pascal Bruno)	J. L. Hatton.
Concerto, violin, Herr Joachim	Beethoven.
Overture (Faust)	Spohr.
Duetto "Pazzarello, O qual ardir," Mr. Machin and Herr Staudigi (Faust)	Spohr.
Quintetto e Coro, "Ah! godan lor felicitate," the principal parts by Miss Rainforth, Miss A. Williams, Messrs. Manvers, Machin, and Herr Staudigl	Spohr.

PART II.

Overture (A Midsummer Night's Dream)	Mendelssohn.
Scherzo (A Midsummer Night's Dream)	Mendelssohn.
Two-part Song, with Chorus, "Ye Spotted Snakes," Miss Rainforth and Miss A. Williams (A Midsummer Night's Dream)	Mendelssohn.
Notturno, March, and Finale (A Midsummer Night's Dream)	Mendelssohn.
Song, with Chorus, "Joy, 'tis a Glorious Thought," Herr Staudigl, "(Fidelio)	Beethoven.
Hunting Chorus (The Seasons)	Haydn.

Leader, Mr. F. Loder; Conductor, Dr. Mendelssohn.

This scheme departed from the custom of giving two symphonies in the course of the evening; but perhaps, after all, there was enough of the finest instrumentalism that ever an enraptured auditory listened to. We generally have too much, and the circumstance of "plays out" the concert has *on rare occasions* been quite welcome. Beethoven's mighty sinfonia was splendidly performed; perhaps, better than it ever has been at these concerts, or any others, heretofore. The adagio was most exquisite. Our countryman, Hatton's duet from his opera "Pascal Bruno," sung by Miss Rainforth and Herr Staudigl, was capitally executed and well received. But now come we to the "*dictu mirabile monstrum*," in the shape of a little boy of thirteen, who perhaps is the first violin player, not only of his age, but of any age. We have had our share of boy prodigies, in the form of grown persons, as performers on that splendid instrument; but without severally enumerating them, or their merits, we can safely say that we never heard any one, or any, or all of them together. His tone is of the purest *cantabile* character—his execution is most marvellous, and at the same time unembarrassed—his style is chaste, but deeply impassioned at moments, and his deportment is that of a thinking child of a conscious genius! He performed Beethoven's solitary violin concerto, which we have heard all the great performers of the last twenty years attempt, and invariably fail in. On Monday last its performance was an eloquent vindication of the master-spirit who imagined it, and we might fearlessly add, that in the cadences, composed by the youth himself, there was as much genius exhibited as in the subject which gave birth to them. Joachim plays from memory, which is more agreeable to the eye of the audience than to see anything read from a music stand: it seems more like extemporaneous performance, and admits a greater degree of enthusiasm on the part of the instrumentalist. We never heard or witnessed such unequivocal delight as was expressed by both band and auditory.

The selection from "Faust" was too dramatic to produce its full effect in a concert room. The second part consisted chiefly of the conductor's Shakspearian music, which is highly imaginative and beautiful. We cannot, however, but associate ourselves from the pleasant recollection of Stevens's beautiful glee of "Ye Spotted Snakes," although Mendelssohn's two part song to the same words is a composition of a very high order. The first chaus. We think of the march is the rest of the audience, but "*trahit sua quemque voluptas.*" Altogether it was a delightful concert; but we should like to see the programme of the next a little more varied.

M. THALBERG'S CONCERT.

This great pianist's concert took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday morning last, and proved a treat indeed. The following were the pieces which he performed, and which, contrary to some oppositionists, who on a former occasion tried their "weak spirit 'gainst true valour," were received with one accord of enthusiasm by all who had any music in their souls: Fantasia on themes from "Semiramide;" andante from "Lucia;" a study in A minor (which was encored); fantasia on subjects from "Masaniello;" and a duet, composed by Benedict and De Beriot, with Sivori. These were all executed with wonderful ease and precision: the power which Thalberg possesses of preserving his *theme* audible through a plurality of accompanying sounds is "passing strange." This, perhaps, is his most prominent peculiarity. The performance of M. Vivier on the horn was rather infelicitous; but we rather incline to think that on some future occasion, when unattended by some untoward circumstances that occurred on his *début*, he will vindicate the fame which has preceded him. The vocalists were Madame Thillon, Madame Castellan, Madame F. Lablache, Signor F. Lablache, and Herr Staudigl, who seems to have taken a particular fancy to our countryman Hatton's music. He was encored in the song of "Revenge," from "Pascal Bruno." The indispersable John Parry was present, and a young scion of the great Lablache had a welcome reception on his *début*. Benedict conducted the concert, which, taken altogether, was a delicious treat.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The ever fresh and sparkling "Puritani" will be given on Thursday for the last time. The striking peculiarity which marks the loveliest of Bellini's works is the powerful dramatisation with which the several *artistes* are identified with the characters. In another year we may bid adieu to the "Puritan." The management has added an *intermezzo*, in which the charming Persiani will sing; and then we are to have the joyous and bounding Cerito, who will appear in an entirely new Attaconese *pas de caractère*. There is also to be "La Vivandière," with its quaint and bewildering *Redowa*, and the best points of "Ondine," with its fairy-like *pas de l'ombre* and its picturesque *fête de la Madonne*, and the grand "Tarentelle."

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

There was a general turn out of the working population of the metropolis on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, some on their way to the railroad, others hastening to the wharfs to embark, and many taking advantage of other conveyances for the purpose of reaching the suburban inns at Greenwich, Stepney, and Wandsworth. In spite of the Lord Mayor's proclamation, the Woolwich and Greenwich steamers were occasionally most tremendously overcrowded, particularly after sunset; for although the City police were stationed on the wharfs and piers in the vicinity of London-bridge, and also at Blackfriars, his lordship's jurisdiction did not extend beyond these places, and, consequently there was no one to prevent the vessels being overloaded at the Adelphi, Hungerford, and Westminster, and also at Greenwich. There were in the steamers regarded in the traffic, viz., eleven of the Waterman's steamers, thirteen of the Old Company's, the Robert Hawkes, William Dunston, and Laurel, employed for the holidays by the Watermen's Company, the Fire and the Coquette, which kept up a communication with the Blackwall railway, and a Gravesend boat called the Prince of Wales. The Waterman's steamers, and the vessels engaged by them, made sixty trips between the Adelphi-pier and Greenwich, and carried down 15,000 persons, and brought back as many. The Greenwich railway also came in for a large share of business, and the trains were running every quarter of an hour with as many as Sunday-like a number could find room for. Thirty thousand souls were conveyed up and down this line during the day. The greatest hilarity and good humour prevailed among the vast assemblage at Greenwich, and we did not hear of any unnatural accident.

Stepney fair has been spread, and the display of booths, shows, and exhibitions of every description was more numerous, and immeasurably superior to those of Greenwich.

Wandsworth Fair was on a smaller scale than the others, but held in a very pleasant and retired spot. The monster booth belonging to old Gipsy Stevens, 400 feet in length, exceeding in dimensions the one belonging to his son at Stepney, was the principal attraction here, and a visit to it was well worth a journey to the fair, which was easily reached by the steam-boats from the Adelphi-pier.

The Brighton, Dover, Eastern Counties, and South-western Railway Companies made a very successful experiment in conveying passengers to the principal towns on their lines at half fares. Every carriage they could put in requisition was filled with passengers. One train from Dover brought up 800 passengers on Monday where another of the same frame, four engines, and the majority of the passengers had gone down on Sunday, and, after remaining the night at Dover were brought back without extra charge. Another train going down, was made up in a quarter of an hour, and there were four engines drawing that along. The influx of visitors to Brighton, Southampton, Colchester, Hertford, and other places on the various lines, was also very great.

In consequence of the competition in the Gravesend trade, and the low fare by railway and steam-boat, the concourse of Londoners who besieged the town was beyond all former precedent.

The National Gallery.—To this institution no less than 16,350 persons of various grades of society, were visitors on Monday, and although very many were attired in humble garbs, either their love of the arts, or attachment to good order, induced them and all to behave with the utmost decorum. Not the slightest disturbance, and the only inconvenience produced was the immense influx of umbrellas and parasols, occasioned by the showery weather, giving additional trouble to the ball keepers.

St Paul's Cathedral.—The large charge for admission to this national edifice, erected with the public money, and which the said public doubtless consider should be free, made it but very thinly attended, while the coldness and storminess of the weather, rendered an ascent by no means desirable.

Neither on the Monument, nor the Duke of York's Column, were many visitors during the day, which may also be attributed to the weather.

The Tower.—The reduction in the price of admission to view the armoury, and the crown and other jewels kept within the Tower of London, caused a great influx of visitors to that interesting depository.

The Thames Tunnel.—As at Easter, the stalls in this undertaking were decorated with flags and evergreens, with music at either end of the Tunnel playing favourite airs during the day. The number of persons passing through was very great

Polytechnic Institution.—The Gallery of Practical Science was thronged by the holiday crowds, who travelled during the various exhibitions from one to the microscope, the physalscope (by means of which the human face is magnified several times its usual size), the diving bell and diver, with experiments too numerous to mention. In the evening Mr. Horn delivered one of his pleasing lectures on music.

The Chinese Exhibition.—This exhibition of articles from the Celestial Empire attracted a great concourse of persons to its Feast of Lanterns, and during the day the rooms were well attended.

The General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Monarch, Captain W. W. Morris, arrived in the river on Tuesday afternoon, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen from Hamburg, Magdeburg, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Copenhagen, &c., who have come over to this country, for a visit, until the 6th of June, when they will return in the same ship to Hamburg. The Monarch, a vessel of 1,840 tons burthen, presented a very gay appearance as she came up the river, having the flags of all nations hoisted. The passage was performed in forty-four hours.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Naval School.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the Corporation of the Royal Naval School took place at Willis's Rooms, Kingstreet, St. James's, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Council for the past year, and to appoint the President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors, for the year ensuing. The meeting was numerously attended, and among those present were Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Bart. (the President); Lord J. O'Brien, Sir T. Briggs, Sir J. Ommaney, Sir T. Troubridge, Sir J. Coghill, Sir R. Dobson, Admirs. Sarpson, Hon. Captain Bruce, Aldermen Lucas, Captains Parker, Hall, and Forbes, Baines, &c. Sir C. Ogle, the President, was in the chair, and, in opening the business, observed that since last year their prospects were much improved, the school generally was in a most prosperous state, while a debt had been erected, but which far exceeded their means, yet, with a view to meet this, he had the pleasure to say that the committee of the patriotic fund had acceded to very advantageous terms, by which the Corporation would be brought into connection with the influential gentlemen of the City of London. Mr. Hope, the Secretary, then read the report, from which it appeared that the donations and subscriptions to the general building and other funds, including interest on stock, previous balances, &c., amounted to nearly £20,000, from which nearly £12,000 had been expended on the building. £572 invested in stock, and, after defraying necessary expenses, there remained at the banker's £913 19s. 9d., in addition to funded stock of £7673 19s. 7d. The report, after some discussion, was received and adopted, and the proposition approved that the Patriotic Fund would advance £8000 on being permitted to nominate to the Council ten pupils, the sons of naval officers. The President and Vice-Presidents, going out by rotation, were re-elected, as were the Directors, save two resigned, after which Monday were awarded to the gallant claimants, and the meeting broke up.

Mr. Bell has been appointed assistant clerk and draughtsman, in the Director of Works' department, for service at the new steam establishment about to be formed at Sheer-ness, from Deptford.

5th Hussars.—On Tuesday morning a detachment of this regiment, consisting of lieutenants Baker and Macartney, and Cornet Miller, and 40 rank and file, marched from the cavalry depôt at Maidstone for Gravesend, and embarked there on board the Duke of Cornwall, for Madras.

The cavalry depot at Maidstone is so crowded that a great many men are compelled to be billeted in the town. The depot of the 3rd and 5th Dragoons number as many as 200 each.

53rd Foot.—On Tuesday a detachment of about 70 men of this regiment, under orders for Madras, marched from Chatham barracks, and embarked at Gravesend on board the Duke of Cornwall.

In the amended regulations respecting clothing and accoutrements for corps of infantry recently promulgated, there appears a clause which will prevent the creation of confirmed on those commanding officers of regiments who have the immediate superintendence and control of the clothing for their respective corps. By the amended regulations the colonel was subject to the whim or caprice of inland carriage in forwarding the clothing and the usual accoutrements furnished by him to the head-quarters of his corps, or to a detachment of them on a foreign station; this frequently gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction. Now, with a view it appears to remove grounds of complaint on that point, a modified clause is introduced in the new regulations in these words:—"Colonels are bound to see that the regimental clothing be delivered at the head-quarters of the corps, and to each detachment thereof, at their own risk and cost; *excepting* when a corps on foreign service shall re stationed more than 20 miles from the port of landing, in which case the conveyance from the port to head-quarters of the corps, shall be defrayed at the *public expense*; or, in the event of a division or detachment of a corps on a foreign station being at a greater distance than twenty miles from the head-quarters, and no route provided the clothing cannot be shipped direct from London to the station of such detachment, the conveyance of the clothing from the head-quarters of the corps to the detachment shall be defrayed by the public, but the colonels are to insure the safe arrival of the clothing at its destination. The same rule as that above directed in regard to clothing, will be applicable to all regimental accoutrements, appointments, and equipments furnished by the colonel under the provisions of the present regulations." We find also that there is a new rule laid down "for the remuneration of colonels for the expense of clothing supernumerary men, whenever such men, after that such men have been commissioned, raised, or borne on the strength of their respective regiments by proper authority, that is to say, "For the highest number of effectives, above the establishment, which may be maintained on the 1st day of April and 1st day of June, the full annual off-reckonings for each man, £2 2s. For any further excess between the 1st July and 30th September two-thirds of the off-reckonings, £1 8s. 8d. for any further excess, and equipments furnished by the colonel under one-half, £1 1s.; and for any further excess between 1st January, and 31st March, one-sixth, 7s. 8d, subject to the deduction of off-reckonings for any arrears or drummer borne on the establishment, but not effective for any part of the same year."

Suicide at Blackfriars-bridge.—Thursday morning an unfortunate woman flung herself into the river from the battlements of Blackfriars-bridge between nine and ten o'clock. She sank to rise no more, although every assistance to rescue her was promptly afforded.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Accidents, Robberies, &c., at the Eton Montem.—Lamentable accident to one of the Etonians: In consequence of the accidents which have occurred at previous Montems, from the careless use which has been made of the sword of state worn by several of the boys, it had been contemplated by the authorities to interdict their being worn altogether, or to compel those who furnish them to provide them with wooden ones. The latter course has been adopted, and on Tuesday last, the painful and lamentable accident to which we are about to refer, would have fortunately been avoided. On the morning of the Montem, between nine and ten o'clock, the boys, previous to the establishment of the Rev. W. L. Eliott, one of the assistant masters, amused themselves by fencing with their dress swords, when by an unlucky movement one of them, named Fox, a fine lad about seventeen years of age, received the point of the sword of his fellow pupil in his right eye. Mr. Chapman, surgeon, of Windsor, was immediately in attendance, who, from the dangerous nature of the wound, lost no time in proceeding by the railway to London with the sufferer, in company with Mr. Tyrrell, the eminent surgeon, on the case. We regret to state that the sight was found to be totally and irrecoverably destroyed, the sword having completely divided the eye. The unfortunate boy, we are glad to say, is still enjoying the greatest health, and it is confidently hoped that the sight of the other eye, which is much affected, will, through the skilful care and attention of his medical adviser, Mr. G. Chapman, be preserved to him. The unfortunate affair has caused Mr. Eliott, who, in conjunction with his two sons, Messrs. Hamilton and Charles Brabam, gave a concert at Windsor theatre on the evening of the Montem, was robbed, by the well-noh fraternity who visited the two towns in considerable numbers) of his carpet-bag, containing clothes, music, and other property of the value of between £10 and £12, just as he was leaving Windsor, by the omnibus, for the Slough-station, *en route* to London by the last up-train on Tuesday night. The carpet-bag was brought, by the porter, out of the Swan Inn (where Mr. Braham was staying), and placed on the pavement at the door, ready to be put on the roof of the omnibus. The porter's attention was called off by one of the gang, and the next instant the carpet-bag was gone. It was found, however, at an early hour on Wednesday morning by some bargemen floating down the Thames between Windsor and Datchet, but stripped of the whole of its contents, with the exception of the music and the veteran vocalist's night shirt and night cap.—Robbery of the Person er's brother: The Rev. Mr. Peel, the brother of Sir Robert Peel, was hustled by the lawless mob at the playing fields, at Eaton College, just after the return of the procession from Salt-hill, and robbed of a considerable sum of money in gold and silver coin. The rev. gentleman in the pocket was very adroitly cut through with a sharp instrument, and the whole of its contents abstracted.

Suppored Murder at Wimbledon.—On Wednesday morning the village of Wimbledon was thrown into a state of excitement and consternation on the discovery of (what is generally supposed to be) a murder. A woman, named Charlotte Hall, the wife of a plasterer, was found dead in bed in her house in Church-street, Wimbledon, and from the circumstances attending the death there is too much reason to fear that she met her death unnaturally, recourse having been had to strangulation. The husband of the deceased has absconded. On the previous night he and his wife had a violent quarrel, quarrelling between the parties, but this having occurred frequently, she took no notice of the circumstance, although she heard a cry of murder from the deceased. Doctor Bright, who was examined this morning before the coroner at Wimbledon, stated that he was unable to say, without making a *post-mortem* examination of the body, whether death had been caused by apoplexy or strangulation. The case awaits the result of the coroner's inquest.

Shocking Suicide.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past seven, as Mr. Temple, landlord of the Doly Gardeners, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, was passing through his skittle-ground, he was astounded at seeing a man hanging by the head's one of the beams. He immedi.ate.y called for assistance, and having succeeded in cutting the unfortunate man down, sent for a surgeon, who promptly attended, and pronounced life to be quite extinct. The deceased, it appears, had been lodging at the house for two or three days, and is unknown in the neighbourhood. He was five feet inches high, very stout, and apparently between 45 and 50 years of age. He was dressed in corduroy small clothes, light striped waistcoat, blue-ribbed cotton stockings, and new low shoes, and white fustian shooting-jacket. The body lies in the vault of St. John's Church, to be identified. When he applied for the lodgings he said he was a farmer's bailiff, from Essex.

Fatal Accident.—About one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a handcart, into which a boy and a man were loading some timber, was being by Foile, was drawn over Blackfriars-bridge by some boys, who ran shouting with it. On reaching the crown of the bridge, they were enabled to increase their speed down the declivity, towards the Surrey side, when, unhappily, a boy, who held a rope in front, stumbled and fell, and the wheel of the truck passing over his head, he was killed on the spot.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange.—Friday.—A limited supply of English wheat has come to hand since Monday, hence the stands to-day were poorly filled with samples. For most descriptions the demand was dull, at Monday's rates. Foreign wheat—the arrivals from abroad has an improved inquiry, at full currencies. In bonded parcels we heard of no transactions. Foreign barley, which was in small supply, found ready buyers, at full prices. In English qualities but little doing. Malting 20s to 28s; grinding barley, 21s to 27s; distilling ditto 23s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 34s. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s. Brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 65s; Chevalier, 64s; Scotch and Irish malt-ing ditto, 52s to 55s. Foreign oats, in limited supply, were steady to-day, at full prices. Fine corn made flour, 40s to 43s, Suffolk, — to 00s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 43s, per sack. Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; Danish, 42s to 44s; Polish, 00s to 00s. In Bonded Barley, 19s to 20s, oats, new, 12s to 13s, ditto feed, 11s to 11s, beans, 18s to 19s; peas 18s to 20s per quarter. Flour, sacred, 34s to 36s. Baltic, 30s to 32s per 196 pounds, canary, 38s to 40s per quarter

The Seed Market.—Red clover and canary seeds have been in request at very full prices. All other seeds have commanded very little attention.

The following are the present rates:—Rapeseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37. Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 28s, hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter, linseed, new, 28s to 29s per cwt.; from sunseed, 18s to 19s; white ditto, 16s to 17s.; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel, English rapeseed, new, 27s to 27s per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton, canary, 9s to 00s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis range from 5d to 8½d; of household, ditto 4d to 7½d per 4-lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 10d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 21s 7½, rye, 31s 7d; beans, 35s 11d, peas, 34s 7d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat 55s 6d, barley, 31s 3d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 31s 3d; beans 35s 6d, peas, 34s 5d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d, beans, 10s 6d, peas, 10s 6d

Tea.—Owing to public sales, 852 000 packages having been announced for Tuesday next, the demand for most kinds of tea by private con sumers is inactive, yet no prices have been lower for this season than those of Tuesday.

Sugar.—The market has assumed a very steady appearance, and prices are fully supported for the boglaudsome outcomes of new harbadoes have found buyers at prices varying from 60s to 67s for low to fair. Bengal and Mauritius held at full rates. We have no variation to no see in the va ue of refined goods, the standard mixup selling at 77s 6d to 78s, and brown grocery 74s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have still to report a very dull sale for Irish butter, at barely stationary prices. Fine, fine York can be had at 80 to 82s, fine 76 to 78s, good ditto, 72s to 74s, and inferior 70s to 72s. Hanlaid. The imports of foreign butter being large, that article is a mere drug, at further depressed rates the best Friesland being worth only 72s per cwt. Bacon is in good request, at 56s to 60s; Waterfords, 54s to 56s per cwt. Irish and Scotch hams are scarce, and prices are quotable Waterfords. Hams are in request. Irish, at 66s to 68s, Westmoreland, 64s to 70s and York, 70s to 74s per cwt. Lard and all other kinds of provisions are very dull.

Oil.—A fair business has been doing in linseed, though on easier terms—cake 6d to 25s 9d and hempseed, 34s per cwt. Rapeseed, Lynn and Hull, 37s per cwt.

Tallow.—This market is steady as to price, though the demand is limited. Prime new P.Y C., on the spot, is held at 43s 3d to 43s 6d, white, for forward delivery, the quotation is 43s 6d per cwt.

Hops.—From most of the plantations in Kent and Sussex our accounts still continue unfavourable, the bine is generally reported to be subject to the attacks of the fly. Duty is very small, and prices are well supported. Sussex pockets £6 8s to £6 15s. Weald of Kent ditto £6 to £7 7s, East Kent do. £6 10 to £8 10, do bags, £7 to £8 10s. East Kent growths, 4, 4, 4

MADLLE. CERITO AS LA VIVANDIERE.

What is *Vivandiere?* English reader! it is a French translation of "Suttler," or "Moll Flagon," which before now has been associated with something coarse and ugly, but in the present instance is identified with any of the three Graces, or with all of them, if you like;—for of a verity Cerito is "tria juncta in uno;" she moreover bears another resemblance, which is to Ixion, inasmuch as in her extraordinary movements—

Se sequiturque fugitque—

her motions on the stage being certainly very wonderful, scarcely

MDLLE. CERITO, AS LA VIVANDIERE.

throwing her shadow before or behind her. She must have been born under the equator. The little ballet of *La Vivandiere* is the composition of the fair *danseuse*, and reflects high credit upon the poetical skill evinced by her, as an intellectual artiste, as well as executive *danseuse* of the first order. Sallust once blamed a woman for dancing too well—what would he have said now-a-days?

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

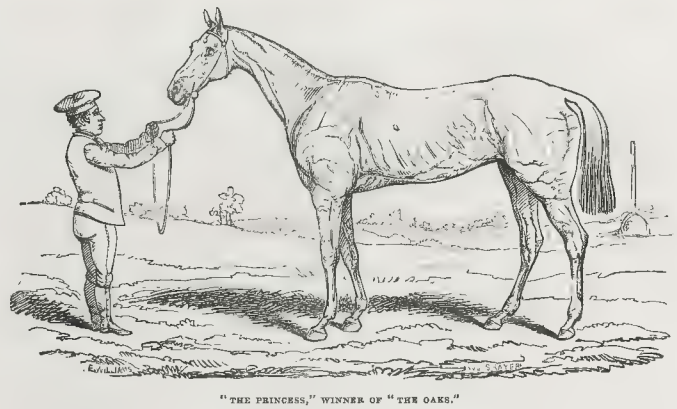
KNOLE PARK—GATEWAY TO THE APARTMENTS.

On Wednesday his Majesty the King of Saxony visited this celebrated mansion and demesne of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset, now the seat of Earl Amherst. The estate lies in the immediate vicinity of the town of Sevenoaks, and the mansion is one of the finest "show houses" in this part of the country. It was for many years the chief seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and was visited by Henries VII. and VIII. Cranmer relinquished it to the monarch, and Knole was subsequently granted to the Protector Somerset. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, was the next possessor. Queen Mary granted it to her kinsman, Cardinal Pole; and Queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert, Earl of Leicester. Thomas Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, afterwards created Earl of Dorset, who became its proprietor in 1603, was a poet, an ambassador, and a statesman of great fame. He made great alterations and improvements at Knole; and it is said that he constantly employed 200 workmen. His grandson, Richard, the third Earl, who married the celebrated Anne Clifford, wasted his fortune, and sold Knole, with other property. Richard, the fifth Earl of Dorset, repurchased the estate, which remains in the same illustrious family.

GATEWAY, KNOLE PARK.

The mansion of Knole, seated on high ground, in a noble park, is an immense pile of building, said to cover an area of five acres. The buildings surround three square courts, and are divided into numerous small apartments, as was the fashion in former times. By modern alterations, however, some handsome and spacious rooms have been formed. Although there is an apparent unity and symmetry in the whole design, it is evidently the workmanship of different and remote dates. The greatest part is of about 1480: whilst the latest is of the time of James I., by the first Earl of Dorset.

Knole has long been distinguished for its fine collection of pictures, by the most eminent Italian, Venetian, Flemish, and Dutch artists; besides some of the *chef d'œuvres* of Reynolds and Gainsborough, including a series of portraits of the most eminent English poets. These pictures are hung in the apartments shown to visitors, the entrance to which is shown in our engraving. These apartments are the Great Hall, 73 feet by 27 feet, and 28 feet in height, the Brown Gallery; Lady Betty Germain's room and dressing-room; the spangled bedroom; the billiard-room; the Venetian bed-room; the ball room; the chapel-room; organ-room and chapel; and the drawing room: also, the King's bedchamber, poets' parlour, colonnade, guard-room, library; and the cartoon-room, containing copies from Raffaele's cartoons, by D. Mytens, &c. In this apartment a sumptuous *déjeûner* was served to the King of Saxony and suite on Wednesday last.



"THE PRINCESS," WINNER OF "THE OAKS."

THE WINNER OF "THE OAKS."

We here present our readers with the promised portrait of "The Princess," the winner of "the Oaks" Stakes, value £3325, at Epsom, on Friday last. She is the property of Colonel Anson; is a bright chesnut filly, with the off hind pastern white, and a small star on the forehead; has rather a long head, thin straight neck, strong shoulders well laid back; is good in the brisket; with large arms, good legs and feet; loins well arched; and remarkably good quarters, well let down, giving them rather a drooping appearance; full muscular gaskins and thighs; and altogether a racing-like looking mare.

NEW MUSIC.

MASS, in B Flat. By H. FARMER. London: Williams and Son, Cheapside; and Novello, Dean-street, Soho.

None but a man imbued with the sentiment of "he who *dares* nobly, *does* nobly," would or could have written this music; throughout it there is evidence of considerable learning, elegant taste, and happy union of science with grace. We only wish that in the severer parts of the work he had paid more rigid regard to the figure which constitutes the beauty of *fugue?* But, altogether, it does great credit to the composer, and shows that we have some one in the land who can yet produce a work which may do honour to his country.

CONCERTINO, for violin, with accompaniment for Pianoforte, by HENRY FARMER. Cocks and Co.

To write or compose music for the violin in these days is a hazardous thing; but Mr. Farmer need not fear to place his Concertino by the side of anything since the days of Jarnowick. It is graceful, full of melody, and the passages, particularly the double stopping, and those on the fourth string *lie* well on the instrument. Perhaps there is a little too much of the *trillo* or shake throughout, but it may be one of Mr Farmer's peculiar effects, and, as we have not had the pleasure of hearing him, we will not further complain. The Concertino is an exceedingly clever composition.

OH! WERE I BUT A DROP OF DEW. Duet. The words by RICHARD HOWITT. The music by HENRY FARMER. Cocks and Co.

This duet is well imagined, carefully and elegantly written, and when sung well cannot fail to be extremely effective; it contains throughout several original thoughts most eloquently expressed.

MARY. A Song. The words by C. B. HARRISON. The music by H. FARMER. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

This is a charming melody, with one solitary fault—a breach of rhythm at the 15th and 16th bars of each verse. The word "Mary," should commence the latter bar, and for the other words there is room enough in the previous one if a little subdivision were made. With this slight exception, the song of "Mary" has pleased us much. Mr. Farmer is evidently a man of genius.

THE SAILOR'S BRIDE; ballad. By the same author and composer. Smith, Liverpool.

The title of this ballad is a misnomer, for it is supposed to be sung by one who refuses to wed a sailor. The D flat in the symphonies should be C sharp, as in the voice part. What could induce the composer to use such false accentuation as occurs at bars nine and thirteen? Of the six words crowded into them, the two last, according to the rhythm of the poetry, should be in the following bars; the same series of notes would answer if a crotchet emphasis or duration were given to the first, third, and fifth quavers.

THE PRIZE COMEDY.

Agendi tempus mihi datum est. TERENT.

"Time, the vindicator of the dead," is the only arbiter of true desert. No committee can ultimately determine the respective merits of a hundred and one competitors, unless their struggles be simply mechanical or physical; in which case little more is necessary on the part of the judges than an attentive observation of what has been gone on: as, for instance, which horse at a race-course first reached the winning-post, or which balloon out of ten went the highest, or which maggot from the nuts at a mess-table crawled the fastest. It is not a matter so easily determinable where intellect is concerned. The *ingenium* of each judge should be *par matriæ* or, in fact, the discrimination required for such a task ought to be almost on a level with even the highest matter to be considered. At the same time we think that the gentlemen chosen by Mr. Webster for his "*comitia dramatica*" were each and every one of them fully equal to his task; but we are jealous of the public not being allowed in the first instance, as it must be ultimately, to be sole judge. It is true, it would be impossible for any manager to submit 101 comedies to the verdict of such a tribunal, but then, on the other hand, the said public cannot feel perfectly satisfied with the dictatorship which selects one out of 97 or 98 comedies (the number received), and deprives it altogether of any acquaintance with the pretensions of the rejected, amongst which there might be one found that would "o'erweigh a whole theatre of others." Another thing to be remarked is, that not one writer of any distinguished grade has entered the lists—so that the prize comedy should not be considered as a fair sample of what the dramatic talent of the day could effect. But most likely they were one and all influenced by the feeling which pervades Horace's lines to Augustus,

Valeat res ludiera, si me
Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.
Sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam
Quod numero plures, &c.:

and did not wish to wrest the palm from unworthy competitors. Of the comedy chosen we cannot possibly yet give any opinion: it is the production of a lady in a department of literature which has been ornamented by many female pens. Mrs. Sentlivre, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Inchbald, and several other fair writers are sufficient to prove that a good comedy *can* emanate from a feminine brain, and we trust there will be another proof of it when Mrs. Gore's is produced. Still we cannot help regretting that none of the "favourites have been in the field," although we admire the generosity which withheld them from the contest for the "stakes."

THE VETERAN PIANIST.—The farewell to public life of Jean Baptiste Cramer will take place on the 27th of June, on the occasion of his brother's, Mr. Francois Cramer's concert. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, will patronise the entertainment, and we have no doubt that there will be some tears shed "in the true performance." It is a melancholy thing to listen to the last chords of a truly minstrel hand.

HIGHLAND DANCERS AND PIPERS.

HIGHLAND DANCERS AND PIPERS

In addition to the ingenious Picture-Model of Old London, the proprietor of the Surrey Zoological Gardens engaged for the holiday visitors, during the past week, the Highland Pipers and Dancers, who were selected by the Marquis of Breadalbane to perform before her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Taymouth Castle. Their very spirited national dances afforded much gratification to the visitors to the Gardens on Monday last. Our artist has succeeded in sketching the characteristic gracefulness of the dance, as well as their well-appointed costumes.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 326.)

William Harvey, who is still in the prime of life—or at most not beyond "a certain age," somewhere between the summer and autumn of manhood—was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and served an apprenticeship as a wood-engraver with Thomas Bewick, and was one of his favourite pupils, both on account of his talents and his amiable disposition; and all who know him now, and may have known, or heard of his character in youth, will acknowledge, that in his case the boy was truly "the father of the man." In 1817 Harvey came to London, and in a short time afterwards became a pupil of B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, with a view of improving himself in drawing, and of thus further qualifying himself for the profession of a designer on wood. While studying under Haydon, he drew and engraved his large cut of the "Death of Dentatus," from a painting by his master. This cut, which was published in 1821, though correctly drawn, elaborately engraved, and displaying the greatest skill in the mechanism of the art, is yet not a good specimen of the effective employment of the means of wood-engraving. In the mere cutting of lines it displays all that skill in the use of tools, combined with great patience and unremitting perseverance, can effect in wood-engraving; but though parts of it may appear beautiful when viewed separately, yet when viewed as a whole it does not powerfully arrest the mind as a successful production of art, without regard to the means employed. It has, in short, too much the appearance of being an elaborate effort to emulate a copper-plate; and in attempting this, the engraver has thrown away a great portion of his labour, while he has sacrificed some of the peculiar advantages which wood-engraving possesses over engraving on copper. In 1824, Harvey drew and engraved the beautiful vignettes and tail-pieces in Dr. Henderson's "History of Ancient and Modern Wines." With those cuts he may be considered as having closed his career as an engraver, and to have entered on that of a designer on wood. In the latter capacity, perhaps no artist that ever lived has made so many drawings, or furnished so much employment for wood-engravers. Among the numerous works illustrated by him, it is only necessary to enumerate the following for proofs of his great and various talent and untiring application:—"Northcote's Fables," first and second series; the "Tower Menagerie;" the "Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society;" White's "Selborne;" Lane's "Arabian Nights;" Knight and Co.'s Edition of the "Common Prayer;" and Charles Knight's "Shakspere." The various other works to which Harvey has furnished illustrations are so numerous, that we may be well excused from attempting to give a list—although such a list would be curious, as showing what talent and industry can effect seeing that he himself does not recollect a tithe of them. Chodowiecki in Germany, and Stothard in England, are famed for the number and excellence of the designs which they made for engravers; Harvey, however, has made more drawings, and of a greater variety of subjects, than either; and should he live, and retain his powers, to the age of Stothard, he bids fair to double his artistic progeny. It is unnecessary to enumerate all the wood-engravers who, since the revival of the art by Bewick, have proceeded from the great northern hive in "the coal country," either direct from "Old Tommy's" shop, in St. Nicholas' Church-yard, or, to *cut* the shop, from the "establishments" of his pupils.

Of the few wood-engravers practising the art in London, towards the latter end of the last century, the only names that have come to our knowledge are those of T. Hodgson and James Lee. The former, as has been previously observed, was probably the engraver of the cuts in Hawkins's "History of Music," and was unquestionably the publisher of the "Hieroglyphick Bible" and the "Emblems of Mortality." Lee engraved the cuts in the "Cheap Repository," a collection of moral tales—similar to those of the modern Tract Societies—published between 1794 and 1798. Lee also engraved in brass, as appears from the following imprint on a sheet of Twelfth Night Characters of his engraving:—"London: Printed for JAMES LEE, Engraver in Wood, Brass, &c. (for the Letter Press), No. 68, Hatton Garden. Entered at Stationers' Hall, and published as the Act directs, Dec. 29, 1796. Price plain 2d. Coloured 4d. Cut up in Packets 6d. coloured." A hundred years hence a set of those impressions may be of value to the City Library, as illustrative of the costume in the eighteenth century, of such characters as "Billingsgate Nan, the Duchess of Puddle Dock, Mother Cole, Alderman Guttle, Tippy Bobby, and Captain Cacafogo, of the Tower Hamlets Militia." We believe our set to be *unique*. Lee engraved the cuts in a book entitled the "Wreath," from designs by W. M. Craig. He died in 1804; and his apprentice, Henry White, went down to Newcastle, and served out the remainder of his time with Bewick. White subsequently proved himself to be no unworthy pupil of Bewick.

That which may be considered the London school of wood-engraving produced nothing which would bear a comparison with the works of Bewick and his pupils, till the appearance of Robert Branston, who, as a wood-engraver, we believe, was, like Bewick, self-taught. He was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, about 1780, and served an apprenticeship with his father as a general copperplate engraver and heraldic painter; but, coming to London, and not meeting with sufficient encouragement in the business to which he had been brought up, he applied himself to wood-engraving, there being then an increasing demand for the productions of this branch of art. Some of his first cuts were engraved for lottery-bills, in the "getting-up" and printing of which in different colours he displayed great skill. He afterwards applied himself to finer work, and at length became a very excellent wood-engraver. He succeeded best in engraving human figures, but did not excel in landscape, nor in the engraving of animals. Some of the best specimens of his talents as a wood-engraver are to be found in the "History of England," published by Scholey, 1804-1810; Bloomfield's "Wild Flowers;" and "Epitaphs in Verse," by George Marshall, 1811. His master-piece, however, is a large cut of the "Cave of Despair," in "Savage's Hints on Decorative Printing, 1822." This is one of the best large cuts which up to that time had appeared in this country. Mr. Branston died in 1827, leaving two sons, Robert and Frederick, who are both wood-engravers. John Thompson—by the general assent of his profession, the best wood-engraver in England—was a pupil of Robert Branston the elder. Thompson's best cuts are to be found in "Puckle's Club, 1817;" "Butler's Hudibras, 1819:" and "Butler's Remains, 1827;" "Major's Edition of Walton's Angler;" "Northcote's Fables, Second Series;" and in "Charles Knight's Edition of Shakspere." Though the cuts engraved by Thompson, in Van Voorst's edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield," from designs by W. Mulready, R.A., have been highly lauded as excellent specimens of wood-engraving, yet we by no means consider them as his best; and, moreover, without expressing any opinion how far Mr. Mulready may have succeeded in pictorially embodying Goldsmith's characters and sentiment, we feel no hesitation in declaring that in those designs he has not skilfully availed himself of the means of wood-engraving; the full powers of which can never be displayed in the representation of mere outline subjects which appear like copies of meagre etchings. All persons, possessing the least knowledge of wood-engraving, who have seen them, will understand what we mean when we say, that they "want a little more *fat*." Objects, both real and imaginary may be *lean*, without being graceful or pleasing.

Among the modern wood-engravers who have contributed by their taste and abilities to promote their art, and to render it more deserving of public favour, the late John Orrin Smith is deserving of a passing notice. He was born at Colchester, and was brought up as an architect. He, however, abandoned that profession for the anticipated pleasures and profits of a managing partner in a Sunday newspaper, which he was either instrumental in establishing, or in which he purchased a share, about 1823. This newspaper proving an unprofitable speculation, he was thrown, as the phrase is, "upon his resources"—the said "resources" generally meaning the sack, which, in consequence of its having been emptied, is insufficient to break the fall of the luckless wight who is "thrown" upon it. Having a large acquaintance amongst publishers, artists, and literary men, he determined to become a wood-engraver; and was, we believe, chiefly indebted to Wm. Harvey for his first lessons in the practice of the art. He subsequently entered into a partnership with Mr. John Jackson; but it was soon dissolved. He then commenced the business of a wood-engraver on his own account, in 1828; and from that year till the time of his decease, he was employed in executing, for various works, some of the best wood-cuts which appeared within that period. He particularly excelled in landscape, and in conveying the idea of space and distance by a skilfully managed gradation of tone, conveying the idea of the relative distance of the different objects as affected by aerial perspective. In this respect Mr. Smith had no superior. He also engraved several of the cuts in the illustrated works published in France, about seven years ago, from designs by T. Johannot, Grandville, and other French artists; and so highly did the publishers esteem his talents that they gave a medallion portrait of him in "Paul and Virginia." To Mr. Smith, in conjunction with his partner, Mr. W. J. Linton, the superintendence of the drawing and the engraving of the cuts for the illustration of this article were entrusted. Mr. Smith, however, having died before they were finished, their completion devolved entirely on Mr. Linton, who, as an engraver, is certainly not inferior to his late partner. We might justly say something more positive in Mr. Linton's favour, but we prefer, without referring to what he has previously done so well, to allow the cuts given in the course of these papers to speak both for him and for themselves. One of the last cuts on which Mr. Smith was employed, was the portrait of Captain Coram, given in No. 105, May 4. He had just begun it a few days before his death, which, though he had been for some time previously in a delicate state of health, yet took place very suddenly and unexpectedly, on the 18th October, 1843, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

When Bewick's wood-engravings first began to attract notice, there were two classes of persons who admired them—those who viewed them as spirited and truth-like representations of natural scenes and objects, and who appreciated the talents of the *artist* who had thus excited in their minds pleasing sensations and recollections; and those who looked on them merely with regard to the means by which they were executed, and "*wondered* that such things could be done on wood." A considerable proportion of the professed admirers of wood-engraving, at the present day, are of the latter class; they estimate a wood-cut as if it were a piece of cambric, according to its "fineness;" paying but little attention to the subject, and never asking

SPECIMEN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.—"IMOGENE," AFTER WESTALL.

themselves what meaning, what sentiment, or what pictorial beauty, is conveyed by the "niggling *work*" with which they are so charmed. It is said that George III. thought so highly of the cuts in Goldsmith's and Parnell's poems, previously noticed, that he could not be persuaded that they were engraved on wood, until the blocks were shown to him by Mr. George Nicol, his bookseller. At a time when the principles of wood-engraving were so little understood, it is not surprising that a king should have no knowledge of its capabilities, or should be incapable of distinguishing between a wood-cut, printed with letter-press, and a copperplate-engraving. There is no royal road to a knowledge of the principles of art, any more than there is to a knowledge of the principles of science.

(To be continued.)

EPITOME OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The buildings designed for a college for the cultivation of "modern languages and literature" have just been completed at Oxford, and a prospectus of the plan and design of the proposed institution has been issued.

On Thursday night the large corn stores of Lane and Co., at Cork, were destroyed by fire. The buildings and stock were insured for £15,000.

On Thursday (last week) Mr. John Galbraith, a contractor on the Drogheda Railway, was killed at Karberry. In attempting to close one of the doors of a first-class carriage, whilst a train was in motion, his foot was in some way caught, and he was dragged out, and almost dashed to pieces.

The Cathedral of Durham has been thrown open to the public, without any payment having previously been the numerous visitors, for seven hours a day during the summer months, and four during the winter, since July, 1841, and scarcely one case of mischief, or other misconduct connected with that indulgence, has come, during the whole time, to the knowledge of the dean and chapter.

It is reported that the British Government have it in contemplation to forward the mails from London by rail to Hull, and from Hull, per steamers to Hamburg.

The national debt of Austria, including everything, amounts now to 1,014,030,000 florins; that is more than six times as much as the total amount of revenue of the empire. The annual amount of the revenue and expenditure is not exactly known, but is it certain that there has long been a deficit which Baron Kubeck has not been able to get rid of.

The last accounts from America represent Macready as playing to crowded but not fashionable audiences at the Park Theatre. At the close of his engagement at that establishment, he purposed returning to England.

Letters from Canada state that Sir C. Metcalfe has been perforated upon for cancer in the face, and the opinion of the operator, Mr. Pollock, was, that the disease was entirely eradicated. His Excellency was doing well. He bore the operation itself, and the subsequent cauterisation, with the greatest fortitude.

The Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company have determined upon building a splendid inn on their line at the Alderley station. The building is to be commenced forthwith, at a cost of nearly £5000.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* gives an "authorised" contradiction to the very prevalent rumour of Mr. O'Connell's being about to re-enter the bonds of wedlock with the accomplished suiter of a junior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

Lord Arthur Lennox, who had vacated his seat by his appointment as one of the Lords of the Treasury, was on Monday re-elected, without opposition, for the borough of Chichester.

The portion of the West London Railway from Kensington Station to its junction with the Great Western Railway near the Harrow-road, was opened for passenger trains on Monday last.

We are informed that Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co., the bankers, have put down their names for £100 towards the national fund which the Chartists are about to raise for the purpose of purchasing an estate for Mr. Thomas Duncombe.

One mass of rock has been raised in Mr. King's quarry, Higher Bebington, 40 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, containing 4320 cubic feet, or 120 tons. It is perfect, and without stain or flaw of any kind, and is now being cut up for use.

The Conservative members of the House of Commons propose to entertain the new Secretary at War, Sir Thomas Freemantle, at dinner, after the recess, as a mark of the high estimation in which his courtesy, frankness, and shining disposition are held by them.

We understand that an offer has been made to have London letters delivered in Newcastle, Sunderland and Shields, in twelve hours and a half from the time of leaving the metropolis, if the sanction of Government is all that is required to ensure the execution of the plan.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded between the Country and the Duchy of Oldenburgh. It was signed by the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone, and by M. Tarks (charge d'affaires of Oldenburgh), on the 4th of April, and ratified on the 30th of that month.

On the 14th of last month Prince Oscar Frederick, Duke of East Gothland, was confirmed in the Evangelic Lutheran faith by Bishop Butsch, and received the sacrament on Ascension-day, in the presence of the royal family.

On Saturday Sir T. Freemantle, Bart., accompanied by a number of friends, proceeded to the Town-hall, Buckingham, and was returned to serve in Parliament, without opposition.

At the urgent request of his congregation the Rev. W. Sinclair, of St. George's, Leeds, has, for the present, at least, consented not to leave his incumbency for that of the new church now in course of erection at Notting-hill.

The Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., having fulfilled the duties of Lecturer of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, for the period of 16 years, took his leave of the congregation at that church on the evening of Sunday last.

A letter from Algesiras announces that a felucca, called the San Rafael, laden with contraband goods, worth 300,000*l.*, has been seized in the neighbourhood of Sanlucar de Barrameda. This vessel, which had been dispatched from Gibraltar, by the firm of Larcia and Co., for Seville, was brought into Algesiras by the Hidalgo war-brigger.

A few days since, Mr. T. Allen, gardener, of Totnes, took from a peach tree, covering 15 feet of wall, in thinning out the fruit in the garden of C. Edwards, Esq., of Gerston, the extraordinary number of 73 dozen peaches, ripening at least as many on the tree.

On the occasion of the opening of the railway between Hanover and Brunswick, about a fortnight since, the King of Hanover gave a grand dinner at his palace, to which no fewer than 700 guests were invited.

A curious duel has just taken place near Mayenne between two women, one armed with a sickle and the other with a shepherd's crook, with which they laid about them most intrepidly. One is said to be grievously wounded.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands is about to take another cruise in the Mediterranean. His Royal Highness is said to have under his command the Ryn and Jason frigates and the sloop Stadtholder, now at Flushing.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has become Vice-Patron of the Royal Geographical Society, vacant by the death of the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness has forwarded to the President of the Society his intention to visit on Wednesday, in Belgrave-square, to inspect the vase and plateau presented to him by the Emperor of Russia.

A curious proposal was made in the course of the last week to some of the principle Life Assurance Companies. It was for an insurance upon the life of the late Mr. Crockford *for four days only*, from the day on which it was proposed, so as to carry the office over the dreaded Derby day of this year; but had it been accepted the insurers would have suffered no loss, Mr. Crockford having lived *six* days.

The Polish ball, on Monday, the 10th of this month, promises to be one of the most attract.ve *fêtes* of the season. Eighty Lady Patronesses, representing the *élite* of rank and fashion, intend to honour the ball with their presence, attended by numerous friends; so that the assembly will be as brilliant as any that has ever met at Almack's.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, calling their attention to the efforts which are being made by various Bible Societies, and particularly by the Christian Society of New York, to produce religious dissent in Italy.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT, not included in the Subscription, on THURSDAY NEXT, June 6th, when will be performed (for the last time) Rossini's celebrated opera, I PURITANI. Elvira, Madame Grisi; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache; Arturo, Sig. Mario; and Riccardo, Sig. Fornasari. With other Entertainments, in which Madame Persiani will appear. After which will be presented a New Divertissement, composed by Mdlle. Cerito, entitled LA VIVANDIERE. The Music arranged and composed by Sig. Pugni. La Vivandiere, Mdlle. Cerito. Le Postillon M. St. Leon; Katia, Madame Conere, The Mayor of the Village, M. Coulon; A Traveller, M. Versalle. The Gendarmes, Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Pas de Quatre, by Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Ferdinand, Mdlle. Louis, and M. St. Leon; supported by eight ladies of the Corps de Ballet. Ballabile Pas de Deux, by Mdlle. Frankel and M. Montesu. And La Redowka Polka, the original dance of Bohemia, by Mdlle. Cerito and M. St. Leon. An entire new Arrangement Danse de Caractere, called La Manola, by Mdlle. Cerito and M St. Leon. To conclude with a selection from the Grand Ballet, ONDINE. Ondine, Mdlle Cerito. Comprising the Procession, the Fete de la Madonna de l'Arco, the Tarentella, and the celebrated Pas de l'Ombre, by Mdlle Cerito.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.—Doors open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half past Seven.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 7th, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, Commencing at Eight o'Clock. Madame Anna Thillon, Herr Staudigl, Joachim, Parish Alvars, and other eminent artistes, will assist. Mr. John Parry will sing a new Historical Romance, "Fayre Rosamonde," A.D. 1164; and a new Song, "My Mother's a Frenchette." Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s.; and Programmes to be had at the Music Shops; Sam's Library, St. James's-street; and Mr. JOHN PARRY, of Twickenham-street, Bedford-square.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS OPEN their 10th Annual Exhibition on MONDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst., at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FARRY, Secretary.

GRAND BALL and CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 5th, at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand.—Weippert's celebrated Band is expressly engaged for the occasion. Mr. Moss, Mas ter of the Ceremonies. Vocalists, Miss Eaton, Miss R. Isaacs, from the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Woodin, Mr. Rousbourne, Mr. T. Nicholls. And Mr. W. H. West, and Mr. W. West, will preside at the Grand Pianoforte. Tickets may be had of Mr. Lacy, 77, Cheapside, with every information. Single, 2s. 6d.; and Tickets to admit Two, 4s. each; Refreshments included. Doors open at Seven o'clock.

MESDAMES DORUS GRAS and ANNA THILLON will perform at M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, conjointly with whom all the eminent per sonages of the Italian Opera will also appear. Piano, M. Thalberg, Mdme. Dulcken, and Dr. F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy; Violin, Ernst and Joachim; Violoncello, M. Offenbach. Harp, Mr. P. Alvars. French Horn, Signor Punti. Conductors, Signor Costa and M. Benedict. The Concert will take place on FRIDAY, June 14, in the Great Concert Room of her Majesty's Theatre, under the immediate Patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. Tickets at all the principal Musicsellers; and of M. Benedict, 2, Manchester square. Early application is respectfully solicited for the few remaining Stalls and Reserved Seats (near the Piano).

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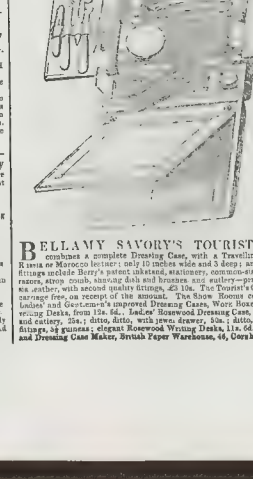

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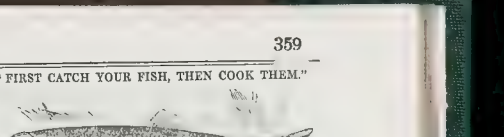

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The Fiddle.	£ s. d.	Prince Albert's.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30 0 7 2	12 Table Spoons	40 0 7 6 ....
12 Dessert ditto	20 0 7 2	12 Dessert ditto	26 0 7 6 ....
12 Table Forks	20 0 7 2	12 Table Forks	26 0 7 6 ....
12 Dessert ditto	20 0 7 2	12 Dessert ditto	26 0 7 6 ....
6 Gravy Spoons	10 0 3 11	6 Gravy Spoons	12 0 4 6 ....
1 Soup Ladle	3 11	1 Soup Ladle	4 10 ....
1 Sauce ditto	3 11	1 Sauce ditto	4 10 ....
1 Fish Slice (not strong)	3 11	1 Fish Slice (not strong)	4 10 ....
1 Fish Slice	3 10	1 Fish Slice	4 10 ....
12 Tea Spoons	3 6 7 8	12 Tea Spoons	4 5 0 ....
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 18	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 2 ....

Observe and Sons recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern; it is very novel, and of unexampled beauty.

CROMER, NORFOLK.—The most quiet, healthy, and delightful Watering Place, the surprise and admiration of all the families of distinction, and close Lords and Gentlemen who have visited it from its peculiar position and locality to the sea, and also from the beautiful and picturesque country which surrounds it which is the very verge for strengthening purposes. The Hotel is now open, the HOTEL DE PARIS, formerly, the marine residence of the late Right Hon. Lord Suffield, which fronts the sea, and is only a very short distance from it, commanding at one view a vast expanse of the German Ocean, and the lofty Cliffs of Cromer, with its Town and Lighthouse, and beautiful Beach. This property has been purchased by Mr. Edward Soppings of Swaffham, who has spent many thousands pounds in improvements, under the superintendence of an eminent Builder, and it is now in truth one of the most delightful re sorts for the invalid, the valetudinarian, or the healthful visitor. The Hotel is conducted by Mrs. Garthen (a daughter of the late respected Mr. Tucker), and those visitors who may honour it with their patronage, may rely upon every attention being paid to merit their future support. Commercial Gentlemen will also find upon trial that their peculiar convenience has not been disregarded; they will have a private room devoted to their use, and every attention paid to their comfortable repose and personal comfort. The marine establishment will be conducted on liberal principles. The Posting and Livery Stables by James Gray, a respectable resident. Hot and cold Baths, careful Guides and Attendants for open Sea Bathing and Sailing Excursions.

SELF MEASUREMENT. Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

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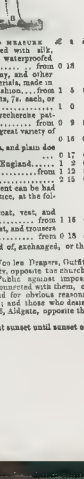

From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 7, and wrist at 8, round the breast at 9, under the coat, and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

TROUSERS

Full length from top at the hip to H; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired, giving 2 inches will ensure a correct fit.

READY-MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Tweed Taglionas	from 0 3 6	Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in the newest shapes, and in the first style of fashion	from 1 5 0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings	0 16 0	Cashmere, the Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1 0 0
Cashmere coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1 0 0	A superior stock of Holland and jean blouses	from 0 3 6
Spleudid summer vests	from 0 3 6	Spleudid summer vests	from 0 9 8
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, of all sizes, at	to 0 8 6	Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0 16 0
Washing satin vests, warranted	0 6 0	Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	0 17 6
Cloth trousers.....	from 0 9 0	Best quality West of England.....	1 2 0
Single milled does.....	from 0 11 6	Dress coats	from 1 15 0
Dress ditto	from 1 0 0	Best manufactured.....	2 15 0
Frock ditto	1 4 0	Mourning to any extent can be had at the most moderate charges, at the following prices —	
		Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers	from 1 16 0
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Observe. E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.
CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having earned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or of the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church, to prevent disappointment, &c.
N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

YACHT ACCIDENT ON DERWENT WATER.

MELANCHOLY YACHT ACCIDENT ON DERWENT WATER.

Our sketch represents a melancholy event which occurred on the afternoon of last Sunday, on Derwent Water, by which Mr. Dixon and two young men, natives of Keswick, were drowned. The boat was over-masted and carried too much sail for her length of keel. Her owner, Mr. Dixon, had been frequently warned by his friends of the danger he incurred, and their predictions have been but too soon verified. Although the day was fine, there was a strong wind on the lake; and, whilst the boat was going under a press of sail, she buried her bows, and being only partially decked, instantly filled, and went down. Unfortunately, there was no boat on the lake within sight. The accident was, however, seen by Mr. Peters, of Barrow, who immediately put off with his servants, and succeeded in rescuing a Mr. Airy, who was on board at the time of the accident, and who had kept himself afloat by means of a life-preserver. It is supposed that Mr. Dixon would have been saved, had his dog not clung to his shoulders; as, notwithstanding this impediment, he kept above water for twenty minutes, and sank, at last, when assistance was within a few yards of him. The two young men were never seen after the boat went down. One of them, as well as Mr. Dixon, has left a wife and young family to mourn his loss.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.

The nomination of the candidates for this division took place at Newton-in-the-Willows, on Friday morning, on a temporary hustings, as shown in our accompanying sketch, erected in front of the church, and facing the Horse and Jockey Inn. There were present about 4000 persons. The partisans of the rival candidates assembled in great numbers, and paraded the town, carrying flags, banners, &c. Not the slightest disturbance took place. The High Sheriff having opened the proceedings, Robert Gardner, Esq., of Manchester, came forward and proposed W. Brown, Esq., on the Free-trade interest, as a candidate. Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., of Liverpool, seconded the nomination. Colonel Tempest then proposed Mr. Entwistle, on the Conservative interest, which was seconded by Sir Thomas Brancker, of Liverpool. The candidates having severally addressed the electors, the High Sheriff put the question, and called for a show of hands, when he declared it to be in favour of Mr. Entwistle. A poll was then demanded, and the court was adjourned till Monday, at ten o'clock. The meeting then dispersed.

The polling commenced at the undermentioned places on Monday morning, and finally closed on Tuesday evening. The following are the numbers given by both parties, Mr. Entwistle's committee claiming a majority of 490, and Mr. Brown's conceding 573:—

FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.

	Entwistle.	Brown.
Newton	912	504
Ashton-under-Line	926	446
Bolton	792	457
Bury	489	522
Manchester	1574	1857
Oldham	256	392
Rochdale	567	634
Liverpool	1259	1444
Ormskirk	631	426
Wigan	496	262
	7524	6934

STATEMENT BY MR. BROWN'S COMMITTEE.

For Mr. Brown	6974
For Mr. Entwistle	7547
Majority for Mr. Entwistle	573

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Figure the First.—A Hair Coiffure, ornamented with a wreath of green leaves, having three roses at each end. A Ball Dress of Tarlatane (a transparent muslin), trimmed with flutings of the same material.

Figure the Second.—A Straw Hat, trimmed with tulle. A Promenade Dress of Cameleon Silk (a shot silk of three colours), trimmed with black lace.

Right-hand Bust—A Satin Hat, trimmed with lace and ribbons.

Left-hand Bust—A Coiffure, composed of a lace scarf.

The last reception at the Tuileries produced a great variety of elegant toilettes. The dresses were mostly either of white tulle, tarlatane, organdy, or India muslin. Double skirts are still in favour. The most simple toilettes were, as usual at this season of the year, most admired. Dresses of barège or muslin have almost always deep volans, with wide scolloped borders. Low corsages, intended to be worn with canezous, have three plaits on each side, fastened to a small band at the shoulders. Tight, low, pointed corsages, for full toilette, are accompanied by a berthe of Vandyke lace, and short sleeves: these berthes are always in vogue, as they give a graceful breadth to the shoulders.

Foreigners are now flocking to Paris, with the object of seeing the exposition of novel works of industry and art. This periodical exhibition attracts all the fashion and elegance of Paris; it is there we have seen the greatest variety of novel promenade costumes.

The most esteemed hats for negligé are composed of taffeta and entre-deux (insertions) of open straw, also those with silk crowns and straw fronts.

Hats are now both graceful and convenient, the brims being in excellent proportion, neither ridiculously large nor ridiculously small. Pink crape hats are ornamented with a row of lace, placed flat on the brim; another row is also placed flat round the crown, and turned gracefully round two small roses on the left; the inside of the brims is ornamented with ribbons.

Cameleon (changeable) silk is still the most fashionable material for promenade dresses.

Morning dresses have high corsages, with the skirts either open in front, or otherwise.

The corsages have small lappels, which fall back on the chest, allowing the chemisette to be seen. Dresses are mostly trimmed with ruches of the same material, or with ribbons; chequered gros-de-Naples and foulard are frequently adopted for promenade dresses.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 110, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE ROYAL GUESTS.

SSUREDLY the reign of Victoria will be known as the reign of royal visits; it seems to have established the era of regal and imperial sociality; the kings and potentates of the earth no longer keep themselves apart in a kind of eastern seclusion, but mix with each other with a degree of freedom that is creditable to themselves, and if there is sincerity in the reciprocity of compliments, the results may prove advantageous to the people. The intercourse between the crowned heads of the continent has long been more frequent and more free than between them and the monarchs of England. We divided off from the fraternity of kings at the close of the dynasty of the Stuarts. Charles I. visited Spain and France, when a prince, but not as sovereign. His son saw more of the courts of Europe than he could have wished—as an exile. James II. died the guest of the King of France, whose principles of government he imitated too closely for the love of his people, and too unsuccessfully for the safety of his crown. With the accession of the line of Hanover, our communication with the courts of Europe, through our sovereigns, grew more restricted; the Electors of Hanover do not seem to have sought other than diplomatic connections with the greater powers, and soon after their accession came wars which effectually prevented any amicable connections at all. But with the commencement of the French revolution, the severance became total and complete. A quarter of a century of war, during which we by turns fought for all and against all, estranged England from the continent altogether. France had no King; the Directory and the Convention being corporate bodies, could not be on visiting terms, and the Emperor hated England and the English, and above all detested George III., Mr. Pitt, and the Prince Regent; he threatened one visit, indeed, on which he was to have been accompanied by an army—a suite it would have been inconvenient to accommodate—but was induced to think better of it, and paid the stupendous compliment to Spain and Russia instead, with disastrous consequences to all parties. As long as he was moving about the world, too, the potentates of the earth had enough to do to keep their seats on the thrones that were shaken beneath them, and in many cases altogether overthrown.

But the fall of Napoleon emancipated princes as well as people; and the first phenomenon of the peace was the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to England. Then came the Emperor Alexander of Russia—the first Autocrat who had trod the soil of Britain since that wonderful man who built up the gigantic power, of which Alexander was, and Nicholas is, the possessor. With him came the King of Prussia; even as at present the King of Saxony is the joint guest of our Queen, along with "the Imperial Master of the fur-clad Russ." The period was a brilliant one, but the crisis of a kind that cannot, we hope, again occur in European History.

In the period that followed, England relapsed into its old insular unsociality; we again became the *toto divisos orbe Britannos;* and it was not till our present gracious Queen broke through the cold formalities of regal etiquette, and paid a neighbourly visit to Louis Philippe, at Eu, that the monarchs of the two countries seemed to have caught anything of that cordial spirit which, thanks to the long peace and greater communication, has long prevailed between the people, notwithstanding the belligerent articles in the French press and our own.

But, owing to the good example set by her Majesty, we hope a new era is opening for us; that the tendency of civilisation to amalmagate all people together, has reached those who have too often used their power and position for fomenting popular and national hatreds. This is, unhappily, easy to be done, and if monarchs will more cordially agree, there may be a hope that nations will less frequently quarrel. Personal intercourse may also save some misunderstandings that are likely to arise when affairs are managed by deputy. No business is so well done as that we do ourselves.

All this applies generally to the better feeling that the powers of Europe seem inclined to cultivate with each other. As for the particular occasion which has called forth our remarks, there is much to interest us in that also. The Emperor of Russia stands alone among monarchs; he is absolute power personified; the empires of Persia and Turkey having gone to decay, he affords us the only instance of a despotism, checked by no institutions whatever; he is undisputed lord of the lives and properties of millions, and his richest noble is no more his own master than that noble's meanest serf. Past history has not known such a power as that of Russia, since the days of the greatest of the Roman Emperors; we do not mean for wealth, or extent, or numbers, but for the complete concentration of all human authority in one person, who is to the millions beneath him a sort of fate or destiny. The possessor of that absolute power is now in the midst of a representative system, in which the monarch has the most limited authority, and the people the most uncontrolled power of self-government of any other nation of the earth, with one exception. The Emperor, we believe, thinks the representative system the worst in the world; yet he will see great freedom, accompanied with the most perfect order, and both joined to wealth and activity, of which Russia certainly gives no example. He is also in the midst of the metropolis that has given an asylum to the fugitives from the nation he has blotted from the map of Europe—Poland; and it would be useless to disguise what is the fact, that among the bulk of the English people the political conduct of the Emperor of Russia is thoroughly detested. This has caused some anxiety as to the manner in which he would be received in public; he arrives at the moment the grand annual *fête* is given for the benefit of the Polish refugees, and the lady patronesses have refused, on that account, to postpone it—for lady patronesses are full as despotic as emperors. Wherever he has appeared he has been quietly and decorously received; but at Ascot the feeling was somewhat stimulated by his magnificent gift to the Racing Fund, and there it approached cordiality. There was more anxiety as to another point—whether the Poles themselves would make any demonstration of feeling on the occasion. But the letter addressed to Lord Dudley Stuart by the Marquis of Northampton, points out the proper course, and the one we are convinced they will adopt: "The exalted personage who has just reached our shores, is as much the guest of this country as they are, and that we are not only

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

bound to be hospitable to him ourselves, but also to take care that he receives no incivility from others while residing in the dominions of our Sovereign. We are bound to resent any affront to him as if it was committed against ourselves. The Poles would show a very ill sense of any obligation that they may owe to Great Britain were they in any way to treat with contumely one who is now trusting himself to British courtesy and British honour. Moreover, they should remember that any improper conduct on their part would deeply injure them in the opinion of their friends in England and elsewhere, and might prove, at some future time, most prejudicial to their country."

It is from no disrespect to the King of Saxony that the Emperor of Russia will occupy the greater share of public attention; he is the greatest actor on the stage, and draws all eyes; but though the Emperor may be noticed the more, the King shall not be welcomed the less. We repeat our conviction that a less restrained intercourse between those in whose hands Providence has placed so much of the destinies of nations, must tend to the preservation of peace; and we are therefore glad that the Emperor is among us. His personal appearance has been much spoken of, and we therefore give his portrait, adding to it one of the best of the many descriptions of him—not the less interesting that the touches are from a lady's pen—that of the lively authoress of "Letters from the Baltic." She saw him at a Masquerade:

The Heritier, the Grand Duke Michael, the Duke de Leuchtenberg, were all seen passing in turn—each led about by a whispering mask—"Mais oh est donc l'Empereur?" "Il n'y est pas encore," was the answer; but scarce was this uttered when a towering shape moved, the crowd fell back, and enframed in a vacant space stood a figure to which there is no second in Russia, if in the world itself—a figure of the grandest beauty, expression, dimension, and carriage, uniting all the majesties and graces of the Heathen gods—the little god of love alone perhaps excepted—on its ample and symmetrical proportions. Had this nobility of person belonged to a common *Mosquit* instead of to the Autocrat of all the Russias, the admiration could not have been less, nor scarcely the feeling of moral awe. It was not the monarch who was so magnificent a man, but the man who was so truly imperial. The person of the Emperor is that of a colossal man, in the full prime of life and health, forty-two years of age, about six feet two inches high, and well filled out, without any approach to corpulency—the head magnificently carried, a splendid breadth of shoulder and chest, great length and symmetry of limb, with finely-formed hands and feet. His face is strictly Grecian—forehead and nose in one grand line; the eyes finely inlaid, large, open, and blue, with a calmness, a coldness, a freezing dignity, which can equally quell an insurrection, daunt an assassin, or paralyse a petitioner; the mouth regular, teeth fine, chin prominent, with dark moustache and small whisker; but not a sympathy on his face! His mouth sometimes smiled, his eyes never. There was that in his look which no monarch's subject could meet. His eye seeks every one's gaze, but none can confront his.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, June 4.

SPAIN.

The two Queens and suite reached Barcelona on the 1st., and were well received. The report of a projected marriage between Isabella and Count Trapani was again renewed. Louis Philippe appeared to be the great promoter of this union, in the hope of afterwards uniting the Duke d' Aumale to the sister of the Queen. Prince Metternich decidedly objects to either of the marriages, and in all probability neither of them will take place. I am enabled to contradict the report of the intended abdication of Don Carlos; this news is periodically circulated by a band of political intriguers, in the hope of bringing about a marriage between Isabella and the Count de Montemolin, eldest son of Don Carlos. The Government has decided on not disposing of the Tobacco Monopoly. The Royal Tobacco Manufactory at Alcant has been entirely destroyed by fire, when the flames were first discovered, there were 2,500 females at work in the manufactory, but fortunately they all succeeded in making their escape uninjured. The Basque provinces, according to accounts received from Bayonne, were in a very agitated state; several guerilla bands had been organised, and unless the *Fueros* were granted, it was generally feared the whole district north of the Ebro would rise against the Government.

ITALY.

The Government of Naples has taken severe measures for destroying, effectually, that contraband trade which does so much injury to the national industry. Many persons, among whom are fourteen ecclesiastics, have been condemned to pay heavy penalties, for having defrauded the Customs. They have been deprived of the privilege of having a bonding warehouse at the Custom House. The Nocera railroad was also discovered, from which it appears that at Pompeii, The Count de Lebzeltern has quitted the Court of Naples. Prince Schwartzenburg has presented his letters of credence as Ambassador from the Court of Austria.

GERMANY.

On the 26th of May, after divine service, the King of Prussia received the important intelligence that the Emperor of Russia was coming. His Majesty arrived some time after wards, accompanied by Prince Albert, and proceeded at once to Sans Souci. The King went to meet the august traveller, and the two monarchs embraced each other in the middle of the road. The Emperor set out the next day for the Hague. He had made the journey from St. Petersburgh to Berlin (by Konnigsburg) in four days and ten hours. The Emperor will return to the Continent on the 10th, and will proceed on his way home by the Rhine, as far as Mentz, in a steamer engaged for the purpose at Rotterdam. On his return from England Nicholas intends visiting Vienna; on the 15th of July he will join the Empress at Sans Souci.

The *Berlin Gazette* contains a letter from St. Petersburg, stating that an order has been issued from the Minister of War, directing the police to prevent children from being dressed in military uniform, according to the whim of their parents, and to see that the inhabitants in general were properly dressed according to their stations and occupations in life. A decree had also been issued regulating marriages between Protestants and those of the Russia-Greek religion, which in future was to be cultivated according to the laws which, since 1812, had governed the Lutheran Evangelical Church; they are to be celebrated in the Greek Church and may receive the blessing in virtue of a special clause in favour of the Lutheran portion of the Empire; but the children can only be baptised and educated in the religion of the state. Noble ladies who marry commoners are not to be permitted to purchase lands with serfs upon it, or to purchase serfs without land.

A private letter from Posen says that the library of Count Titus Dzialynski, at Kornik, near Posen, possesses the autograph manuscript of a novel which Napoleon had commenced, under the title of "Clisson et Eugenie;" and adds that the authenticity of it has been proved by a committee, composed of M. Charles de Montholon, Baron Fain, and Baron Mounier.

FRANCE.

The sudden visit of the Emperor of Russia to England engrosses all the attention of not only our political *quidnuncs*, but the press in general. The *Courrier Français* believes that the Emperor's visit to other nations is not without object, and that he has visited England merely *pour passer*. The *National* puts itself into a great passion. "The Emperor Nicholas," says the Republican organ, "has played the Count of the Tuileries to a nicety. While Louis Philippe was *gorging* himself to pay a visit to Queen Victoria, behold! all of a sudden, the news is received that the Czar has arrived in Holland. From the Hague to London the rapid monarch has only made a stop, and at the present moment he, no doubt, is gathering the first flowers of that hospitality which M. Guizot was reserving for his own Sovereign." The *Siècle* says that the Czar can only have gone to England to obtain personally a solution of certain political questions, which it suits the English Cabinet to leave in a species of incertitude. The *Constitutionnel* says that the state of European Turkey—the condition of the Christians in the provinces bordering on the principalities under the protection of the Emperor—the movements of Russian troops to the south of the empire—and the need of coming to a direct understanding with the English Ministry on the part to be taken by Russia in the solution of the grave questions which may arise—are quite enough to impute a serious motive to the journey of Nicholas, however inoffensive it may be to our rulers. In every saloon, in every *café*, the visit of the Emperor is the general subject of conversation; the Prince de Joinville—Tahiti—everything is forgotten—and the Russian fever will last until some fresh event, be it ever so trifling, shall attract the attention of the frivolous population of the French capital.

The state of Algeria is causing great uneasiness to our Ministry. It is now ascertained officially that the Emperor of Morocco has joined Abd-el-Kader, and that the terrific war of the Holy War!! has been raised. Abd-el-Kader, now well provided with arms, ammunition, and men, is chiefly employed in organising a formidable army, and ere long will take the offensive against General Bugeaud. It will then be seen that most of the tribes who have shown allegiance to France, will return to the Emir. By some it is said that this open act of hostility by the Emperor of Morocco is owing to his belief that France is aiding the Spanish Government in its quarrel with the Emperor; by others, that the French, having encroached on his territory, refused to retire. I am firmly of opinion that neither one nor other of these reports is founded on truth; but that, from the very commencement of the invasion of Algiers, the Emperor of Morocco has been the mortal enemy of France, and has long been preparing for the present attack. What the result will be I know not; but I am inclined to think that even should France ultimately be victorious, it will require much money, thousands of men, and many years before the whole of Algeria becomes a French colony.

It is not true, as was generally reported, that his Majesty was robbed of his watch, on visiting, on Monday last, the National Exhibition.

The Princess Clementine of Orleans, and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, intend passing a month at the Court of Leopold of Belgium before they proceed to Germany.

M. de Lesseps, the celebrated ex-French Barcelonan Consul, has been appointed Consul-General of France at Alexandria, replacing M. de Lavalette.

Several distinguished artists are employed at the Louvre in drawing designs for some large pieces of tapestry, which Louis Philippe has ordered for commemorating the foundation of the Museum of Versailles

On the 2nd, an interesting ceremony was performed in the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. A young Abyssinian slave, aged 17 years, purchased by a French merchant and brought to Paris, having been converted from the idolatry in which she had been educated, was received into the bosom of the Church, and received the Holy Sacrament.

The following anecdote of the late Mr. Jacques Laffite is worthy of record. Some time since a non-commissioned official who had been induced to enter a gaming-house, where he lost 5400 francs belonging to his company, was about to commit suicide, when a friend advised him to appeal to the benevolence of M. Laffite for a loan. The two soldiers went to M. Laffite, who, when he had heard the account, and convinced himself of the deep contrition of the man, asked him what security he could offer. The man said he had nothing in the world to offer as security, and no other means of paying the amount than the pension attached to the Cross of the Legion of Honour which he wore. M. Laffite consented. A few months afterwards, when the pension was paid, the debtor called on his benefactor with 300 francs. M. Laffite said he was glad to find he had had to do with an honest man, but that the amount was too small to enter on the book, and that he must take it back and bring the rest next 500 francs. A year afterwards, the soldier, who had now been promoted to the rank of a sub-lieutenant, called with the 500 francs. "This is as it ought to be," observed M. Laffite, "you are an honest man—keep your money." Then shaking him by the hand, he added, "Let what you have suffered about this affair, be a lesson to you for the rest of your life."

On Friday last three Englishmen were arrested at Rouen, detected in coining and offering one-franc pieces. They made a desperate resistance before they could be secured.

At the Versailles races on the 2d (the post day), the plate of 2000 francs given by the Minister of Commerce for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, whose pedigree is traced in the French stud-book, was cleverly won by Grosvenor, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild. The Versailles Plate of 1200 francs, for thoroughbred horses and mares, was won by the Duke de Nemours, Logomachie. The Orleans Plate of 1600 francs, given by the Count de Paris for beaten horses which have never won a plate, sweepstake, or handicap, was won by M. Gouin's Emilie. The handicap of 1600 francs given by the Jockey Club, for thoroughbred horses and mares of three-years old and upwards, foaled in France, was, after a hard struggle, won by Prospero, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

Owing to the great influx of strangers and the uncomfortable weather, our theatres are each night overflowing. During the month of May the receipts of the different places of amusement were unusually great. The Grand Opéra made 140,000 francs by seventeen representations, and the Variétés 81,174 francs. "Gulistan" is in rehearsal, and will shortly be brought out. Taglioni continues the idol of the day. The following are the ballets in which she will appear:—"La Sylphide," "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," and "La Fille du Danube." Rossini is expected in Paris at the latter end of August. The health of Liszt is completely re-established. Mdlle. Brambilla and M. Prudent intend giving concerts at Tours, Angoulême, and Nantes.

Mdlle. Fanny Goldberg, one of the best prima donnas of Italy, has been married to Signor Charini, and retires from the stage. This makes the third German cantatrice who has formed a rich marriage—Madame Sontag Countess Rosse, Madame Ungher-Sabatier, and Madame Goldberg-Charini.

The season of Wesbaden has opened most splendidly; already have been played "Fra Diavolo," "The Barber of Seville," and other popular operas, and that to full houses.

Mdlle. Lagrange has made a most successful *début* at Leghorn. It is said that this gifted cantatrice possesses the most powerful voice that has ever been heard in Italy.

WEST INDIES.

The Teviot, Royal Mail Company's steam-ship, Captain William Allan, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning, at half-past four, from the West Indies, bringing all the mails, which were despatched by the seven o'clock train. The Teviot reports that Kingston still in a very unsettled state at Hayti.

In Mexico, the castle of St. Juan de Almaia being strongly fortified with all possible dispatch; otherwise, matters are generally very quiet. Santa Anna has returned to allow all those ships that had left England previously to the passing of his new Tariff, to discharge their cargoes under the old duties.

At the Havannah, the authorities have expelled the whole of the free blacks. A large party of them took shelter on board the Teviot, and were brought on by Captain Allan to Nassau. Others have proceeded to Jamaica and Mexico. Many executions are daily taking place at Matanzas and Havannah of those who concerned in the late insurrection.

There is a great want of rain in the islands of Cuba, Bermuda, and the Bahamas. The latter are suffering dreadfully from a very long-continued drought, and the prisoners, Messrs. Hinde, Hume, Mr. Barry, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Dunsmuir, Lord Howick, Mr. Alderman Humphery, Mr. Hutt, and Mr. Wallace took part, the house divided—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	74
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	110
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	— 36

Mr. LYALL moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state and condition of the commercial marine of this country, and to take into consideration and report on the best mode of encouraging and extending the employment of British shipping. Mr. HUTT reluctantly assented to the motion, on the distinct understanding that it should not, in the slightest degree, be taken as implying any intention on the part of the Government to disturb our reciprocity treaties with other states, which they were agreed to.

Mr. HUME drew attention to the case of Alfred Moore, a hawker, who was summarily convicted and committed at Shrewsbury, in September last, and which involved, as he considered, a great principle. The person—Mr. DISRAELI and that the hawker turned out to be a begging letter petitioner, and was found with forged signatures in his possession, and had been convicted after patient investigation. The sentence was a severe one, and the allegations not to be matched even in the greenest days of Mr. Hume's simplicity, when he called Mr. Canning the greatest *alligator* of the house.—Mr. HUME was surprised at the bold assertion that he had never brought a case before the house without apprising the individuals concerned; he had done so in the present case, and had not been satisfied with the explanations of the Mayor of Shrewsbury.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM had never seen the case, and was satisfied that in convicting the hawker as a rogue and a vagabond, for obtaining money under false pretences, the magistrates of Shrewsbury had acted rightly.—After some further discussion the matter dropped.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to observations from Mr. P. M. Stewart, that he should propose to take the next discussion on the sugar duties on the first convenient occasion after the bank Bill to be postponed to the Thursday following that day.—The report was then brought up—the resolutions contained therein agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill founded on them.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY

The House of Lords as usual did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions with regard to the Dissenters' Chapels Bill,

Lord WORSLEY moved the committal, *pro forma*, of the Commons' Inclosure Bill, for the purpose of making a verbal amendment in it, in accordance with the views of the Government, who had at last turned their attention to the subject.—Colonel SIBTHORP, although he intended to take the sense of the House on 46 clauses of the bill, nevertheless would not oppose the committal *pro formâ*, in the hope that some of these clauses would be either amended or struck out.—After a short discussion the House went into committee, *pro forma*, on the Bill, and the amendments were introduced. It was ordered to be recommitted on the 19th instant.

The County Coroners Bill passed through committee.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships assembled at a quarter before four o'clock.

The House of Commons having been summoned to the bar of their Lordships' House, the Royal Assent was given by Commission, in the usual form, to the undermentioned Bills:—The Customs Duties Bill, the Stamp Duties Bill, the Edinburgh Boroughs Bill, the West Indian Colonies Bill, the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill, the North Union Railway Bill, the Carlisle and Maryport Railway Bill, the Eastern Counties Railway Bill, the Salford Improvement Bill, the Leeds Gas Bill, the Globe Insurance Company Bill, and two Inclosure Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

The Commons having withdrawn, their Lordships adjourned during pleasure.

Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock.

The Assaults (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Earl of Mansfield presented a petition against Sir Thomas Wilson's Estate Bill.—The Earl of Egmont moved the second reading of this Bill, and in doing so he denied that it was intended to apply the powers of this Bill, should it be passed, for the purpose of inclosing Hampstead-heath.—Lord DENMAN felt it his duty to oppose this Bill, for he was at a loss to know what grievance there was of which Sir Thomas Wilson could complain, and therefore there was no necessity for this Bill. (Hear, hear.) The will under which Sir Thomas Wilson held his property, provided that Hampstead-heath should not be leased for more than twenty-one years. He had been said that this Bill was not for the purpose of inclosing Hampstead-heath. It was true that it was not intended to cut up the heath into small portions, as was the case of an inclosed common; but it was meant to give by the Bill power to certain parties to build over 400 acres of land, which now made the heath a healthy and happy place, and the resort of thousands on every bhath-day in the summer-time; and this, he thought, ought to be more gratifying to the proprietor than any trifling increase in the value of that property. The holders of copyhold property near to the heath were greatly annoyed at the prospect of having 400 acres of the heath built upon. It had been

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, Lord KINNAIRD wished to ask the noble duke on the cross bench (the Duke of Richmond) whether, now that he had got the appointment which he had so long sought, and considering a late appointment which had been made in the Government, he intended to make any motion on the subject of the duties on wool? He wished also to move for a return of the imports of salmon since the alteration in the duty. He moved for the return to show that the reduction which had taken place in the produce of the noble duke's salmon-fisheries in Scotland was not owing to the importation which had taken place under the new tariff.—The Duke of RICHMOND expressed his great surprise at the course which the noble lord had taken. He rose to put a question, and, in doing so, he indulged in insinuations against him (the Duke of Richmond). If the noble lord had any complaint against him, let him make it like a man. It was contrary to the practice of that house, and contrary to the practice of society in which gentlemen were supposed to move, to make such unfounded insinuations as the noble lord had done. What did the noble lord mean by alluding to a recent appointment, if he did not allude to the appointment of one of his (the Duke of Richmond's) brothers to the office of a Lord of the Treasury? Did the noble lord mean to say because that appointment had been made, he (the Duke of Richmond) was thereby "gagged?" (Hear, hear.) He had known nothing of the appointment of his brother until after it had taken place. His brother certainly came to him and informed him that the appointment had been offered to him, and wished to have his advice upon it. His answer was, "I think you had better remain in the command of your regiment; but you are the best judge. I would not take office under the government, because I cannot agree with all their measures." His brother, however, accepted the office. He (the Duke of Richmond) would remind their lordships that he had given the noble lord any explanation he required on the subject with his colleagues. He would say nothing now about the coal duties, as he intended to speak upon the subject on the third reading of the Coal Duties Bill.—Lord KINNAIRD disclaimed any intention of insinuating that the noble duke would be "gagged" by the appointment of his brother.—After a few words from the Duke of RICHMOND, the subject dropped.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the third reading of the Factories Bill, which, after some discussion, was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord DENMAN, the Judges' report on "Sir T. Wilson's Estate Bill" (Hampstead-heath inclosure) was ordered to be printed.

The Earl of STRADBROKE moved the third reading of the Night-poaching Prevention Bill, with amendments.—The Earl of RADNOR opposed the motion. —After some further discussion, the amendments and the bill were agreed to.

Lord DALHOUSIE having moved the third reading of the Customs Duties Bill, the Duke of RICHMOND objected to the abolition of the duty on wool, but, as the second reading had not been opposed, he would not press his opposition in what might seem to be a factious opposition.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE and he was convinced that the abolition of the duty on foreign wool would tend materially to promote the interests of the wool-growers in this country.—The bill was eventually read a third time and passed; and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes to four.

Mr. Entwisle was introduced by Mr. Backburn and Mr. W. Patten, and took the oaths and his seat for South Lancashire.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on the first day on which the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means, or Committee of Supply, should be read, he should move for an address to her Majesty, praying that the further execution of the sentence passed on Mr. O'Connell and others be suspended till the writ of error should be decided.

Sir R. PEEL said that the Bank Charter Bill would be brought on on Monday next.

The house went into Committee of Ways and Means to consider the sugar duties. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER submitted the two following resolutions to the Committee:—

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the several duties now payable on sugar be further continued for a time to be limited, save and except that from and after the 30th day of November next there shall be charged on brown, Muscovado, or clayed sugar, certified to be the growth of China, Java, or Manilla, or of any other foreign country, the sum of 5*l.* which her Majesty in Council shall have declared to be allowable, as not being the produce of slave labour, the hundred weight, 5*l.* 14*s.*, together with an additional duty of 5*l.* per centum on the afore-mentioned rate.

2. That, from and after the 30th day of November next, her Majesty be authorised, by order in council, to give effect to the provisions of any treaty now in force, which binds her Majesty to admit sugar, the produce of a foreign country, at the same duties as are imposed on sugar the produce of the most favoured nation.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved, as an amendment, "the reduction to 26*s.* of the duty on all sugar from foreign countries." Mr. LABOUCHERE supported Lord J. Russell's amendment. Mr. P. M. STEWART contended that the Government was about to throw our colonists into a competition for which they had neither strength nor means. The West Indies were called an integra. part of the British Empire, yet, by this proposition, the produce was to be debarred from general use in this country. Mr. Hume, Mr. Baring, and Sir J. Hamner, subsequently addressed the committee, after which it divided—

For the resolutions	..	..	..	..	..	197
For the amendment	..	..	..	..	..	138
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	—59

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. MILES postponed his motion, for the reduction to 20*s.* per cwt. on our colonial sugar, until the house should be in committee upon the bill to be founded on these resolutions.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM the committee on union workhouses in Ireland was nominated.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN obtained leave to bring in a bill for appointing chaplains to lunatic asylums, county infirmaries, and fever hospitals, in Ireland.

In reply to Lord J. Russell, Sir H. PARNELL stated that he did not think the landlord and tenant commission of Ireland could make any report to Parliament this session.

The house adjourned at Twelve o'Clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Stamp Duties (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lord CHANCELLOR stated that the cause of delay in proceeding with the Bill, which he had introduced early in the session, to Facilitate the Transfer of Freehold Property, was, that he had forwarded copies of it to the most eminent conveyancers for their opinions, all of whom had not as yet given them—probably because no fees had been sent along with the bills.—Lord CAMPBELL said that the opinion of a lawyer without a fee, was worth nothing.

Their lordships then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. -TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered for Kinnaird-let in the room of the Hon. Arthur Cole, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

In reply to a question put by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that, having received information from the Governor of Guernsey, that considerable excitement, arising from local differences, existed in that island, the Government had sent over a temporary reinforcement of troops. But these differences were now under judicial investigation, and the Government placed the most implicit reliance on the loyalty of the people of Guernsey.

On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, a copy of the judgment and commitment in the case of O'Connell and others was ordered.

Lord J. RUSSELL postponed for a fortnight his motion for a copy of despatches from the Earl of Aberdeen to the Earl of Westmoreland, with respect to commercial interests between this country and Prussia, with any answer to such despatch from the Court of Prussia. The noble lord did so on the statement made by Mr. Gladstone that, subsequent to the despatch dated the 19th of March, received from Baron Bulow, communications had been received which were conceived in a different spirit, and which tended to different results; and that the correspondence was still going on.

Lord HARRY VANE moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration so much of the act of 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 47, as relates to the export duty on coal, with the view of its immediate repeal. The noble lord urged that this duty involved no great question of revenue; that it was to all intents and purposes a new impediment to the employment of labour and capital than the old duty, and that it inflicted severe loss to mining labour, and exercised most injurious influences on the shipping interest.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was convinced that the report made in coal, instead of having diminished since the alteration of the duties, had in fact increased. As to the alleged depression of the coal shipping interest, the right hon. gentleman answered that by the fact that the tonnage had increased more than one, and the allegations not to be matched even in the greenest days of Mr. Hume's simplicity, when he called Mr. Canning the greatest *alligator* of the house.—Mr. HUME was surprised at the bold assertion that he had never brought a case before the house without apprising the individuals concerned; he had done so in the present case, and had not been satisfied with the explanations of the Mayor of Shrewsbury.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM had never seen the case, and was satisfied that in convicting the hawker as a rogue and a vagabond, for obtaining money under false pretences, the magistrates of Shrewsbury had acted rightly.—After some further discussion the matter dropped.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to observations from Mr. P. M. Stewart, that he should propose to take the next discussion on the sugar duties on the first convenient occasion after the bank Bill to be postponed to the Thursday following that day.—The report was then brought up—the resolutions contained therein agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill founded on them.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY

The House of Lords as usual did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions with regard to the Dissenters' Chapels Bill,

Lord WORSLEY moved the committal, *pro forma*, of the Commons' Inclosure Bill, for the purpose of making a verbal amendment in it, in accordance with the views of the Government, who had at last turned their attention to the subject.—Colonel SIBTHORP, although he intended to take the sense of the House on 46 clauses of the bill, nevertheless would not oppose the committal *pro formâ*, in the hope that some of these clauses would be either amended or struck out.—After a short discussion the House went into committee, *pro forma*, on the Bill, and the amendments were introduced. It was ordered to be recommitted on the 19th instant.

The County Coroners Bill passed through committee.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships assembled at a quarter before four o'clock.

The House of Commons having been summoned to the bar of their Lordships' House, the Royal Assent was given by Commission, in the usual form, to the undermentioned Bills:—The Customs Duties Bill, the Stamp Duties Bill, the Edinburgh Boroughs Bill, the West Indian Colonies Bill, the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill, the North Union Railway Bill, the Carlisle and Maryport Railway Bill, the Eastern Counties Railway Bill, the Salford Improvement Bill, the Leeds Gas Bill, the Globe Insurance Company Bill, and two Inclosure Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

The Commons having withdrawn, their Lordships adjourned during pleasure.

Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock.

The Assaults (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Earl of Mansfield presented a petition against Sir Thomas Wilson's Estate Bill.—The Earl of Egmont moved the second reading of this Bill, and in doing so he denied that it was intended to apply the powers of this Bill, should it be passed, for the purpose of inclosing Hampstead-heath.—Lord DENMAN felt it his duty to oppose this Bill, for he was at a loss to know what grievance there was of which Sir Thomas Wilson could complain, and therefore there was no necessity for this Bill. (Hear, hear.) The will under which Sir Thomas Wilson held his property, provided that Hampstead-heath should not be leased for more than twenty-one years. He had been said that this Bill was not for the purpose of inclosing Hampstead-heath. It was true that it was not intended to cut up the heath into small portions, as was the case of an inclosed common; but it was meant to give by the Bill power to certain parties to build over 400 acres of land, which now made the heath a healthy and happy place, and the resort of thousands on every bhath-day in the summer-time; and this, he thought, ought to be more gratifying to the proprietor than any trifling increase in the value of that property. The holders of copyhold property near to the heath were greatly annoyed at the prospect of having 400 acres of the heath built upon. It had been

said that the will of the late Sir Thomas M. Wilson was a very strange will, but he (Lord Denman) thought it was a very humane will, for he believed that Sir Thomas Wilson as much devised the enjoyment of Hampstead-heath to the public as he did any of his property to his son. Under these circumstances he should move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Earl of COLCHESTER supported the bill.—Lord CAMPBELL thought the bill ought to be rejected. The Earl of WICKLOW said that within the last ten years thirty bills similar to this one had passed, and he would ask what objection there could be to this bill going before a Committee of their Lordships' House? He should support the second reading.—The Earl of MANSFIELD argued that if this bill were unsound in principle, there was no necessity for going into a Committee, and therefore he should oppose it in the present stage.—Lord COTTENHAM said this bill if passed would not interfere with Hampstead-heath at all.—(HEAR.) The bill contained nothing which in an ordinary case would prevent its passing, and therefore, if they refused to pass this bill, they would forfeit their character for doing equal justice to all.—The Earl of EGMONT replied. Their Lordships then divided

Contents	.. ..	20
Non-Contents	.. ..	31
Majority against the second reading	..	11

The bill is consequently lost.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then read a letter from Lord Ellenborough, stating that he had received the vote of thanks to the army in India, passed by the House of Lords, and expressing the gratification which such a testimonial of their services afforded the entire army. Their lordships then adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

The Epsom and Croydon Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Taff Vale Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

An immense number of petitions were presented for and against the Dunsterr Chapels Bill, the second reading of which was afterwards moved by Sir W. FOLLETT, in a speech of two hours' duration.—Sir R. INGLIS opposed the bill, and moved that it be read that day six months. After a long discussion the house divided, when there appeared—

For the Bill	.. ..	307
Against it	.. ..	117
Majority	.. .. ..	190

The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock, his Majesty the King of SAXONY entered the house, and took his seat opposite to the Bench of Bishops, and near to the Woolsack, a chair having been previously placed for his Majesty's accommodation. The house was at this time exceedingly crowded, both by peers and strangers. Several ladies were in the house. His Majesty the King of Saxony appeared to pay particular attention to the proceedings in the house, but we did not observe him converse with any one during the exception of exchanging a few words with the Marquis of Londonderry. Shortly after his Majesty entered the house,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he wished to know if the noble lord near him (Lord Montesgle), who had a notice on the paper with respect to the corn-laws, would have any objection to postpone it to a future day, as it would be inconvenient to the Government, on this evening, to have it brought on.—Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his surprise at the request which had been made to him. He was perfectly ready either to bring on the motion or to postpone it. But either night for that might not be in a position to wish for its postponement, and much as the motion had already been repeatedly postponed; and those noble lords might complain that he had not acted with firmness and resolution, if he consented to postpone his motion. He thought there was that which the house ought to consult before private convenience, and that was the public interest.—The Duke of WELLINGTON was understood to say that, if he had had the opportunity, he would have informed the noble lord that it was the wish of her Majesty's Government that this motion should be postponed.—Lord MONTEAGLE said, that he would postpone the motion, provided it were understood that it should be brought forward on Monday next.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was understood to say that he hoped there would be no objection to the motion being brought on on Monday.—Lord BROUGHAM said he had come down to the house to attend to the motion of his noble friend, and he hoped that the postponement of that motion would not be made a precedent.—Lord CAMPBELL thought that all inconvenience might be saved by their lordships returning to the old system of meeting at eight o'clock in the morning.—(Hear, and a laugh.)—The Duke of WELLINGTON would have no objection to come to the house at eight o'clock in the morning if he thought that noble and learned lords—(A laugh.)—who had other business to attend to, and who were younger than he was, would find it very inconvenient to come down to the house at o'clock. (Hear, hear, and a laugh). He had no objection on Monday, or any other day, for the noble lord's motion. (Hear, hear).—Lord MONTEAGLE said that it would perhaps be as well to postpone his motion to THURSDAY next.

The Gold and Silver Wares Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, and informed the house that he had received a letter from the Governor-General of India, acknowledging the thanks of the house, which were given on the 20th February last to the army in India.

The Ashton, Staley Bridge, and Liverpool Railway Bill; the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Bill; the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee on the Scotch Parishes Bill. During the proceedings, his Majesty the King of SAXONY entered the house. His Majesty occupied a seat of skilful hands could be made to resemble those of the original. The committee will very soon have an opportunity of seeing the specimens of the carving that have been delivered for exhibition in St. James'-street, and they will then be better able to judge.

A few more questions having been put with a view of proving the possibility of completing the internal fittings within a given time, by the employment of an increased number of hands upon the work, the committee proceeded to inquire whether the witness had any drawings ready to produce of the doors, or sections of the interior of the house he replied that he thought it was not necessary to bring any, as there was a model before their lordships. He would be able to shew the committee the sections of the interior when the drawings were completed, which he expected would be in about three weeks from that time; but if the committee was thinking of any alteration in the design of the house, it would be better to defer going on with the drawings.

"Are the committee to take the plan exactly what is intended" was the final question put, to which Mr. Barry replied, "As far as it goes they are. After Easter I shall be in a condition to lay before the committee, I hope, the whole of the drawings of the fittings of the house, but I cannot undertake to be responsible that they will be ready by that time. All I can say is, that no effort shall be wanting on my part in expediting them, and I am in great hopes that by the month of February they will be all ready; but they will take a considerable time to do."

We have now gone through the whole of the first day's proceedings in as succinct a style as was compatible with the varied details and interest of the subject. We, if space and circumstances permit, we may resume the consideration of the same, until we are enabled to place the entire in as brief but as intelligible a manner as possible, before our readers.

IRELAND.

MR. O CONNELL IN PRISON

On Saturday and Sunday a considerable number of the leading citizens of Dublin paid their respects to Mr. O'Connell, who enjoys most excellent health and spirits. From an early hour in the morning all the avenues leading to the prison were thronged. Many hundreds of persons, who could not get admittance, were congregated outside the prison, for the purpose of learning the state of Mr. O'Connell's health from those who were fortunate enough to gain an interview with the prisoners. Mr. Purdon, the Governor of the Richmond Bridewell, has returned and resumed his duties. Mr. Cooper, the Deputy-Governor, had been in the service of Sir Robert Peel, and was appointed by the right honourable baronet. A very numerous meeting of the Custom house Ward took place on Sunday in the Northumberland Building, at which Alderman M'Kenna presided. An address of condolence to Mr. O'Connell was agreed to, and resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to the active collection of the Repeal rent.

The prison is built of granite, and is castellated, raised on high ground at the southern side of the city, is, as regards the apartments available to the use of the patriots, airy and commodious; and they will have the peculiar advantage of exploding their walks through two handsome and extensive gardens, embraced by its walls

The Court of Queen's Bench has left it to the discretion of the Governor of the prison to allow the prisoners such indulgence in their exclusion which he may think fit. Mr Cooper, the Deputy-Governor, has let them his own apartments at two guineas a week, and removed his family from the prison; and has afforded them every possible facility and favour. They have a garden to walk in, and a comfortable apartment for meals, and as to visitors, they are permitted to see them at all hours. Under these circumstances the captives are really very little to be pitied, and if they should only forget that they "cannot get out," they might contrive to pass the time both profitably and agreeably

There was a meeting of the Board of Superintendence of City Prisons held on Saturday, when a long and lengthy discussion ensued respecting the treatment to be observed towards Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, prisoners in the Richmond Penitentiary. An adjournment eventually took place till Monday, when the course of treatment intended to be pursued towards Mr. O'Connell and in the event of its being his intention to publish any letter or documents, bearing his signature, in the usual channels of information, it was the determination of the Board to see that the usual prison regulations be strictly enforced, that not the least exception should be made in his favour, and that if it was found necessary to do so, he should be deprived of the use of pen, ink, and paper.

The following vivid sketch of the state of affairs on Sunday, is from the *Freeman's Journal*:—

"We have no language in which to describe the scene of yesterday. Successive bodies of pilgrims wended their way to the cells of the captives. An unbroken line of carriages, cars, and vehicles of every description bore to the now celebrated prison of the Repealers thousands after thousands of their fellow citizens, anxious to sympathise with them—to congratulate them—to console them by this tribute of respectful regard, and to confirm them by the assurance that in their martyrdom there was hope, and for Ireland. Harold's-cross was the scene of a 'monster meeting.' It had many of the best characteristics of those assemblages, and, by a peculiar act of the wisdom of our rulers, those atrocities and illegalities which have marked the rule of England in this country for successive centuries, and which were referred to at the monster meetings as events of history, were repeated yesterday before our eyes. They tell us we must not repeat the story of Mullaghmast. We need not—we have the repeal prison.

"A more respectable assemblage of citizens we have never seen than that which collected on the South Circular-road yesterday of all ranks. Intelligent and patriotic, they presented to the mind of the Irishman the true basis on which to ground his conviction of the national regeneration. The perseverance they exhibited—the patience with which they waited—was characteristic of the people who saw their leader to his prison in solemn silence, and whose feelings found vent in a deep prayer for his safety, and deeper indignation against his persecutors. Only a few gentlemen were admitted at a time within the precincts of the prison and into the presence of the Liberator As each small body left, another was admitted, equally limited in numbers, and thus the succession was kept up. But the patience of the pilgrims was proof even against delay; and though each was eager to enter, yet no man who could claim that honour withdrew until he had paid his respects to the greatest man that ever served his country. The crowd of aristocratic visitors anxious for admittance at the prison gate was greater than any we have ever seen blocking the doors of any place of public interest on occasions of the highest-wrought expectation. We saw gentlemen of the highest responsibility content to take their places on the exterior of the crowd, and wait while numerous batches were admitted, until gradually they themselves approached the gate and obtained the coveted entrance."

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

On Monday another motion was made in Court by Mr. Whiteside on behalf o. the traversers in the State Trials, that the traversers should be at liberty to inspect the endorsement on the back of the indictment, and for a list of the witnesses names.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General opposed the motion, and a long and angry discussion ensued

Mr. Justice Burton—I cannot for the life of me, see why the application is refused. I have never known Counsel to be refused an inspection of the indictment after trial. I have myself, when Counsel, been permitted to inspect the record in open court. I recollect the cases of the King v. Cavendish, where I was directed by the Court to do so; I have never known of Counsel to be refused that permission.

The Solicitor-General said that the Crown had consented to all that was necessary to bring a writ of error *coram nobis*. The Attorney for the traversers had asked for a list of the witnesses, with a view to see if they had been properly sworn, and the Crown had consented to give a certificate of those who were sworn, and how, but the traversers wanted besides a copy of the endorsements on the indictment, and to that he submitted they had no right whatever.

Mr. Justice Burton.—The application seems to me not to sustain a writ of error, but to seek for grounds to found it on; but yet I cannot see what injury it could do to allow an inspection of the record in Court

The Solicitor-General said it was something in the nature of a bill of discovery that was prayed for; such an application was without precedent, and the prisoners had no right to have it granted.

Attorney-General.—I have no objection that the indictment be sent for, and let the Judges look at it, and anything they think proper to have granted, I will at once accede to.

Mr. Justice Perrin.—Calling upon the Judges to point out the grounds upon which error might be assigned would form a new precedent.

Chief Justice.—Granting the motion would be another new precedent.

The master indictment was then sent for and, after the Judges inspecting it, the Chief Justice and the application should be refused.

Mr. Justice Burton thought that the indictment ought to be handed to the traversers' counsel in open court.

Mr. Justice Crampton agreed with the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Perrin agreed with Judge Burton.

The Attorney-General then rose and, as two members of the Court were of opinion that the indictment ought to be submitted to the prisoners' counsel, he would not object to it.

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Mr. Whiteside

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—NOS. XLIV.—XLV.

NEW CHURCHES AT BETHNAL GREEN.

The Letter lately addressed by the Lord Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese, states that so evident was the want of churches in the Metropolis, that, a few years since, a fund, separate from "the Metropolis Churches Fund," was formed for the erection and endowment of ten additional churches, with parsonage-houses and schools, in the single parish of Bethnal-green, containing more than 70,000 inhabitants.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE LESS, BETHNAL GREEN.

Two churches have just been completed by means of this fund. One, situated in Bethnal-green Road, opposite Hague-street, and dedicated to St. James the Less, is a neat structure of red brick, with stone finishings, from the designs of Mr. Blore. It is in the early English style, with lancet-headed windows, and a neat campanile. It will accommodate 2,500 persons, a large number of the seats being free and unappropriated. Sunday and infant schools, and a parsonage-house in corresponding style, are attached. This church was consecrated on Tuesday morning, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of several of the parochial clergy, and a very numerous congregation.

The second church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Less, is situated in Lamb's-fields, at a short distance from the Mile-end station of the Eastern Counties' Railway. Like St. James's Church, it is in the early English style, with lancet-headed windows; the material, light brick with stone dressings. It is from the design of Mr. Railton, and is a less picturesque composition than Mr. Blore's edifice. It should, however, be stated, that the *campanile* remains to be built. On the verge of the church-yard are Sunday and Infant Schools. This church (St Bartholomew's), will be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London this day (Saturday), and three sermons will be preached therein on the following day. As the church is unfinished, we believe, on account of the want of funds, we trust that the contributions on Saturday and Sunday will go far towards the completion of the good work.

CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS, BETHNAL GREEN.

There are still remaining to be erected in Bethnal-green four churches, five parsonage-houses, and six schools, the cost of which is estimated at £30,000: and to complete which, independently of a balance in hand of £7288 15s. 4d., grants from the Metropolis Churches Fund, the Church Commissioners, and subscriptions promised, a sum of £10,000 will be required.

KINGSTON ON RAILWAY.—This fast improving locality, which was brought into existence by the South Western Railway, is about to acquire increased notoriety by becoming the subject of a Chancery suit. We understand that a bill of immense magnitude, embracing no less than 800 folios, has been filed against the present occupiers (twenty in number), and that Sir Thomas Wilde and several other eminent gentlemen of the bar have been retained. It appears that the original proprietors having entered too extensively into the speculation, consented to assign the property to trustees—who were Mr. John Parkinson, of the firm of Ferrer and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Clarke, of the firm of Clarke, Fyamore, and Flodgate; and Mr. W. Wadbrook, of Kingston. This arrangement met with the concurrence of the claimants upon the property, amounting to about £60,000—the principal of whom were Messrs. Coutts and Co. The whole property was at that time purchased, by an eminent surveyor of the city, for £10,000; and the object of the trust-deed was to facilitate the completion of that purchase. The proprietor was upon the continent, and the arrangement of the matter was left in the hands of his solicitors. The Chancery bill charges these solicitors, and one of the trustees, with concerting together to forcibly obtain a conveyance of the property to Messrs. Coutts and Co., avoiding altogether the trust-deed; and, further, that in order to carry that scheme into effect, the proprietor was arrested, and held in his own solicitor's office whilst the deed of conveyance was engrossed, and, under pain of being sent to prison, was made to sign it. The consideration for this act is stated to have been only a small annuity-bond, which, upon being submitted to a respectable attorney, was declared to be worthless, owing to some omission.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SAXONY.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

The present regal house of Saxony is descended from the Albertine line. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, the Elector Frederick-Augustus was created by Napoleon King of Saxony; but, after the success of the Allies, was deprived by the Congress of Vienna, 1815, of the larger and more fertile portion of his kingdom, which was transferred to the King of Prussia.

Frederick-Augustus, the present King, succeeded his uncle Anthony, June 6, 1836. His Majesty was born May 1797; and married, first, the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died in 1832; second, Maria, sister of the King of Bavaria. The King's father, Maximilian, born in 1759, abandoned in his favour the succession to the throne, in 1830.

His Majesty's high scientific attainments are well known in every philosophical circle; and we have been much gratified to find them thus judiciously recognised in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last:—

We see with great pleasure that the King of Saxony has arrived in England. In these days even a crown wants the gilding of a little *charlatanism*; and this amiable and accomplished sovereign has so little of it, that we are afraid our countrymen may hardly know how large a claim he has on their respect and admiration. Love of science for its own sake, unaccompanied by the least display; beneficence going to the extent of his limited resources, yet wholly without ostentation; piety without parade, and without bigotry; the simplest habits and manners; a pure and upright life; these are qualities which are not much in the world's eye, especially when accompanied by modesty. Yet we much mistake the tastes of Englishmen if, were these qualities but once known as the attributes of their royal guest, they did not think him, the sovereign of a comparatively small and weak state, more worthy of their attention and their homage than the autocrat of an almost boundless empire. Complimenting kings is no part of our vocation; but a journal which registers the movements of men of science, can hardly omit to notice the arrival among us of so distinguished a botanist and geologist as the King of Saxony. That he is still more distinguished as a virtuous, humane, and enlightened man and ruler, does not, we hope, remove him out of our *competence*.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

Annexed is a representation of the busy scene presented at Ashburnham House, the mansion of the Russian Embassy, in Dover-street, on the temporary sojourn of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, previous to his Majesty's removal to Buckingham Palace. The royal movements will be found narrated elsewhere in the present journal. The mansion is fronted by a spacious court-yard, with gates for entrance and egress, and an embellished screen of some architectural pretensions.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE (THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S DOVER-STREET.

GRAND REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

A grand review in Windsor Great Park having been appointed for Wednesday morning, great numbers of her Majesty's sight-loving subjects were seen at an early hour wending their way towards the Paddington station, whence they were speedily transmitted by the Great Western to Slough, *en route* for the scene of action. Fortunate, indeed, was the cockney who at an early hour found a solitary cab upon the stand; for, by the scarcity of vehicles it might have been supposed that they had been long previously engaged for the occasion; while the omnibus cad, no longer suppliant, employed his finger for invitation, but rode on exulting at his crowded vehicle. On reaching Windsor, every one was found to be on the *qui vive*. It was evident the old town had given itself a holiday, and, expecting London on a visit, was prepared to give it a hearty welcome. And right heartily did the Londoners accept it. Every face beamed with joyous expectation, and, as the glance of every eye was bent upon the noble castle, over which the "meteor flag" of Albion proudly waved, in testimony of the royal presence, each felt secured from disappointment. A stream of human beings flowed through the streets, towards and through the Long Walk, in every stage of life, and every variety of costume. On approaching the Great Park, various regiments of the cavalry, preceded by their bands, were encountered advancing to the scene of action, where were already drawn up in line the infantry, flanked by squadrons of Lancers and Artillery. About 5000 troops were on the ground.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS, AND STAFF, AT THE GRAND REVIEW, IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

A little after eleven o'clock an aide-de-camp arrived on the field and announced the approach of her Majesty and her illustrious visitors, and shortly afterwards a loud shout, which was immediately taken up and re-echoed by the ranks of spectators, gave the surest indication that her Majesty was once more in the presence of her subjects. A few minutes more, and the royal *cortège* entered the field, her Majesty (in mourning) seated in an open carriage, drawn by four magnificent horses, with outriders, and attended by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes. A squadron of the 2nd Life Guards attended her Majesty as a Guard of Honour. On the right hand-side of the royal carriage rode, on a beautiful bay charger, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and on the other side his Majesty the King of Saxony and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, consisting of upwards of sixty English and foreign officers of high rank. The procession was closed by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and a host of members of both branches of the legislature and (of both sexes) of our most distinguished families, many of whose names will be found in the Court Circular.

Her Majesty, upon her arrival, was received with the most tremendous cheering by the assembled thousands, who also greeted the Prince, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Saxony, in a similarly enthusiastic manner. The Duke of Wellington and the Premier were particularly cheered.

The Queen, with her Imperial and illustrious visitors, upon taking up a position in front of the centre of the line, was received by the troops formed in line, with a royal salute, the bands of the respective regiments playing the National Anthem, and the horse artillery on the right of the line firing a salute of 21 guns. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and their staff, then rode up to the troops, and proceeded slowly to inspect them. The spectacle at this moment was extremely interesting. Before us, though, unfortunately, at a considerable distance, was drawn up in line, and stretching upwards of a mile in length, the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, the second battalion of Coldstream Guards, the second battalion of Fusilier Guards, and the 47th Regiment. The line was commanded by General the Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., and the infantry by Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. On the right were stationed a battery of field artillery, under the command of Colonel Cleaveland; the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe; and the 17th Lancers. On the left were four troops of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, commanded by Major-General the Hon. Edward Lygon. Presently the royal party, with their staff, were seen advancing slowly along the line, inspecting the men, and receiving and returning the salutes of the general officers. At the same time the bands played "God save the Emperor," and the flags of the different regiments, bearing among others the proud names of Barossa, Corunna, Peninsula, and Waterloo, were lowered in salute. This part of the ceremony over, the illustrious personages returned to her Majesty's carriages, and immediately afterwards the several regiments marched twice past them and around the field at slow march the first time, and quick march afterwards. On the approach of the Grenadier Guards the Duke of Wellington put himself at the head of his regiment, and advanced with it before her Majesty—a spectacle at which an exhibition of truly English enthusiasm broke forth, one more acknowledgment of a people's unforgotten gratitude and admiration — another tribute worthy of the hero and his men. The marches being over, the troops commenced their evolutions. The manœuvres of the several branches of the service were performed in a manner which excited the intensest interest, and elicited the warmest applause from all present. The Artillery brought up their guns, and dispersed imaginary squadrons hid behind the clouds. The Lancers pricked about the ground until they fancied they discovered an opposing force, at which they dashed with a spirit, which, considering their necessary ignorance of the number of their foes, was worthy of the days of ancient chivalry. The Guards gave us no faint idea of the crowning charge at Waterloo, while the Infantry poured at them tremendous volleys, or kept up an incessant fire, which made the welkin ring again. The precision and rapidity of the movements of this great body were truly wonderful. Now they were broken up in divisions, a moment afterwards they formed impenetrable squares, anon, a line as far as the eye could reach, they were seen bearing down upon us, and just as we were thinking of a discreet retreat, "halt" was the word, and lo! the ardent body was arrested as by some electric shock, and stood before us, fixed and immoveable, a living wall.

Her Majesty, with the royal children, left the ground shortly before the firing commenced. The remainder of the royal party remained until the close of the review, when his Imperial Majesty rode up to the general commanding, Viscount Combermere, and expressed himself highly gratified at the high state of discipline of the British army.

Notwithstanding the immense number of persons who were assembled in the park to witness this grand military spectacle, the hundreds of vehicles drawn up around the portions selected for the evolutions of the troops, filled with elegantly-dressed females to enjoy the spirit-stirring scene, and the crowds of persons who had dangerously perched themselves on the branches of nearly every tree in the vicinity, we have not heard of a single accident.

The following particulars connected with the regiments that were reviewed on Wednesday last, may be somewhat interesting to our readers. The regiments that appeared on the occasion were:—The Royal Horse Guards (Blue); the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards; the 17th Lancers; and the Royal Horse Artillery, which composed the cavalry; and composing the infantry were the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Royal Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 47th Regiment of Foot. The first-mentioned the Royal Horse Guards, better known as the Blues—are at present commanded by the Marquis of Anglesey, who is the Colonel—the Lieut.-Col. being W. Richardson, Esq., and the Major E. W. Bouverie, Esq., who was present at the battle of Waterloo, as was the noble and gallant colonel. The other officers now in the regiment who were present on that memorable occasion are, Capt. Smith and J. Liddall, Esq., the veterinary surgeon. The Blues were, for a short time, in the Peninsula, but the only battle of importance in which they took part, was Waterloo. The facings of the regiment are scarlet. The Marquis of Anglesey was appointed to the command on December 20, 1842, he having previously been Colonel of another Cavalry Regiment. Amongst the officers are two sons of the Duke of Richmond, viz., the Earl of March, who is a Lieutenant, and Lord A. Lennox, an Ensign. Lord Combermere is Colonel of the First Life Guards, and Col. Cavendish is the second in command. This regiment figured during the Peninsular War, and at the Battle of Waterloo; but there is only one officer now connected with it who witnessed the memorable scene, viz., the Adjutant, Wm. Anderton, Esq., who was appointed on the 18th of December, 1837. The Quarter-Master, W. Falconer, was also present at Waterloo. The Marquis of Worcester holds a lieutenancy in the regiment. The 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, which was also at Waterloo, is commanded by the Marquis of Londonderry, who was appointed on the 23rd of June, 1843. Sir George Murray, the Master-General of the Ordnance, is the Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Artillery, connected with which, however, there are a great number of other colonels and lieutenant-colonels. The Grenadier Guards, which are commanded by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, have been in five important engagements, including Waterloo and Corunna. Five of the officers were at the first mentioned. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, who distinguished themselves at Waterloo, four other places on the Continent, and in

"ALICE HAWTHORN," THE WINNER OF THE GOLD VASE, AT ASCOT RACES.—FROM A PAINTING BY HERRING.

Egypt. The Scots Fusilier Guards are commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who were appointed on the 25th of April, 1842. This regiment witnessed seven important engagements, including Waterloo, at which six of the officers now connected with it were present. The facings are blue. The 47th Regiment (Lancashire), under the command of Sir W. Anson, Bart., served in the Peninsula, Ava, &c. The 17th Lancers, who took a prominent part in the review of Wednesday, are commanded by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and Lieutenant-Colonel St. Quintin. This regiment has not as yet had the honour of taking part in any engagement on the Continent or elsewhere.

PORTRAIT OF ALICE HAWTHORN.

The preceding portrait of "Alice Hawthorn," the winner of the Gold Vase at Ascot, on Tuesday last, is copied, by permission, from a beautiful portrait painted by Herring, one of a series of Winners, published by BAILY and CO.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In so doing this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame" in "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers, its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches, Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas, Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks, Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

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To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

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And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

188, STRAND, April 18, 1844

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 2.—First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—Hearne died, 1735.
TUESDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler slain, 1381.
THURSDAY, 13.—Edgeworth died, 1817.
FRIDAY, 14.—C. Maclaurin died, 1750.
SATURDAY, 15.—London Bridge commenced, 1825.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 15.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 33	10 8	10 23	11 5	11 34	0 0	0 5	0 31	0 53	1 14	1 35	1 55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AUBER.—"*A Flute Player*" *is informed that we stated the composer's baptismal names on the authority of a French biographical work to which he (Auber) himself is an occasional contributor.*

A Correspondent who has written respecting the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, is mistaken in stating it to be of metal; it is of Craigleith stone.

"*Alpha*" *shall be replied to next week.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Rule.*—*We have not room.*

Next week we shall engrave the Launch of the Tudor East Indiaman at Newcastle.

"*I. G.*" *Harling, inquires why, in March, 1844, there was no day and night equal, which he has found to be the case on looking through the almanacks for 40 years past*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*We do not decide foolish wagers.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Prescot.*—*The paper for the next large print will be better than the last.*

"*W. S. T.,*" *Dublin.*—*Black's Scottish Tourist is a capital book of its kind. See future announcements of the Print.*

"*M. P.*"—*We have not room to reply to such questions as those of our correspondent.*

"*Gamma.*" *See Shakespeare's play of Cymbeline.*

"*A. Z.*" *should inquire of any respectable dealer in coins.*

"*I. S.,*" *Stafford, should consult the subscription columns of the Times.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Scarborough.*—*In cases of wilful damage the full amount may be recovered.*

"*A. R.*"? *Monitem.*) *Thanks.*

"*I. D.,*" *Brecon, should refer to any work on greenhouses, or to Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening.*

Our Wadsbury Correspondent will find the information he requires in forthcoming announcements.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Slow-on-the-Wold, is referred to Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters.*

"*Moleb*'*s*" *and* "*Adolescens.*"—*The Hamiltonian system is much approved.*

"*A. L. L.*" *Tamworth.*—*The name is very much abused at present, but the first-mentioned style is the correct pronunciation.*

"*Fleshaunton.*"—*The tales will be continued after the completion of our article on Wood Engraving.*

"*H. P.*" *Exeter.*—*Our fair correspondent is thanked, but we have no room at present.*

The Rector of St. Luke's has called at our office to contradict an imputation inferred in a notice of ours in the correspondent last week, to the effect that a number of children were interred in the burial-ground of that parish without rites of sepulture. We expect that our correspondent, "E. R.," will either substantiate his statement or make us an apology.

"*I. C. B.*" *Short.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mistakes this journal for an almanack.*

"*A Well-Wisher,*" *Winchester, should give his name and address, if he wishes to expose the case of cruelty which he so feelingly affects to deplore. We are cautious in the cause of humanity, but we must protect ourselves against imposition.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *who inquires concerning music and mathematics, appears to form a very contemptible opinion of the value of our time. We really cannot undertake to answer such nonsensical queries.*

"*Major Godfrey,*" *—The latter is the correct way.*

"*N. R.*" *New Bond-street.*—*The Duke of Buccleuch sits in the House of Lords as Earl of Doncaster.*

The Continuation of the HISTORY OF WOOD ENGRAVING *is unavoidably deferred, on account of the great press of illustrations this week; but it will be resumed in our next, and concluded within the present month.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1844.

PARLIAMENT and politics have alike been eclipsed this week by Ascot, Windsor, and the Emperor of Russia, who has been to the Races, to a Review, and is to go to the Opera. The first has not yet become a national rage among the Muscovites; the second his Majesty gets up on a much grander scale at home, and, in all probability, thought the affair in Windsor Park no great things, though it was brilliant, spirited, and well managed. There was an immense concourse of people present, and the number of Caleb Quotems anxious for "a place at the Review," enormous. As for the Opera, the notes of Italy are no novelties to the Imperial ears, for the most eminent of the children of song have as little objection to Russian roubles as English sovereigns, and not unfrequently emigrate farther north, contriving to defy colds and coughs even on the banks of the Neva. With all these excitements out of doors, but little attention has been paid to the gentlemen sitting at Westminster, who, however, have not been altogether idle. Monday was occupied by a discussion of the plan the Ministry intends to pursue with respect to the Sugar Duties.

There being more than a commercial principle involved in the manner in which duties on commodities produced by slave-labour are concerned, this question has made some stir at Exeter-hall, where the Anti-Slavery Society has held more than one meeting upon it. There is a divided state of opinion on the subject. To let in slave-grown sugar encourages a detestable system, which, as a nation, we have protested against, paying twenty millions as the purchase-money of the liberty of the negroes of our own colonies. We shall thus foster with one hand the system we have put down with the other. But there are other things in the world besides sugar, which we buy, manufacture, and consume, and which are yet entirely grown by slaves. These we could not exclude, without absolutely ruining the country and starving our people. We must continue to buy cotton, or Manchester perishes. Thus we are at variance with ourselves, and cannot carry out in one case the principles we lay down in another. This has exposed the Government to some sharp attacks from the free-trade party, whose views on this subject have been expressed by Lord John Russell. The Ministry has carried its plan, but not by so great a majority as it can command on other questions.

On Tuesday the Export Duty on Coals was again brought under the attention of the house. The coal-owners are a powerful body, belonging to the landed interest—the best represented of all—few in numbers, and wealthy. They will not submit to a tax that diminishes their trade without a fight for it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer may depend on it that he has not heard the last of this item of the tariff. It is asserted that the tax has had a good deal to do with bringing about the strike of the colliers in the mining districts, which has thrown the whole trade into difficulties and embarrassments. We fear, however, that had it been a tax that fell on the home consumer, and merely had the effect of raising the price of the article to those who can buy only in one market, we should not have seen so good a fight made for its repeal. The reader will not fail to see that to raise the price to the consumer, who must go to the coal-pit to buy at any rate, and to raise it to the foreigner, who can go elsewhere, are very different things; in one case the custom is kept, though at the higher price; in the other it is lost altogether. Hence the North is in arms against the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE Inclosure Bill, after long and lingering delays, has been this week revived, for the purpose of being—shelved. There is no hope of its passing; it will expire of that fatal legislative epidemic—"the advanced period of the session." It seems that the Government, though not absolutely opposed to the bill, wish some very material alterations to be introduced into it. With respect to these alterations, the Board of Woods and Forests must be consulted, and consultations require time—which, with such an arrear of business on its hands, is the very thing the Ministry cannot afford. To stop the progress of a bill at this juncture, is virtually to throw it out for the session, and we therefore conclude that its suspension by Lord Worsley, is conclusive of its fate for the present. The Commons are safe for another year.

We are glad the bill is impeded; there is too much of this inclosing and shutting up and building in, in every direction, from which no advantage ever results that we can see, but to the rich man who can buy, and build, and plant. If land in advantageous spots could be inclosed for public gardens or parks, public property, and open to all, if, when rescued from the waste, they could be turned to one market, we should have no objection. But a poor man rarely acquires under these inclosure acts any beneficial right or holding; and if he does acquire it, cannot keep it. The down becomes fields; the rich man gets them, and is more rich; the poor man loses them, and is made poorer—the two very worst things that can happen for society.

The discussion on the measure elicited some very satisfactory sentiments from different quarters, and the following, from Mr. F. H. Berkeley, is too much in consonance with what we have ourselves advanced on the subject to permit us to pass it without commendation and extract:—

> He complained of this bill because it was arbitrary and inquisitorial. It gave enormous powers to a very doubtful tribunal; it interfered with rights which were never interfered with before. One clause gave a most extraordinary right to the bishop to take the power away from the patron of the living. The fact was, this bill was a mere attempt at a palliation of the evils which had been brought upon this country by the New Poor-law. It purported to have a desire that the poor should be employed, and that common should be inclosed for their benefit. But before the noble lord dealt with the parks of the poor, why did he not deal with the parks of the rich? A calculation had been made, showing that if all the parks and ornamental grounds of the nobility and gentry of this country were thrown into cultivation, a vast number of hands would be employed and an immense quantity of corn would be grown; not that he held or sanctioned such a doctrine as the alienation of property; but if the parks of the rich were not to be touched, let the house beware how they meddled with those things which were equally dear to the poor. The wild flower plucked by the child of the cotter when taking its humble amusement on the common, was as beautiful and dear to the poor as were the gay exotics which adorned the avenues of the rich man's mansion. What! would the house consent to deprive the poor man of even this small luxury? Would they take from him every place where he might at present walk without trespass, and drive him from the uncultivated or open space to the road-side, to be choked with the dust of their carriage wheels? That was the tendency of this bill.

IT is an undoubted fact that a large proportion of our mental troubles arise from the anticipation of unpleasant or adverse circumstances, which in our after experience we never meet with. Mankind is one great *skiomachy*, constantly engaged in quarrels with shadowy antagonists and bootlessly expending strength and vigilance in the vain encounter.

We sometimes see the millionaire spend his days in the constant dread of dying in the workhouse; and we see the antiquated bachelor, whose calves and hopes have long since dwindled into negative quantities, make grave preparations for conquests over the hearts of Countesses yet unborn. No danger appears too remote for our far-sighted anticipation—no occurrence is too contingent to alarm the fears of the over wary.

Amongst the various instances of uncalled-for, and unnecessary note of preparation, the Prince de Joinville's *brochure* must, from this time forward, stand pre-eminent as an instance of the paternal cares of Princedom, and a proof of the weary watchings over national interests, which are the heritage of those in high places. The Prince has been of late much meditating upon the very imperfect arrangements which France has made for the subjugation of England; and his patriotic spirit being unable longer to brood in secret over so calamitous a neglect of preparation, he has published a pamphlet, showing all that might be done towards our annihilation by persons of a more warlike tendency than the present denizens of *la Belle France*. It is rather unpleasant to witness such a display of ferocity of feeling towards us on the part of a Royal Prince, with the French navy at his back; but our fears are crowned by the climax to which he brings his ideas of a future war. He complains that the port of Toulon is not sufficiently prepared for the important position it is destined to assume in the next period of hostility between France and England, and he says that in case a French fleet "hove to" off Toulon with several sail of the British line as prizes, and 15,000 (!!) English sailors as prisoners, the neglect of proper military preparations in Toulon might produce the most serious, nay, calamitous results to the fame of the brave seamen who had captured the English.

We do not happen to have the honour of being acquainted with the functionary whose more immediate office it is to see that the *revetments* of Toulon are in good order; but if we did, and that he consulted us as to what reply he should make in his own defence for his neglect of that portion of the national interests committed to his care, we should advise him to pledge himself to the Prince de Joinville, and the French nation, that when a French fleet appeared off Toulon with 15,000 English sailors prisoners of war, he would undertake to secure them permanently, and beyond the hope of rescue. If ever a man made a safe promise the Commandant of Toulon would be in that position.

Very strange deductions have often been drawn from palpable facts; but amongst the most eccentric deducers of inference that ever flourished we may rank that French writers on naval and military operations. They say that Marshal Soult conquered Wellington at Toulouse, because Wellington reaped all the advantages, and because the grand army of France was defeated at Waterloo they have wisely attempted to prove that it was the British who lost the field. It was the French who retreated, say the British soldiers—because the British did not know how to retreat in good order, answer the French: how could we know how to retreat when we have had so little practice; rejoins the Irish trooper, and the matter ends by the Frenchman claiming the victory.

We have embalmed in our literature the fame of a very eminent English warrior of the Prince de Joinville school, hight Captain Bobadil. He possessed the same "longing after immortality"—the same desire for national pre-eminence—the same sanguinary appetite for conquest that characterises the pamphlet of this youthful scion of the house of Bourbon; but there was this difference—Bobadil was a private subject, and he proposed to conquer the French by only twenty at a time, whilst the Royal Prince's hatred of the English sailors "hath stomach for them all;" and this modern ogre would accept of no smaller *dégoût* than 15,000.

It is a matter of regret to see one whose position must give his opinions a considerable weight, endeavouring to encourage the insane feeling of hatred towards England, which has so long been evident amongst a party in France. We should always be sorry to see our Gallic neighbours led astray by such theoretic conquests as those of the Prince de Joinville. On this principle we object to the promulgation of such opinions; but, as far as Old England is concerned, no prince or potentate could adopt a more harmless amusement than inditing such pamphlets, which speak daggers, but use none.

The *Standard* of Thursday evening makes the following significant statement:—"We are enabled to state, and as we believe confidently, that the visit of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to this country was immediately determined by the publicity given to the maritime note of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville."

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

His Majesty the King of Saxony arrived by special train at the terminus of the South Western Railway, at 20 minutes before six o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and was received by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater. His Majesty and his Royal Highness entered an open (royal) carriage and four, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. The King's suite followed in two of the royal carriages and four. The royal party arrived at the palace at 6 o'clock; the Queen received her august visitor in the Grand Hall. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening, included his Excellency Baron Gerndorff, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson.

On Sunday morning at half-past nine o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, went to Ashburnham House, to visit his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and returned with his Majesty to Buckingham Palace. The Emperor was habited in a (scarlet) military uniform, and wore the Riband and Badge of the most noble Order of the Garter. The Queen received the Emperor in the Grand Hall. A *déjeuner* was soon afterwards served to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty the King of Saxony. The Emperor, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, afterwards visited the Queen Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington, at their several residences, as did also the King of Saxony. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, dined in the evening with her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace. A select party, including the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir R. Peel, and the Great Officers of State, had the honour of joining the august circle. The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service in the morning, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Queen Dowager attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Prayers were read by the Rev. J. C. Haden, the lessons by the Rev. J. Dakins, and the Communion service by the Rev. Dr. Sleath. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Todd, from Matthew, chapter v., verse 16. Mr. Gomez presided at the organ.

Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, was invested by the Queen on Saturday, at Buckingham Palace, with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Saxony, left Buckingham Palace on a quarter before o'clock on Monday afternoon, for the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington. The royal suites followed in four of the royal carriages to the terminus. The royal party arrived at Windsor Castle at six o'clock to a minute. A party of Life Guards formed the escort from Slough to the Castle. The Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Household received her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the King of Saxony, upon their arrival. At six o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, left the Castle for Slough to receive his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, upon his arrival by a special train from town. His Imperial Majesty arrived at the station at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock. The Emperor and Prince Albert immediately entered an open carriage and four, and proceeded to the Castle, escorted by a party of Life Guards, the noblemen and gentlemen of his Majesty's suite, and Sir E. Bowater, following in two open carriages and four. A grand dinner was given on Monday evening in the Waterloo Gallery.

On Monday morning the Queen Dowager took her departure for the continent. Her Majesty left London at nine o'clock, and, thus, by the powerful aid of the "Man of Kent" engine, under the able guidance of Captain Coarlewood and Mr. Cubitt, was enabled to reach Dover from London in the brief space of two hours and a half. On her arrival at the terminus (where a guard of honour of the 77th regiment from the Castle, under the command of Captain Griffiths, was drawn up on the platform), her Majesty was received by Col. Rice Jones, commandant of the garrison, Captain Mercer, superintendent of her Majesty's packet station, and other naval, military, and civil officers, and under a royal salute, from the guns of the grand redoubt. At this magnificent terminus (which, by the way, was opened only on Monday last), the portion of the platform over which her Majesty walked to the waiting room was elegantly carpetted, and the whole arrangements reflected much credit on the taste of the superintendent, Mr. Adcock. Her Majesty's carriages had arrived by a previous train, and were by this time shipped. Her Majesty halted a few minutes in the waiting room, and affably acknowledged the attentions paid her by the authorities, after which she proceeded in a carriage and four to the Admiralty yard, where the Princess Alice steamer, Captain Smithett, was in waiting to receive her. The castle, the heights, the vessels in harbour, the government offices, &c., displayed their gayest colours; and the inhabitants, who seemed to have turned out *en masse*, greeted the illustrious visitor with hearty cheers as she passed along; her Majesty very graciously and courteously acknowledging these demonstrations by bowing on either side to the multitude. Exactly at twelve o'clock all was ready, and the vessel glided out of the harbour on her way to Calais, under a parting salute, and reiterated cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

TUESDAY.—The suggest visitors at the Castle went in the morning with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to view the Ascot races. At twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, a party of the royal suite left the Castle for Ascot, to be in readiness to receive the illustrious party upon their arrival. The first carriage of state and all the officers of the royal household appeared in their Windsor uniforms. The Royal procession was formed at twelve o'clock. The carriage consisted of seven open carriages and four, the postilions in state liveries, and preceded and attended by a number of outriders in scarlet liveries. The first carriage contained his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The great officers of state and personal attendants were distributed amongst the other carriages. A Russian messenger, with despatches, arrived at the Castle at half-past twelve o'clock, and delivered the Emperor to Ascot. The illustrious party returned to the Castle at twenty minutes before five. After the return of the royal party in the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the grounds adjoining the Castle. His Majesty the King of Saxony walked out in the afternoon to witness the Eton regatta. The Eton scholars quitted the College soon after six o'clock, and about seven o'clock left for Surley Hall. A grand dinner was given by her Majesty to her illustrious visitors in the evening, in the Waterloo Gallery. The plateau had a very elegant appearance, a number of the choicest plants and flowers being interspersed among the splendid gold epergnes; these were placed in elegant gold vases, modelled after the celebrated Warwick vase.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert and their august visitors went to witness the Review in the Great Park. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Baron Knesebeck, having travelled from town by the Great W[illegible]tern Railway. The august party at the Castle was arranged at a quarter before [illegible] o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and nearly all the gentlemen were on horseback. The Emperor was habited in a uniform of dark green, laced with red. His Imperial Majesty wore the ribband and badge also the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Majesty the King of Saxony wore a uniform of dark blue and gold. His Majesty also wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and those of the Golden Fleece. His Royal Highness Prince Albert appeared in a Field-Marshal's uniform. His Royal Highness wore the riband and badge of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and the stars of other orders of knighthood. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in a Field-Marshal's uniform. The royal duke wore the riband, badge, and star of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Count Orloff, Baron Gersdorff, and the other distinguished personages in the suites of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony were on horseback in their different uniforms, and wearing their respective ensigns of knighthood. The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, were the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Andrew. A numerous party of officers, including the Marquis of Londonderry (in his uniform as Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and wearing the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath), Sir Willoughby Gordon, K.C.B., Quartermaster General; Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Adjutant General; Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B.; Captain Francis Seymour, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of March, and Sir Robert Gardiner, rode on horseback, forming a most brilliant escort to the august party. The gentlemen of the Queen's household (civilians) wore the Windsor uniform. Her Majesty accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Sutherland, returned to the Castle at one o'clock, Col. Arbuthnot and Major-General Wemyss attending on horseback. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, Prince Albert, and their numerous and brilliant Staff, arrived at twenty minutes before two o'clock. At five o'clock the illustrious party left the Castle in open carriages for Virginia Water. The royal party visited the fishing temple, and returned from Virginia Water soon after seven o'clock in the evening. The dinner was served in state in the Waterloo Gallery.

THURSDAY.—This morning his Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by Baron de Getto, went to Clewer. Sir R. Peel left the Castle early for town. Prince Albert and his Majesty the King of Saxony went this morning to inspect the farm in an open pony carriage and four. After viewing the farm, his Majesty and Prince returned to the Castle shortly before one. The whole of the illustrious party at the Castle went to-day to Ascot. The gentlemen of the royal household all wore the Windsor uniform. At a quarter past one o'clock her Majesty and her august visitors left the Castle for Ascot. The illustrious party occupied seven carriages and four, the postilions in state liveries, and preceded and attended by outriders in scarlet liveries. The Queen was conducted from the royal apartments to her carriage by the Emperor of Russia, and his Imperial Majesty sat by her side. Prince Albert and the King of Saxony sat opposite. The Prince wore the Windsor uniform. At a quarter before five the illustrious party returned to the Castle, and were received by the Master of the Household. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, alighted at the Queen's entrance. The Emperor of Russia and Prince Albert walked to St. George's Chapel, through the forenoon. His Imperial Majesty and his Royal Highness afterwards went and inspected the royal stables. At eight last evening the august party sat down to dinner in the Waterloo Gallery. The tables were placed round the centre arch, on which were displayed a number of the largest and finest shields and salvers of the royal treasury, the former embellished with a variety of classical and mythological subjects in bass relievo, and the latter richly engraved with the royal arms, encircled by a deep border elaborately chased. The company included the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunnow, Baron de Getto, Baron Gersdorff, Baron de Thile, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, Earl Jersey, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Morton, Earl of Hardwicke, Lady Peel, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir H. Wheatley, Mr. G. Anson, Col. C. Wellesley, Hon. and Rev. G. Leslie Courtenay, Hon. Col. Drummond, Col. Wylde, Baroness Ahlefeldt, Baron Knesebeck, the Provost of Eton, the Rev. Dr. Proby, Baron Nicolay, M. de Berg, M. Koudriaffsky, Count Orloff, Le Comte d'Adlerberg, Prince Wassiltschikoff, Count Pahlen, Le Prince Radzwill, Col. Glasenap, Dr. Reinolds, M. de Minckwitz, Count Albert Vitzthum, Baron de Reichart, and Dr. Carus.

FRIDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Saxony, in one carriage, arrived at Buckingham Palace at twelve o'clock, attended by an escort furnished by the 9th Lancers. The dinner and evening parties at Buckingham Palace will be what may be termed state. The Yeomen of the Guard and the Gentlemen-at-Arms being called into requisition. Immediately on the arrival of her Majesty and Prince Albert in town, a Privy Council was held at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen Dowager was received at Calais, on Monday, with more than the usual honours paid to a foreign Princess. The crowd of French and English was immense, and very respectful in demeanour. After taking dinner on board the packet, and the horses being put to the carriages, her Majesty left the quay at a little before three, P.M., for St. Omer.

The Queen has caused invitations to be issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, for an evening party at Buckingham Palace this evening, to meet the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, REGENT'S PARK.—On Tuesday, the second exhibition of plants and flowers took place in the delightful grounds of this society, and it is a pleasant duty to report that *no fête* of this description was ever conducted with such satisfaction to all present. The show was deservedly acknowledged by all to be of the most magnificent description, surpassing, according to the opinion of competent judges, any former exhibition of the kind held in this country. Amongst the principal amateur exhibitors were Lady Antrobus, Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Marryatt, Miss Traill, Mr. Norman, and Mr. Hooker; in the nurserymen's classes were Messrs. Cattleys, Henderson, Gaines and Low. The weather which, for the whole of the week, had approached almost to inclemency, sudden.y underwent a most propitious change, and displayed the attractions of the gardens to such advantage, as to cause them to fill early with crowds of distinguished personages, among whom several thousands in number, the majority of whom remained until a late period of the evening. The bands of the Grenadier Guards and 2nd Life Guards were stationed in the gardens, where they performed several airs from operas, waltzes, polkas, the railway galopade, promoting, as heretofore on these occasions, the amusement of all present.

THE ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES.—Upwards of 120 gentlemen who are interested in this charity, assembled on Monday at the Freemason's Tavern, where an excellent dinner had been provided for them. The chair was taken by Lord Edward Howard, who was supported by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Lord Camoys, the Honourable H. Petre, the Honourable S. Jerningham, Sir R. Throckmorton, Scott Murray, Esq., M.P., &c., &c., and several other gentlemen of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The children, upwards of 300 in number, were marshalled round the room after dinner; and the report, which was read by the secretary, showed the charity to be in a flourishing condition.

BYRON'S STATUE.—A case of an extraordinary nature, and in which the names of many of the greatest characters of the age will figure, is about to be brought before the London tribunals. Thorwaldsen, as it is well known, had executed a colossal statue of Lord Byron, which he considered as one of his best works, and *consecrated* it to the chapel of Westminster, on condition of its being placed in this cathedral, beside the monuments of other poets. The chapter, at first, *accepted* the offer; but, it is equally well known, that some scruples were raised afterwards against placing the author of *Don Juan* in the sanctuary of a mausoleum; and the case containing the precious marble was never claimed by the chapter. The testamentary executor of Thorwaldsen being informed of this state of things, made some inquiries, and the masterpiece of Byron was soon found lying on the floor of a cellar in a state of extreme deterioration, amongst the fragments of the case, which the humidity of the place had reduced to a state of perfect rottenness. Consequently, a second duty attached by the executor, addressed a formal reclamation to the authorities, but when the custom-house officers went with him to the cellar, it was found that the statue had *disappeared*, and nothing but fragments of the case remained behind. The executors then addressed to the Custom-house a demand for indemnity. This, however, was refused under the plea that it cannot be answerable for goods refused by the parties to whom they are addressed, and that such goods remain in their stores solely at the expense and risk of those to whom they belong. At this stage, in fine, the executors have resolved on bringing an action for damages against the Custom-house of London. The sum claimed is £20,000 (750,000*l.*), at which the statue was valued by the artists of Rome on its being shipped to London.

DINNER TO MR. CHARLES KNIGHT.—On Wednesday evening, a dinner was given at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to Mr. Charles Knight, of London-street, by a large party of his friends, in commemoration of his completion of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, as well as to mark their sense of his merits as an author and publisher, and to testify their respect for his personal character. The chair was taken by Lord Brougham; and amongst the company assembled were Lord Wrottesley, the Rev. Mr. Jones, the elthe commissioner; Professor Key, Professor Long, M. D. Hill, Esq., Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, and a host of literary, artistic, and scientific gentlemen, as well as influential individuals connected with the publishing world. upwards of 160 persons were present. Lord Brougham, in proposing "The Health of Mr. Knight," paid a high and deserved tribute to his exertions, his excellent speeches by Mr. M. D. Hill, the Rev. Mr. Jones, and other gentlemen, were made during the evening and much applauded.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On Thursday the supporters of these schools celebrated their anniversary at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The city members, several aldermen, and a large number of the corporation joined the feature board.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C.; Mr. Austen, Q.C.; and Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., have been retained by Mr. O'Connor, Knight, and other traversers, to conduct their case on the Writ of Error in the House of Lords.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner of the Royal Free Hospital takes place on the 11th inst., at the London Tavern. The distinguished nature of this charity is, that it affords relief without the delay incidental to recommendation from Governors—its portals being open to the unfriended sick of all nations. Lord Ashley is to take the chair, and a host of noticed talent is engaged to give variety to the proceedings. We heartily recommend this charity to the support of the benevolent.

THE FOREIGN REFUGEES.—On Thursday night a public meeting was convened at the National-hall, Holborn, for the purpose of ascertaining the public feeling as to the reception which should be given in this country to the Emperor Nicholas, and whether the principles entertained by Englishmen should be trampled upon by giving him a reception. Such is the substance of the placard announcing the intended meeting. Mr. G. Hetherington, a Chartist, was called to the chair. The platform was occupied chiefly by foreigners, among whom were a slight sprinkling of Poles. The body of the hall was crowded to suffocation by the working classes, while hundreds were outside unable to gain admission. Several resolutions were drawn up, and resolved upon, to the effect—amongst others—that the Emperor's visit to this country, in consequence of his treatment of the Poles.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN INDIA.

A general court-martial was held at Deesa, on the 18th of December, on Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold, late of Her Majesty's 2nd, or Queen's Royals, and now of the 95th Regiment of Foot, on charges preferred against him for various acts of irregularity and misconduct. The Court found the prisoner guilty of only a portion of the charge, and sentenced him to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, and to be severely reprimanded. This decision appears to have given dissatisfaction to Sir Thomas M'Mahon, the Commander-in-Chief, who in his published remarks observes, with regard to it:—"It is with extreme concern that I have to record my unqualified disapproval of the final judgment of the Court, which is equally disgraceful to the prisoner and ineffective as the former, and with the exceptions before noticed, altogether unauthorised; for it is specially and distinctly declared, in the first clause of the 73rd Article of War for Her Majesty's Forces, that the loss of rank to an officer, 'under the rank and degree of a field-officer,' shall be adjudged by reducing him to the bottom of, or any other place on, the list of the regimental rank in which he may be serving, and there is no other provision in the article which can bear upon the construction in respect to the present case. As, therefore, a sentence of the above nature could not, for the reason before specified, be passed on Lieut. Pilfold, the Court was bound to have adopted the next effective penalty, calculated to maintain the discipline of the army; and I can only attribute these extraordinary awards, which have been now remarked on, to a most palpable error of judgment on the part of those who ought to have had a more correct knowledge of their duty. A reprimand to Lieut. Pilfold, for his incorrigible conduct, would, I consider, be totally unavailing, so I do not even confirm that part of the sentence." In consequence of a report under the above remarks, by the Adjutant-General of the Northern Division of the Army, of very serious misconduct attributed to Lieutenant Pilfold at Surat since the determination of his trial as above, Lieutenant Pilfold will continue under arrest in Surat, pending the investigations which will be communicated to the head quarters of the Northern Division of the Army.

Another court martial was held at Meerut on the 5th of March, to try Captain Beavan, of the 31st regiment of Native Infantry, for having needlessly delayed to join his regiment while on service in the field, and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to be cassiered the service.

At a general court martial assembled on board the Hon. Company's receiving ship Hastings, Bombay harbour, on Monday the 3rd day of April, 1844, of which Captain John Pepper, of the Indian Navy was president, and Captain F. T. Powell, of the Indian Navy, was tried on the following charge, viz.:—For having, when in command of the Hon. East Indin Company's steam-vessel Semiramis, through negligence and inattention, allowed that vessel to be wrecked, on or about the night of the 1st of August, 1843, on the African coast, on or near Ros Assir, whereby she was totally wrecked and the lives of her passengers and crew greatly hazarded. Upon which charge the Court gave the following decision: The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner, Commander Frederick Thos. Powell, of the Indian Navy, is not guilty of any part of the charge exhibited against him, and do therefore most fully acquit him of all and every part of the same.

Ensign Edward Augustus May, of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry, was tried at a court martial held at Trichinopoly, on the 6th of March, for abusing the mess butler, and on being fined for his improper language at the mess table by the president of the mess having made use of the following words:—"You are a rascal, offens.ve language, namely, "You may fine me as much as you like; I am damned sorry I ever came to the regiment, and I will never come to the mess again, and wherever says I must say of the language attributed to me, says that which is untrue." The court having found the prisoner guilty, he was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants: R. J. G. Macdonald, and R. R. Quin, to the Collingwood. Assistant-Surgeon: A. Brown, to the Collingwood, Midshipman: F. Cotter, from the Mariner to the Volage. Naval Cadets: W. Clark, to the Prometheus; G. T. Richards, and R. P. Mercer, to the St. Vincent.

Major-General Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.H., has been added to the list of officers who are in the receipt of rewards for distinguished services. He has been placed upon the scale of £200 per annum from the 26th ult. He served with distinction in the Peninsula, where, in addition to many minor actions, he was present at the passage of the Douro and the battles of Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor.

CAUTION TO MARINERS NAVIGATING THE CHINA SEAS.—HONG-KONG, MARCH 1.—The Augustus, Cook, arrived here from Sydney, N.S.W., reports that on Jan. 9 she fell in with an unknown reef in lat. 7 55 N., long. 164 20 E., in form of a horse-shoe, in the extent of at least two miles. On the 15th January, in lat. 13 N., long. 163 E., was thrown on her beam ends, and had to cut away her mast.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—FRIDAY.

WRITS OF ERROR.

Shortly before Mr. Baron Parke took his seat on the bench, Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Baron Rolfe, and Mr. Justice Cresswell entered the court, when Lord Denman said, that the court was now assembled as a Court of Error, but from various circumstances the court was compelled to take an adjournment in the present arrangement for the sittings. On the 5th and 6th of July the Court would sit to take Writs of Error from the Court of Exchequer; but there was much uncertainty as to whether the Court would be able to hear any of the cases in error from the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. It might, however, probably be better that the usual days should be appointed at all events, if it were only as a matter of form. The days, then, on which the court would sit in error, would be the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of July. The cases from the Queen's Bench would stand for the 1st and 2nd of the month; those from the Court of Exchequer would be for the 5th and 6th, the present understanding being that none of the cases would come on except those from the Exchequer. If it should so chance that they were able to get through a case so as to take the cases from the Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas, due notice should be given to the officers of the court. At present, however, it was anticipated that the number of writs of error which would be required in the present Term would be small. He was also understood to refer to the case of O'Connell and others, which is expected to be brought before the House of Lords about that period.) The learned judges then retired from the court.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday, a person of very respectable appearance, named *James Egan*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of Daniel Forrester, the officer, charged with having received a Bank of England note for £194, knowing it to have been stolen. The prisoner, on the charge was excited by the case, the prisoner having, as was reported, been at one time manager and director of the National Bank of Ireland, whose property the stolen note was stated to be, and having been tried on the year 1842, in Dublin, for stealing a parcel of bank notes, of which the £100 note in question was one. Evidence having been taken against the prisoner, Mr. Wontner, the solicitor who attended for him, stated that the prisoner had been indicted in Dublin, for stealing the parcel, and acquitted, and he had subsequently brought an action against his prosecutors for false imprisonment, and obtained a verdict.—Mr. Wilkins, the barrister, then addressed the Lord Mayor on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that the evidence by no means warranted his committal. The Lord Mayor declared that he had formed a determination to commit. The prisoner was a man well versed in business, and perfectly understood the nature of the business of the concern which had been plundered. He had offered no explanation whatever of the manner in which the note he was accused of having received had come into his possession. The prisoner was then taken back to the Compter.

LAMBETH-STREET.—*Daniel Dearlove*, who has been in custody for several weeks past on a charge of stealing a cask box, containing bank notes and gold to the amount of £300, together with bills of exchange and bonds to the value of nearly £2,000, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. James Dearlove, was brought before Mr. Henry for final examination. Some additional evidence having been given, the prisoner was treated the matter with great apparent indifference, was fully committed for trial.

OXFORD.—On Monday William Foxley Norris was elected Scholar of Trinity College, and Richard Justin Ogle, Blount Exhibitioner of the same college. The Professor of Poetry (the Rev. James Garbett) will deliver his Terminal Lectures at the Clarendon, on Wednesday next, and Friday the 14th of June, at two o'clock.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT WIMBLEDON.—On Tuesday night information was brought to Great Scotland-yard that Charles Hall, the plasterer, of Wimbledon, who is suspected of having murdered his wife, by smothering her with a pillow, had been apprehended near to Seven Oaks, been examined on that day before a county magistrate, and remanded.

The entries for the different races at the ensuing Thames Regatta are being proceeded with, and will finally close on the 12th of June. Very few nominations have, as yet, been made, but all are no doubt waiting until the close, as is generally the case in such affairs. As in former years, the Regatta will take place on the Surrey-bridge.

THE GERMAN DWARFS.—We understand that the fortunate holder of General Tom Thumb has already realised a very pretty sum of money by his speculation; and it is well for him that he has done so in time, for here are three weewee things come from Germany, who bid fair to divert a smart share of the public attention in respect of dwarfs, from the Transatlantic imperfection in themselves. The General, who purports to be twelve years old, is twenty-five inches high (though we have just seen an announcement that he is now to be a little taller); one of our new visitors, Christian Brockstedt, is thirteen years old, *bona fide*, right up, straight down, and no mistake," to quote classic Jack Bray, as may be known unto all men by the certificate of his baptism and birth, duly signed and sealed by the local authorities; and yet he is only three inches taller than the alleged American, and weighs but one pound more. Moreover, the German blows lustily on the horn, and smokes no end of cigars, and takes lead[illegible] parts in a ballet of action, and does all sorts of things marvellous to behold in one so very small. Then there's his sister, Maria Brockstedt, eighteen years [illegible]yet only thirty-two pounds weight—three very nice little woman, indeed, chubby, rosy, smiling, symmetrical in a silk dress of mature size, with a good head of hair, dressed *à-la-mode*, who sings a song, and dances a dance as "twere a fairy of the olden time, or an elfin sprite of more modern Germany; and, indeed, we are by no means clear that these *non-descript little fellows*, by letting these pass as their guardians and exhibitors. At all events, they are something very much out of the common. There's another brother, Henry Brockstedt, twenty-two years of age, but only [illegible] inches high, and weighing but thirty-six pounds, who takes part in the ballet. Not the least curious feature in the matter is, that these taree so small personages had for brothers, born alternately with themselves, three persons, rather more than double the ordinary proportions. The "Klaverbad," as the diminutive trio are designated when they are at home, have been exhibited before, and have received the patronage and approbation of the King of the Netherlands, the dowal family of Baden, the royal family of Saxony, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, the royal court of Anhalt, the Duke of Altenburg, the ducal courts of Saxe Coethen, of Saxe Gratz, &c., as appears from certificates duly authenticated.

POSTSCRIPT

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The Black Eagle steam-vessel, Commander S. B. Cook, has been ordered to be fitted, at Woolwich, for the express purpose of receiving his Imperial Majesty, and conveying the royal visitor to the Continent, on his return to his own dominions. A room, constructed of wood, is in progress of erection on the deck, for his Imperial Majesty's use.

THE EMPEROR AND POWERS OF EUROPE.—The *France* states, that on Thursday morning an officer attached to the military household of Queen Victoria arrived in Paris; that his first visit was to the British Ambassador, his next to the Russian Embassy, and after that to the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs; and further, that he is accompanied by two secretaries.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday a Court was held for the despatch of business. Mr. Arthur Aston Dorrell was elected Chief Commoner. A recommendation in the City, relative to an increase of salary to Mr. Bullock, for his services as Judge in the Central Criminal Court, he applied. The report recommended that the salary of the present Judge, Bullock, at the Central Criminal Court, should be increased by £400 per annum. Eventually, after a long discussion, the sum of £200 a-year was added to the £600 which Mr. Bullock at present received as Judge of the Central Criminal Court, making his whole receipts as Commissioner, and as Judge of the Sheriff's Court, £1000 per annum.

Alderman W. Hunter and Challis will be put in nomination for Sheriffs for the year ensuing, at Guildhall, on Midsummer-day next. A rumour is afloat that the Livery will adopt some strong resolutions respecting the conduct of Alderman Gibbs.

The anniversary of the asylum of Free Watermen and Lightermen was celebrated on Wednesday by a public dinner, at which Lord John Russell presided. The subscriptions on the occasion exceeded £1000.

On Thursday evening a meeting of the Regeal Wardens of London was held in their large hall, Rose-street, Greek-street, Soho-square. M. O'Connell, Esq., M.P., who was present, said that the fine lately discovered upon the back of the corporation records, would prove fatal to the whole of the law proceedings, and the liberator would shortly be with them. It was then announced that £600 had been transmitted to the Association in Dublin since the sentence had been passed upon the traverse—

At a meeting of the Waterloo-bridge proprietors, held on Thursday, the renowned Romeo Coates proposed applying for Parliamentary power to dispose of it by lottery. The subject is to be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

Sir Henry Hardinge left town this morning at nine o'clock, for Belvoir Castle.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY FOUR-OARED SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.—This race was announced for five o'clock yesterday (Friday), but the start did not take place until nearly six, when the boats, six in number blue, yellow, red, white, black, and green—assembled off Messrs. Searle's, Lambeth. The prizes consisted, as usual, of the silver medals. Black was the favourite at starting. All, notwithstanding the rough state of the water, got off well, Black taking the lead and keeping it to the end of the race, which was terminated at Putney-bridge. There was a dead heat for the second place between Red and Blue, and the rest were beaten off. Black won very easily.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the "Cottage of Content," Walworth, upon the body of Oliver Moore, aged 26, who was killed on the preceding night as he rode on the shaft of his dray, by a brickbat of porter rolling over him, and breaking his neck.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

THREATENING TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—Yesterday the neighbourhood of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, was much agitated in consequence of a Polish nobleman, of wealth and distinction, whose title is *Count Ostrowski*, residing at No. 22, in that street, having been apprehended by the police the evening before, on a charge of threatening to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, by shooting his Majesty on the first opportunity he could find. It appears that on Thursday while in his tailor's shop in Regent-street, he had uttered strong expressions and threats against the Emperor, and the foreman of the shop, knowing his violent temper, and fearing some rash act might ensue and immediately informed the proper authorities of police at Scotland-yard. In consequence of this the nobleman was speedily in the hands of the detective force, a warrant from a magistrate being procured with. He was taken, although after office hours, privately before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street; and the offence of threatening being proved, he was bound over, himself in £300, and two sureties in £150 each, to keep the peace. Owing to the lateness of the hour, he had no opportunity of communicating with his friends, and was removed in a cab to Tothill-fields prison for the night. Yesterday, Chevalier Bunkhausen, the Russian Consul, had a private conference with Mr. Jardine, and afterwards Mr. Westmacott, a solicitor of Lincoln's Inn, came and tendered his names as bail, which were accepted as being respectable parties. Three o'clock was fixed on for the take the bail, and Mr. Laurie Murray was then in attendance as one, but Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, the other bail, was not present. The Count was fetched from prison in a cab by Mr. Mace, the Chief Usher, and kept waiting till five o'clock, when a second bail was found in the person of Mr. Skinner, and he was then discharged. He is represented to be of large property, and to have served against the Emperor in the Polish army, as well as held the rank of captain in the French service, and to be a man of distinguished courage and gallantry, unfortunately but little tempered with discretion.

BOW-STREET.—ARREST OF A LUNATIC AT SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MANSION.—Yesterday an elderly man, short in stature, and dressed in black, was brought before Mr. Jardine, under the name of *John Purdell*, residing in Hare-street, Bethnal Green, weaver, charged with being insane, and delivering a letter at the residence of Sir R. Peel, Whitehall-gardens, of a violent character. The letter was read that he delivered at Sir Robert Peel's, and was a very proof of a disordered mind. It stated that the writer requested audience of Sir Robert for the good of the country, and that he had also challenged O'Connell, and had defended him; and that Sir Robert was the man to do England good, through the Lord Most High. On Mr. Jardine asking him what he had to say, the prisoner entered into a long, rambling speech, stating that he did not dislike Sir Robert Peel, but, on the contrary, he liked him much, but that he was certain Sir Robert Peel's intentions towards him had been frustrated by the devil. He had challenged O'Connell, and he [illegible]ters had been read in the House of Commons, but had there been stopped by envious men, and he was left to work the country good by himself. Mr. Jardine said his mind was evidently disordered. The brother of the prisoner stepped forward and said that he had a wife and four children, and was only unable on points respecting Sir Robert Peel and Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Jardine ordered him to St. Margaret's workhouse till he could be removed to a lunatic asylum.

ASCOT RACES.

ASCOT RACES—ARRIVAL OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS.

ASCOT RACES.

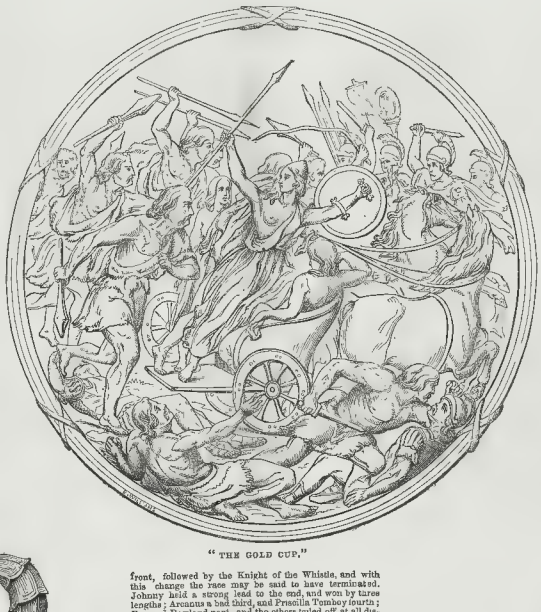
TUESDAY.

The races were commenced under the best auspices. The wind for the last six weeks or two months has been blowing from the north east, but on Tuesday, it veered round to the west, and the weather suddenly became warm and genial. The course was in as good order as the long drought permitted it; immediately in front of the Grand Stand, and for about a quarter of a mile, it was in tolerable order, but on the lower ground it was as hard as a stone pavement, and in places much cut up and roughened. It was also generally known that the course would be honoured with the presence of royalty, and the announcement that her Majesty would be there with her illustrious guests might have been expected to have brought a great concourse of visitors. Such, however, was not the

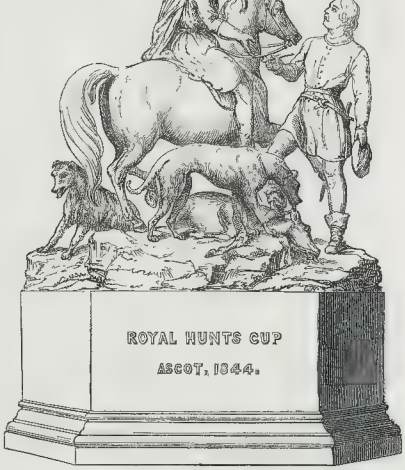
PIC-NIC PARTY, AT ASCOT RACES.

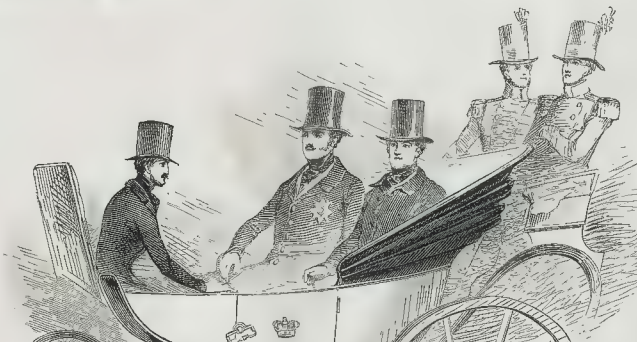
NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE, 1844.



"THE GOLD CUP."





THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE KING OF SAXONY, AND PRINCE ALBERT, AT ASCOT RACES, SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

case. The heath was tolerably well attended, and the Grand Stand and the grass plot before it tolerably well filled, but there was nothing like the numbers that many contemplated, and certainly not so many people as have been collected on the first day of the races in some former years. It was shortly after one o'clock that the royal *cortège* came on the ground, and it was at once seen that her Majesty the Queen was not amongst the number of the illustrious visitors. Lord Rosslyn, as Master of the Buckhounds, led the procession, followed by the huntsman, Mr. Davies, the yeoman prickers, park-keepers, &c., and a long retinue of grooms and led horses.

In the first carriage were their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, and opposite to them sat Prince Albert. The Emperor was dressed in a plain blue coat, having no decorations whatever. The King of Saxony was also in plain clothes, with the riband of the Garter. Prince Albert wore the Windsor uniform. The illustrious visitors were most cordially greeted.

In the second carriage were the Duke of Wellington, Count Orloff, and other foreign noblemen. The Duke wore the Windsor uniform and the riband of the Garter, and was decorated with several stars. He had on over them a large Chesterfield frock coat. He was well received, and cheered at intervals by his admirers.

In the third carriage were Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, with some of the foreign noblemen in attendance on the Sovereign; and in the other carriages were the suite of Prince Albert and some of the ladies of the Court.

The carriages having drawn up at the entrance at the back of the Royal Stand, the royal and noble party alighted. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert, almost immediately appeared at the windows of the building. The cheers then became more loud and universal. The Duke of Wellington, on coming forward, was also again cheered. The races then began, which are fully described below, and which appeared to give great gratification to the two Monarchs. The Emperor of Russia more particularly appeared to take great interest in the proceedings, and was in conversation with Prince Albert for some time, apparently on the nature of the sport. Notwithstanding the gaiety and *ton* given to the race-course by the presence of persons of so exalted a rank, and the rarity of such an occurrence, the course appeared dull, and the want of something to do seemed to be felt by a very large class. Promenading was resorted to, and there was the usual scene of eating and drinking. At the conclusion of the race for the Queen's Cup, which was won very easily by Alice Hawthorn, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert, left the Royal Stand, and, without any warning, came down upon the turf beneath to examine the winner, with whose points the Emperor seemed particularly pleased. On this occasion the police had much ado, from the suddenness of the visit, to keep back the public. The Emperor was loudly cheered, and evidently enjoyed the scene and the struggle of the spectators to get a close view of him. The royal party did not wait for the conclusion of the day's sports, but, after having seen this race, returned to Windsor Castle in the same order in which they arrived on the ground.

The Emperor of Russia intends to render his visit to Ascot more than a transient benefit to the races. In the course of the day Lord Rosslyn entered the Stewards' Stand, and announced that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia had signified his intention of subscribing £500 per annum during his life, to be run for at Ascot-heath. Unlike the gift of the Grand Duke Michael at Newmarket, which is paid in cash, the Emperor has determined that his prize shall be a piece of plate of £500, bearing a shield with the Russian coat of arms upon it.

TUESDAY.

The following is an account of the sports, in the order in which they were run off.

The Trial Stakes, of 10 sovs each; two-year-olds, 4st 4lb; three, 7st 4lb; four 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb. New Mile. Four subs.

Mr. Townley's Cerrana, 5 yrs (Robinson)	1
Lord E. Russell's Nat, 4 yrs .. (Sly)	2
Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc, 3 yrs (Nat)	3
Mr. Griffiths's Hophine, 3 yrs ..(Crouch)	4

2 to 1 on Cerrana, who waited on Hophine to the road, made the rest of the running, and won in a canter by four lengths. The three-year-olds were beaten off.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb fillies, 8st 3lb. Swinley Course. Seven subs.

Lord Chesterfield's The Miser Scarve (Nat)	1
Duke of Bedford's Panther (Robinson)	2
Col. Wyndham's Master Henry (Bell)	3

Betting.—6 to 5 agst Panther, 7 to 4 agst The Miser Scarve. The Miser Scarve took the lead, kept it, and won in a canter by three lengths.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and only 5, &c., with 100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. One hundred and thirty-three subs, 109 of whom declared, &c.

Mr. Payne's Johnny, aged, 7st 3lb. (Nat)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb. .. .. .. (G. Edwards)	2

Betting—7 to 12 agst Priscilla Tomboy, 6 to 1 agst Fox, 6 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 7 to 1 agst El Mahorry, 7 to 1 agst Donnybrook, 10 to 1 agst Johnny, and 10 to 1 agst Maria Diaz.

Franchise made the running at a good pace, followed by the Odessa colt, Maria Diaz third, and Donnybrook and Fox next, Johnny heading the ruck in their wake. At the top turn Maria Diaz took the second place, but in a few strides resigned it to Donnybrook, who almost as soon was displaced by Fox; the latter retained his position until within half-a-mile of home, when Johnny then went in front, followed by the Knight of the Whistle, and with this change the race may be said to have terminated. Johnny held a strong lead to the end, and won by three lengths; Arcania a bad third, and Priscilla Tomboy fourth; Fox and Rowland next, and the others tailed off at all distances.

The Queen's Vase, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Two miles. Eleven subs.

Mr. Saivin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb (Hesseltine)	1
Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb .. .. .. (W. Cotton)	2

Betting.—3 to 1 on Alice Hawthorn, who made description easy by taking the lead from Princess Alice at the top turn, making all the running, and winning in the commonest of canters by six lengths; Robert de Gorham, who passed Princess Alice three-quarters of a mile from home, second; the others walked in. So hollow a race was never seen before at Ascot.

The Borough Members' Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

The winner to be sold for £150, &c. Old Mile. Fourteen subs.

Lord Chesterfield's The Artful Dodger, 5 yrs (Nat)	1
Mr. Copeland's Imaum, 3 yrs (Arthur)	2

Betting.—7 to 2 agst Artful Dodger, 4 to 1 agst the Seakale filly, 5 to 1 agst Llangollan, and 5 to 1 agst Miss Juha. The Artful Dodger made nearly all the running, and won cleverly by a length; the Seakale filly a good third, and Llangollan a bad fourth. The winner was claimed.

WEDNESDAY.

Under any circumstances a "review" would have been a powerful counter-attraction to the second day's racing at Ascot, and yesterday, excellent as was the bill of fare in the estimation of all who love and understand the sport, the extinction of all public interest in it was the natural and inevitable consequence of the announcement that the grand military spectacle in the Park was "got up" for the especial entertainment of royalty, domestic and foreign. To hedge to this formidable opposition to the amusements under his immediate control, the noble Master of the Buck Hounds delayed the commencement of the races until three o'clock, thus enabling those who survived the dust, heat, and fatigue of the review, to get to the heath in time to witness the whole of the running. Some "gluttons," in their love of pleasure, availed themselves of the opportunity so considerately afforded them, and made a day of it; but it must be admitted the number was very small, and thus some really good sport was almost thrown away upon a select and most apathetic assemblage.

The events recorded below, as fully as the quickness with which they were run off will permit, were not brought to a close until six o'clock. Some of them possessed considerable interest, and, had the "ring" been in a healthy state, would have given ample employment to the professional speculators. The state of abeyance, however, in which the betting for the late Derby remains, has, and for sometime will continue, to operate as a serious hindrance to betting round, and may ultimately do more towards assisting Sir James Graham's efforts to check the diffusion of a spirit of gambling than any harm he may receive from the report of the select committee.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 50 sovs added. Swinley Course. 7 subs.

Lord Glenlyon's Ben y Ghlo, 4 yrs .. (J. Day, jun.)	1
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 3 yrs .. .. (Nat)	2

Betting: 7 to 4 on Ben y Ghlo, who jumped off with the lead, but was passed after running a quarter of a mile, and waited on the duke's colt to the lower turn; he then resumed his lead, kept it to the end, and won easy by a length.

The Fern Hill Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 50 sovs added. 13 subs.

Mr. Ongley's b f Mystery, 2 yrs (Petit)	1
Mr. Edwards's Hedgehog, 2 yrs (Whitehouse)	3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Beaumont, 7 to 2 agst Hedgehog, 4 to 1 agst Prince of Wales, and 5 to 1 agst Mystery.

The Prince of Wales went in advance at a great pace for a quarter of a mile, and was then passed by Beaumont and Hedgehog, Mystery lying off; at the stand she closed with them, headed them at the end of the race, and won cleverly by a length, Beaumont a respectable third, and the others beaten so far that the judge placed them all.

The Great Ascot Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three yrs old; colts st 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb; with 200 sovs added for the winner, and 100 for the second horse. The winner of the Derby, 7lb; of the Oaks, 5lb; of the 2000 gs, or the 1000 gs, 3lb extra. Untried horses and mares allowed 3lb; once round. 29 subs.

Mr Osbaldeston's Sister to Martingale, 3lbs .. .. (Rogers)	1
Col. Peel's Zenobia, 3lbs (Chapple)	2

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Sister to Martingale, 3 to 1 agst Emerald; 7 to 2 agst Seaport; and 6 to 1 agst Jamaica. The Bee took the lead at a steady pace, followed by the favourite. Crosby third, Zenobia and Seaport lying in the rear. They ran thus to the Brickkiln-road, where the favourite took up the running, and had a clear lead for within a distance and a half of home. Zenobia then went up, headed her at the stand, and appeared to have the race in hand, but tired and ran out near the chair, and was beaten by half a length; Emerald a bad third.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas; three yrs old, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 8lb; five, 10st; six and aged, 10st 5lb. From the new mile post, once round and in.

Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs .. (W. Cotton)	1
Lord Glenlyon's Ben y Ghlo, 4 yrs .. .. (J. Day, jun.)	2

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Robert de Gorham; 4 to 1 agst Ben y Ghlo, 4 to 1 agst Wee Pet. Ben y Ghlo made the running, followed to within half a mile of home by Robert de Gorham and Wee Pet. The mare then took the lead, which she kept to the stand, where Robert went past her, had it all his own way, and won by five lengths; the tailing so great that all were placed.

The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs, with 100 added, for three-yrs-old, &c. 32 subs

New Mile.

Sir T. W. Bulkeley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb (Marlow) 1
Colonel Anson's Attila 3 yrs, 6st 9lb .. .. (G. Edwards) 2
Lord Exeter's Maria Diaz, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb 3

11 to 4 agst Bishop of Romford's Cob, 5 to 1 agst Portunnus, 5 to 1 agst Attila, 6 to 1 agst Knight of the Wistelle, 8 to 1 agst Amoriso, and 10 to 1 agst Best Bower.

Maria Diaz jumped off with the lead, and, with Best Bower and the favourite in waiting, made running to the distance; the Bishop and Attila then singled themselves out to finish, the Cob leading, and winning cleverly by a length, Maria Diaz a good third, and Dahlia fourth.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for three-yrs-old fillies, 8st 7lb each; the winner of the Oaks 7lb extra; of the 1000 Guineas, 3lb; of both, 5lb extra. The new mile. 9 subs.

Colonel Anson's The Princess .. .. (Natt) 1
Lord Exeter's Mocha .. .. (Mann) 2
Betting.—8 to 1 on the Princess, who won in a canter, by two lengths.

THURSDAY

Repeated descriptions have so completely shown the Cup Day at Ascot of every particle of novelty, that without any dereliction of duty we might pass at once to the customary matter of fact details of the sport, were it not that the presence of the Queen, made the more welcome by the disappointment in Prosperity, accompanied by her illustrious visitors, gave it an interest that the racing itself failed to produce.

The morning, it is true, was cold, showery, and gloomy, in fact, anything but inviting; but the attraction was not to be resisted, and, long before the arrival of her Majesty, the assemblage on the course, if less numerous than on some occasions, was immense, comprising a phalanx of rank, beauty, and fashion, that is seldom seen now-a-days at a race meeting

The arrival of the royal party was not expected to take place until after the commencement of the races; accordingly the departure from the Castle was so arranged that the *cortège* entered the new mile about two o'clock. Its appearance was hailed with delight by the company, and its progress up the course elicited the warmest expressions of loyalty and attachment towards her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and of respect towards the august personages by whom they were accompanied. These greetings were warmly repeated on the appearance of their Majesties in the Royal Stand, and were most graciously acknowledged. The procession consisted of ten carriages and four, and a posy phaeton and pair, preceded, as on Tuesday, by the Earl of Rosslyn, the royal harbinger, and several of her Majesty's grooms, with led horses. In the first carriage were her Majesty, the Emperor of Russia the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert. The second carriage contained their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Jersey. In the other carriages were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was loudly cheered, the Princes Wassiltschikoff and Radzivil, Count Orloff, several Aide-de-camps, Ministers, and the various members of her Majesty's and Prince Albert's suite.—The departure of the royal party took place after the Cup race, which was over a little before four o'clock; the passage of the royal carriages down the course was accompanied by cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which ceased not until they were out of sight. The course was then cleared for the Grand Stand Plate, which was over a few minutes after four o'clock, and was succeeded by a shower of rain, just heavy and long enough to lay the dust, and make the journey homeward an agreeable one. We subjoin full particulars.

The Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three yrs old fillies, 8st 7lb each; the winner of the One Thousand Guinea Stakes, Derby, Oaks, or Coronation Stakes, 5lb extra. Old mile.

Lord Vera ans a Charlotte 1
Mr. Fitzmore's Skeleton 2
Mr. Ford's Escola 3

The New Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two yrs old; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb; winners previous to starting of a stake of 100 sovs added, including the winner's own stake, 5lb extra; T.Y.C.

Mr R. Newman's Bloodstone 1
Mr Day's Old England 2
Mr. Mostyn's Pantaan 3

15 ran. Winner objected to.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for three yrs-old which never won a stake before the time of closing; colts, 8st 9lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the winner of either Ruddlesworth, the Column, Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand Guineas, or Oaks Stakes, 3lb, or any two of the above, or the Derby, 10lb extra, no horse to carry more than 10lb extra. New mile.

Sir G. Heathcote's Campanero 1
Mr. Ford's Sir D. Gagney Dudley 2

THE GOLD CUP

By Subscription of 20 sovs each, with 200 added, the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stake; three-yrs-old, 6st 10lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 5lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. To start at the Cup post and go once round, about two miles and a half.

Lord Albemarle's b g Defence 1
Mr. Townley's Corranna 2
Colonel Peel's Iuman 3

The Grand Stand Plate of 50 sovs (handicap), added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. If fifteen subscribers, the second horse to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes. One round and a distance.

Lord Albemarle's Delaperre 1
Lord Exeter's Maria Diaz, four yrs, 7st 6lb .. .. (Mann) 2
Sir G. Heathcote's f by Velocipede, three yrs, 6st 4lb .. (Higgins) 3

Won by a length.

The Dinner Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three yrs olds; one mile (18 subs.)

Colonel Peel's Orlando .. .. walked over

FRIDAY.

MATCH.—Jewess beat Trapola.

The Wokingham Stakes.—First Class.

Mr. Stanbrough's Isleworth .. .. (Natt) 1
Mr. Balchin no Windsor 2
Mr. Udny as Nunnaka colt 3
Mr. Little's Julia 4

Won by two lengths.

The Second Class of Wokingham Stakes.

Mr. S. Herbert as Moustache 1
Lord E. Russell's Nat 2

Won by a head.

The Windsor Town Plate of 50 sovs.; two yrs old, 8st 6lb; three, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 3lb; five and upwards, 9st; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. T.Y.C.

Lord March's Jew-boy 1
Mr. Greville's Portunnus 2

Eleven ran.

MATCH.—Assay received from Bother'em.

The Engravings upon pages 368 and 369 represent the most characteristic scenes at Ascot; as the arrival of the illustrious visitors on the course, a pic-nic party in full enjoyment *al fresco*; and portraits of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert seated in the royal carriage; from sketches taken by our artist on the Heath: altogether presenting the most attractive points and incidents of this very splendid meeting.

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

The Plate which has been run for this year is highly creditable to French skill. The GOLD CUP, or principal prize, awarded on Thursday, is not, as its name imports, a drinking vessel, but in the form of a shield, 30 inches in diameter, weighing 300 ounces, silver gilt, and nominally of the value of 300 guineas, although its actual cost is far beyond this sum. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, (late Storr, Mortimer, and Hunt), of Bond street, from an original design by Mr. Howard, the execution and correction of which has been superintended by Mr. Baily, R.A. The design strongly reminds us of more than one of the Cartoons, lately exhibited in Westminster Hall. It represents a most stirring scene from early English history—Boadicea, the Queen of the Iceni, in a war-chariot with her two daughters, leading an her army to battle, and driving back the legions of Rome. The scene of barbarous Britons, and the polished Roman soldiers, is well maintained. The drawing is very fine, the grouping excellent, and the details are well carried out. The figures are in high relief from the base, and stand boldly out, so that a good effect of shadow is produced by the light in which the shield is placed. The work is throughout a splendid specimen of chasing, and, altogether, reflects high honour upon all engaged in its design and execution. It is a truly magnificent production, and would grace the sideboard of any noble mansion in England.

"THE ROYAL HUNT CUP" which was run for on Wednesday is also designed by Mr. Howard, and executed under the inspection of Mr. Baily, by Messrs Hunt and Roskell. It is one of the first class. It consists of a group in bright and frosted silver, representing King Robert Bruce and Sir Clair hunting down a stag which had long baffled all pursuit of the hunters. The King is on horseback, the Knight St. Clair on foot. The deer is prostrate and the dogs are in the act of seizing upon him. The incident is historical, and amongst the records of the Bruce's family. The group is very beautiful; it is at once chaste and animated. The artist has avoided coldness without exaggerating his story into a mere theatrical representation.

These prizes were much admired by the Emperor of Russia, on his Majesty's visit to the show-rooms of the manufacturers, on Monday last.

THE QUEEN'S CUP, which was run for on Tuesday, is designed and modelled by Mr. Cotterell, and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. It is of the class, a very noble piece of plate, such as our stout and sturdy ancestors in the days of the Tudors would have delighted to have quaffed from. It is a large tankard of polished silver gilt, enriched with chasings in silver not gilt; the handle is solid and massive, and the lid is surmounted with a group representing the conflict between St. George and the Dragon, an old subject, but treated in a manner perfectly novel. The horse of the valiant knight lies stark; the knight, on foot, over the body of his steed, protects his head with his shield against the furious onset of his monstrous adversary, who with expanded jaws has seized the shield, and is preparing to crush it to pieces. The sword of the hero meanwhile is not idly employed, and it is obvious that he will ultimately be victorious. The splendid cup, or vase, for so it is called in racing parlance, attracted great attention, and was much admired at the race-course on Tuesday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT HEATH RACES IN 1844.

To gold refined gold; to paint the lily;
To throw a perfume on the violet.—SHAKESPEARE.

As little necessary as any of these things of supererogation seemed an accession of dignity and kings to the sole meeting of racing honoured by royal countenance. Yet such was its fortune during the week in which we write, and, as Gray's "Elegy" might, or should have said—

Full many a *pignante morceau*, hour on hour,
Is lost, whose sparkling fancies none shall hear;
Full many a yarn of "forty parson-power"
Steeves's maiden dulness to the ear.

We proceed to note the event in columns that shall afford it as fair a hope of immortality as the most "gorgeous monuments." It was on the last Tuesday granted to our wishes that the anniversary of Ascot's Olympics opened, in the presence of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and the absence of our own fair Queen. Also were not those many familiar faces—the chevaliers who dealt in roulette, and thimbles and peas, and the youths whose ambition it was to excel in pricking the garter. Nevertheless, we were not quite abandoned to our own aversion; there were worthies to the rescue—many and not far between—in the vicinity of the Grand Stand.

There was the individual, long, slim, and unsubstantial as the ghost of a greybound in a consumption, who with the wail of a channel-house, without a penny of cost to his back, and an apology for a Wellington on one foot, told you he "dreamt that he dwelt in marble halls:" the carroty-poll'd Scotch piper with the indecent remains of what once were tartan trousers, and a dreadful bad squint, who made you his confidant in an affair with the Maid of Gowrie, and the young virgin with the couple and a half of affection's pledges at her side, and a pair of curiously-tinted eyes, who assured you "there is nothing half so sweet as love's young dream." With these, and other appliances, the week's sports commenced, and happy they who were there to see.

The drawing up of the curtain was a propitious one. Perhaps there never was a more perfect sample of what a holiday ought to be. The skies were blue and cloudless; the sunlight was as radiant as your true love's smile, and the air as fragrant as her sigh we were just in time to save ourselves from a simile anent her lips. As novelty is the great flavour of life, we speak of the new features of the festival as first tasted. Everybody knows, or ought to know, how the royal procession is marshalled on the royal course, with the royal *corps* of woodcraft in front, the equipages for use next, and those for show in the rear—the latter a servoy of pony carriages such as the good fairy in Cinderella alone could conceive or contrive. Such, of course, was its order on the occasion to which we now revert. In the first barouche of business was the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, head-heads, full-grown, and colonic, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his "beaver" only occasionally "up," as being more acclimatised. *Apropos* of being covered, we observed, the Duke of Wellington wore his hat continually in the Imperial and Royal presences: his claim to the privilege was felt. Shortly before the arrival of the *cortège* it was circulated that the Czar had announced his intention of conferring an annuity of £500 in perpetuity on the English turf—may he survive eternity, and ourself live to see it

Boots it not to tell of the racing issues of the week beyond their details, for they are of small account, and withal intrinsically of little achievement. The prizes were not handsome, merely observing *en passant* "it won't do here Mr. Ferguson." If this be a word to the wise, we trust those who can read its meaning will mark and inwardly digest it—howbeit the flavour may not relish. There is no betting: but there will be two good days for a Monsey Hurst next week—which is better.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Betting was flat at the following prices:—

AGCOT PLATE

8 to 1 agst Johnny | 6 to 1 agst Patchouli | 7 to 1 agst Donnybrook
2 to 1 — Priscilla Tomboy | 6 to 1 — Fox | 8 to 1 — El Mahcrry
4 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's two.

GUEST'S VASE.

2 to 1 on Alice Hawthorn.

ASCOT CUP

7 to 4 agst Alice Hawthorn | 7 to 1 agst Lothario | 7 to 1 agst Corranna
10 to 1 agst Polson.
5 to 2 agst Alice for the two events

ST. LEGER.

1500 to 100, and 1000 to 93 agst Running Rein getting this and the Derby, and 5 to 1 agst him for this event, should he succeed in getting the Derby.—6 to 4 offered on Orlando agst him for the "double final" in the Exchequer, which is expected to come off towards the end of the present month.

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Col. Peel's two colts (t) | 38 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's lot (t)
20 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t) | 50 to 1 — John Day's.
Thursday was a dies non.

ETON REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Etonians took place on Tuesday evening. At half-past seven o'clock, the boats being manned by the gentlemen, each crew being distinguished by their check shirts and sailor hats, started from the Brocas to Old Barley in the following order, attended by the band of the 1st Life Guards:—

UPPER BOATS.

Monarch, ten-oar.—Codrington, captain, of the boats, Babbington, Luttrell, *ma.*, Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Harkness, Slade, Speke, Baillie, Ethelstone, Woodbridge—Mr. Finch, steerer.

Victory, eight-oar.—Sutton, captain, Myers, Williamson, Preston, Adlington, Mirehouse, Hurgiuson, Heyward—Shaw Stewart, *mi.*, steerer

Prince of Wales, eight-oar.—Dickson, captain, Luttrell, *mi.*, Talfourd, Myers, *mi.*, Sayer, Mr. Hanbury, *mi.*, Trumayne, Mr. Eliot—Mr. Lascelles, steerer.

LOWER BOATS.

Britannia, eight-oar.—Errington, captain, Winter, Fitzgerald, Mills, Alexander, Fredricks, Green, Mosely—Greenwood, steerer.

Dreadnought, eight-oar.—Burton, captain, Balguy, Hodgson, Beckwith, Boileau, Shipton, Dean, Jones—Mr. Fox, steerer.

Thetis, eight-oar.—Sutherland, captain, Nash, Boynton, Leslie, Cooper, Wallace, Trecfoott, Bailie, *mi.*—Lawford, steerer.

St. George, eight-oar.—Hornby, captain, Fellowes, Wrangham, Portman, Pott, Sutherland, *mi.*, Board, Cooke—Richards, steerer.

After doing full justice to a handsome collation, which was provided under tents on the opposite shore, and drinking the usual patriotic and other toasts, they again manned their boats and pulled back to Windsor-bridge in beautiful style. They then rowed from the bridge to the Eyott for nearly an hour, during which time a splendid discharge of fire-works took place, consisting of six brilliant set pieces, royal salutes, crimson fire from floating barges, green fire, purple fire, flights of rockets of all colours, star shells, red fire, large stars, exploding mines, flights of Xaussier's water fire-works, yellow fire, batteries of Roman candles discharging coloured stars, golden rain, half-pound water rockets, Bengal lights, &c.

FULHAM REGATTA.

A very spirited race took place on Tuesday amongst the watermen plying at Fulham-bridge, many of whom have acquired celebrity, and have distinguished themselves as scullers in picked matches upon the Thames. The contest was with ten pair of sculls, in three heats, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of Fulham, and it drew a very large assemblage of persons. At three o'clock the following took their stations for the first heat:—W. Phelps, green; J. Kelly, sen., yellow; W. Hull, stripes; J. Hawkins, plaid; and J. Powell, sen., white.

The distance contested was from Fulham-bridge up the river, round a boat moored off the Crab Tree; down, round a boat moored off the Broom House; in, through the centre arch of Fulham-bridge.

Yellow took the lead, followed by plaid and white, the last two being scull and scull, and making a most excellent race all the way up. The three boats rounded the distance buoy on each other's quarter, and a very fine struggle took place, coming to the Broom House, and back to the barge. Yellow won by two lengths; plaid was second, white third, and stripes fourth.

Immediately after the close of this heat W. Snell, pink; J. Kelly, jun., blue; J. Powell, red; S. Knight, light blue; and J. Johnson, purple, went off for the next heat, rowing the same distance as before.

It was a very fine start, the first three boats by purple, closely followed by red and blue, and light blue well up. Off the Vice-Chancellor's red and blue passed purple, but the three boats turned round within a length of each other. In coming down blue took the lead, closely followed by red, white latter shortly afterwards regained his place, and won the heat; blue was second, purple third, and light blue fourth.

At half-past six the three first men of each of the two preceding heats, started for the grand heat. Yellow and red took the lead, waited upon by purple and plaid. In rounding the distance-boat blue and red got together, allowing purple to cut them off. In this way they continued some time, when red rowed by blue and purple at the same moment. In this way they continued round the boat, and although each tried his utmost no change took place. Yellow won by above a hundred and fifty yards, red was second, blue third, purple fourth, and plaid and white on his quarter. The race was very excellently conducted by John Phelps and John Freeman.

ROWING MATCH.—One of the most spirited wagers ever witnessed took place on Wednesday, between Thomas Cook, of Hungerford Pier, and Frederick Lett, of Lambeth, for £20. Of the former but little is known, save that he was engaged some two or three years ago in a sculler's match at Putney with Keatley, of Lambeth. Lett has been for some time a public favourite, having, when much younger, distinguished himself in three or four great cutter races, and last year at the Thames Regatta. The distance was, as usual, from Westminster-bridge to Putney, with tide, and at a little before five in the evening several of the Cambridge rowers, gentlemen of the Leander, and of the Guy's, Royal Academy, and other aquatic clubs, were drawing towards Westminster-bridge to witness the race. Lett being the favourite at five to four. The start took place exactly at five o'clock. Cook, who had won the toss for choice of stations, and had taken the Middlesex shore, dashed off with the lead, which he was, however, unable to retain above the Horseferry. Here they became scull and scull, and some very beautiful rowing followed until nearing Vauxhall-bridge, when Lett gradually drew himself a length in advance of his opponent, who, in a minute or so afterwards, again applied himself to excessive labour, and came up to his adversary's scull, but had not power to pass him. Lett again went a length or so in advance, and his opponent repeated his efforts to overhaul him, and again came alongside, but apparently exhausted by the effort, was unable to go in advance. A little above the Red House Lett was seen showing symptoms of distress, and Cook, stimulated by the cheers of his friends, again applied himself to his work, and in a most determined spurt, came almost scull and scull with his adversary. Lett here, by dint of superior generalship, worked his opponent over into the light, and suddenly changing his course, shot right away from his opponent, whose rowed could well retrieve his position. Cook, however, again tried hard for victory, and came nearly up to his adversary's quarter, but could not overhaul him, although he continued his exertions until within a quarter of a mile of the winning-post. Lett, after unceasing labour, won the race by three lengths.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

In consequence of Mario's sudden indisposition, the opera of "La Semiramide" was performed in place of "Lucia" on Tuesday night last; but his absence was fully atoned for by the presence of Grisi, in the part of *Semiramide*, than which nothing more splendid can well be imagined, considered, as it either may may be, a piece of acting or dressing or dramatic melody. She exhibited in the *rocal* Siddons of the Italian stage. The other parts were most ably sustained by Favanti, Lablache, Corelli, and Fornasari. In the ballet Cerito was, as usual, delightful. A contemporary remarks that "The ballet of the audience is here from time to time directed towards the royal boxes as if they expected every moment to be gratified by the arrival of her Majesty and her angust guests. Their natural desire was not destined to be gratified. We hear that on Saturday, however, this spectacle, surpassing any the stage itself can offer, will be enjoyed by the privileged frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre, and those who may be fortunate enough to secure places."

Cerito is, as if accidental aristocracy could ever be placed on a par with artistical genius! *Prah, pudet.*

On Thursday night, Bellini's opera, "I Puritani," was performed at this house for "à ce qu'on dit" the *last* time this season. We hope it will be a *long* time before the last time of its representation may take place, even in the present season. Grisi was, as usual, unrivalled in the part of *Elvira*, and Mario in the *obligato* quartet, "A te O Cara," left us little to regret, although Rubini first enchanted us by his magic performance of that exquisite morceau of Bellini's gemins. Persiani, in the last act of "La Sonnambula," was, "as is her custom," *the Amina.* "La Vivandiere" followed, in which the fascinating Cerito danced the "Redowa Polka," extracting applause from every fastidiously "fine" the whole performance terminating with the ballet of "Ondine," in which her celebrated "Pas de l'Ombre" went far to leave almost all other *danseuses* in the shade. She certainly is in the possession of the "poetry of motion," and in the new "pas de deux" with Perrot, called "La Manola, or Arragonese Danse de Caractere," she, as well as he, exhibited extraordinary grace and dexterity. What a strange thing that one man, like St. Leon, should have two arts at his toes' and fingers' ends! Equally great, as the organists would say, as a *manualist* or *pedalist.* Yet it is so: St. Leon is as great with his digitals as he is with his feet.

MUSIC.

HERR OFFENBACH.

In truth this is an age of musical prodigies: scarcely have we time to sufficiently admire the last wonder than a new one springs up, and again engrosses our amazement. The best thing to do, in self-defence, is to adopt Horace's "nil admirari," and not be surprised at anything.

Herr Jacques Offenbach, the celebrated violoncellist, was born at Cologne in 1822. His first studies were devoted to the violin, under the direction of his father, a musician of considerable celebrity; but his *penchant* from his earliest age was for the violoncello. That "unspiritual God" Opportunity, afforded him the means of vindicating his pretensions to be a distinguished performer on his favourite instrument; for at a musical *soirée* given at Cologne, on which occasion one of Beethoven's quartetts was to be played, the gentleman to whom the part of the bass was assigned fell suddenly indisposed, and the young Jacques, nothing doubts, and even jeers, of the assembled company, requested permission to occupy his place. His application was acceded to, and his performance astounded everybody. At the age of fifteen he went to Paris, and, having passed his Oberthür, had the signal honour of being immediately admitted into the Royal Conservatory. Shortly afterwards he was engaged at the Opera Comique; but, in 1837, being of delicate health, and unable to undergo the fatigues of an orchestra, he retired to devote himself to the study of composition, which he pursued for the space of four years, under the *surveillance* of Halevy. In 1842 he made his *début* in the fashionable saloons of Paris, as a solo player, and was so successful that in a very little time he became *L' Artiste à la mode* in the French Capital. This season he has ventured into the great vortex, or musical whirlpool of London, and has "put off" with immense applause, every character he has appeared. He certainly is an artiste of first-rate ability, and, we might add, *agility* on his instrument, and moreover a man deserving the respect of every musician for his acquirements, and of every gentleman for his deportment.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

BONNETS.—Though the forms of chapeaux and capotes are decidedly fixed, there is a tendency to an increased width in the brims of the former. The close form for which we take the French name capote is always adopted for négligé, and is also employed in dress for morning visits or trimmings for demi toilette. The prettiest of the latter are the pink or blue silk crown bonnets covered with crape to correspond. A new style of trimming is coming into vogue, we mean a long wh te ostrich feather, attached on one side of the chapeau by a Bengal rose. A new material has appeared for chapeaux, which is only used for dresses; it is called the tissu Polka. Another for chapeaux only, and very much in vogue is the gaze Polka. A few black lace chapeaux, over white or cherry coloured crape, have appeared and are extremely pretty. Wreaths are more in use for trimming chapeaux than bouquets of flowers.

SHAWLS, SCARFS, MANTELETS, &c.—The polonaise, when made and trimmed in good style, is, perhaps, the most elegant, as it is one of the most expensive, summer pardessus; but those imitations of it—we mean the short pelisses, as we suppose we must call them—that are made of rich coloured crape, have appeared and are extremely pretty. Wreaths are more in use for trimming chapeaux than bouquets of flowers.

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ROBES, &c.—High corsages keep their ground, those opening to the waist are still in a majority. Although there is no decided alteration in sleeves, and tight ones are in a majority, we have reason to believe that demi large sleeves will be soon introduced

Barege has come a good deal into favour both for the promenade and the demi toilette, we mean the writable barege, not the substance of it. Muslin, tarlatane, and organdy, are all fashionable in evening dress, but the first only is seen in outdoor dress, and that but seldom. There are nearly as many robes untrimmed as trimmed round the border, but if a flounce is adopted, it consists either of flounces cut in round scallops at the edge, or of tufts. Several evening robes are made with double skirts; the upper one is looped on the left side higher than ones are in a habit, and flowers, or a rich ornament consisting of ribbon.

HEAD DRESS.—Although head-dresses of hair, decorated with flowers, are very numerous, we doubt if they are in a majority; for demi coiffures caps are still in great favour, and the most elegant of the first are composed of ribbons disposed in coques, which either mingle with the hair, or it is in ringlets, or encircle the face, if the hair is in bands: ends of ribbon float at each side. White and pink gauze caps, trimmed with narrow tulle ruches, are a good deal in favour.—*Abridged from the "Ladies Gazette of Fashion."*

Herr Jacques Offenbach, the astonishing Violoncellist, performed on Thursday evening at Windsor before the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert with great success.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received by the Overland Mail, which reached town on Tuesday last, letters and papers from India and China, extending to the 1st of May and 10th of March. The most important news from the former place is the murder of Soochet Singh, who had come to Lahore on the invitation of his uncle, Heerah Singh, and at the earnest request of the seditious troops, who afterwards deserted him. On his arrival, Heerah Singh, at the head of 20,000 men, and only about 500 under his command. He was overpowered, and, along with other chiefs, nobly fell, covered with wounds. Ninety-five of the female portion of his household are stated to have immolated themselves on hearing of his death—and his sons have left their homes, no one knows whither—but, of course, for the purpose of meeting present mischief, which has caused Heerah Singh great uneasiness. Goolab Singh—the remaining uncle of Soochet and brother of Soochet—who, according to latest accounts, was meditating a march on Lahore, in company with Kashmeira Singh and Peahord Singh, whose pretensions is seems now to have warmly espoused—is stated to be highly excited at the death of his brother, and has demanded the delivery up of Pundit Jellar, the favourite counsellor of Heera Singh, under whose advice he seems to have acted in this affair. The wife and children of this unfortunate man,

THE LATE M. LAFITTE.

FUNERAL OF M. JACQUES LAFITTE.

At half-past 12 o'clock, on the 30th May, the funeral procession marched from the Rue Lafitte for the Church of St. Roch, in the Rue Saint Honoré, in the following order:—

Two squadrons of Municipal Guards on horseback. A detachment of troops of the line.
A company of the 2d Legion of the National Guards, of which M. Lafitte was a member.

THE FUNERAL CAR,

The Pall held by M. Thiers, M. d'Argout, M. Arago, and M. Dupin;
Followed by a Deputation and other Members of the Chamber of Deputies, about 150 to 200 in number.

A company of the National Guards, 2d Legion. Detachments of Troops of the Line.
Groups of workmen, and students of the Ecole de Médecine and Ecole de Droit.
A company of the 2d Legion of National Guards.
Three of the King's carriages and about twenty mourning coaches.
National Guards of the 2d Legion.
A squadron of Municipal Guards on horseback. A squadron of Hussars.
An immense number of Troops of the line, and several pieces of Artillery, with lighted match.

All the shops in the Rue Richelieu, Rue de la Paix, Rue Castiglione, Place Vendôme, and the Rue St. Honoré were closely shut, and municipal guards were stationed at the corner of each street to prevent the circulation of carts and coaches.

At one o'clock the *cortège* reached St. Roch, where the funeral service was performed by the Archbishop of Paris. A funeral hymn was sung by the artists of the *Académie de Musique* and several Italians.

At half-past two o'clock the procession left the church and passed up Rue Richelieu to the Boulevards, which it followed to the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, where the family of Lafitte have a vault. On reaching the Place de la Bastille, the procession, with great solemnity, marched round the Column of July, the people crying out "Hats off," and shouting "Honour to the Martyrs of July." The procession entered the burial ground at half-past five o'clock; several speeches were made by M. Pierre Lafitte, M. Arago, M. Garnier-Pages, M. Philippe Dupré, M. Visenet, of Rouen, and a young student, in the name of the different colleges.

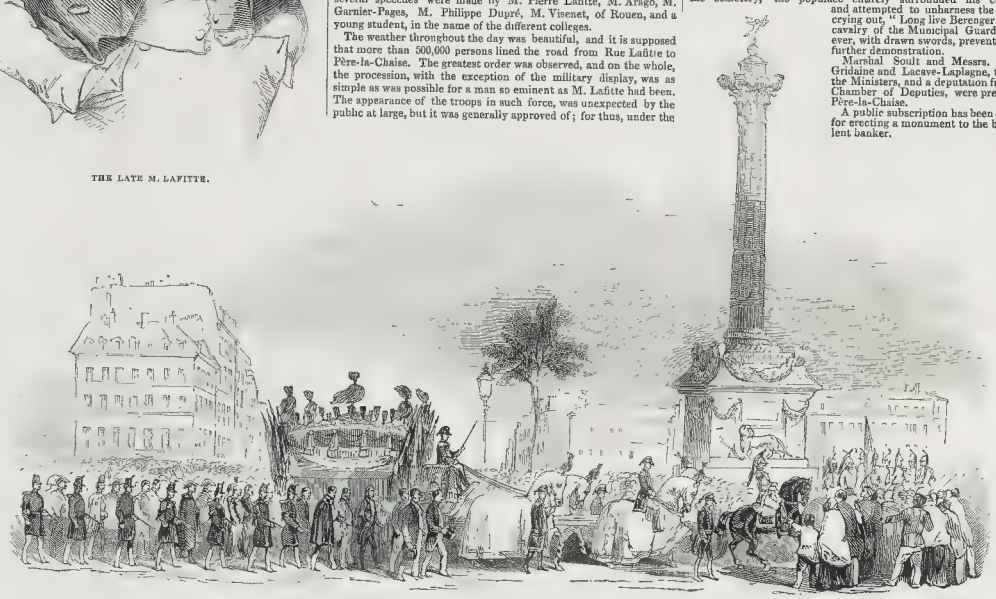
The weather throughout the day was beautiful, and it is supposed that more than 500,000 persons lined the road from Rue Lafitte to Père-la-Chaise. The greatest order was observed, and on the whole, the procession, with the exception of the military display, was as simple as was possible for a man so eminent as M. Lafitte had been. The appearance of the troops in such force, was unexpected by the public at large, but it was generally approved of; for thus, under the pretext of doing honour to the remains of the deceased, a guarantee was presented for the maintenance of order.

The following is an extract of the speech delivered by M. Garnier-Pages:—"Thus we have another day of mourning—another man of the people, beloved and cherished by the people, has fallen—the people mourn over his grave. In the name of the working classes—in the name of the martyrs of July—we approach the grave to render homage to the son of a workman—to a son of July—to a citizen, a minister; great by the goodness of his heart—great by his intelligence—great as an honest and benevolent man." M. Arago, in his speech, related the following anecdote:—"Lafitte was proud," observed the learned astronomer, "proud of his birth—proud that he rose from the people. Some short time previous to his death, his grandchild, the youngest daughter of the Prince de la Moskowa, playfully told her venerable grandfather, that at her school they called her 'Princess,' and that she could not make out why her grandfather was not a Prince. 'So I am,' observed Lafitte; 'and when again you are called a Princess, say that your grandfather is 'Prince of the Chisel,'" alluding to his father's trade as a carpenter. The following is also related of Lafitte:—In 1828, M. Charles Nodier, the author of "Trilby," had the misfortune to lose a sum of between two and three thousand francs. Madame Nodier, who knew of the existence of this money, which had been put by as a reserve, and having occasion for it for her household expenses, asked her husband to give it her. M. Nodier, much embarrassed, replied that he no longer had it by him, as he had placed it out at interest. "With whom?" asked Madame Nodier. "With Lafitte," was the reply. In the absence of Nodier, Madame went to M. Lafitte, and stated the object of her visit. Without hesitating, M. Lafitte said, "It is quite true your husband placed the money with me, you can go to my cashier and receive it." Poor Nodier was saved from an agreeable matrimonial *tête à tête*.

On Berenger, the justly-celebrated and popular poet quitting the cemetery, the populace entirely surrounded his carriage, and attempted to unharness the horses, crying out, "Long live Berenger!" The cavalry of the Municipal Guard, however, with drawn swords, prevented this further demonstration.

Marshal Soult and Messrs. Cunin-Gridaine and Lacave-Laplagne, three of the Ministers, and a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, were present at Père-la-Chaise.

A public subscription has been opened for erecting a monument to the benevolent banker.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF M. LAFITTE PASSING THE JULY COLUMN, AT PARIS.

SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL DEVON AND CORNWALL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday week the spring exhibition of the above society took place in the assembly room of Elliott's Royal Hotel, Plymouth; and from 12 o'clock at noon until 5 P.M, the noble saloon was thronged by a constant succession of visitors, comprising all the rank and fashion, naval and military officers, &c., of the neighbourhood. The splendid band of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines occupied the orchestra, and delighted the company with their performances. The collection of plants and flowers was truly magnificent. The amateurs who contributed so much to the embellishment of the room were Mrs. Wells, of Cowley House, near Exeter; H. F. Spence, Esq., of Mutley, near Plymouth; W. C. Hodge, Esq., of Foands; J. Read, Esq., of Upland, Tamerton; Rev. W. Radcliffe, Warleigh; Mrs. Tucker, of Trematon Castle; W. P. H. Carew, Esq., of Anthony House; Sir Edward Thornton; R. Robertson, Esq., Membland, &c. &c. &c; and their various productions reflected infinite skill on their gardeners. At the head of the room a table extended the whole width of the spacious place: this was occupied by Mr. Alexander Pontey, nurseryman, of Plymouth, and was furnished with the choicest exotics of his stove and greenhouse. In the centre, and directly in front of the orchestra, was a beautiful device of flowers, with Mr. Pontey's name underneath. The tables on the side were decorated with a great number of beautiful plants, from the nurseries of Mr. F. Wood, and Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth. The grand stand in the middle of the room was appropriated to the amateurs; on the end, immediately opposite the entrance door, were exquisite collections of *Ericas, Orchidaceæ*, and others, from the conservatory of Mrs. Wells, Cowley House.

We have not space for the list of prizes, which fills two columns of the *Plymouth Herald*. Among the *extraordinaries* exhibited were, three fine large lemons, grown by Mr. Poole, at the King's Arms, Kingsbridge, in his open garden, the tree being merely defended in the winter by a frame of glass work. Also, a fine specimen of *Paulownia imperialis*, a new and handsome tree, recently introduced from Japan, by Dr. Siebold. Its leaves are exceedingly large, and the flowers are also handsome, and produced in great abundance.

The Prize Medal of the Society, and their Card of Merit, designed by Colonel Hamilton Smith, of Plymouth, are very tasteful works.

The Royal Hotel Assembly Rooms and Theatre, at Plymouth, is one of the finest public buildings erected by Foulston, in the West of England: it forms a quadrangle 272 feet by 220 feet, with a magnificent Ionic portico, one of the largest in this country, with columns 20 feet high, and 3 feet 6 inches diameter. The Assembly Room, in which the Exhibition was held, is one of a superb suite, and is 77 by 40 feet, and 32 feet high, with soffites springing from an entablature, supported by Corinthian columns; the ceiling being decorated by a late native artist, with the Synod of the Olympian Deities, cleverly painted: on many occasions, upwards of 600 persons have assembled in this noble *salon*.

The Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society has now been in existence upwards of fourteen years, and has attained a position excelled by very few similar institutions. It ranks among its supporters, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (by his Council as Duke of Cornwall), the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and nearly all the nobility and gentry resident in the vicinity of Plymouth. The interest taken in this Institution has been manifested by the great advancement in the character of the contributions, and the different classes of plants and flowers, particularly Pelargoniums Petunias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, and Pansies.

The annexed sketch of the Exhibition, is from the pencil of Mr. George Jago, master of the Plymouth Public Free School.

THE ROYAL DEVON AND CORNWALL BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, ASSEMBLY ROOM, PLYMOUTH.

FINE ARTS.—THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SCENE FROM "COMUS."—FROM A PICTURE BY ETTY, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"Scene from Comus," by W. Etty, R.A. (Painted for one of the Frescoes to the Chinese Summer-house, Buckingham Palace Gardens.) In our general notice of this Exhibition, we had occasion to speak in terms of praise of most of the great works displayed. We shall now, as convenience and space permit, and the liberal permission of the several artists allow, proceed to notice a few of them in detail, accompanied by such engravings as may be necessary to illustrate their character and composition. The first for which we have the pleasure of claiming public attention, is a scene from the epilogue to Comus, in which the good spirit, after the triumph of "insnared chastity,"

O'er sensual folly, and intemperance.

proceeds to describe the blissfulness of his native climes—

Those happy climes that lie
Where day never shuts his eye;
————the gardens fair
Of Hesperus, and his daughters three,
That sing about the golden tree.

And where—

On beds of hyacinth and roses
——— young Adonis oft reposes,
Waxing well of his deep wound
In slumber soft, and on the ground
Sadly sits the Assyrian Queen;
But far above in spangled sheen
Celestial Cupid her famed son advanc'd
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd,
After her wandering labours long,
'Till free consent the gods among
Make her his eternal bride.

A passage eminently suggestive of poetic forms and harmonious combinations, and well suited, in all respects, to the refined, but gorgeous, fancy of the painter. In embodying the dreamy—the evanescent elements of beauty raised by the poet, consummate skill has been displayed; and this has been accomplished not so much by a literal rendering of his "flowing numbers," as by a translation of them into those forms and colours which the Venetians—and, we had almost said, Poussin—have made familiar, and, therefore, to a certain extent, *credible*, to us. Nothing can be more slight—indeed, it is but a sketch; but no work of its kind with which we are acquainted conveys at once such a rare combination of graceful forms and rich expressive colouring. We trust the fresco, for which it is the study, may be equally successful, and become a subject of as much pleasure to her Majesty as the picture before us has been to many of her tasteful subjects.

"Rienzi in the Forum." In accordance with our promise we now present to our readers an engraving of Mr. Elmore's very attractive picture. The words of Byron in part explain what the painter has had to describe on canvass:—

Then turn we to her latest tribune's name,
From her ten thousand tyrants turn to thee,
Redeemer of dark centuries of shame—
The friend of Petrarch—hope of Italy—
Rienzi! last of Romans!

Rienzi is in the centre of the picture: he is in the act of addressing his fellow-citizens, and exhorting them to recover their liberties, and assert their rights as Romans. The various groups with which he is surrounded, are listening with the attention the importance of his harangue demands, and the various effects produced upon the respective listeners are highly characteristic of the difference of feeling, and intelligence, and patriotism, amongst his auditors. It must be remembered that few of the Roman citizens of the days of Rienzi were fired with the zeal by which he was distinguished, until after he had aroused them to a sense of their abject state, and inspired them with a spirit of resistance to their oppressors by repeated exhortations. The painter has very properly kept this in mind, and very felicitously contrasted the energy of Rienzi with the more subdued appearance of the mob. The outline of the picture is flowing and grand, the groups are admirably disposed and arranged with an artistical skill, that makes all the parts subservient to the whole; in other words, the composition is technically correct and grand. The individual figures, and especially that of the speaker, are very vigorous and animated, and the colouring and the lights and shadows are well managed. We can say, with truth, that our engraver has done justice to the original of the very excellent painter, Mr. A. Elmore.

15. "Portrait of a Lady." By H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. A work of a high order as well as 186—"The Hon. Captain Gordon." The style of the works of this artist appears to be founded on a principle both to beauty, grandeur, and simplicity—a pure and refined taste is observable in all. Mr. Pickersgill has drawn largely upon his great

"RIENZI IN THE FORUM." FROM A PICTURE BY ELMORE, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

predecessors in his department; without adopting the peculiarities of any, he has gleaned from most. The position of the lady in some hands would have been formal and stiff, but here rendered graceful, whilst the colouring of the neck and hands are Nature's own tints. Captain Gordon is simple and grand

No. "Maternal Affection," by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A, is a composition of interest. The attitude both of the mother and child is full of sentiment. The colouring is rich and harmonious.

189. "A Portrait of G. Loftus, Esq.," has the richness and tone of the Spanish school.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—FRIDAY.—In to-day's market, the supply of English wheat on offer was but limited, yet the demand for all descriptions of that article was in a very sluggish state, at Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat—both free and in bond—met a very limited enquiry at barely late rates. Superfine malt was in active demand; but other qualities were heavy. In consequence of the fine growing showers, spring corn, of all kinds, was dull, yet we can name no alteration in value. There was a dull sale at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1310; barley, 200; oats, 1930 quarters. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 15,030 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 5780; barley, —; oats, 2990 quarters. Flour, 8920 sacks. Malt, 8750 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 58s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 20s to 21s; distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Chevalier, ditto, 36s to 38s; ditto, 30s to 32s; brown ditto, 28s to 30s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 64s; Tocleaver and Canadian to 32s; potato ditto, 22s to 25s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 23s. Ditto white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 33s to 35s; harlocs, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 50s to 52s. Suffolk, 44s to 46s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 44s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Dantzig, red, 48s to 51s, white, 50s to 52s. *To Land.*—Barley, 14s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto fine, 17s to 18s; beans, 32s to 34s; peas, 32s to 35s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 22s per barrel

The Seed Market.—For canary we have a steady demand, at an advance of 2s. In other seeds only a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 56s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 34s to 38s; brownseed, 28s to 30s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 16s to 24s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. Rapeseed cakes, English, £5 to £5 10s per ton; foreign, £5 to £5 5s per ton: canary 40s to 60s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9½d, of household ditto 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 34s; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 35s 4d.

Six Weeks' Average ending with the current Date.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 31s 6d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 31s 9d; beans, 33s 11d; peas, 31s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—Some very large public sales of tea, comprising about 47,000 packages, have been brought forward this week. Although the attendance of the trade has been somewhat extensive, the demand has ruled heavy in the extreme, and prices have, generally, undergone a further change. Green qualities have realized full prices, but those of black sorts have been heavily supported. The stock in warehouse is now 37,199,000lbs. against 24,700,000lbs at the same time in 1843. The exports of the article from China, from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 29th of February, 1844, were 35,246,779 lbs.

Sugar.—Owing, chiefly, to the large arrivals, the demand for all kinds of sugar this week has ruled heavy, and prices have declined from 1s to 2s in some instances, 1s 6d per cwt. The refined market is heavy, and standard lumps have been sold at 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—The same causes which appear to operate against an advance in the value of sugar, are apparent in the demand for coffee, which has again declined in value to the extent of fully 1s per cwt. The value of ordinary Ceylon is now 72s 6d to 73s per cwt.

Rice.—This article continues very steady, and the rates are somewhat on the advance. Middling white Bengal is held at 11s per cwt.

Provisions.—We have still to report a very heavy demand for both Irish and foreign butter, the value of which must be considered lower. A few brands of new Waterfords have sold at 76s to 78s. Carlow, 80s; and Limericks, 80s per cwt. The sale for bacon is slow, at 42s to 46s for prime sizeable, and 42s to 44s for lean sides. In other kinds of provisions we have no alteration to notice.

Oils. This market is heavy, yet prices remain without material alteration.

Tallow. There is very little business doing in this article, yet prices are supported. P. Y. C. on the spot is 40s 3d to 40s 6d; and for forward delivery, 41s 3d to 42s per cwt.

Coals.—Ponton Windsor, 15s 6d; West Hartley, 15s; Elgin, 22s; Hetton, 21s 6d; Stanley, 21s; Shield's Footup, 19s; Langcake, 15s 6d per ton

Hops.—Although the accounts from the plantations are by no means flattering, the business doing in this market is unimportant at late rates.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations are by no means satisfactory as regards the appearance of the young bine, owing to which the demand for all kinds of hops is firm at fully last week's quotations. Sussex pockets, 46s to 52s 6d; Weald of Kent 4os to 46s; East ditto, 44s to 48s; Mid ditto, 42s to 46s; Bitto Bags, 40 to 46; East Kent pockets, 47 to 49, Choice do, 50 to 52

Potatoes.—Fresh arrivals are in demand, at from 6s to 14s per ton. In other descriptions no change has occurred.

SMITHFIELD.—The supply of to-day's market was the very smallest for a considerable time. Although the beef trade has been very heavy, we have not to report any decline in the quotations. The supplies of sheep and lambs were moderate, and the demand was steady, at full prices. Calves were scarcely so good as last week, and the sale for them was very heavy. Pigs were dull, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 3s; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 17s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, 854; calves, 161; sheep and lambs, 12,860; calves, 362; pigs, 361.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There were but moderate supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day, yet the demand was in a very sluggish state, at barely Monday's currencies. The value of beef by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 2d.

ROBT. HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Money has again become plentiful, and, from the transactions in the Foreign Exchanges during this week, it probable will, before we can still more abundantly supply the wants of the present moment. Notwithstanding uncommonly large importations of foreign wheat, and of foreign and colonial produce of all descriptions, more than usually extensive, and steady demand for bills, drawn on foreign merchants in payment for our foreign exports, still the value of our export trade is encouraging in the greatest degree. The supply of foreign bulk on the Royal Exchange for the sale last past day, being larger than the demand, in some instances the rates of the Foreign Exchanges were again higher, whilst all the rest of them remained as high as they were quoted the week previous to the last. The only conclusion, therefore, which can be drawn from these circumstances, is a farther importation of the precious metals into the United Kingdom and increased difficulty in finding employment for money. In the Share Market, a safety valve, no doubt, continues to be opened for the escape, in all events, of a part of our money surplus, and productive employment is consequently increasing amongst the labourers on the railways now in progress

The demand for shares is larger than it was last week, and, where prices are not higher, the previous rates of last week, are fully supported. The value of Great Western and Birmingham stock continues to be still affected by the disputes which now exist between the directors of the associations, and the cause of the former difficulty in finding employment of the latter has likewise been reduced by the same cause. Birmingham and Gloucester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, York and North Midland, and Northern and Eastern, on the contrary, are generally a good deal nearer their last week's prices. Manchester and Leeds, and Newcastle and Darlington, likewise continue in fair demand, and they can scarcely be purchased at last week's prices. The arrangements at length concluded for the completion of a line between Lancaster and Carlisle, a renewed demand has arisen for the shares of this association, and also for those of the connecting lines of railway on the western coast. Dundrums, because, when these undertakings are complete, the intercourse between Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow by railway will be continuous, and the traffic between the west coasts of Scotland and Ireland must consequently be very considerably increased. The value of the whole every thing has a healthy appearance.

On the Royal Stock Exchange the investment of money from without has had a favourable effect since our last publication. It has raised the Consols again to 103¼ for money, and to 103¾ for the dividend, for the time intervening between the leading Joint Stock Banking Associations have been improved in value by the same cause, particularly Stock for the Union Bank of London, which have been sold as high as 13. Bank Stock cannot be purchased to any extent under 200, and 210 is the price now asked for it. Exchequer Bills, 70 dis; Exchequer Bills, 70 dis 72 pm.; Consols for the Settlement, 89¾ to ¾; National Bank of Ireland, 14 to —; Ditto for Account, — ; South Sea Old Annuities, — ; South Sea Stock, — ; Union of Australasia, 37; Provincial Bank of Ireland, — ; Canada, — ; Colonial Bank, —

FOREIGN BONDS AND SHARES.—Belgian, 104¾ to —; Buenos Ayres, 35; Columbian Bonds, 14 to —; Venezuela, 5 to —; Chilian, 15 to —; Danish, 103 to —; Dutch Portuguese converted, 47; Peruvian, 7 to —; Spanish 5 per Cents, 23¼; Spanish 3 per Cents, 14¾ to —; Ditto 2½ per Cents, 6; Ditto 5 per Cents, 109¾; Russian, 118 to —; Austrian, —; Danish, 90 6 to —; Brazilian, 81¾ to 82, Chilian, 104; Cuba 6 per Cents, 106; Neapolitan, 106; Austrian Notes, 101

PRICES OF SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 61¾ to 62¾; Scarborough Branch —; Birmingham and Gloucester, 92¾ to 93¾; Bristol and Exeter, 80; Eastern Counties, 12; registered, 11¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61 to 62; Great North of England, 100 to 101, Great Western, 152; Hull and Selby, 98 to 99; London and Brighton, 47¾; London and Blackwall, 7; Greenwich, 7¾; Ditto, 18¾ to 19, London and Birmingham Stock, 2-3, Manchester and Leeds, 104; Manchester and Birmingham, 57 to 58, South Western, 89 to 90; Midland Counties, 90; North Midland, 91¾; Newcastle and Darlington, 40, Northern and Eastern, 97¾; Paris and Rouen, 39; Paris and Orleans, 40; South Eastern and Dover, 26¾; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, 5¾; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, 6¾ to 7; Chester and Holyhead, 6¾; North British, 23; Strasburg and Bale, —; Rouen and Havre, —; Caledonian, 7¾; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 23; Bristol and Gloucester, 46 to 47; Liverpool and Manchester —; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; Leek and North Midland, 13 to 14; Guildford Junction —; Norwich and Brandon, —; Grand Junction, —; Trent Valley, 3½; Carlisle Dumfries, and Glasgow, 18 to 2.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, June 4, 1844.—District of Burghs of Kilmarnock: The Hon. Edward Fitzgibbon Bouverie, in the room of Alexander Johnston, Esq., deceased.—County Palatine of Lancaster—Southern Division: William Entwisle, Esq., in the room of the Hon. Richard Scott Wilbraham.

BANKRUPTS.—T. STEPHENS, umbrella manufacturer, Newgate-street. J. CLARK, draper, Abingdon, Cambridgeshire. K. COLEMAN and E. R. HALL, ironfounders, Colchester, Essex. C. ALDERSON, tailor, Brighton. W. LINE, builder, Ramsgate. E. SEDGWICK, scrivener, Hythe, Kent. W. H. BATES, factor, Birmingham. J. SMITH, wine merchant, Warwick. E. BUCKMAN and E. BUCKMAN, ironmongers, Cheltenham. L. JONES, corn seller, Barnstaple, Merionethshire

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. C. WATT, merchant, Aberdeen. D. KAY, baker, Edinburgh. G. RITCHIE, Edinburgh, writer to the signet.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 7.—1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. G. W. C Jackson to be Captain, vice Turner, 1Dragoons: Lieut. S. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. 6th Dragoons: C Tower to be Cornet, vice Fitzwygram. 11th Light Dragoons: Capt. L Jones to be Major, vice Rotton; Lieut. S Harrison to be Captain, vice Jones, Cornet G. T. Duncombe to be Lieutenant.

17th Foot: F. Fortescue to be Ensign, vice Swinburne. 14th: Quartermaster E. Imray to be Quartermaster, vice Cartmail. 26th: Capt. W. T. R. Brady to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. H. Adams; Lieut. F. L. M'Dougall to be Captain, vice Brady; Ensign J. A. Brockman to be Lieutenant, vice M'Dougall, D. Tom to be Ensign, vice Brockman. 41st: A. S. Hardinge to be Ensign, vice Tomlinson. 49th: Capt. Sir W. Maxwell, Bart. to be Captain, vice John Charlewood, Lieut. L. C. Conran to be Captain, vice Sir W. Maxwell, Bart.; Ensign F. de Kantzow to be Lieutenant, vice Conran; H. D. Lannan to be Ensign, vice Ramsay. 61st: Lieut. F. Hasan to be Lieutenant, vice Dobson. 85th: Lieut. D. W. F. Lamb membrine to be Captain, vice Bennet; Ensign J. W. Wallington to be Lieutenant, vice Labalmondiere; Ensign J. D. Swinburne to be Ensign, vice Wallington. Ensign and Quartermaster J. Cartmail to be Quartermaster, vice Imray. 97th: Capt. Henry Thomas Earl of Caledon to be Major, vice C. T. Graves. Lieut. Radcliff to be Captain, vice the Earl of Caledon; Second Lieut. W. H. Taylor to be First Lieutenant, vice Radcliff, J. Fitzpatrick to be Second Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. T. J. Dobson to be Lieutenant, vice Hudson; J. Rose to be Ensign, vice Speedy.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Rotton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Crosse to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rt F. Watson to be Major.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon-Major C. Bell, Knt. John Hughes, Esq., Surgeon, First Class, vice J French, M.D.

BANKER.—Captain W. S. R. Brady to be Major in the Army; Captain H. T. Earl of Chichester, to be Major in the Army.

Lieut.-Col. Hartley Dixon, upon half-pay unattached, has been allowed to retire from the army, with the sale of his commission, Lieutenant Imray, late Quartermaster, to rank as Captain.

BANKRUPTS.—J. LEVETT, carpenter, Soham, Cambridgeshire. J. BATTEN, sheep dealer, Tuebarst, Berkshire. J. YOUNG, lacemen, Aldermanbury. W. BARNES, bonnet maker Ledgate-hill. J. FLEMING, ironmonger, Thame, Oxfordshire. A. B. W. KNIGHT, printer, St. James's walk, Clerkenwell. W. TURNER, blender, Manchester. J. L. SMITH cabinet maker. G. JENKINSON, butcher, Wolverhampton. J. PARKER, corn miller, Hull. R. H. SPENCE, matter, Leeds.

BIRTHS

At Dangstein, in Sussex, the lady of Captain Lyon, Esq., of a daughter.—In Albion-street, Hyde park, the lady of Nowel Stowers, Esq., of a son.—At Ibstone house, the lady of Philip Wroughton, Esq., of a daughter.—At Wimbledon, the lady of William Brown, Esq., of a son.—The wife of Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, of Hyde-park-gardens, of a son. At Wolverton vicarage, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. Henry Read Quartley, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Little Wenham, Mrs. J. Cheseldy, of a son.—At 16, Duke-street, Edinburgh, the lady of Charles Stannard Eustace, Esq., of the county of Kildare, of a son and heir.—In Grosvenor-street, the Lady Mary Fortescue, of a daughter.—The lady of Arstan Miles Wood, Esq., of Orchard Leigh, near Ledbury, of a son.—On Tuesday last, the lady of Joseph Wilbam Moore, Esq., of Rioledge, Maids vale, of a son.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the lady of Robert Williamson, Esq., of Sea end, South-street, Chelsea, of a son.—At 13, Church-row, Newington, Surrey, the lady of John G. B. Burt, M.D., of a son.—At Kircaldrigan, Mrs Thomas Hope, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At the Abbey, Bath, Charles Frederick Jenkins, son of George Danvers Jenkins, Esq., to Catherine Mary, only surviving child of the late Rev. John Hughes, rector of Sedgwick, Wilts, and Fyfield, Hants.—At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, Stephen Horner, Esq., of Hartlepool, Durham, to Sarah Ann, second daughter of G. F. Minton, Esq., Great Ormond-street.—At Staplegrove, Richard Reynolds Woodland, only son of Richard Woodland, Esq., of Bridgewater, to Fanny, third daughter of Edward Bedwell Law, Esq., of Stapleton lodge, in the same county.—At Hampton, Middlesex, Lieutenant Hamilton, R.N., to Bridget Sewell, of Walbrook, to Anne Hughes Potter, third daughter of the Rev. J. P. Potter, M.A., of Norton-hill.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Cook, late of the Bengal Staff Cadet, to Miss Hulme, of Davies-street, Berkeley square, only daughter of Robert Hulme, Esq., of Kilburn.—At Ewell, Surrey, Charles Gilbert William Lennox, Esq., of Great Lyon, late of Ayr, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Richard Hall Gower, Esq., of Nova Scotia-house, Lewisham.—At Kettering, T. Smith Wodley, jun., Esq., of South College, ham. Notts, to Maria, third daughter of Henry Lamb, Esq., of Kettering.—George R. S. Lonsdale, Esq., of Gloucester Lodge, Regent's park, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lonsdale

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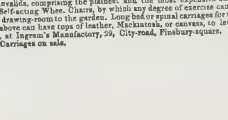

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THE GREAT FIRE AT GRAVESEND.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT GRAVESEND.

A conflagration, unequalled at Gravesend during the last century, broke out on Sunday night last, in the shrimp boiling-house of Mrs. Sandford, West-street, Gravesend, and was not extinguished before twenty-six houses, including three warehouses, four licensed victuallers' establishments, and nineteen private buildings and shops, situate severally in West-street, Bath-street, and on Horncastle's and Elkin's quay, had been, with the major part of their contents, entirely consumed.

West-street is a narrow thoroughfare, stretching along the town of Gravesend, near to the bank of the Thames, from west to east, commencing at the Clifton Hotel, and intersecting a quantity of small avenues approaching the higher parts of the neighbourhood, and ending at the terrace-pier. About midway between these two points is Caroline-place on the east, and the extensive yards of Messrs. Rackstraw and Fletcher, merchants, on the west. On the north side of the block buildings within this area is the bank of the Thames, and upon the southern side is West-street, the whole being enclosed in a parallelogram 200 feet long by 120 feet deep.

The flames were first perceived by Henry Wickham, No. 8 of the Gravesend police, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, issuing from Mrs. Sandford's shrimp boiling-house, where it is conjectured that the fire must have originated from the stoker not having effectually extinguished the burning cinders raked out of the furnace. The wind, at the time the fire was discovered, was blowing rather fresh from the north, varying to north-east; but about three o'clock it lulled, or there is no saying where the damage to life and property might have ended. West-street consisted mostly of wood-built houses; in addition to which there were several large storehouses, containing the most inflammable materials.

As soon as Wickham observed the fire he raised an immediate alarm, and Superintendent North, with Inspector Oxley, and the whole of the Gravesend police, were quickly on the spot. Lieutenant M'Coy soon afterwards arrived with a number of the military from the depôt at Gravesend; and Major Kelly, commander of Tilbury Fort, sent a strong detachment of the troops under his command, who rendered most efficient assistance. The Kent-office engine from Dartford, three engines belonging to the corporation of Gravesend, the Royal Exchange engine from Crayford, and the Kent from Rochester, arrived in quick succession; but the fire spread so rapidly that the residents of High-street, Kempthorne-street, Bath-street, and even Wakefield-street, were actively engaged in removing their furniture from their houses, while West-street presented an indescribable scene.

The flames extended from Mrs. Sandford's to Union-wharf, being extensive premises on the west, which belonged to Mr. Beckett, brewer, of Gravesend, and were tenanted by the Star Steam Packet Company as a storehouse for pitch, tar, timber, and other articles necessary for boat building. In a short time the wharf was destroyed, and the fire next communicated to Mr. Saddington's salt warehouses, in which there were five or six barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of brimstone. Two of the barrels of gunpowder were rolled into the river before the warehouses took fire; but the remainder went off with a terrific explosion, blowing the roofs and walls of the adjoining houses to a considerable distance; the reflection upon the river of the ascending flames presenting, at the time, a terrific appearance on the opposite shore. The exertions of the firemen and military were now beyond all praise; but were attended with little effect, for the flames speedily extended to seven houses belonging to Mr. Saddington, on Horncastle quay, and which were in a few minutes burnt to the ground. They were tenanted by Mr. Parker, Mr. Jewes, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Johnson; and each contained from six to eight rooms.

The fire at this time was likewise burning with the utmost fury, eastward and westward of West-street, and in the course of its ravages three public houses were reduced to ashes, viz.: The India Arms, kept by Mr. Missing, whose stock is insured in the Sun-office; the Cock, by Mr. Pickering, insured in the Kent Fire-office; and the Fisherman's Arms, kept by Mr. James Collins, who is not insured. Mr. Matthews's premises (the extensive mast and block maker, were likewise seriously damaged, and the principal part of his timber, spars, and blocks destroyed. The stock and buildings were insured in the Dissenters' Insurance-office. Upon searching the ruins on Monday, Mr. Matthews discovered that his books and papers were in an iron chest. Amongst the other principal sufferers were Mr. Nettingham, boot and shoe maker; Messrs. Elkins and Co., marine store and coal dealers; Mr. Green, baker; Mr. Collingford, grocer; Mr. Simmons, clothier; and Mr. Brightwell, plumber and glazier. In order to cut off the connection between the houses in West-street, it was found necessary to commence pulling down the latter person's house, and it unfortunately happened that he had a son and daughter in the last stage of consumption, lying in bed. They were hastily removed to Mrs. Bennett's, in Kempthorne-street, but the fright had a fatal effect upon the youth, and he died on Monday morning. The daughter is not expected to live.

On Monday morning, soon after three o'clock, the wind providentially lulled: and by the most strenuous exertions the military and firemen, for the first time, began to get the mastery of the devastating fire; in two hours it was nearly subdued, although the engines continued to play upon the smouldering ruins throughout the whole of the day.

The estimated damage varies from £10,000 to £15,000. The greater number of the sufferers are very poor, and have large families, and those who were destitute of friends have been provided with a temporary lodging by the board of guardians, in some cottages in Stone-street, near the union house, belonging to them.

During the confusion that prevailed a poor shoemaker, named Hooker, was observed to leave one of the houses in a hurried manner, bearing on his shoulders the dead body of his daughter, which lay in the house at the time it took fire.

At eleven o'clock on Monday morning the magistrates met at the Town-hall to adopt measures for the alleviation of the distresses of the sufferers. There were present the Mayor, Mr. Staff, Messrs. Tecknell, Oakes, Spencer, and Dr. Joynes, the rector; and it was understood that they determined upon setting a subscription on foot. The Star packet directors likewise held a meeting at their board-room, in High-street, Mr. Cruden in the chair, and which Alderman Harmer and others attended, for the purpose, as it was said, of taking active steps to attain so desirable an object.

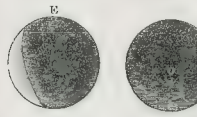
Our engravings, from sketches made on the spot by Mr. Landells, represent the conflagration at its greatest height; and West-street on the morning after the fire: of some houses little more than the foundation walls remain. The scene of devastation is truly afflicting; and cannot fail to excite the sympathy of every visitor; alike from the extent of the disaster, and the distressed condition of the majority of the sufferers.

RUINS AFTER THE FIRE, AT GRAVESEND.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

A correspondent writes thus from the Isle of Wight:—

I observed this eclipse at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on Friday, May 31 Having previously corrected the watch for Greenwich mean time, the beginning and end of the total eclipse were verified, according to the times computed, viz., 10h. 11m. 38s., and 11h 28m. 48s. To those who are but slightly acquainted with astronomical phenomena, it may be necessary to observe that all shadows are surrounded by a ring of fainter appearance, called the *penumbra*, because only *part* of the sun's disc is hidden therefrom, and which becomes gradually darker as it approaches the real shadow or *umbra*, where the *whole* of the sun's face is obscured. This penumbra occasioned the moon's eastern or left hand lower limb to appear rather dim, and a little flattened to the naked eye for several minutes before the moon had entered the real shadow. In the accompanying diagram, the circle at I represents the moon's disc a little after the immersion into the earth's shadow had taken place; the middle circle gives the appearance at the middle of the eclipse; and the circle at E shows the same after the moon's eastern limb had emerged from the earth's shadow. The whole circle of the section of the earth's shadow cannot, of course, be seen in the heavens, but only so much of it as falls upon the disc, or face of the moon; and as the boundary of this portion is always a circular arc, it affords an incontestable proof that the opaque body of the earth which occasions the shadow by intercepting the solar rays, must be of a globular form. It will likewise be observed that the central part of the shadow is darker than its extremities; this is occasioned by the refractive power of the earth's atmosphere, by which the solar rays are bent from a direct course, and thrown or converged into the shadow of the opaque ball.



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

In this eclipse, the moon, when completely in the shadow, was less obscured than is often the case, which shows the earth's atmosphere to have a higher refractive power than ordinary. In many total eclipses the moon's disc entirely disappears, as was the case with one observed by me on the 9th of June, 1816, when the moon's image was lost for nearly an hour, though the whole sky was very clear, and the stars extremely brilliant. In the middle of the present eclipse the upper limb of the moon was the darkest part, because the moon was then rather below the centre of the earth's shadow; this part appeared like dark copper or old mahogany, and the parts nearer the verge of the shadow, had a still lighter or orange-red appearance, very much resembling the star Antares, which was then a little below the right hand side of the moon.

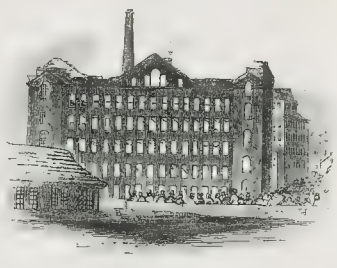
Persons interested in celestial phenomena should be reminded that there will be another total eclipse of the moon on Sunday, 24th Nov. next. No total eclipse of the sun will take place in England during the present century, but a very large eclipse of the sun will happen Oct. 9, 1847, in the forenoon

Newport, I. W., June 3, 1844. W. D. SNOOKE.

Another correspondent witnessed this interesting phenomenon from the ruins of Furness Abbey, in the north-west peninsula of Lancashire. At half-past 8 o'clock, the sun had been set some time to the writer, for the abbey ruins are in a narrow glen, surrounded by hills. Venus was shining with more than common lustre. The moon first peeped over the hill at 37 min. past 8, her whole disc being visible 43 m. past. She quickly assumed an unusual redness of colour, more like a pale sunset than a rising moon; and this tint continued for some time. The eclipse commenced at about 2 m. after 9; the daylight and the moonlight seemed to be now about equal, and continued so till the moon was wholly eclipsed, neither of them, at this time, appearing to cast a shadow; whilst the daylight lessened as the eclipse increased. When the disc was about half darkened, the eclipsed portion of the moon became visible, and continued to become more and more so till the total obscuration, which was at 9 m. after 10. The whole face of the moon was then of a coppery hue, much darker to the left (which would be the centre of the earth's shadow), than to the right, which was nearer the edge of the shadow. At length, this coppery hue grew lighter and lighter on the left side, as the centre of the earth's shadow travelled on to the right, until there was a luminous appearance round a considerable portion of the moon; and, at 30 m. past 11, her face again became visible, on the opposite side to that which was first darkened. The moon was now considerably higher in the heavens: daylight had departed: and, of course, she shone much more brightly than at the commencement of the eclipse; increasing and still increasing as the coppery veil was slowly and gradually uplifted; and she exhibited herself again in all her silvery brightness.

VAST WOOLLEN MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Huddersfield for the annexed sketch of the shell of a large woollen mill belonging to Joseph



WOOLLEN MILL, FOLLY HALL, HUDDERSFIELD,

Kaye, Esq., situate at Folly Hall, which was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The conflagration broke out on the third story, about a quarter before two, A.M., and at half-past two so rapid had been the work of destruction, that the roof and floors had fallen in; and before five all risk of the fire extending to the adjacent mills was removed. The building was occupied by various parties, who rented room and power from Mr. Kaye, and the loss is estimated at sixty thousand pounds, only very partially covered by insurance, as the offices objected to the risk from so many occupants in one building. Not less than seven hundred people will be thrown out of work by this unfortunate occurrence. The building is, or was, a handsome stone structure, forming the front of a cluster of mills equally large, all belonging to the same proprietor, and which must all have perished but for the entire absence of wind at the time. The building immediately behind was on fire two or three times, but was fortunately soon extinguished. When the conflagration was at its extreme height, the flames were above the large chimney, and burnt from the three upper rows of windows with an awful glare, so that at the distance of a mile the smallest type might have been read distinctly.

TRINITY MONDAY.—On Monday last, in accordance with annual custom, which has existed since the time of Henry VIII., the pensioners of the Master, Wardens, and Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the most Holy Trinity, and of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent, the election of master, the proclamation of Deptford Fair, and other ceremonies connected with the day, took place, and, owing to the favourable state of the weather, the proceedings went off with great éclat, and both on Tower-hill and at Deptford there was a large attendance of people. The Wardens and Elder Brethren assembled in the great hall of the Trinity-house in the morning, to receive his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Master of the Corporation, who, with his accustomed punctuality, arrived in an open carriage, precisely at eleven o'clock, the time appointed, and was received with loud cheering by the populace. On the arrival of the Corporation at Deptford a salute was fired, and the Master, Wardens, and Elder Brethren proceeded first to visit the almshouses, and afterwards attended divine service at St. Nicholas's Church, where an eloquent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Henry Melville, the chaplain of the Tower. At the termination of the service, which was attended by the inmates of the almshouses, the Duke of Wellington left Deptford, for town, in his carriage. According to custom his grace was to have presided at the banquet in the evening, but public business prevented him, and for the first time since the noble duke has filled the honourable and distinguished office of Master, he was compelled to absent himself.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 111, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE HOLY WAR.

CIVILIZATION has not yet so smoothed down the differences in human nature, but what we may every now and then discover the most startling incongruities. Thus in the midst of discussions about steam and railroads, and electric telegraphs, the world is soon to be startled by a "Holy War"—not a crusade, however, for the position of Christian and Mahometan is reversed; Europe no longer pours forth her thousands to devastate the East in the name of the Cross; one country alone has turned an invader of the deserts, and that only in the name of simple conquest, in which religion has the least possible share. The lust of dominion has replaced the fanaticism of creeds, and the religious zeal that fired the early crusaders has changed sides, and is now displayed by those who fight under the Crescent: the Mahometans of Northern Africa have, in fact, ceased to lie on the defensive only; they have taken the aggressive part, and threaten the French invaders with a "Holy War." Our neighbours will shortly have enough on their hands in the military way, to draw their attention from princely laments over the decay of their navy.

Could the Government of France under which the occupation of Algiers was effected, have foreseen the difficulties it would give rise to, the waste of blood and treasure it would cost, and the continual drain it would be on the national resources, it would probably have hesitated ere it took that first step which has since necessitated so many others, each succeeding one only increasing their embarrassment. The first intention of the French Government was, by seizing Algiers, to destroy that horde of pirates and rovers who levied constant contributions on the trade of the Mediterranean, to the disgrace and reproach of Christendom. We attempted to suppress them by the expedition under Lord Exmouth, and we succeeded in burning the hornet's nest, but not taking possession of it; they soon settled again, and recommenced their old practices with almost as much vigour as ever. This, of course, could not be tolerated, and towards the conclusion of the reign of Charles X., his Ministers made France the champion of Europe against the Algerines; and an army, almost unresisted, took possession of the city of the Dey. Great schemes were entertained of colonizing on an extensive scale, and a good deal was, indeed, attempted. But the necessity that attends all territorial conquest soon manifested itself. Having begun, there was no stopping: an army could not be confined to the walls of a town, and, if it settled in the vicinity, it was exposed to the constant attacks of the wild native soldiery, who cut off detached parties by sudden movements that no one could foresee, and fled into the interior with a speed that was difficult to follow. Thus, to hold a small district with safety, it was necessary to drive the Arabs from a much larger extent of territory; and as Abd-el-Kader has proved himself a commander of no ordinary powers and energy, this necessity has gone on increasing, till the outposts of the French army are advanced into the deserts of the interior; being spread over a large surface, isolated points are of course weakened, and have naturally enough become the objects of attack. In the French ranks too, many natives are employed, and these will be faithful only so long as the Europeans are strong; when the disproportion of numbers becomes very great, the Arab becomes the Son of the Desert once more, and is treacherous to those with whom he has allied himself. The opportunity of plundering is also as welcome to him as the chance of revenge, and the former seems the motive for the massacre of the little detachment left at Biskera by the Duc D'Aumale. But these petty acts of retaliation are merging into one great combination, between the Moors and Arabs. Abd-el-Kader has succeeded in compelling the Emperor of Morocco to comply with the demand of his fanatical people, and declare a war "of the Crescent" against the French invaders. A war into which this spirit enters is always a ferocious one; the savage spirit of the East will be roused to an excitement little short of madness—no quarter will be given, and though the courage, military skill, and discipline of the French troops will secure them the superiority in any general action (for the conquerors of the Mamelukes are not likely to yield to an inferior enemy), yet there will be particular cases in which reverses and disasters will be followed by the most terrible cruelties.

Thus in the nineteenth century, and, as Lord Brougham says, "towards the middle thereof," we see revived the conflict between the Moslem and the Frank, which has furnished so many pages to the history of romance, or to the romance of history. The soldiers of Mahomet once threatened the empires of Western Europe, but were arrested in their career by John Sobieski, the Polish hero. Diplomacy and internal decay have done more to reduce the power of the greatest Mahometan Empire than the sword, and the energy of the Moslem race seems to have gone to the darker and wilder tribes of Africa. They can dare to attack the armies and the discipline which the Moslem of Europe and Asia has long ceased even to dream of resisting.

There must be great power of commanding in those who can stir up a whole people to this degree of enthusiasm. All accounts concur in representing Abd-El-Kader as the origin of the movement, and its present director. The French have never conquered him, for he is as formidable after a defeat as before it. He is, evidently, a man of mind and expedients, having the confidence of chiefs and people. It is even said that he has driven the Emperor of Morocco into the war against his will. The Arab soldier has stirred up the fanatics of Fez against the Emperor, who is a money-loving, tax-levying monarch, and prefers commerce to war. The Moors of Fez are discontented with their ruler, and hate the French. Abd-el-Kader encourages both feelings to his own advantage, and it is not improbable that the predatory Arab Chief will yet make himself Sultan of Fez, and while he battles against the French on one hand, will strip the Emperor of a good part of his dominions on the other. The world may yet see the career of a Napoleon of the Deserts. The French will have to draw their forces closer together, and present a less extended line of attack, at least till they are reinforced, and their enemy will make good use of the interval before troops can arrive. But we confess we do not see the materials for the army that will expel the French in the following description of the force the Moors are bringing into the field:—

These levies of troops were at times drawn up outside of the city in one unbroken immense line, the cavalry in the middle, and the infantry on both sides. I did not see any artillery. Their firing and practice were wretched, many of the matchlocks missing fire. Whilst charging, which lasts some six or eight minutes, they sing "God is great!" &c. Besides "playing at power," which is firing on horseback at full gallop, these were their only military manœuvres. Their war-cry is "Ha, ha, ha.," pronounced with terrible guttural sounds and screamings, whilst their faces look as terrible as they can make them. In these grand shamfights, it is usual to divide the troops into Musaulmans and Christians, altering a little the dress to distinguish them. On one occasion the "mock" Christians ran down the "true" Musaulmans, and this was considered an evil omen. The amount of the levies of the provinces of Shedma and Rhalea (provinces of middling size) was about 120,000; but it must be recollected that every able-bodied Moor Arab is considered a soldier. The raw levies from the country are many of them badly prepared in different ways; and it is said that when their barley was consumed, they returned home to their huts or tents, for the Government neither gave them bread nor money.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—THE EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

The Emperor of Russia, with a rapidity characteristic of all his movements, left Buckingham Palace shortly after five o'clock on Sunday evening for Woolwich, and, having inspected the royal dockyard at that place, in less than two hours embarked on board the Black Eagle steamer for Rotterdam, *en route* for his own dominions.

The royal *cortège* consisted of six of her Majesty's carriages; in the first of which rode the Emperor and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty, with the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, descended to the grand entrance hall with the Emperor, and took a final leave of his Majesty only when he had already entered the carriage.

The royal *cortège*, on leaving the palace, proceeded at a rapid rate through Kennington, New Cross, and Greenwich, arriving at the royal dockyard at the last minutes to six o'clock. Upon the carriage containing the Emperor entering the gates his Majesty was received by a guard of honour of the Marines, who were drawn up on the grand parade, a royal salute being fired at the same moment from a field battery of six guns stationed on the upper wharf. On alighting his Majesty was received by Prince Albert, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Thomas Hastings, Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, Admiral Sir Edward Owen, Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and the Commissioner. The Lords Rivers, Lord Wharncliffe, and Lord Ellesmere, Lord in Waiting to the Emperor, who had been appointed an extra captain of the William and Mary yacht, for the service of the Black Eagle, was also in attendance. It having been arranged by the authorities that this nobleman should have the honour of commanding the vessel conveying his Majesty to the continent. In the dockyard was an assemblage of elegantly dressed ladies. During the shipment of the luggage and carriages on board the Lightning steamer, the Emperor and the distinguished members of his suite were conducted by Sir F. Collier through the factory. Previous his Majesty proceeded in company with the Prince Consort to the western slip on which the Prince Albert, 120 gun ship, is now in progress of erection. The royal party subsequently visited the new steam dock and the various other interesting features contained in the dockyard, and having spent nearly an hour in the inspection, at five minutes to seven the Emperor entered Sir Francis Collier's barge, and, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, put off for the Black Eagle steamer, which was lying off the dockyard with her steam up, ready to put to sea immediately.

Upon reaching the deck, the Emperor inspected the temporary cabin or saloon, prepared for his reception, which is situate on the after deck of the vessel. Considering the short space of time all used to complete it, much credit was due to those employed. The fittings were extremely neat, and, at the same time, most convenient.

Prior to leaving the dockyard the Emperor took an affectionate leave of those officers who did not accompany him on board the steamer, and even after the vessel had slipped her moorings his Majesty remained in a prominent position on the deck, saluting the ladies in the most cordial manner.

Prince Albert took leave of the Emperor on board the Black Eagle. Their parting was of the most cordial and affectionate character. At seven o'clock [illegible] let go her moorings and dropped [illegible] arms as the steamer passed. The handsome imperial standard floated from the mainmast of the Black Eagle, and, attended by the Lightning steamer, she proceeded rapidly towards Woolwich Reach.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert returned to town immediately, attended by the Earl of Aberdeen and the other members of his suite.

Among the officers newly appointed to an Black Eagle for this occasion, is Mr. W Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, who takes rank as First Lieutenant.

The Black Eagle arrived at Rotterdam at four o clock P.M., on Monday, after a delightful passage of twenty-one hours, the sea being nearly as smooth as a pond all the time. His Imperial Majesty on his arrival at the Hotel [illegible] ordered diamond rings and sums of money to be presented to the master-commander, additional master, and first engineer of the Black Eagle; and to the master-commander, second master, and first engineer of the Lightning; and the sum of £200 to be paid in England [illegible] of the crews of the two steamers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 13.

SPAIN.

In my last I noticed certain intrigues for bringing about a marriage between the eldest son of Don Carlos and the Queen of Spain. I am now enabled, not only to give you full details, but such information as will convince you of the impossibility that such a plan can be carried out. It is a curious fact, that an those persons who were suspected of aiding Marotto in his infamous treachery to Don Carlos such as the Generals Cabrera, the present *factotum* of Don Carlos, Tamarits; Toledo, the Legitimate son of the Duke Infantado, and several generals—are the strenuous supporters of this marriage. The agents in London are Mr. Peter Borthwick and Lord Ranelagh's younger son, having recently, but who unfortunately, owing to misrepresentation, were the supporters of Maroto to the very day that he delivered the army to Espartero. For a length of time Don Carlos resisted the urgency of the match; but the intercessions of his wife, the Princess de Beira—whose counsels at all times have been *funeste* to her [illegible] husband—having been procured, Don Carlos consented to abdicate in favour of his son, whom he designated as Charles V. I said at the time this was impracticable, and you will find I am correct. I will give my reasons very shortly. The Christinos can never accept an *abdication* from Don Carlos, for, by so doing, they acknowledge his right to the throne—abdication implies right. In like manner Don Carlos cannot consent to withdraw his *pretensions* to the throne, because he acknowledges his being but a *pretender*, and as having for seven years signed official documents calling himself King Again, the eldest son of a King of Spain is, by virtue of his being the heir to the throne, created Duke of Asturias. This title is now borne by the eldest son of Don Carlos, and the marriage he offers in exchange for that would be with [illegible]la, who, of necessity, must take the title only of Infanta of Spain. [illegible] Don Carlos cannot consent that his son shall assume a title [illegible] which he has himself renounced, and which [illegible] therefore [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

objected to the motion as one that would be injurious to the public interests, and calculated to irritate and wound the public feelings. After a discussion in which Mr. French, Mr. Warburton, Alderman Copeland, Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord John Russell, and General Johnson took a part, the House divided.

For the motion	.. ..	19
Against it	.. ..	90
Majority	.. ..	—39

Mr. WARD then brought on a motion for a committee of the whole house, upon the present state of the temporalities of the Irish Church. Addressing himself to the comparative statement of the Established Church in England and in Ireland, he showed that while the English episcopal hierarchy might assume that it had to deal with a population of fourteen millions, with the superfluous fat between one and eleven millions added, that the Irish Church had but 2439 parishes, and only 750 000 Episcopalians, for whose spiritual instruction it received the net annual revenue of £633,000, not to mention the many grants for education, glebe houses, churches, and so forth. He then glanced at the past history of English policy in Ireland; traced the bulk of Irish grievances to the existence of so anomalous an institution as the Established Church, condemned by all reflecting men as a grievance, the house by reading printed placards, announcing the sale of the effects of the late Archdeacon of Meath, in which racing horses, hounds, beagles, and all the *et ceteras* of a fox-hunting squire, were the conspicuous features. What counsel did Sir Robert Peel mean to follow? Was he prepared to follow out the policy commenced in Catholic Emancipation, or to fall back upon the advice of such men as the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, who, in a lecture to the operatives of Liverpool, said, that Jesuit arrows were in the air, and that no security for this country without new restrictions being imposed on the Roman Catholics? Would the recent state trials pacify Ireland? Its people were universally of opinion that, if Mr. O'Connell had been an Englishman, he would not have been convicted. In truth, Ireland was our Poland; as such, she gathered round her the sympathies of the Continent; while England, with her broad principles of liberty as respected herself, and her generous encouragement in favour of the negro population of her colonies, staked security and happiness on the maintenance of the remnant of an exclusive system which ought to have expired with Catholic Emancipation. He called on them to put an end to it at once, and, by adopting the only course which can avert the Repeal of the Union, legislate for the empire, and accomplish the work commenced in the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. Lord ELIOT repeated the arguments by which the security of the church was provided for by the Act of Union, citing the sentiments of Grattan, Pumkett, Canning, and other advocates of the Irish claims, in order to show that their concession would not affect its integrity. Catholic Emancipation did not destroy the essentially Protestant character of the constitution; and looking to the way in which the Protestant clergy generally spent their incomes, to expend in remote and poor districts, he thought evil would happen to Ireland than to take away the revenues of the Establishment, and apply them to secular purposes. He hoped, therefore, that the house would reject the motion by a large majority. Mr. ROSS supported the motion. Mr. SHAW admitted that the neglect and mal-administration of the Irish Church in past times was one cause why there had not been more converts from the Roman Catholic religion to a purer faith; but the case of Archdeacon de Lacy was no specimen of the existing condition of things. He was an old gentleman of very peculiar habits, with a large private fortune, and, notwithstanding his sporting eccentricities, spending large sums of money in charities. Mr. Ward was misinformed when he stated the net income of the Irish Church at £630,000; that was the gross amount; and the net income, allowing for all deductions, was only £550,000. As there were, in round numbers, 1400 benefices, this would give £225 to each beneficed clergyman; but as, including curates, the number of clerical persons in Ireland was about 3200, the average amount to be divided amongst them was reduced to £170. The Irish Establishment would stand comparison with any other Church; pluralities were in course of abrogation; non-residence was rapidly diminishing; and church extension, chiefly by the aid of private exertions and funds, was vigorously carried on, in the erection and endowment both of churches and schools. The Irish clergy had suffered much, and were ready to suffer more; and it was an ungrateful return, after all their sacrifices, to seek to abolish Protestantism altogether. He was glad, therefore, that the Government had met the motion with a manly resistance.—Mr. REDINGTON commented on Mr. Shaw's statistics, and said, in opposition to his statement, that one fourteenth of the clergy of the Irish Establishment were absentees. For this a very sufficient explanation might be given. In his own parish there was not a single Protestant; and as the duties to which he belonged, not above thirty individuals attended the church. Such a state of things could not be prolonged for ever.

When Mr. Redington had concluded, the debate was adjourned, and the County Rates Bill having passed through committee, the House adjourned at half past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Delabole and Roche Railway Bills were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. HUTCHEON GIBSON rose to call attention to the alarming increase of incendiarism in Suffolk, Norfolk, and parts of Essex. He was a magistrate for the county of Suffolk, and he believed, from inquiries he had made, that the laboring classes were well disposed, and would shudder with horror from such atrocious crimes. The gentry acted with kindness, and were desirous of ameliorating the condition of the poor. Notwithstanding this, the crime was increasing to a most alarming extent.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that Mr. Gibson had correctly described the conduct and character both of the gentry and the labouring classes in Suffolk, and yet incendiarism was increasing in it and the adjoining counties. The Government were determined to employ every means to put down this crime, and had been in communication with the lords-lieutenant and the magistrates, and every exertion would be made to discover the offenders.

The adjourned debate on the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland was then resumed by Colonel Rawdon, who, in illustration of the anomalous ecclesiastical condition of Ireland, took the town he represents, Armagh, in which the two primates resided; one the head of the English Church in Ireland, whose stipend was paramount in the hands of the Crown, and the other, a man of humble obscurity, unnoticed by Parliament, though reverenced by the body over which he presided. He argued at some length that the temporalities of the Irish Church had undergone great alteration at different periods, and called upon the house to abandon the mere pecuniary consideration of the question, to let common sense prevail, and do justice to the Irish people.—Sir J. WALSH opposed the motion.—Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL hoped that they would never see the day when the Catholic Clergy would be willing to accept a state provision. The Registration Bill would not satisfy the people; and the State prosecutions had not shaken the influence of Mr. O'Connell with the people. He took the case of the well-known Catholic primate, Dr. Troy, whose worldly wealth, at the close of his long and laborious career, was trapence halfpenny, which was found on the chimney-piece after he died, the expenses of his funeral being defrayed by subscription; and asked if examples like this, contrasting with the large fortunes accumulated, and the worldly enjoyments participated in by the dignitaries of the Protestant Establishment, would not cause very serious effects in the minds of the Irish people?—Mr. FORBES was convinced that the granting of the committee would raise delusive expectations, aggravate and keep open the wounds of the country, and tend to undermine the security of the Establishment.—Mr. JOHN BROWNE supported the motion. Mr. G. H. HAMILTON regretted these annual attacks on the property of the Irish Church, through the medium of indefinite motions. The clergy of the Protestant Church were the friends of the Catholic Church, as the teacher of religious truth; and, though he disapproved of undue wealth or sinecurism in any church, the statistics which he adduced showed that the revenues of the Irish Establishment were not excessive. Allegations against it. The more the subject was inquired into, the higher and better would the Church of Ireland stand in the estimation of the public.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER said that the average of the incomes of the Irish clergy in 1833 was stated at £225 per annum. That was not too much—it was too little—for a Protestant clergyman; but it was too much for clergymen who had no congregation. The confusion of the Irish Church ought to be put an end to at once, before a war broke out, which, in the present state of European politics, was anything but an improbable event.—When Sir C. Napier sat down, no person rising, the several benches being exceedingly thin, Sir Robert Peel moved that a call for a division, and the gallery was cleared. The doors were scarcely afterwards re-opened, and Mr. BOATHWICK was found addressing the house. A discussion took place between Church and State, as being an essential principle of Catholicity, and of a national Church: regretted that the Irish Establishment had not hitherto enchained the Roman Catholics of that country, but reduced the question in dispute to a mere secular and pecuniary consideration; and in the course of a rather discursive speech, embodying a homily on the Church, he made several admissions, which were cheered by the Opposition as confessions that he was speaking against his own side.—Mr. V. SMITH said that, if Mr. Borthwick had not risen, the house would have been engaged in considering the practical remedies which should be adopted, as a consequence of the carrying of Mr. Ward's motion. But, having received refreshment from the Treasury, the member for Evesham had established a reputation as one of the best speakers against time in the house. [This allusion, we believe, referred to the fact that Lord Arthur Lennox had stopped an orange into the hand of Mr. Borthwick, while he was addressing the house.] Religion was not *propagated* by an Establishment—*that* being a result of managed exertion; the chief function of an established church was to *preserve* religion, and repress fanaticism. In Ireland, the Establishment operated as an anti-Protestant institution; and to counteract this effect, he would give—or at least offer—such a moderate national endowment to the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, as would place them in pecuniary independence of their congregations, without rendering them dependent on the State. He pressed on the Government the necessity of following up a course of conciliation and generosity towards Ireland, one part of which would consist in measures for reducing to due dimensions the overgrown Irish Establishment.—Sir J. GRAHAM inferred, from the language of Sir Charles and the thinness of attendance, that the motion and the discussion were deficient in novelty and interest. He frankly admitted that, down to a recent period, the Irish Established Church was marked by abuses and imperfections which no friend of it could justify. But a great change had taken place during the last quarter of a century; and it was the earnest wish of the Government, in protecting the Church in the possession of its temporalities, guaranteed as they were by legislative enactments, to give it the security necessary for its purification, and the extension of its influence. He would not be so unjust to the Irish people as to suppose a failure of their accustomed loyalty in the event of a war; and the Government, which had showed its disposition to do justice to so weak a body as the Unitarian Christians, might be credited as willing to act in a proper spirit towards their Roman Catholic fellow subjects. Although the terms of the motion left the question indefinite, its object was clear—that they should go into a committee of the whole House, in order to consider the best mode of despoiling the Irish Protestant Church of its property. There was no parallelism between the cases of Scotland and Ireland, except in the one point, that by the respective articles of union, England was bound to secure the Establishments of each country in all their rights and privileges. The Government were taunted with neglecting to legislate for Ireland. But, in addition to the Parliamentary and Municipal Franchise, and Registration Bills, they had another prepared, for the purpose of facilitating Roman Catholic endowments, through the medium of a permanent board of Commissioners, and he was aware of their good intentions, even if they might be unable to carry them. It was his conviction that, if the Protestant Church of Ireland were stripped of its property, it would revive the question of forfeited property, and give a general shock to titles; and, with these impressions it would be his duty to give an uncompromising opposition to the motion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL was astonished at the high ground taken by Sir James Graham, seeing he was a party to a bill which took three hundred thousand a year from the Irish establishment, and transferred it to the pockets of the landlords—a measure which provoked the denunciations of Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Shaw, and the more measured, but not less decided, opposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury. For himself, he had been a party to the Church Temporalities Bill, in the hope that it would form a precedent for future reforms; and it was consoling to him to hear the favourable terms in which it was now mentioned. He had, however, heard the overthrow of the Constitution predicted three or four times, as a consequence of previous measures; and after their passing, he found the Constitution as flourishing as ever. He disapproved of voluntaryism in religion on two grounds; the natural necessities of man impelled him to supply his wants, but religion was not felt as one, especially when pauperism prevailed, and dependence on congregations subdued moral independence, as in the United States, where Ministers blinked the accursed institution of slavery. But the chief duty of the State, in connection with the Church, was to supply the means of general instruction in the moral precepts of Christianity, leaving adherence to specific doctrines to be determined by the will of the majority for whose benefit the Church is instituted. Objection was taken to the proposition for going into committee in order to consider the temporalities of the Irish Church, and they were asked what plan they had to propose? The very same objection was taken to going into committee in order to consider the subject of the Poor Laws of Parliaments, and yet, though supported by mere bit by bit Reformers, and by advocates of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, they managed to proceed to a tolerable harmony, and to effect a great change. A similar result might be expected with respect to the Irish Church, and it would be the wisest, as well as the most dignified, course to undertake it in time. Reliance was placed on Irish loyalty. True, they were warm-hearted, but they were also quick-sighted; and when they found that they had to bear grievances endured by no other nation, their attachment might be expected to turn into enmity; and such grievances were concluded, and the keeping of the Irish Church for public purposes were carried. The hostility between different bodies of Dissenters, as developed by the Chapels Bill, was far more bitter than was ever exhibited by the Church; and therefore the existence of an Establishment was no necessary cause of religious discord. An establishment should, however, be civilly subject to the State; and as the Roman Catholics repudiated all interference with their spiritual concerns, they could not ask the Government at the present State to divert property from its present uses, and, at the same time, to put it beyond their control. No small or trivial changes would give satisfaction or contentment. Looking to the principle of the progressive measures of the Government, and to the wishes of the assailants of the Church. But, at the same time, he did not think that the Established Church of Ireland was perfect, improved as it was; he would abolish or mitigate sinecurism and pluralities; and, though he would maintain the Church in its integrity, he was not opposed to reforms in its details.—Mr. SHEIL asked, if they were prepared to endow the Roman Catholic Church, what course they would adopt with Maynooth? Sweep it away altogether, or make it efficient; and yet those who intimated a purpose to offer what would not be accepted, were silent on a matter which involved a new principle, and would occur on refusal. The Government stood upon integrity and impartiality; members of the Cabinet were parties to a measure which took twenty-five per cent. from the parsons, and put it in the pockets of the landlords. What should they call it? Confiscation? [Mr. SHAW exclaimed, "An allowance in consideration."] An allowance! Be it so; the thing by any other name was still the same. Sir James Graham, in alluding to the danger of a disturbance of the Act of Settlement with regard to the property, he thought under-valued the strength of the Government. The "clergy reserves" in Canada were placed on the same footing as are now the temporalities of the Irish Church; yet the Legislature allowed them to purpose more or exchange with its views of sound policy; and in seeking a deduction from the revenues of a Church entirely disproportioned to their wants, they were not to be accused of violating its overthrow. It was a violation of contract to say that the Irish bishops were too highly paid in proportion to their duties. Why should the Archbishop of Armagh receive more than the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, or the Irish Protestant hierarchy, in the midst of a Catholic population, be paid at a greater stipend than the English bishops? They contended, too, that the number of the clergy should be reduced, seeing so many had churches without congregations. The church was the source of every difficulty in legislating for Ireland, as the experience of the Government was now teaching them: and in opposing the demand for a new appropriation of the "clergy reserves" in Ireland, they were opposing themselves to the wishes of a majority of the Irish legislatures as well as of its people, and Sir Robert Peel might find too late that all chances of conciliating the country were disastrously thrown away.—Sir R. H. INGLIS spoke amidst much impatience for a division. The Protestant Church in Ireland rested not on compact; it was *the* truth, committed to their keeping by a gracious Providence. They professed to seek not the life, but the money, of the Church, like highwaymen on a road.—Mr. WARD briefly replied.

On a division there appeared—

For Mr. Ward's motion	.. ..	179
Against it	.. ..	274
Majority	.. ..	—95

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

After the presentation of a number of petitions on various subjects,

The Earl of CLARENDON rose to call the attention of the Government to the occurrences which had recently taken place in Africa. The forcible deposition of the Emperor of Morocco to the country, and his constant deference to the advice of England, had not prevented his proclaiming the "holy war" against another European power, the ally of England. It could not be supposed that the Emperor had taken that course with the sanction of the British authorities. However, it was now beyond doubt that he had made an invasion of the French territories in Africa, and that the war had commenced. With respect to the murder of the Spanish Consul at Tangiers, it was the fact that the man was killed in an affray brought about by his own conduct, and for which the authorities were not in the least responsible. It had been supposed, that the real reason to say that was the case, that the Spanish Government had been incited to declare war by France: but it was a curious coincidence that, after this, relations of a hostile character should so soon take place between France and the Emperor of Morocco. They might have been the result of accident, but they gave a colour to the idea that France desired to see Spain engaged in hostilities with Morocco. It was most desirable that the line of conduct now pursued by the Government of France should be in the possession of a friendly power, because it was from thence they derived their supplies for Gibraltar.

Lord MONTEAGLE then moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the operation of the "import duties." This important motion led to an extended debate; after which their Lordships divided. The numbers were—

For the motion	.. .. ..	74
Against it	.. .. ..	183
Majority against the motion	.. ..	109

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Glasgow and Coatbridge Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

Petitions against the Bank Charter Bill, and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, were presented by several members.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bank Charter Bill having been read, Mr. B. HAWES rose to move, that no sufficient evidence has been laid before the house to justify the interference with bankers' issues in the management of their circulation. The honourable gentleman said that he stood by the act of 1819, and he thought that no case had been made out for any further interference with that act. A protracted debate followed, in which Mr. Hastie, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Darby, Mr. Gisborne, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Munts took part. On the division the numbers were,

For the amendment	.. .. ..	144
Against it	.. .. ..	197
Majority against the resolution..	.. ..	53

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

Several petitions against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill were presented.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Wicklow, the LORD CHANCELLOR said there was no foundation whatever for the report that the circuits of the judges in this country had been postponed until after the writ of error in the state trials had been disposed of.

The Earl of MINTO wished to ask whether it was the intention of the Government to propose any measure for assisting parochial education in Scotland. The minimum income of the schoolmasters was 10*l.* a week, and the maximum was £36 a year. It was evident that for this remuneration the services of gentlemen of superior education could not be obtained. He begged therefore to ask whether it was to be hoped that at some future day the Government would take the subject into consideration.—The Earl of HADDINGTON would not go into any discussion upon the subject, and would confine himself to answering the question put by his noble friend. The attention of the Government had been turned to the subject, and although it was not in his power to say that the Government would introduce a measure this session, he believed that it would be done next session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Lord OSBALDISTON presented petitions from Northampton against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Mr. W. COLLETT moved that the Committee on the Monkland Railway Bill have power to proceed with the Bill with only two sessional members. It was with difficulty that a sufficient number of selected members could be obtained in the committee, and the proceedings were stopped in consequence. This delay was attended with the greatest expense to the petitioners, and he thought the subject deserved the serious consideration and attention of the Committee of Selection.—Mr. WALLACE, in seconding the motion, called the attention of the house to a similar case of inconvenience which had occurred in the Committee on the Paisley Gas Bill.—After some further observations the motion was agreed to.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from W. J. Linton, William Lovett, Joseph Hanson, and others, residents in London, complaining of the detention and opening of their letters at the General Post-office, and praying for immediate redress. The letters were written from 47, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, within the last month, and the petitioners said that although they were not written for any political purpose and did not contain any treasonable matter, they had been detained at the post-office, by the post-office authorities, beyond the usual time, and they had been read at the post-office. The petitioners said they considered such a practice as an introduction of the spy system of foreign states—a system repugnant to the free system of the British constitution, and dangerous to liberty. They were prepared to prove the truth of those allegations, and they prayed for a committee to inquire into the subject. The petition was then ordered to be laid on the table.—Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE said the course which he might pursue would very much depend on the answer which he should receive from the right hon. gentleman (Sir James Graham) to a question which he should now put to him. His question was, then, whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that the letters of those individuals had been opened, read, and examined at the General Post-office, and if so, whether it had been done by the authority of any one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State?—Sir J. GRAHAM said the house was aware that from so early a period as the reign of Queen Anne, power had been invested in the principal Secretaries of State, by warrant, to detain letters, and to empower the Post-office functionaries to open them. That power came under the review of Parliament, in 1837, and by the Act of the 1st of Victoria, that power continued to be vested in her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. With respect to the letters of the petitioners, a warrant had been issued. With respect to those of one of them, he had, on his own responsibility, issued a warrant, which was not now in force. Having made this declaration, he must beg further to add, that the power of the petitioners, by the responsible officers of the Crown by the law of the land—that it was entrusted to them for the public safety—that the Parliament of the country placed confidence in those who exercised it; and that it was not for the public good to press for inquiry into this particular case. (Hear, hear.) He had gone as far in explanation as he conceived it his duty to go. He must respectfully but firmly resist any attempt to call upon him for further information.—After a few words of desultory conversation between several members, Mr. DUNCOMBE said, that as he had no other way of obtaining the opinion of the house upon this very dirty transaction, upon which all explanation was refused, he should move that the house do now adjourn.

The gallery was then cleared, but the motion for adjournment was negatived without a division, it being understood that Mr. Duncombe would bring on the subject on a future occasion, on going into committee of supply.

TEXAS AND THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Though the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States may be laid aside by the vote of the Senate of the American Congress, it is nevertheless at so much present importance as to justify the attempt and interest which it has caused.

The following remarks are written for the purpose of explaining its history, and the grounds upon which the United States has threatened to make an encroachment on the Mexican as well as on the Oregon territory, for the two measures are intimately connected in their origin.

During the time that the French occupied Canada, many attempts were made to explore the western part of America, and especially the Mississippi river. Among the most remarkable were those undertaken under the direction of the celebrated and unfortunate Robert Cavelier de la Salle. He descended the Mississippi to the sea, and discovered the entrance of that great river into the Gulf of Mexico, on the 9th of April, 1682. The object of this expedition was to find a port, and "to re-establish a settlement from whence the French could harass the Spaniards." Accordingly, the French geographers drew their riches. On his return to France in 1683, La Salle was appointed to direct an expedition to reach the Mississippi by the sea. He sailed from Rochelle July 24, 1684. The voyage was favourable, but the ships were taken past the Mississippi, and after vain attempts to find its entrance to the sea, the party landed in Texas, near the mouth of the Colorado river. La Salle built a fort or stockade, and leaving part of his men in it, he endeavoured to discover the Mississippi over-land. In making this attempt, he was murdered by one of his companions, March 15, 1687. "Such," says an able writer, "was the end of this daring adventurer. For force of will, for vast conceptions, and for quick adaptation of genius to untried circumstances, he had no superior among his countrymen. He will be remembered through all time as the father of communication by the great valley of the West. Many of the parts left by La Salle at the fort were seized by the Mexicans, and some were condemned to the mines. The French did not again visit the country."

In 1803, the province of Louisiana, including Texas, was ceded, and was one of nine distinguished brothers of the family of Lemoine, which is at this day represented by the Baron de Longueil in Canada, was sent by the French Government to make a settlement on the Mississippi. In conjunction with his brothers, Bienville and Serigny, he founded the City of New Orleans.

In 1763, New Orleans and all the territory known by the name of Louisiana was surrendered by the French to Spain. In 1803, Bonaparte recovered it from Spain; but, fearful of its being taken by the English, it was sold in 1803 for eleven millions of dollars to the United States, the purchase being of "all lands on the west side of the Mississippi river, and then belonging to the United States, as far as the great chain of mountains which divides the waters running into the Pacific and those falling into the Atlantic Ocean *between the territory claimed by Great Britain on the one part, and the ceded and Spanish on the other.*"

Out of these facts has the claim of the United States to both Texas and to the Oregon territory arisen.

In order to enable the United States to have the boundary of its new purchase defined, it was necessary to negotiate a treaty of limits with Spain, and by it the undefined line, mentioned in the purchase deed of Louisiana, was converted into a natural and defined line, namely the Sabine river. Texas, or Texas proper, but not satisfied with this, the Americans, who, in this purchase from France, recognised the rights of England in the Oregon Territory, had inserted in this treaty with Spain, to which England was no party, these words, "his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories north of the said line."

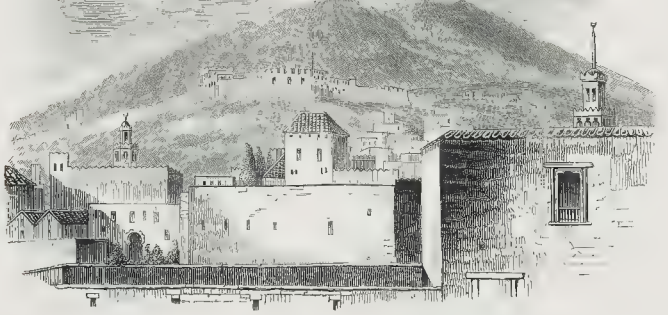
Texas, by this arrangement, first induced France to declare that it sold *a line* through a country to which it had no title—they then obtained from Spain a definition of this line, and now they say, that from Spain and not from France they derive rights which exclude the very rights of England, recognised in that very agreement of purchase made with France, which it was the object of the treaty with Spain to define.

[illegible] England the [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Texas was [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Texas

TEXAS: CHURCH OF ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR.

desirous that my country should derive all the advantages she can yet obtain, and avoid the sacrifices it would sustain by a rash attempt to recover a country, from which it has derived no real benefit."

From 1836 to 1842 Texas advanced with rapidity, its population rapidly increased a great extent of country was brought into cultivation, and its independence was recognised by France, Belgium, Great Britain, and the Pope. The character of



MOROCCO: VIEW OF TETUAN.

the population improved; courts of law were established throughout it, and the most perfect contentment with the new government existed. In these particulars it offered a remarkable contrast to the Republic of Mexico. It has had three elections for President. On the first occasion, General Houston was elected; on the second, General Lamar; and on the last, General Houston was elected a second time, and his term of three years is about to expire. Each of these elections was peaceably conducted, and no violence has disturbed the operation of the laws. In Mexico unfortunately, the administration of the law and course of the govern-

VISITS TO O'CONNELL, &c., IN THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY, DUBLIN.

ment have been habitually violated since it attained independence. The only authority that is really powerful is that of the military. The insecurity of life and property—the organization of robbers—and the impotence and folly of those in power, have checked the progress of all arts, of all commercial, agricultural, and general enterprise. That this must be so the following particulars will sufficiently prove:—The independence of Mexico was declared in 1821; the Emperor Iturbide was dethroned in 1823, and executed in 1824; in 1824 General Victoria was elected President, and is the only President who has served the legal term of four years; in 1828 Pedraza was elected President, but Guerrero was proclaimed by Santa Anna; in 1828 Pedraza retired; in 1829 Guerrero was President; in 1831 Guerrero was deposed, and Bustamente became President; in 1833 Pedraza was restored, but in the same year Santa Anna became President; in April, 1836, Santa Anna was taken prisoner by the Texans and Bustamente became President; in 1841 Santa Anna (through a revolution) again became President, and Bustamente was driven from the country. There have been two Constitutions promulgated since 1842, and Santa Anna may be considered to be despotic.

Thus political independence, which has spread civilization and settlements, and law, order, and perfect contentment with its public institutions throughout Texas, has produced in Mexico a continued series of revolutionary movements. No man has yet appeared to govern in Mexico who can estimate the value of directing the ambition of public men, from the pursuit of military distinction, to the more enduring honours of civil life, to which Washington instantly guided his countrymen when he sheathed the sword drawn against a foreign power, and turned to govern those as citizens whom he had commanded as soldiers.

GENERAL HOUSTON, PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.

In 1842, an ill-considered expedition from Texas to Santa Fé excited Mexico to a renewal of hostilities. Since then the country has been harassed by front er incursions, and by the anxiety of threatened invasion. The recognition of its Government has been obstinately refused by Mexico; and the people, too poor and too weak to compel compliance to their wishes, seek to obtain a cessation of hostilities through a connexion with the United States, which, if assented to—as it eventually may be—will have fatal consequences to the Government of Mexico. Texas cannot again form part of the Mexican dominions, and it is the interest of those from whom it has separated to have a weaker neighbour than the United States on the banks of the Rio Grande.

The late attempt of President Tyler to annex Texas to the United States is certainly very censurable. If aggression or encroachment is to be made, let it be performed in its own name, with the justification of fear, of danger, or of ambition; but the pretext is ridiculous, and, as a violation of the declarations of the existing treaty, of 1819, too immoral to be mentioned without censure, which has induced him to recommend it, among other reasons, on the ground that, "if accomplished, the Government will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion, as it is confidently believed, of its domain under the Treaty of Cession, of 1803, by France to the United States."

The drawings above given are from original sketches; and one is of the Church of the Alamo, against which, in the siege to which we have alluded, the chief assault was directed.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

In the *Messager* of Tuesday have been published despatches from General Lamoricière, commanding the French troops on the Morocco frontier, announcing the commencement of hostilities between him and the forces of the Emperor. Of the latter there were 1400 or 1500 cavalry of the Abd-el-Bokhari, and 900 Arab cavalry. The *Moniteur* of the same day announces that Louis Philippe has ordered that the Prince de Joinville hoist his flag of Rear-Admiral on one of the ships of the squadron of evolution, and repair on a cruise along the coast of the empire of Morocco, which, it is conjectured, the Prince may thus be enabled to gain over to pacific relations with France. When it is recollected that Morocco borders eastward on Algiers, the importance of these movements is self evident.

Morocco (properly Marocco) extends from S. to N. between 27 degrees and 36 degrees N. latitude of North Africa; the most northern districts forming the southern coast of the Straits of Gibraltar, and from east to west between 1 deg. 20 min. and 11 deg. 30 min. W. longitude. On the north, it borders on the Mediterranean, on the north-west and west on the Atlantic Ocean; on the south on the Sahara; and on the east as above. Its surface is estimated by Graberg at 274,000 square miles, or 50,000 square miles more than that of France. It is extremely diversified by mountains, hills, plains, and valleys; of the former, the most important is the celebrated Atlas ranges, which are covered with snow for several months in the year, and are said to rise 13,000 feet and upwards. Its coasts are generally elevated and rocky, and in many places inaccessible. Its plains vary much in fertility.

The empire is composed of the two kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and is divided into thirty governments. Morocco, the capital, and residence of the Sultan, is surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, with square turrets at every fifty paces; and the circuit is six miles, but the area is far from being covered with buildings. Fez, or Fas, is, however, the most industrious and commercial town of the empire: it contains upwards of 100 mosques, and seven public schools; each trade is carried on in a separate street, and the commerce of the town with the seaports is very great.

We annex a specimen of one of the towns (from a sketch by a correspondent). Tetuan, not far from the Straits of Gibraltar, built on the declivity of a hill about half a mile from a small river (Martil) which falls into the Mediterranean about five miles from the town; the mouth of the river forms a harbour for vessels of middling size. It carries on a considerable commerce with Spain, France, and Italy, exporting wool, barley, wax, leather, hides, cattle, maize, and fruits, of which the valley of Tetuan produces abundance of the finest quality.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, Tetuan was referred to by the Earl of Clarendon, as a place of considerable importance to Great Britain, both in time of peace and war, because upon this town and Tangier Gibraltar is almost entirely dependent for the support of its numerous garrison, and of its large population.

THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY, DUBLIN.

The site of this now ennobled mansion is on the south of the city of Dublin, on what is called the Circular Road—a Lazenby Boulevart which far surpasses in beauty of scenery and salubriousness of atmosphere, the more notorious *strada* in Paris; where nothing is to be seen but conflicting countenances of politicians, morning, noon, and night. The ground upon which this immense pile stands was formerly a garden-nursery belonging to a Mr. Grimwood, a horticulturist and arborist of great celebrity. The *debris* of his floral culture are yet to be seen, for to parody Goldsmith's words, we *may* say—

"Near yonder *crab* (copse), where once the garden smil'd,
And still where many a garden flow'r grows wild."

Some outward fences show that once the scene was otherwise than it is at present. It is close to a branch of the Grand Canal, which in the first years of enthusiasm for Moore's melodies was so gondolieted and "made resonant as any one of Venice. From the heights of the building the principal objects of the city may be overlooked, and although "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd," can bear any alleviation, it must be where "air is free and prospect wide."

The Circular-road includes almost all the city in its periphery, and a better spot could not have been possibly chosen than that occupied by the Richmond Penitentiary (established 1816); whether we consider its retired, or healthful situation. As to its distinguished inmates now, for whom there is neither "*spes libertatis, nec cæra peculi*," we can only congratulate them that they chance to be so well lodged, although against their wills. The city prisons are close and most unhealthy, but the Richmond Penitentiary contains gardens within its walls, wherein a man might study and effect all the classifications of Linnæus, if his genius inclined that way to read and cultivate, and enjoy as good health as if he were on the top of the hill gabouring Wicklow mountains.

THE GRAND REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—THE ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS AND STAFF.

THE GRAND REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

In our journal of last week, we gave a spirited sketch of the illustrious visitors and staff at this grand military display. We now present our readers with a more finished engraving of the stirring scene.

The review took place on ground heretofore allotted for the purpose, an area (with a slightly undulating surface), nearly a mile in length, and perhaps a third of a mile in breadth. Some idea of the number of persons present may be formed from the fact that the whole length of this space was lined with spectators, several files deep; and that, in addition to those who were on foot and who had trusted to chance to gain a favourable point of view, there extended also along the whole line a file of carriages (the horses, of course, removed) so closely packed, as that it was difficult to pass between them, and very often four or five deep. Not a single available perch on these carriages but was occupied. Elegantly dressed ladies—many of them of high rank—were to be seen standing on the roofs, or on the seats of their own carriages, and their gay attire, mingled with the red coats of the Eton boys (who wore their Montem dresses), varied the scene in a manner strikingly animated and beautiful. There were also great numbers of noblemen and gentlemen on horseback. Even the trees had their occupants.

The details of the review were given in our last number.

The Emperor of Russia preceded her Majesty's carriage on horseback, with Prince Albert (who wore his Field Marshal's uniform) on his left, and the King of Saxony on his right. The Emperor's dress was a Russian uniform, the colour dark green (almost black), with a black helmet, with white feathers. He looked remarkably well, and presented a really noble appearance. He bowed very courteously to the spectators. The Duke of Wellington (who looked in hale and hearty health) rode immediately after the Emperor, surrounded by noblemen and officers in uniform too numerous to mention. Sir Robert Peel rode amongst them, and his usual blue frock coat and buff waistcoat contrasted oddly and strikingly with the splendid dresses around him. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was one of those who rode immediately with the Emperor.

As the staff passed up and down the line, the Emperor rode by the side of the Duke of Wellington, and they interchanged frequent remarks upon the troops as they passed along. It was amusing, as the Emperor and the Duke went on side by side, to see the odd contrast in their mode of riding—the Emperor sitting forwards, with the knees more bent than our military men allow, while the Duke sat in the more (apparently) careless way—half lolling, half leaning back in his saddle, as he usually does when riding in the streets of London.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GRINDSBROOK FONT, HIGH PEAK, DERBYSHIRE.

How many beautiful, grand, and romantic spots are there in England which are unknown and unvisited. It seems as though the Rhine alone had charms for the English traveller: it smacks of "foreign travel," and, perhaps, that is the reason *why* the voyage is so often taken, on the same principle that Sheridan's son wished to go down a coal pit, in order that he might say he had been down one. If the picturesque and grand were the only objects in view, Great Britain could furnish them in abundance; but the English tourist trusts too much to his guide-book, and fancies, when he has seen all it details, he has seen all that is other specimens of the same kind, but not so perfect as the one represented in the sketch.

The view from the precipice on which the font stands, is one of gloomy grandeur. Nothing meets the eye but the savage ravine, with here and there a stunted shrub clinging in the crevices of the rocks, and a rugged distance formed of black masses of peat and heather interspersed by naked wild-looking rocks. Near here is the track pointed out which the Highland drovers, "hating tolls and taxes," used to follow in the olden time. Tradition says they formerly drove their cattle over what are called "the tops" all the way from Scotland without paying a single toll. Steam has produced a change of scene even here. The drover no longer rolls himself in his plaid under a sheltering rock waiting for the dawn of day, but snugly ensconces himself in his berth in the steam-packet, with the perfect knowledge that his charge will not stray.

The torrent represented in the engraving dashes along for a mile-and-a-half, and forms a junction with the river Noe, in Edale, a tributary to the Derwent, after flowing through Dovedale, and gladdening the heart of many a fly-fisher.

The tourist in the High Peak will find a visit to Grindsbrook font well worthy of his labour, and will not fail in crossing the beautiful valley of Edale to be charmed by its picturesque character.

GRINDSBROOK FONT, DERBYSHIRE.

worth seeing. These books are frequently scanty in information, and the lack cannot generally be supplied by the inhabitants themselves, who, accustomed to the scenes by which they are surrounded from their infancy, perceive nothing remarkable in many objects which would interest a traveller, and would gladly barter them all for the sight of a London pantomime. The best plan for a tourist to adopt is to gain all the information he can, but, not depending entirely on it, explore for himself.

Grindsbrook Font, represented in the above sketch, is about four miles from Castleton. It takes its name from the little village of Grindsbrook, in Edale; a picturesque valley, about two miles from Castleton, passing through the gap in the mountain, called Man Tor, or the Shivering Mountain.

It is needless to say that the font is not used for ecclesiastical purposes; but it has its use. It has a bowl sufficiently capacious to mix punch in; and here, on the commencing day for moor-game shooting, the sportsmen assemble, and say many good things, and drink much good liquor.

The remarkable figure of this stone bears a strong resemblance to the Cromlechs, so celebrated in different parts of the country; near it are

THE MUSIC ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

During the sojourn of the Court in the metropolis, this elegant apartment is frequently in requisition. It adjoins the State Dining-room, on the south side of the Palace, and is built to accommodate about two hundred persons, for whom, on full occasions, pew-like forms, of elegant brass manufacture, neatly backed, and seated with velvet cushions, are provided, and arranged, according to circumstances, in parallel rows, on three sides of the room, from three to five or more deep. Her Majesty and Prince Albert usually occupy the east side of the room, in which position a costly sofa is placed to receive them. The orchestra is a raised gallery on the south end of the room; its proportions are small, and not well adapted to the purpose. On grand occasions additional bands are placed in adjoining rooms, and the doors of communication thrown open. The effect produced by these concealed performers is frequently very striking. The domestic, or rather we should say, perhaps, the hospitable arrangements of the room make it altogether the most *comfortable* music-chamber in London.

THE MUSIC ROOM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

bowing at one view "the Royal toward Thame," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Squares, embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvements, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 13, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, 16.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Alban.
TUESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—William IV. died, 1837.
THURSDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria.
FRIDAY, 21.—Longest Day.
SATURDAY, 22.—Machiavelli died, 1527.

RISE WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 22.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 52	3 3	3 28	3 43	4 9	4 18	4 35	4 54	5 14	5 34	5 56	6 18

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Regular Reader,*" *Workington, should write to any publisher of scientific works.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Wexford, inquires why a luminous appearance should have presented itself during the* entire *time of the eclipse of the moon on* 8th *Feb. the 31st ult., although it was considered a total eclipse?*

"*G. J. S.*" *Great Yarmouth, may address at our Office, 198, Strand.*

"*B. Z. B.!*"—*Certainly.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*We do not decide questions of gambling.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting will be held at Southampton, in the second week of July.*

"*W.*"—*The Chess Problems have been omitted for want of room, but will be resumed. "The Chess Player's Chronicle" is published monthly, by Hastings, of Carey-street.*

"*Omega.*" *The subject is noticed in the present number.*

"*A Reader,*" *Dublin, is thanked for the sketch.*

"*T. D.*"—*See future announcements.*

"*S. H.*" *Langham-place.*—*We do not undertake to notice third editions of works.*

"*T. P.*" *should apply personally to the overseer.*

"*M. R. F.*"—*We shall not lose sight of the important subject.*

"*F. P.*," *Liverpool, should consult "Prichard's History of Man."*

"*J. L.*" *So soon!*

The engravings in our journal are on wood.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Carmarthen. We have not room.*

"*F.*," *Chewick.*—*See our present number.*

"*P. U. S. P.*" *Guernsey.*—*We have referred our correspondent's letter to our Musical Reader, who, on a reconsideration of the matter, sets no ground to alter his opinion. Mr. P.'s accentuation of the line in question is a 3-4 trochaic tetrameter in the middle of a 6-8 measure.*

"*Alpha.*" *Wakefield.*—*The portrait has been engraved, and shall appear as soon as possible.*

"*Z. C.*" *Dublin.*—*Not at present.*

"*M. J. L.*," *Liverpool, should apply to an army agent.*

"*An Ardent Admirer.*"—*We have not room at present.*

"*Brutus*" *should address a letter to the actuary of a reversionary interest society.*

"*T. R.*," *Runcorn*;" "*L. P.*," *Devonport. Under consideration.*

"*A Bath Corn dealer.*"—*We cannot assist ourselves of our correspondent's suggestion.*

"*Grist*" *Very ingenious; but we have not room.*

"*C. B. H.*" *Worcester-place.*—*October, 1839.*

"*H. H. H.,*" *Plymouth.*—*We do not print our engravings apart from our Journal.*

"*Panens,*" *Southampton.*—*At cricket, after a player has been caught out, the ball is not in play.*

"*Homo*" *We have not room.*

"*A Subscriber,*"—*The "Head and Heart" sketch will not suit our columns.*

"*J. J. F.* *At cricket, if either the striker's foot or his bat be within the crease, he is not out.*

"*Augur,*" *Stratford.*—*The Chess Problems will be resumed anon.*—*The price of the Course for Volumes is 4s. 6d. One announcement will be given of the publication of the large print. Rembrandt was born in* 1606, *on the banks of the Rhine, near Leyden.*

"*An Admiring Subscriber.*"—*A portrait of Madame Thillon appeared in our No.* 107.

"*The Rev. A. B.*"—*A sketch, with brief description, will be acceptable. We have not room for the following:—Red Halls, by J. S. B.; Lines, by M. Ritn; Lines on the Anniversary, 5c.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.

THE Emperor of Russia has left us as rapidly, and at as short a notice, as he arrived among us; it seems his ambition to "come like a shadow, so depart." It is the same with his movements in his own dominions. The governor of his most distant province can never be sure that his Imperial master is not on the threshold of his door, where he has the best possible reason for thinking him safe in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. It may be, also, that the Emperor felt indisposed to prolong his stay for more reasons than one. We may well suppose that absence from his realms, on the part of one who holds such an immense part of the Executive Government in his own hands, must be very inconvenient; in the next place, he probably received intelligence of the rather sudden illness of the Empress, which has overtaken her on her journey to Berlin; and, lastly, there was an awkwardness in his being in the metropolis at the moment that half the aristocracy and gentry of the land were literally dancing a protest against his conduct as a ruler and a man at the Polish Ball. Trifles often have great influence, and occurrences less important than a ball have frequently troubled the diplomacy of statesmen, and affected the movements of kings. It is the principle on which a thing is done that is all in all; and the quadrilles and waltzes at Willis's Rooms were so many condemnations of the ruthless rule of the Czar—so many expressions of sympathy with the Poles. The refusal of the Lady Patronesses to put off the *fête* was spirited and dignified. It said, we will not relax in our efforts to relieve the distress of these unfortunate men, merely for the reason that the cause of their misfortunes is among us. And it is probable that the Emperor did not think he could afford to lose an independence; for, as a tribute to that, or from some compunctions visitings of conscience, he offered to give five hundred pounds towards the fund which it is the object of these ladies by all honourable means to increase. His offer was refused, and his gold was declined; more noble and more commendable was this second step than the first; viewing him as the source and cause of all these miseries and disasters to a gallant people, they refused to recognise his presence or receive his gift, rightly deeming that what the Poles require of the Emperor is not charity but justice,—not alms, but humanity. To crush a nation, to destroy a language, to root out religions, to shoot and flog and exile and incarcerate—to do all in fact that the most unlimited power can enable the worst of wills to effect, are not such trifles that they can be smoothed over by a paltry alms to the few who survive from among the victims.

But this is not the only instance of what is called the liberality of the Czar. He has distributed money, jewels, and snuff-boxes on every side, with profusion. Her Majesty's household have been amply complimented. The Ascot Race Fund is the larger for the Emperor's visit; the Society for the relief of Foreigners in Distress have experienced his bounty. The poor of St. George's parish, Westminster, have a gratuity, and the German Hospital and the household of the Russian Embassy have not been forgotten. He has also sent £500 to the monument preparing to the Duke of Wellington, and the same sum towards the completion of the Nelson pillar in Trafalgar-square. Now to both these gifts, but to the last especially, we have some objection. Trophies to British valour ought to be erected by British generosity. The donation towards the Nelson pillar was, it seems, made in consequence of the Emperor observing the unfinished state of the works, and being told as a reason, or rather excuse, that the funds were inadequate to the completion—that, in fact, the committee were in the position of the man who begins to build the tower without having counted the cost thereof. The Emperor on hearing this, flings his dole to the poor-stressed nation, as if saying, what you cannot finish at your own expence, complete at mine! Now it is discreditable to the English people in the first place that they should permit the undertaking to stop short in its progress for so shabby a reason. In the second it is still more discreditable to the Government, the people having done so much, not to step in and—at all events—furnish something proportionate. The generation that saw the triumphs of Nelson have well nigh passed away, and it may be said too, that the feelings of the present day are not so strongly with war and the great in war as of old. But the name of the hero is part of our history, and the Government might at least help to do it honour; at all events, we ought not to allow ourselves to be placed in the position of recipients of alms. The Government is supine—as it is in all matters that do not fill the exchequer—and the people are indifferent; but neither are so poor as to be compelled to take the gift—given with such an air of condescending pity.

THE Ministry has found itself in the unusual position of the defeated party in the House of Lords this week. The Church has been too strong for the Government, and though the Archbishop of Canterbury came to the rescue of the Duke of Wellington, they were both outvoted. It seems that a bill was passed some time ago providing for uniting, at a future time, the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; the two bishoprics are to be made into one; thus the Government insist on, and this the Church, or at least a great portion of the Church, put forward as the champion of the integrity of the sees, and introduced a bill for repealing so much of the act that (prospectively) unites them. The Duke of Wellington moved that the noble earl's bill be read a second time that day six months, and, strange to say, the great duke was defeated, the majority against the Ministry being twelve. Whether it will make the house reverse its decision, as Sir R. Peel did with the Commons on the Factory Bill, remains to be seen. It certainly places the Ministry in rather an awkward position.

The great parliamentary topic of the week has been the Irish Church, a perpetual grievance which produces an annual motion and debate. On this occasion it has lasted two nights, and concluded by a majority of 95 refusing a committee of inquiry. The arguments on both sides have been rather repetitions of old matter than the production of new. The question is a peculiarly thorny one; there is danger in touching it, and there is equal danger in leaving it alone. The property of the Church has a kind of *noli me tangere* character about it which wards off legislation; but the spectacle the Church in that country exhibits is, at the same time, calculated to excite great discontent. Its bishops and archbishops are paid about three times the amount of what is considered sufficient for the same dignitaries in England. They receive more than any Lord Chancellor, any judge, or any chief officer of the State. While, on the other hand, the people are not only poor, but are the members of a church totally opposed to their faith. But, although the Church will be maintained, it must not be too secure. The majority of 95 is something, but there are passages of Sir R. Peel's speech that indicate impending changes. The following, we think, is pretty significant:—

> At the same time I admit that every reform compatible with the maintenance of the Church ought to be introduced. I admit that the pluralities which now exist, ought, if possible, to be abolished, and that where there are two rectories with such non residence ought to be put an end to. I am therefore unwilling to enter into the committee, not because I am of opinion that in its present state the Irish Church is perfect—not because I am opposed to the reform of the state of abatement—not because I am opposed to a greater equalisation of the revenues not because I am opposed to the increase of the emoluments of the working clergy—I do not mistake me, not on that account do I refuse to enter into the committee; but, seeing that this is not a question of revenue—seeing that an alteration of the amount of the revenue by a reduction of £50,000 or £100,000 from the revenues of the Church will not give the slightest satisfaction,—thinking it infinitely safer to stand on compact—to stand on the pledge that was given by Parliament —unless the overwhelming necessity of public policy compels me to change that opinion (loud cheers from the Opposition)—not being now convinced that there is that overwhelming necessity (cheers from both sides of the house)—believing that the Church is more secure, opposed as it is by a formidable brotherly, in consequence of retaining the present amount of property—thinking it desirable to have an Establishment,—thinking that a Protestant Establishment is entitled to the preference, believing it to be for the interest of religion that that establishment should be maintained—although I may be willing to improve in detail its constitution, yet, after the avowal of his opinions by the hon. gentleman opposite (Sir. Ward), knowing that he contemplates the total subversion of the Church, I will not consent to cause those expectations, upon which I should raise if I acceded to his proposal for going into committee."* (Loud cheers.)

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, and King of Saxony, went on Saturday evening to her Majesty's Theatre, to honour the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence

On Sunday her Majesty attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked during the morning in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went to the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, for the distribution of prizes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken their accustomed daily airings in the royal gardens. The royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace included his Excellency Baron de Gerasdorff, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Morton, and Lord Charles Wellesley. Shortly before half-past eight o'clock the illustrious party left the Palace in six of the royal carriages, for the Hanover-square Rooms, to honour the performance of the Philharmonic Concert with their presence. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and the Duchess of Buccleuch occupied one of the carriages.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, Lord George Lennox, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, went afterwards to lay the foundation stone of the new Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, in the Fulham-road. The royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace included His Excellency Baron de Gerasdorff and the Duchess of Buccleuch.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. The royal family were taken their accustomed airings in the royal gardens. Intelligence has been promulgated that the accouchement of her Majesty will take place at Windsor Castle. Preparations at the royal residence will be immediately commenced in anticipation of that interesting event, which is expected to occur early in the ensuing year. The Court will probably arrive at Windsor the first week in July. There is a rumour that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will visit the Isle of Wight (the Princess Alice remaining at the Castle) during the temporary seclusion of our beloved Sovereign; if so, their Royal Highnesses will reside at Osborne House, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton will be in attendance. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected to proceed to Frogmore House, from the Continent, on the 1st of July, by which time the extensive alterations in that mansion are to be completed.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER. A letter from Cologne, of the 5th, says, that her Majesty arrived in that city and put up at the Hotel Royal, where apartments had been taken for her and her suite. Her Majesty was to proceed the following morning to Mayence, in the Victoria steamer, belonging to the Dusseldorf Steam Boat Company, which the Queen had caused to be engaged some days before, through the London Company.

A marriage is said to be on the *tapis* between a noble Viscount, sitting in the Lower House, and the fair daughter of a Marquis, who enjoys considerable influence in the Whig political circles.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ripon, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Lord G. Somerset. The Council sat an hour and a half.

ARRIVAL OF LORD SEYMOUR AT ROTHESAY.—At two o'clock on Wednesday her Majesty's war-steamer the Sydenham, arrived at the Southampton pier, having on board Lord Stuart de Rothesay and suite, from St. Petersburg, and their carriages. His lordship, who looks far from well, upon his landing, proceeded to the Dolphin Hotel, and from thence to his seat near Christchurch, where Lady Canning had arrived on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving her noble father.

MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE.—Intelligence was received in town on Saturday of the death of Lady Campbell, wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. Her lady-ship died on Thursday last at Succoth, Dumbartonshire. She married to Sir Archibald Campbell in 1795, by whom her ladyship leaves a numerous family.

We have to announce the demise of Lady Catherine Browne, who expired on Friday evening, shortly after eight o'clock, to the infinite grief of her family. Her ladyship was second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo, and was born on the 2d of May, 1802. It is supposed that the death of her ladyship resulted from a cold terminating in inflammation.

Sir George Pigott, Bart., of Knapton, died at Paris, on the 28th ult., in his eightieth year. He was the eldest son of Major-General Thomas Pigott, by the daughter of W. Carden, Esq.; married 1794, daughter of the Right Hon. Thos. Kelly, formerly Judge of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir Thomas Pigott; married 1831, daughter of F. Brummel, Esq., of Wyvanhoe, Essex, formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The travelling carriages and suite of the new Governor-General of India, left town on Saturday morning for Dover. His Excellency left Whitehall Gardens at four o'clock, by the Dover railroad, for India. The right honourable baronet had a long interview in the morning with Sir R. Peel, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, at the Premier's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

On Sunday morning the Emperor of Russia attended divine service in the chapel in Welbeck-street. His Excellency Baron Brunnow and the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite were in waiting. In the afternoon his Imperial Majesty took his departure for the Continent.

When the Emperor took leave of her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princes of Wales, and the Royal Princesses were present in the Marble-hall. On the departure of the Emperor, he graciously saluted the Queen, and cordially shook hands with all the ladies and officers of the household. The Emperor left the munificent sum of 20,000 ducats to be distributed among the domestics. As a proof of the total disregard of the Emperor of Russia of the luxuries and splendour with which he was surrounded, we may state that the Emperor always slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health. His Imperial Majesty adopted the same course on the occasion of his first visit to this country, in 1817

At five minutes before five o'clock the Emperor was handed into one of the Queen's carriages by the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, his Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanying his Imperial Majesty.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow accompanied his Imperial Majesty on board the Black Eagle, on Sunday evening, down the river as far as Gravesend, at which place the Baron, after having finally taken leave of the Emperor, landed and returned to town.

During his Majesty's recent sojourn at Windsor, while walking in the quadrangle with Prince Albert, the Emperor went up to one of the sentinels on duty, and, after conversing with him familiarly for a few minutes, requested him to show him his kit. The poor fellow astonished, and perhaps a little nervous at this easy approximation of the Emperor, hesitated for a moment, but, encouraged by a smile from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeded to lay the contents of his kit and knapsack before the royal pair. The Emperor minutely examined the same, and, after addressing a few words of encouragement to the soldier, inquired and made a note of his name, doubtless with a view of rendering the poor fellow a substantial token of his remembrance.

Among the noble officers attendant on the Court at Ascot, was Mr. Superintendent May, who is an old Waterloo medal. When the Emperor left the Royal Stand to examine the successful competitor for the Ascot Cup, Alice Hawthorn, the name that officer's duty to clear the crowd away for the passage of the illustrious party. On returning to the stand the Emperor observed the Waterloo medal suspended on Mr. May's breast, whereupon he immediately inquired what regiment he had belonged to—in what portion of the fight he had been engaged, and many other questions concerning the battle, upon which Mr May satisfied his Majesty, who appeared much interested in the information afforded him.

It is said that the presents distributed by the Emperor during his short stay in this country have been most numerous, and are of an enormous value. Every individual who has ministered in any way, however humble, to the service or comfort of the Emperor, has been rewarded according to his deserts. It is said that his Majesty has left a considerable sum to complete the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

On Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty the King of Saxony held a levee at Buckingham Palace for the reception of the diplomatic corps.

On Sunday his Majesty attended divine service in the Bavarian Chapel, in Warwick-street, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, and afterwards visited Sir Robert and Lady Peel, in Whitehall-gardens; and Lord and Lady Jersey, at their residence in Berkeley-square. His Majesty dined with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge in the evening, at Cambridge House.

On Monday morning his Majesty left Buckingham Palace at half-past ten o'clock, attended as usual, for the purpose of visiting and inspecting a number of the institutions and public buildings of the metropolis. The King viewed the Tothill-field Prisons, the Penitentiary, the Thames Tunnel, and also went to Lambeth Palace, to pay a visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley. Shortly after the arrival of his King at Lambeth Palace a *déjeûné* was served to his Majesty and suite. His Majesty also walked through the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and inspected the interior of the extensive brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins. His Majesty, attended by his suite, returned to Buckingham Palace at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

On Tuesday his Majesty visited the Bazaar, in Portman-street; and afterwards went to the Zoological-gardens, in the Regent's-park. His Majesty walked through the gardens, and viewed the interesting collection of animals. The King honoured Mr. Hope with a visit at his residence in Duchess-street, and inspected the gallery, and afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace to lunch, at two o'clock. Captain Siborne had afterwards the honour of presenting to his Majesty a copy of his "History of the Waterloo Campaign," to which his Majesty is a subscriber. His Majesty (to whom Captain Siborne has the honour to be personally known) was highly pleased with the delineation of the work. In the afternoon the King, attended by the Earl of Morton, Lord C. Wellesley, Baron de Gerasdorff, and the gentlemen of his suite, visited the British Museum, the United Service Club, and the Royal Polytechnic Institution. Before returning to Buckingham Palace, his Majesty honoured the Earl and Countess Delawarr with a visit, at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, and also visited the Countess Amherst.

His Majesty the King of Saxony left Buckingham Palace, soon after ten o'clock on Wednesday, for the purpose of inspecting a number of the public buildings of the metropolis. His Majesty went to the Tower of London, and, after viewing the numerous articles of interest in that ancient edifice, went to St. Katharine's Docks, and from thence to the Mint. The King remained a considerable time inspecting the different processes of the coinage. The illustrious party visited the Bank of England, where they were received by the officers of the corporation, who conducted his Majesty through the bullion department and

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other portions of the building. A *déjeûné* was afterwards served in the Bank to his Majesty and suite. In the afternoon the King went to Lodge's Garden, Hackney, and on his return drove to St. Paul's Cathedral, to inspect that sacred edifice. His Majesty also inspected Guildhall. At six o'clock the King attended by his suite, returned to Buckingham Palace. In the evening, his Majesty honoured the Earl and Countess of Wilton with his company at dinner, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

In consequence of his Majesty having accepted an invitation to dine this day with Sir Robert and Lady Peel, we have reason to believe that the King will not leave for Scotland before Friday next. Sir Robert Peel, Baronet has a distinguished circle to meet his Majesty, and Lady Peel, it is said, will have an assembly expressly in honour of her august guest

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The annual *conversazione* given by Mr. Walker, the president of this very useful and flourishing institution, took place on the evenings of Friday and Saturday last, when the attendance was even more numerous than usual. On the former evening about three hundred gentlemen were present, but on the latter there was a much more brilliant assemblage, comprising the most distinguished persons for rank in science or the fine arts, who, it was gratifying to perceive, all felt the hospitality of the worthy host, who, attended by Mr. Manby, the secretary of the institution, received the visitors on arriving, and directed their attention to the objects most worthy of notice. In the principal saloon we noticed some good busts by Mr. J. E. Jones, one of Major Blakeney, one of Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, one of Mr. Perrier of Dublin, another of Mr. Manby, the secretary, all of which were remarkable for their striking similitude to the originals. There were likewise other busts by the same talented and rising artist, in the different saloons. A very beautiful, and, at the same time, simple sketch, made at Strathfieldsaye, of his Grace the Duke of Wellington on horseback, by Mr. E. H. Bailey, was much admired. Some bronzes from the collections of F. Hodgson, Esq., M.P., Mr. Deville, and Mr. Grissell, were placed in various parts of the rooms, as also wood carvings from Rogers, Pratt, and Vincent. A very beautiful engraving of the Duke of Buccleuch's dog, by T. Landseer, from a recent picture by his brother, artist, E. Cust, J. Rennie, P. Laurie, W. Cay, M.P., C. Pine, R. Inglis, M.P., H. Fleetwood, M.P., W. White, J. Trollope, M.P., H. Ellis, G. Murray, H. Webb, H. Douglas, T. Goldsmid, J. Huddington, G. Clerk, M.P., W. Tite, M.P., H. Drummond, Esq., M.P.; Admiral Sir B. Martin; Major-Generals Monteith and Pasley; Colonels Mabersley, Sykes, Jackson, Herbert, and Sloane; Lieutenant-Colonels Scottiswoode, Sabine, Ackerson, and Wells; the Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Sir John Cowan, and Sheriff Wilde; Counts Gola, Lopez, and De Rosen; Messieurs Horace Vernet, Baugniet, Goderalhl, Siemens, Shakespeare, Bunderwald, Vanzeliers, Hebeler, and Mr. Baron De Gerlach and Lindau, &c., &c. It were injustice to forget to state that the scientific enjoyments of the evening, which embraced all the most recent inventions and improvements, were greatly enhanced by the generous hospitality and attention of Mr. Walker, who received the most zealous and efficient co-operation from Mr. Manby, the secretary

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The fifty-seventh anniversary meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on Monday at the institution, in John-street, Adelphi, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, President, in the chair. His Royal Highness was received at the entrance to the institution by the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Pusey, and Mr. Baron Rothschild, and conducted to the great room, which was filled by a numerous company. Among the visitors present was the Eastern Prince, Meer Jafur Aleekham Bahadoor, the Nawab of Surat, attended by two native officers, all three being attired in the most splendid eastern costume. The proceedings were then opened by Mr. Whishaw, the secretary, reading the report, which briefly traced the progress of the society during the last ninety years; after which that officer directed the attention of his Royal Highness to the various subjects which occupied the society at its weekly meetings, many of which were illustrated by drawings suspended round the walls of the apartment. The rewards adjudged by the society were then presented by his Royal Highness in person to those entitled to them. The whole of the prizes having been awarded, the Duke of Sutherland proposed the grateful thanks of the society to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the honour he had conferred upon the society that day, and for the zeal he had shewn by the kind satisfaction manifested at the successful efforts of those individuals whom the committee had thought proper to reward. The Marquis of Northampton seconded the vote of thanks; which having been carried unanimously, his Royal Highness said, it afforded him the greatest possible satisfaction to attend the meetings of the society, and witness the successful efforts of its numerous members. He hoped the institution would go on prospering and extending its usefulness through all classes of the community. The Prince subsequently visited the model-room, and having taken leave of the Duke of Sutherland and the other vice-presidents of the society, returned to Buckingham Palace about two o'clock.

THE UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—Upwards of three hundred gentlemen of the legal profession assembled on Tuesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to celebrate the twelfth anniversary festival of the foundation of the United Law Clerks' Society. The chair was taken by the Hon. Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, Baron of the Exchequer, who was supported by Mr. Serjeant Kelly, Messrs. Watson, Jarvis, Cockburn, Bodkin, Knight Bruce, Oliver, Anderdon. The amount collected after dinner was nearly £300, which, we are sorry to say, is less by about £50 than was collected on the same occasion last year. There were some excellent speeches from some of the learned gentlemen who were present, and everything went off to the satisfaction of the company present.

THE LATE WILL FORGERIES.—It is understood that Mr. Maw will forfeit, the Bank of England have adopted some new regulations with reference to the granting powers of attorney for the sale or transfer of stock. When an application is made for a power of attorney, a letter is immediately forwarded to the party or parties in whose name the stock stands (pre-paid) of which the following is a copy:—"Bank of England—Application has been made for a power of attorney to transfer the stock standing in your name; I request you will sign and return the letter attached to this, stating the amount or stock to be transferred, and the name of the party to be your attorney." On the off sheet is the following letter, on the outside of which a postage stamp is also affixed —"I wish to give a power of attorney for the transfer of £ ——— stock." The Bank will not in any instance grant a power of attorney until answers have been received from the parties to whom the letters have been forwarded.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—This exhibition re-opened on Monday with a collection of pictures by ancient and lately deceased artists. He was cried character may be imagined when it is mentioned that the excellent exhibition pantes by the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, and French painters besides a well selected assortment of specimens by deceased British artists.

NEW FREE GRECIAN GALLERY.—A new gallery was opened on Monday at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a new infant orphan asylum, the benefits of which are to be extended to persons of all religious denominations.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DARLINGTON.—SUDDEN DEATH OF W. BACKHOUSE, ESQ.—Much excitement of a painful nature was occasioned in Darlington, on Sunday last, by the sudden death of Mr. W. Backhouse, the senior partner of the old and respectable banking establishment of Backhouse and Co., Darlington. Mr. Backhouse, being a member of the Society of Friends, attended the meeting held in the evening as usual. He arose to address the congregation, and whilst in the act of speaking, fell down, and immediately expired.

OXFORD EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The directors, accompanied by a large party of their friends, went down to Oxford on Monday by a special train, to inspect the works, which they found in a very satisfactory state. After inspecting the station at Oxford, and the bridges at Nuneham and Appleford, they returned to Paddington by a special train. On Wednesday morning the line was opened for traffic, and was found in very good order. The Oxford Station is now completed, and from the convenient situation and easy access, it is to be hoped, will give general satisfaction, having surmounted all the obstacles that opposed its formation. There are several platforms for the arrival and departure of the trains. The scenery in Duke Alley on the new line, is of the most pleasing description, and a splendid view is obtained of the Archbishop of York's mansion at Nuneham, near which there is a station. The journey is performed something under two hours and a half.

SOUTHAMPTON.—At eleven o'clock on Wednesday an alarming fire broke out in the timber-yard of Messrs. Sharpe and Co., agents for a wood paving company, immediately opposite the station at Northam. It was raged with great fury for some time, from the want of water, and the delay before the arrival of any engines, and even then, the scanty supply of water rendered them almost useless. Fortunately there was but little wind, or the destruction would have must have been immense. One new-built house, backing on the timber-yard, in the occupation of Mr. Nicholls, caught fire, but fortunately, from its having no windows at the back, the house was saved from destruction, but the furniture sustained great damage by being thrown into the street. Two cottages in the rear of the yard are nearly destroyed. Had this fire broken out in the night, the whole of Orchard-lane and place must have been totally destroyed from the very inefficient supply and almost total want of water. Messrs. Sharpe and Co. are insured, as is also Mr. Nicholls, but not so with the two cottages. The fire is supposed to have occurred by the overboiling of an iron vessel of pitch and tar.

STATE OF THE CROPS.—The extraordinary continuance of dry weather, added to the cold north-easterly winds which prevailed during nearly the whole of May has had a great effect in checking vegetation in those counties which lie nearest the metropolis.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The eighth session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday morning before the usual civic functionaries. The Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, told them that the calendar contained the names of nearly 300 prisoners, which number would be increased before their labours had terminated. Many of the cases were of a most serious character; there were six charges of cutting and wounding, two of manslaughter, and no less than five of wilful murder—namely, four concerned in one offence, and one (that of Augustus Dalmas) standing singly. The case in which four persons stand charged is the Ratcliff-highway murder. A few petty larceny cases were tried during the day, but they were altogether uninteresting.

TUESDAY.

The Recorder sat the whole of the day, and disposed of a great many cases, felony, but there were none deserving publicity.

WEDNESDAY.

George Reginald Whitaker, a respectable-looking young man, surrendered to take his trial, on an indictment charging him with feloniously forging and uttering a forged cheque for £170, with intent to defraud Sir W. Call, Martin and Co., bankers. Mr. Doane conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Carkson the defence. The particulars of this case have appeared so frequently in the police reports, that it will be unnecessary to detail them again at any great length. It will be recollected that a young man named Thomas Brightman presented a forged check for £170 at the bank of Sir W. Call and Co., some time since. He was stopped and given into custody, and the explanation he gave was, that being out of employment he had advertised for a situation as light porter, and was answered by a person who appointed a meeting at the Peacock, Islington, and signed the name of Mr. Whitaker. Brightman accordingly went to the place, and saw a man who wore a large blue cloak, and blue spectacles with side shades. This Mr. Clarke, after some inquiry, engaged the young man and sent him on various errands, but merely appointed meetings at different places, without giving him any place of residence. On the 1st May he desired the prisoner to get the check changed, and to meet him at the King's Arms, opposite the East India-house. Unfortunately the young person had taken to Scotland with him a young Scotchman, named Mabeley, who had been employed by Mr. Clarke, and was at one time a young man of the highest respectability. He had been several years in the service of the East India Company, and returned in 1841 in the capacity of second officer of a ship. He was taken to Scotland with a view to his benefit, as either a cloak or spectacles, and the witnesses for the prosecution had proved that he had given his correct name and address at once upon being taken into custody. But it so happened that he was in a position to prove in the most satisfactory manner how this gentleman was occupied during the entire of the 1st of May; and he would conclude by proving from numerous witnesses that his character was most unexceptionable. He would state that Brightman was looking at a young Scotchman, who certainly did not appear a very sharp sort of person, was totally mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner.—Mr. Power, a law student, son of the late emeritus professor, deposed that he had known the prisoner from his childhood. He left school to enter the East India Company's service, and always bore the highest possible character. The landlady of the house No. 9, Quicksett-row, Scotland, where Mr. Whitaker lived, deposed that he did not leave the house on the 1st of May until after twelve o'clock (after the hour at which Brightman had received his instructions from his employer), and he had never had either a cloak or spectacles.—Other servants gave the same effect, and, as she saw the most satisfactory reasons for knowing the day to have been the 1st of May, Mr. Baron Gurney stopped the case, and said it was plain the witness for Brightman was mistaken. He was a rather dull young man—the very sort of instrument that was fitted for the purposes of the person who had employed him.

—The jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Gurney said he had thought it necessary to allow the case to go the length it did in order that the prisoner's character might be completely cleared. He now wished it to be distinctly understood that the prisoner left the bar without the slightest stain or imputation upon him.—Mr. Whitaker was then discharged

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—THREATENING SIR R. PEEL.—*Oliver Walsh*, a carpenter, was charged by Mr. Jardine, at the request of Sir R. Peel.—Mr. Jardine by the officers of the house of Mrs. Peel, charged with writing a letter of the most threatening character to Sir R. Peel. A warrant was applied for by Mr. Jardine, and being placed in the hands of Thornton and Kendall, they succeeded in apprehending the prisoner at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in his lodgings, No. 7, Upper Marsh, Lambeth. The prisoner being called on for his defence, admitted having written the letter when labouring under great excitement, in consequence of being denied justice. He had been ruined in Ireland where his property was seized, and destroyed, and although he had compared where his property was seized, and destroyed, and although he had compared to prove such facts before Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Tindall, magistrates of Dublin, they refused to examine any witness on his behalf, on the ground that he was out of his mind. Finding he could obtain no redress, he wrote to Sir R. Peel as a Englishman, but he got no redress. He had witnesses to prove how he had been robbed, but he might as well be without laws, or else live under the bush laws, as under the laws of New South Wales. He had his way in the world, for any justice that he could receive. He then came to London, and having written to Sir Robert Peel respecting his grievances, the answer he received was, that as the Lord-Lieutenant declined to interfere in the case, it could not be expected he would interfere. He then, in a moment of desperation, wrote the letter brought forward by the officer. The prisoner was held to bail, and the requisite security not being forthcoming he was removed to Tothill Fields Prison.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST A MASTER OF A VESSEL.—On the arrival of the brig Chieftain, from Spalatro, with a cargo of boxes, at Southampton, on Tuesday last, the master, Captain Reay, was charged with the wilful murder of one of the crew, named George Harrison, on the 2nd of December last, near Spalatro. He was forthwith conveyed before the magistrates, and underwent a lengthened examination, in the course of which it appeared by evidence, that on the day named the ship's company returned from shore "rather fresh," when a quarrel took place between them, and the carpenter declared that he saw the master, without the slightest provocation whatever, place a pistol to deceased's eye and deliberately shoot him. The deceased fell, and survived twelve hours, when he died. On the part of the prisoner the prisoner handed into Court a certificate, bearing the signature of Charles Thomas Hall, British Vice-Consul at Fiume, officially acting at Spalatro, the purport of which was as follows: That he (Hill) had been officially instructed by Mr. Thomas G. Sorrell, R.N., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Trieste, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of the deceased, and, after careful inquiry, he had come to the opinion that it had resulted entirely from accident, and not wilfully, as was at first represented. He found the crew in a mutinous state, and greatly prejudiced against the captain. The magistrates consulted together for some time, and, on their return to the court, committed the prisoner for trial, which he took very coolly.

FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM, BAYWATER.—On Thursday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the usually quiet neighbourhood of Notting-dale, Bayswater, was thrown into a state of the utmost consternation, in consequence of the outbreak of a fire, which was ascertained in the destruction of eight dwelling-houses and two carpenters' workshops, with their contents, including the working tools of from forty to fifty journeymen. The fire commenced in the small centre house of a newly-erected row of buildings, situate immediately behind the Norland-crescent, Notting-dale, Bayswater. With all speed three engines of the 6 section of the Fire Brigade, headed by Mr. Braidwood, and large bodies of firemen, were at the scene, as well as Mr. Connorton, with the West of England firemen and engine. The powerful engine of the County-office was also at the spot remarkably quick. The engines were from the first placed in good positions, and by dint of great exertion on the part of the firemen, they succeeded in staying the further progress of the fire, but not before eight of the houses, together with the valuable piles of timber and the two carpenters' workshops were entirely consumed.

ALLEGED MURDER.—Mr. James Conkburn Belaney, a surgeon, was charged before Mr. Broderip on Wednesday, at the Thames-office, with a charge of wilful murder of his wife, Rachael Belaney, by administering to her a quantity of prussic acid. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last the deceased was taken suddenly ill, when the prisoner called up the landlady of the house in which he lodged. The landlady requested that a doctor should be sent for, but before he arrived she deceased had expired. There were two tumblers on the table, in one of which was a liquid, but it was emptied down the sink. There were also some prussic acid in a paper on the table. The female servant deposed to the prisoner having sent her for a black draught for her mistress on Wednesday, she being indisposed. Upon a *post-mortem* examination of the body, a small quantity of prussic acid was discovered, but quite sufficient to cause death. After the decease of Mrs. B., the prisoner called upon Mr. Garrett, the surgeon, and accounted for her death by saying that he was in the habit of taking three drops of prussic acid, but having broken the bottle, by accident, which contained it, he gathered up what was spilled and put it into a tumbler, and placed it on the drawer, while he went to write a letter in an adjoining room, during which time his wife snatched up the tumbler, and said, "Oh, dear me! I have taken some of the strong drink out of the tumbler; give me cold water."—The prisoner was remanded.

FIRING OF HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday evening, the inhabitants of Hampstead were much alarmed in consequence of a report that Hampstead Heath had been set on fire. This statement proved too true, and on a body of the S division of police, and other persons, arriving on the heath, they discovered the furze, in that part at the rear of the Spaniards Tavern, and facing the Earl of Mansfield's, in flames, to the extent of between thirty and forty yards, and it was with considerable difficulty it was extinguished. Shortly before the fire broke out, a gang of young fellows were seen near the spot, and it is supposed that they wantonly set fire to the heath, but notwithstanding the exertions of the police they have been unable to trace out the parties

SUICIDE.—On Sunday morning, about half-past ten, a woman, having the appearance of a respectable mechanic's wife, threw herself off Westminster-bridge, near the fourth arch, and perished, attempts having been in vain made to save her by a policeman. She did not rise to the surface of the water.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE TREASURY CLERKS.—Mr. Higgs on Monday held an inquest in the drawing-room of Christopher Dermott, Esq., No 29, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico, on the body of Henry Liddell Davies, Esq., aged 31, one of the clerks in the Treasury, who destroyed himself on Saturday in a most extraordinary and unexpected manner. Upon the jury viewing the body of the deceased, which was in one of the bedrooms of the house, and two witnessed a frightful spectacle. The deceased was lying on a bed, and two more were on a chair beside him. The wound he had inflicted in the throat was frightful to look at, for it had severed the windpipe, and the incision reached to the bone. Mr. Dermott stated that on Saturday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, he was called by the mother of the deceased, who had been both staying at his house, to see him, when he found him lying on the floor, quite dead. There was a wound in his throat six inches long, and about two inches deep. He must have been dead some hours. Of late he had been very desponding in his manner; but on the previous evening he had shaken hands with him, when he appeared collected, but there was a peculiar expression about his eyes. From other evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased had been in Dr. Sutherland's asylum, at Chelsea. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF FIVE HUNDRED QUAILS.—On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire, attended with the loss of about five hundred quails, broke out in the cellar of the house, No. 29, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, in the occupation of Mr. Davenham, an extensive dealer in pigeons, quails, &c., who, a few months ago, by a similar calamity, lost above one thousand pigeons. The discovery was made by policeman Ware, G 49, who saw a body of smoke issuing from the cellar, upon which he gave an immediate alarm. At that time the inmates were in bed, when the whole succeeded in making their escape by jumping out of window, being assisted by the neighbours, with the exception of Mr. J. Pontem, brother-in-law of Mr. Davenham. He was in a room in the second floor, where he was discovered asleep by a man in charge of the Hatton-garden fire-escape ladder, and was let down by that means, amidst the cheers of the spectators, the flames then rapidly ascending the staircase. The Farringdon-street engine, followed by those from Whitecross-street and Watling-street, with Mr. Braidwood, quickly arrived, and were at once in play, have being an abundant supply of water. In a very short time the fire was overcome, the lower part of the house alone being damaged. There were in the cellar about five hundred quails, in cages, all of which were destroyed. Mrs. Davenham is insured on the stock-in-trade. A man nearly lost his life, while the fire was raging, by falling into the cellar, but was fortunately rescued by the firemen. He, however, was much hurt, and was obliged to have surgical assistance.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the King of Saxony and suite, left Buckingham Palace in six carriages and four on Friday morning, at ten minutes past ten o'clock. The Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Buccleuch occupied one carriage, Prince Albert and the King of Saxony another; the remaining four contained the suite. A detachment of the 17th Lancers formed the escort. The visit to Claremont will be short, as her Majesty is expected to return to Buckingham Palace this day.

The hearing of the appeal in the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connell and others, in the House of Lords, is fixed for Monday, the 24th of July.

The Emperor of Russia left the Hague on Tuesday, at two o'clock, to return to his dominions

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Friday evening an examination of the children educated in these schools was held in the boys' school-room, Mount Pleasant, John Tutton, Esq., in the chair. Henry Altas, Esq., of the Foreign and British School Society, conducted the examination. The answering of the children in every department of useful and general knowledge elicited the unqualified approbation of the subscribers and friends of the institution, who attended in great numbers.

FEMALE PENITENTIARY.—Yesterday the annual meeting of this philanthropic institution, was held in the large room of the building situate at Pentonville. The meeting was most numerous and exceedingly interesting, principally ladies. The Earl of Chichester in the chair. Mr. Apsley Pellatt, honorary secretary, then read the report, which consisted of twenty-eight closely printed pages. It stated, that from April 1st, 1843, to March 26th, 1844, the applicants for admission were 154, many of whom were unsuitable to the institution, and were therefore declined. To eighty-nine the privilege of admission had been conceded. In the same period, eighty-four women left the institution, to fill respectable offices in society, as follows:—To go to service, 12; to their relatives or friends, 23; failure of health, 6; bad behaviour, which rendered removal necessary, 18; die, 1. The expenditure of the institution to March 26, 1844, was £1050 0s. 5d. had been received for work from the inmates. From the commencement of the charity to the last annual meeting, 675 females had applied for admission, of 396 of these the friends received 507 letters. Of 279 sent to service, 237 had been reconciled to their friends, 46 had married, 47 had emigrated, and 28 had died. Mr. Leach read the finance account, which stated that the receipts had been £2,200 2s. 3d., the expenditure £2,200 2s. 3d., leaving a balance of £.16. 3s. 3d. The company having inspected the house, and agreed to the report, separated

THE CHANCERY CRIMINAL COURT, FRIDAY.—(Before Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Williams.)—At the sitting of the court this morning, *Elizabeth Lundsay, Ellen Lundsay*, and *James Lundsay* (their brother), who were tried and acquitted yesterday, for the robbery in the Queen's Palace, were put to the bar, there being other indictments against them.—The Solicitor-General said, after the patient attention the jury had given to the charge against the prisoners yesterday, he considered the ends of justice would be answered, and therefore should not offer any evidence on the other indictments.—Mr. Baron Gurney directed the prisoners (who appeared dreadfully agitated) to be discharged. They were then removed from the dock. The court rose at a quarter past one.

THE BATTERSEA MURDER.

Augustus Dalmas, aged 50, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Eleanor M'Farlane, on the 29th of April last. The prisoner is known to have an accustomed firmness, but it was evident that he was of a feeble mental agony. The Solicitor-General, with whom are Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Chambers, stated the case for the prosecution: it was one of vast importance, as it involved the life of the prisoner at the bar. No doubt, from the sources of public information, the jury were in possession of most of the facts that would be laid before them this day, but he was sure they would not be influenced by anything they had previously heard or read. The charge against the unhappy man at the bar must be decided on circumstantial evidence; all the facts connected with the case would be laid before them, and he trusted the evidence they would discharge their solemn and awful duty in a manner which would be satisfactory. If they thought the accused was innocent of the charge against him, by their verdict they would say so; but if they were of opinion that the evidence proved his guilt, in the discharge of the duty they owed to their country they would say so. The public safety required that crimes of such magnitude as that charged against the prisoner should be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. The learned counsel then entered into a statement of all the circumstances he intended to prove by a number of witnesses. It was very similar to the facts lately detailed in our police reports. Mr. Wilkins then addressed the jury in a most effective speech, and concluded a powerful address, by imploring the jurymen to lean towards the side of mercy—to remember that though their erring judgments might fail, yet an all-seeing eye would, if the prisoner were guilty, pursue him, and avenge the innocent and an all-powerful and unerring arm would punish his secret crime; but that if they had reason afterwards to repent of a too severe verdict, it would be when repentance would be too late.—The Solicitor-General waived his right of reply.—Mr. Baron Gurney summed up. In this, as in very many other cases, they had only circumstantial evidence before them, on which to found their judgments. It appeared that the deceased had been for many years on terms of the utmost friendship with the prisoner. The last act of her life was the going with the youngest daughter of the prisoner to her mistress's house, and the first evidence they had was that of the prisoner's daughter, who observed her return home, and after the wound was inflicted. The learned Judge then read over and commented upon the evidence. They must consider that the account given by the prisoner of himself was that of a man who had been (for several days had elapsed) to prepare a story. It was for them, however, to weigh all the circumstances; and he could only say, that if they had a fair and reasonable doubt that the prisoner had committed the offence with which he was charged, then it was their bounden duty to return a verdict of acquittal.

The jury requested leave to retire, and they also begged that the prisoner might be seated on the bench, the jury reserved to their seats. The jury then retired, and at twenty three minutes to eight o'clock the jury returned into court, when the most death-like silence prevailed. Mr. Justice Williams having taken his seat on the bench, the jury answered to their names and the foreman returned a verdict of "Guilty." The wretched man, who maintained an extraordinary fortitude throughout the trial, was then removed from the dock.

POLICE.—SAVING THE LIFE OF THE EARL OF FITZHARDINGE. Yesterday (Friday) a man named *Edward Johnson* was charged at this office with threatening the life of the Earl of Fitzhardinge, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the prisoner had an idea that the noble earl had got some property in his possession belonging to the prisoner, and had annoyed him from time to time respecting it. His lordship had not heard anything of him for some time until Thursday last, when the prisoner stepped up to him, and demanded his property. His lordship told him to call next day at his residence, at two o'clock, when he gave the prisoner into the custody. He was held to bail in £150, and two sureties of £50 each, to keep the peace

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES. The royal mail steamer Britannia, Captain John Hewitt, with the mails from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Friday morning, after an excellent voyage of 14 days from New York, and 10½ from Boston, having left those ports on the 1st and 3rd respectively. She has brought seventy-five passengers. The Caledonia, which sailed hence 19th May, arrived at Boston on the 1st June, as seven days. As her letters were quickly delivered, it is said merchants in Boston to answer them by the Britannia. The Baltimore Convention had resulted in the nomination of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, as Democratic candidate for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President. This result is looked upon as most favourable to the Whig candidates, Mr. Clay and Mr. Frelyinghuysen. A great fire had occurred in New Orleans on the 19th ult., by which property to the value of 400,000 dollars was destroyed. Nearly three hundred valuable buildings were burned, and at least 2000 persons left houseless by the calamity. No fresh steps in the Annexation Scheme had been taken; the bill that it would be rejected by the Senate increased. As Congress would adjourn by the middle of June, its fate would soon be decided. The general Congressional proceedings do not possess any interest.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GRAND FETE TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AT CHISWICK HOUSE.

ARRIVAL OF THE IMPERIAL PARTY AT CHISWICK HOUSE.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S FETE AT CHISWICK.

With notes by our own reporter.

Oh! 'twas as bright a gazey
As Wonder's eye could wish to see!
Beauty expressly went to show,
Her presence could more charms bestow
Than Wealth or Grandeur, Pomp or Pow'r
And make them fade around her bow'r!
When She was present, lilies blush'd—
And as she spake the birds were hush'd,
Or whisper'd to each other: "E'en
The proudest lord must own her Queen!"
Thus Beauty held her sovereign sway,
Presiding Goddess of the Day!

* * * *

Though Lebanon be now no more,
Still cedar walks by Thames's shore,
For Heav'nly contemplation form'd—
A monarch welcom'd ay, and charm'd
His mind, as garden did of old
The heart of Diocletian hold,
And forc'd a sigh, which well confess'd
"'Tis here that Liberty's at rest!"

Go—monarch, then, and salute with pow'r,
Learn the rich luxury of one generous hour,
Like that of Chiswick's hospitable home
And reap a Pilgrim's blessing hither thou did'st come!

The superb Palladian villa of the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick was, on Saturday last, the scene of one of the most splendid *fêtes* ever celebrated in this or any other country. It was not only honoured by the august presence of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, but also by the King of Saxony, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and about 700 members of the principal noble families in the kingdom.

It is now five years since the Duke of Devonshire gave a *fête* of corresponding magnificence at that delightful retreat. In all its leading features every preparation was completed with a lavish disregard of expense; and, as it was the only private entertainment given to his Imperial Majesty during his limited sojourn in this country, the Emperor cannot fail to have a high opinion of the wealth and hospitality of our nobles, from the splendour which pervaded the entire *fête*.

THE RECEPTION IN THE SALOON.

The perfect manner in which this beautiful villa was fitted up last season by its noble owner, on the occasion of giving a series of public breakfasts, rendered much addition to its already extended accommodation unnecessary; but, during the few days which elapsed from the noble duke becoming aware that the Emperor intended to honour him with a visit, no time has been lost in making a variety of arrangements, a brief notice of which will form a necessary introduction to the annexed account of the princely entertainment prepared by his grace.

The whole suite of apartments on the ground floor of the villa (seven in number), were fitted up last year in the most beautiful manner, as a series of grand saloons communicating with each other, and opening on to the lawn at the back of the mansion. These apartments, uniformly decorated with light chintz drapery, were devoted to the general company; while two additional rooms in the eastern wing of the villa were expressly prepared for the accommodation of the Emperor, and the illustrious visitors invited to meet his Majesty. The apartment where the royal personages breakfasted was fitted up as a gorgeous tent. The entrance was through a smaller apartment, or ante-room, also uniformly fitted as a tent, communicating with the extensive suite of apartments above alluded to, and being entered from the lawn by a tastefully-designed and highly-ornamental portico.

The grounds of the mansion were in the most perfect order, and presented a beautiful appearance, the natural attractions of the spot leaving nothing

BANQUET IN THE IMPERIAL PAVILION.

THE GRAND CEDAR AVENUE—THE EMPEROR'S SYLVAN COURT.

that art could supply. A perfectly novel feature in the arrangements for this splendid *fête* was the introduction of the living giraffes, which last season formed a portion of the collection at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, but having been removed from that establishment on the secession of Mr. Cross from its management, are now on the point of shipment for St. Petersburg, and, at the duke's desire, were taken to Chiswick, to give his Imperial Highness an opportunity of seeing them before their departure for his capital. They were placed on a beautiful grassy slope, divided from the company by an ornamental canal that runs through the grounds, where, browsing in unrestrained liberty on such trees and shrubs, as best suited their palates, they formed, with their Egyptian keepers, an extremely picturesque Oriental group.

The two splendid bands of the Coldstream Guards and of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), comprising nearly 80 performers, were stationed upon the lawn, and performed a series of the most popular airs during the day; in addition to which his grace's chamber band, under the direction of Mr. Charles Coote, the duke's pianist, was devoted to the amusement of those among the distinguished company who preferred the music saloon.

At one o'clock the carriages began to arrive, and it was nearly four

THE EXTERIOR OF THE SUMMER PARLOUR.

when the whole of the distinguished visitors had assembled. The equipages, generally, were very splendid; those of the Earl of Pembroke, Marquis of Ailesbury, Duke of Sutherland, Earl Brownlow, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Beverley, Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Lansdowne, &c., taking the lead, as each of their carriages were attended by outriders and four horses, the servants wearing their state liveries. Viscountess Pollington's pony equipage, driven by her ladyship, was greatly admired.

The Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and the Hon. Mr. Liddell, was the first of the illustrious visitors who arrived, at about ten minutes to two. Her Royal Highness was welcomed by the Duke of Devonshire, who was in waiting in the vestibule. A royal salute was fired, and the full regimental bands of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and Coldstream Guards played the National Anthem.

At five minutes to two, the august visitors and their respective suites arrived in six of her Majesty's carriages, preceded by outriders in state liveries. The Emperor, the King of Saxony, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, came in the first carriage, escorted by a captain's guard of the 17th Lancers. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck and Baroness Ahlefeldt, came at the same time, so that it appeared as if their carriage formed part of the *cortège*; and, as it advanced up the avenue leading from the Great Western Road to Chiswick

THE PURPLE LAWN, WITH THE EXHIBITION OF THE GIRAFFES.

House, the Royal party were most enthusiastically cheered by the crowds assembled in the line.

Upon the Royal cavalcade entering the grounds, the Russian Imperial standard was hoisted on the summit of the mansion; the Royal standard of Great Britain floating at the same time over the arcade leading to the Italian gardens. As the illustrious party approached the grand entrance, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from a battery erected within the grounds, the two bands simultaneously playing the Russian National Hymn.

Our first engraving represents the grand front of Chiswick House, at the moment of the Imperial and Royal arrival.

The villa itself is approached by a noble avenue of ivy-clad trees, from which the portico is seen to great advantage. The general effect of the equipages, the extraordinary turn-outs of the ambassadors and the more wealthy peers, was an heraldic display—the colours and decorations of the state liveries all being regulated in accordance with the colours of the armorial bearings of the several parties—most gorgeous, and was evidently regarded with astonishment by many of the foreigners present.

The general company were received by the Duke of Devonshire beneath the grand portico in front of the recessed entrance for which the palace is remarkable; this celebrated feature was copied by Lord Burlington, from the Villa Capra, near Vicenza.

The Imperial and Royal visitors were handed by the duke from their carriages, and led by his grace to the portico, where they were first introduced to Lord Morpeth, and the other family connexions of the House of Cavendish.

On alighting, the Emperor most cordially extended his right hand to the Duke of Devonshire, who took it with both hands, apparently under strong emotion. The Emperor and the noble duke then exchanged embraces, and saluted each other agreeably to the Russian custom. Meantime the King of Saxony and Prince Albert stood bye, and witnessed the interview with much interest. Our second illustration represents this impressive scene. The noble duke also gave a most cordial reception to the King of Saxony and the Consort of our Sovereign.

The Emperor wore a dark blue dress-coat with yellow buttons, fastened closely at the throat, black trousers, cloth boots, and a plain beaver hat. His manner was unconstrained, and as it struck us, somewhat sailor-like; whilst his habits of leaning upon his stick, and swinging it to and fro, was far removed from the ordinarily received notions of Imperial state. His Majesty's complexion is dark olive, his eyes grey, and the lids slightly inflamed, as if by exposure to cold and wind.

The royal visitors were conducted by the noble host to the saloon, a superb octagonal apartment, hung with paintings by Titian, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, &c. Here the Emperor held a sort of drawing-room, at which most of the company were presented.

Thence the Emperor proceeded through the magnificent state-rooms to the Music Saloon, examining, as he advanced, the splendid *chef-d'œuvres* of art, for which Chiswick House is so justly celebrated, and occasionally pointing them out to his distinguished attendants. These apartments were crowded with ladies, whose beauty and homage highly gratified the Emperor; to quote the noble duke's words, his Majesty was "affable to all." In his Majesty's progress through these rooms, he was presented a copy of our last week's journal, printed on satin.

In the Music Saloon, his Grace's private band were in attendance, and performed in the Royal presence a new fantasia entitled "Homage to the Emperor Nicholas," composed expressly for the occasion by his Grace's pianist, Mr. Coote. The Royal party remained in the music room more than half an hour, during which interval the following music was performed:—

Overture, "Oberon."—Weber. Duet, "Roberto Devereux."—Donizetti. Solo, Clarionet.—Lazarus. Pot Pourri, "Guillaume Tell."—Rossini. Duet, Harp and Violoncello, Messrs. Cooke and Champion.—Coote. Fantasia, "Bachemian Girl," Solo, Cornopean, Mr. Macfarlane.—Macfarlane. Pot Pourri, Russe, dedicated to the Grand Duke Michael.—Coote. Finale, 1st ac. "Il Barbiere."—Rossini.

At half past 2 o'clock, the Emperor and the Royal party left the Music Room, and proceeded to the wing of the palace known as "the Summer Parlour:" the illustrious guests being attended by the duke's corps (Mr. Holloway) and six of his state coaches, in state liveries. The Emperor took the arm of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, Prince Albert walking with the Duchess of Buccleuch, the King of Saxony led the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Devonshire taking the arm of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge walked with the Baroness Brunnow, the Duke of Wellington with the Countess St. Aulaire (the lady of the French Ambassador), Count Orloff with the Princess Radziwill, his Excellency Baron Brunnow with the Countess of Pembroke, followed by M. de Minkowitz and the Count de St. Aulaire.

The Summer Parlour had been fitted up by Messrs. Crace and Co., under the direction of the Duke of Devonshire, in the style of a royal military pavilion of the 17th century. On entering you first enter the ante-room, which was fitted up as a circular tent of the same period, the eye was surprised and delighted at the gorgeousness of its colours and the chivalric character of its decorations. A white ground, striped and diapered with the arms of the Emperor and of our Queen, with the badges of the House of Cavendish, were splendidly emblazoned and variously displayed. Around what might be termed the centre of the pavilion was a rich drapery hanging border, of crimson and gold, upon which were emblazoned, upon alternate shields, the initials N. and V.; and these again alternated with the Imperial and Royal crowns, and the Devonshire crest. On the longer sides, were two richly embroidered silken trophies, in juxta-position, emblematic of the friendly union of Russia and Great Britain. In the centre of the saloon, covers were laid for sixteen persons; and the dressing of the table was extremely chaste. The repast being prepared *à la Grecque*, silver plate only was used; the larger and more richly chased standard pieces being filled with clusters of fruit (the hot-house wonders of Chatsworth,) and groups of flowers, which had a charming and classic effect. We have seen several noble banquets, but we have certainly never witnessed any appointments that evinced such refined taste, or were, in themselves, so unexceptionably beautiful. "Flowers and silver," say we, in spite of all the temptations to exhibit gold," are the fit decorations for a *fête champêtre*."

At the head of the table sat Prince Albert and the Duchess of Buccleuch; on the right, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Devonshire, the King of Saxony, and the Duke of Cambridge. At the bottom of the table sat the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Buccleuch. On the left, Count Minwitz, the Count de St. Aulaire, the Princess Radzivski, Baroness Brunnow, Count Orloff, and Lord Morpeth. Here the illustrious and distinguished company were seated, and the attendants, clad in the rich yellow Devonshire state liveries, began to distribute the good things of this life—which kings equally with plebeians enjoy—the scene was one not so much of princely as of friendly hospitality.

Our third engraving shows this magnificent scene. We should here add that over the centre of each side of the pavilion was emblazoned the date on which the fête took place (June 5, 1844)—fact rendered interesting by the determination of his Grace to preserve the apartment as it now stands, in honour of the Emperor's visit.

Whilst the delicacies were being discussed in the Imperial tent, upwards of a thousand persons, seated at large tables, splendidly appointed in different parts of the villa, were drinking the health of the Emperor, &c.

At the conclusion of the repast, the Royal party retired to the lawn in the rear of the villa, where they were soon joined by a number of the visitors who had partaken of refreshment in the adjoining saloons. Our fifth engraving shows the Emperor presenting himself to the company at this moment. Many were the agreeable recognitions which then took place, and the scene was one of truly elegant enjoyment. In about half an hour, the Emperor, taking the Duchesses of Cambridge and Sutherland, and accompanied by the noble host, promenaded the lawns, and then proceeded to the magnificent cedar-walk, where, beneath one of the splendid trees, a sort of court was held, and coffee and other refreshments were served to the company. The brilliant scene of royalty, rank, and fashion, is thus spiritedly sketched in the *Times*:—"Under the wide-spreading branches of a magnificent cedar tree, the Emperor held his court, surrounded by those only inferior to himself in rank, by whom the rest of the company, from the proudest to the most humble, were successively presented to His Majesty. There was an easy freedom in the Emperor's manner, which had the effect of entirely removing any degree of restraint that might otherwise have been felt by many persons. Did the Prince Consort observe a lady looking with an anxious eye towards the Emperor, the next moment, thanks to the politeness of his Royal Highness, she was before His Majesty, whose affability and condescending manner won the hearts of all."

Our fourth engraving shows this Watteau-like scene—the court beneath the boughs of the "goodly cedar."

The presentations concluded, the company dispersed in groups about the grounds—some few, among whom was the King of Saxony and his attendants, crossing the lake in boats, manned by the duke's watermen in their state liveries, for the purpose of inspecting the giraffes, which were on the opposite shore. Before the king's arrival, however, one of these animals waded across the water, and joined the company; an incident which much amused the Royal party. The band was stationed on the lawn, we suppose all this time, the performance of the most popular pieces of music, while a few dancers were enjoying the Polka to the melody of the Duke's private band in the Music Saloon.

Our sixth illustration shows the Great Lawn and Ornamental Water; with the temple and bridge, and the exhibition of the giraffes.

The whole of the company then quitted the lawn, and following the Emperor, passed the grassy amphitheatre in front of the temple, the bridge, the Napoleon walk, (an *allée verte*, the favourite retreat of the duke), the rosery, and the splendid conservatories in front of the latter his Imperial Majesty planted a tree. During their promenade, the ecstacy and the unbounded admiration of the Emperor and his suite; those specially noticed being the *Magnolia macrophylla, grandiflora*, and *ferruginea*, and the beautiful air-plant in the conservatory.

Shortly before four o'clock, the Royal party retired into the villa; after which the illustrious visitors, having first taken leave of the general company, took their departure in the order of their arrival. The noble duke accompanied his illustrious guests to the grand entrance, where, upon entering the Royal carriage, the Emperor expressed in feeling terms the high gratification he had derived from the opportunity afforded to him by his grace, of meeting so large a number of the English aristocracy. The King of Saxony and his Royal Highness Prince Albert also complimented his grace on the splendour of the entertainment he had afforded, and the whole of the illustrious personages having cordially taken leave of his grace, the royal cavalcade drove off in the direction of town, under a Royal salute, the joint bands again playing the Russian national hymn as the Emperor passed, and the Russian flag being lowered.

The great majority of the company remained in the grounds until after six o'clock.

Among the appointments should be noticed the national flags—the Russian, on the Summer Parlour, and the British in front of the Italian Garden—both which were very beautiful, and were made expressly for the occasion by Mr. B. Edgington.

There are some characteristics of this *fête* which merit special mention. All was plain, unaffected, and unostentatious: the company were simply but elegantly attired, no military or official uniforms being worn; the private gardens were *en masse* closed, the interior of the mansion undecorated by anything else save its own splendid furniture and unrivalled collection of pictures.

The pleasure-grounds and park include about ninety acres, together with an orangery, conservatory, and range of forcing-houses, 300 feet in length. It has been truly observed that "nowhere in the vicinity of London have wealth and judgment been so haply united; nowhere in the neighbourhood of the metropolis have we so complete an example of the capabilities of the Italian or classic style of landscape gardening, as at Chiswick House."

Our engravings have been executed from sketches taken during the *fête*, by permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which courtesy we have as much pleasure in acknowledging, as in illustrating the scenes of his Grace's elegant hospitality.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

HAMPTON RACES.

There's a trim rabble: are all hese
Your friends o'th suburbs? *-Henry VIII.*

If the doctrine of compensation be but a fiction of philosophy, it's a very pleasant one, and so let it pass for the once. Upon this principle may we not regard the fair and smiling suburbs of our vast metropolis as boons offered in a countervailing spirit by Nature to the myriads born to the entail of London drudgery? And right well has she discharged that duty, by encompassing their earthly purgatory with the loveliest of all sylvan paradises. Perhaps there is no district of our island wherein exist, in a similar space, so many scenes of passing rural beauty as in the environs of London. Choose at random, and chance gives you a spot of more loveliness than the most elaborate guide-book of the picturesque would enable you to find elsewhere. Of these, the valley through which the Thames flows from Henley to Kew-bridge is the Tempe. To put upon this sheet the names of the villages that lie scattered in its track, or that sheet were to compile a catalogue of Fairy Land. There, in that sunny knoll, is a bower for Venus; beneath those waving emeralds, shades worthy the Graces.

Hoc amat obscurum: volet hæc sub luce videri.

Such are the scenes among which those who go forth to Hampton Races bivouac. Suppose they make their ways by the quiet village of Thames-Ditton, let them go to the Swan, we'll back it against the Swan of Avon, given the fair company, if curious in relics, are there not the sites where Garrick's villa is, and Pope's was? There the artist has the apotheosis of Raphael to ravish him in the hulls of the gorgeous chamber, and, in short, there is a feast for every palate in this our modern Arcadia. But, we are on the Hurst, classic arena, whereon, as Chas. Matl.ews, the elder, was wont to sing, "Rings now are made;" but where rings are made no more—neither for love nor money. Is not the weather delicious? How pleasant the sod (albeit sadly shrivelled) beneath the trees! the peerless vault above; the clear and living stream that goes smiling past. And note the masquers how odd the medley. These in the extreme fashion of '44, those in the ultra style of '43—as if they had been put by in their own hand-boxes since the last season! The former are the *elegantes* of St. James's; the latter, "a trim rabble" the rural belles—"our friends o' th' suburbs." Who wants to read about the sport? Base is the slave that goes to Hampton for the lures of the racing! Racing, youths! as a thing one you approach through a street as long as Piccadilly and Oxford-street tied together, appropriated to the sale of gingerbread nuts! What an' if there are no temples to Terpsichore, are there shrines without end to fun Art musical? Won't that quartet of Jim Crows, on their heads, satisfy you? *Debonnaire!* Here is a bevy of angels, in satin pelisses, *couleur de rose*, and smiles that shame the sunshine. *Gourmand?* Look at those tables of Tyrian dye, groaning with the spoils of molten diamonds that mortals call champagne! See ye not that Hampton was a tryst of price, though shorn on its late anniversary of a day, and far from abundant in Olympics as regarded the two to which it was reduced. But of that as aforesaid, where the business of the turf bears about as fair proportion to the purposes of men's hearts (and women's), as Falstaff's pennyworth of bread to his "intolerable deal of sack."

Wednesday, the first of the meeting, was a gorgeous summer-day, all brilliancy and breeze—an atmosphere to set the spirit dancing like quicksilver. The attendance, however, was not good, neither the sport of much account: there were, indeed, three races, but not of a character to merit the immortality of our page.

Thursday, the proud Cup-day, was all fitting such an anniversary It was gorgeous, glorious summer, and such a company did it gather together as never before made tryst on the Hurst. Of the racing it is needless to speak: the prizes were not such, considering the state of the ground, as to bring good nags to the post, and the course was abominably not kept. Some of the jockeys declared they would rather ride a race of Cheseldine's on Sunday; many of the nobs were ridden over; and altogether it was an awful sight—the racing.

The fun was nitra-excellent: all the world was there, resolved to be happy, and frolic reigned supreme—somewhat, indeed, in masquerade—but still it was lively—high. Hampton Races are at a premium. It is to be hoped that next year the backers will show a spirit worthy their good luck.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting on Monday last, although it touched upon all the events at present in the market, was limited in amount and importance, requiring only a statement of the average prices:—

GOODWOOD CUP.

3 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn (t) | 8 to 1 agst The Squire (t)

6 to 1 agst The Cure | 8 to 1 agst Bay Momus | 12 to 1 agst Ithuriel
8 to 1 — The Buck | 8 to 1 — The Princess

SOUTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

8 to 1 agst Bay Momus (t) | 12 to 1 agst Partaloon (t) | 14 to 1 agst The Era (t)
10 to 1 — The Cure (t) | 14 to 1 — Widnie Blaker (t) | 16 to 1 — The Baskaw

THE LATE DERBY.—3 to 1 laid and afterwards offered currently on Orlando

THURSDAY.—On Thursday, in consequence of Hampton races, there was no attendance.

HAMPTON RACES.

WEDNESDAY.—Sir James Graham's interdiction of gaming on race courses, although it may not touch several of the first class meetings, will have a serious influence on the minor ones, and more particularly on those within the "home circuit." Thus, Hampton, which has furnished sport enough for three profitable days, commenced on Wednesday with such diminished resources, that the third day has most reluctantly been given up. Egham, previously in a tottering state from the "poverty of the land," has also "pronounced," and several other places that we will not prejudice by naming, must inevitably adopt a similar course, if they be not compelled to quit the field altogether. The effect of this prohibition on Hampton was not confined to the curtailment of a day's racing those who were present must have been struck with the half-furnished appearance of the course, arising out of the absence of the long row of gay marquees that were wont to be all life and excitement.

The course was not kept by the police; a few were present, but the duties hitherto performed by them were entrusted to men employed by the lessees of the ground, and, it is due to them to say, were quite as well executed.

The assemblage of company was of that varied character peculiar to Hampton.

The day's sport, which was under the personal superintendence of the stewards, Count Bathyany and the Marquis of Worcester, assisted by Mr. Parsons, as clerk of the course, and Mr. Hibburd, judge, produced the following results:—

The Stewards' Plate of £250, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; winner to be sold for 350, if demanded. Once round and a dis. 8 subs.

Lord E. Russell's Nat, 4 yrs .. .. (Sly) 1
Mr. Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies, 4 years .. .. .. (Rogers) 2

Won easy, by two lengths.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft. and 5 only if declared, with fifty added. 2 miles.

Lord Lonsdale's Blackdrop, 4 yrs. 8st.. .. .. .. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Willoughby, named Sandust, 4 yrs. 6st 9lb .. .. (Crouch) 2

Won by six or seven lengths.

The Strawberry-hill stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added.—Heats, one mile and a quarter. Winner to be sold for 200. 10 subs.

Mr. Dockeray's Molly Mogg, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Bartholomew) 1 2 1
Mr. Prescott's Paradise, aged .. .. .. (Rogers) 0 1 2

The first heat was won easy by two lengths. Conjugation had third. The second neat was won by a neck, the second beating the third by a head; for this heat there were three or four false starts, and in the final one Mr. Rush's colt was left behind, and did not save his distance. The third heat produced a splendid race between the winners of the other two, and was won only by half a neck.

THURSDAY.

The Claremont Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added by the Proprietors of the Course.

Sir S. Sprye's f by Sir Hercules 1
Mr. H. Mew's Corsican Tom 2
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas; free for horses of all ages; three yrs old, 7st 5lb; four, 9st 11lb; five, 9st 11lb; six and aged, 10st 2lb. Two miles; heats.

Mr. Death's Misdeal, 6 yrs 1 1
Lord E. Russell's Nat, 4 yrs 2 2

The Hurst Cup of 40 sovs, in specie, free for all ages, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Stanbrow's b h Isleworth, 5 yrs, won the first heat.
Mr. Balchin's Crocus, 4 yrs, a good second.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE SUSSEX PEERAGE

Their lordships sat in a Committee for Privileges upon the case of the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. Among the Peers present we noticed the Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman, Lord Brougham, Lord Langdale, Lord Cottenham, Lord Ancaster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Glenerny, Viscount Strangford, the Earl of Redesdale, Lord Campbell, and others. The greater portion of the judges were also in attendance. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings a long private conversation took place between the law Peers of the house. Shortly before eleven o'clock their lordships proceeded to consider the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este, and witnesses were called to the bar. Mr. L. Walker produced the register of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, which was read.—Lord Campbell said, all these are honours. I believe, of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland?—Mr. Walker said they were not. He was a Comptroller of his late Royal Highness's household at the time of his death. The witness then put in several letters, which he deposed to be in the handwriting of the late Duke of Sussex, and which contained various references to his Royal Highness's marriage with the Lady Augusta Murray. Among the documentary evidence tendered was a volume of "Young's Night Thoughts," on a leaf of which was the following entry, in the handwriting of the Lady Augusta Murray. "A present from Prince Augustus Frederick," after which appeared the following, in the handwriting of his late Royal Highness:—"April 4, 1793—Augusta lent the name of Murray for one more dear, Augustus Frederick."—Mr. Erle tendered a prayer-book in the same hand, the back leaf of which was the following entry in the handwriting of the Lady Augusta:—"By this prayer-book I was married at Rome to Prince Augustus Frederick, on the 4th of April, 1793, by the Rev. Mr.——." The next piece of documentary evidence put in was a volume of Shakspeare, containing the following entry, in the handwriting of his late Royal Highness:—"April 4, 1793—This moment I have come from my Augusta. Accomplished the sacrifice to all eternity. God has given me her. She depends henceforth upon me, and upon no one else. Oh! Lord, protect us and bless us with all godliness to serve thee, who liveth and reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost, world without end." A volume of Blair's Sermons was then put in, containing the following entry, in the handwriting of his Royal Highness, "Augustus Frederick gave this book to his dear wife, Augusta, May 22nd, 1793." Next came a prayer-book of the same work, containing the words "Augustus Frederick and Augusta," was also put in. A will, in the handwriting of his late Royal Highness, and sealed with the royal arms, was then put in. It was regularly attested, and was dated "Berlin, 8th Sept., 1799," and it stated that the testator was duly married on the 4th April, 1793, at Rome, to the Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, a fact that the ceremony was performed according to the forms between the parties at the parish-church of St. George, Hanover-square, by banns, on the 5th December, 1793. The next document tendered was a will, dated 1800, in which the testator declared that he had been solemnly wedded, and duly married to Lady Augusta Murray at Rome, on the 4th of April, 1793, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, and also that Thomas Wilde, who was then present, was the principal witness to the legitimate son. This portion of the evidence was afterwards declared inadmissible. Mr. Erle then proceeded to read letters from the Duke of Sussex to Lady Murray, written on board the Endymion, in January, 1801, as to the manner in which she should be treated; and a letter to Sir Augustus D'Este, containing advice as to his conduct.—Letters from Lady Murray to the Reverend Mr. Gunn, and from the latter to the former were also read; and Mr. Gunn, the son of the Reverend Mr. Gunn, was called to identify those written by his father.—Letters of ordination by the Bishop of Norwich, admitting the Rev. Mr. Gunn to deacon's orders, were also put in evidence.—A letter of his Royal Highness to Lord Erskine was then about to be read, dated 1798, stating at full length the litigation which had gone on with respect to the property, and drawing a parallel between the case excluded on the same ground as the will. An officer of the Ecclesiastical Court produced a copy of the proceedings there, which was received in evidence. Lord Northwick, examined by Sir W. Wilde.—Had frequently seen Lady Murray and his late Royal Highness in Lower Grosvenor-street in 1800. His Royal Highness always treated her ladyship as his consort, and she was called the Princess Augusta. The Rev. Mr. Gow examined by Sir W. Wilde.—Deposed to having officiated for the Rev. Mr. Gunn in 1792, on account of his going abroad. He returned to England in 1793. Evidence was gone into for the purpose of showing, by corroboration, that the Rev. Mr. Gunn was the same person of the name of Lord Macclesfield, examined by Mr. Erle, deposed to having seen the Prince with Lady Dunmore and her daughter at Naples, in 1793. A register of the baptism of the claimant was then put in.—The further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday week.

EPITOME OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

His Majesty of Hanover has created a new distinction, in honour of fifty years' military service, and given it the name of the cross of Ernest Augustus. The first officer who receives this cross is his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Letters from Constantinople mention that the Porte has adopted the preliminaries of a new convention with Persia, under the mediation of England and France.

Orders have been received from the Admiralty for the launching of the Porcupine steam packet, on Monday next, from the Dockyard, Deptford.

We understand, on the authority of a gentleman now in his 82nd year, and who was a passenger of the vessel, that the Great steam has not been equalled in dryness since the year 1785, which is a lapse of 59 years. The meteorologists have as yet assigned no cause for this unusual phenomenon.

The King of the French has presented our native composer, Mr. Balfe, with a splendid gold medal, value 4000 francs, in acknowledgment of his consideration of the composer's talents, but particularly for the merits of the *Puits d'Amour* produced last season at the Opera Comique.

Lord Francis Egerton's eldest son, the Hon. G. Granville Egerton, heir to the immense Bridgewater estate es, will come of age on the 16th instant, when the event will be celebrated by great rejoicings on the noble lord's estates in Lancashire.

There will, we understand, be some new appointments of Queen's Counsel previous to the ensuing circuits. We have heard the names of several gentlemen mentioned for the honour, but, at present, it would be premature to state them, as the arrangements are not fully completed.

On Friday last the Mayor of Limerick was entering the Exchange to preside at a meeting which he called in compliance with a requestion to address Mr. O'Connell in his captivity, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died almost immediately. Death was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

A deputation, including the Rev. Dr. Stowart, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Macrory, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Monday at his official residence in Downing-street.

The Emperor of Russia intends, it is said, during his present visit to his Royal brother-in-law, the King of Holland, at the Hague, to proceed to Amsterdam; also to the little village of Zaandam, formerly inhabited by Peter the Great, and whose cottage has, from time to time, been kept in the most scrupulous order, and preserved in nearly the same state as at the period when the illustrious carpenter resided there.

The King of Bavaria visited the Pope on the 25th ult., at the Vatican. His Holiness received the King most cordially. The accounts from the various Roman States continue satisfactory. Numerous Spanish families of distinction are daily arriving at Rome.

Sir Henry Hardinge, the new Governor-General of India, passed through Paris on Sunday on his way to Marseilles. He landed at Dieppe on Saturday.

Some days ago, a boiler at South Towan mine, in the parish of Illogan, exploded while the engineman was standing on the top of it. The poor fellow was blown through the roof of the engine-house, but after a little time he was so far recovered as to be able, with the assistance of a friend, to walk home.

The Crown Prince of Denmark visited Glasgow on Friday, from a journey by the Trossachs, by Loch Catrine and Lochlomond, and was engaged on Saturday, in company with the Lord Provost and other official gentlemen, in viewing some of the principal manufactories and public institutions.

The Rev. George Monnington, Head-Master of the Grammar School, Bristol, has been elected Vicar of Bitterne, near Southampton, in the room of the late Rev. James Powell, 55 years incumbent of that parish.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas completed his 15th year of judicial office on Tuesday last, and is consequently entitled to claim his full retiring pension.

A duel was fought at Boulogne, on the 7th inst., between Captain Bulkeley, attached by Mr. Fitzgerald Hall, and Mr. Fitzgerald Hyde, attended by Mr. Finucane. Three shots were fired by each party without effect; after which they left the ground. The meeting was occasioned by Mr. Higgins having made some very offensive observations to the captain at the Café du Passage the preceding evening.

A Berlin letter of the 28th ult., in the *Journal de Frankfort*, states that the commercial negociations between the Earl of Westmoreland and Baron de Bulow have never been interrupted, and are now more actively followed up than ever.

A letter from Vienna, of the 29th ult., states that in case of need the troops of Russia are ready to enter Bulgaria, should the Turks not be able to subdue the Albanians.

The invitations annually circulated by the Duke of Wellington, to those present and other officers who took part in the memorable battle of Waterloo, for the Duke's banquet on the anniversary of that sanguinary struggle, have been issued.

The members of the Navy Club have appointed the 27th instant for their annual grand entertainment to the Earl of Haddington, in his official capacity of First Lord of the Admiralty, at the usual rendezvous of the club, the Thatched House Tavern.

We learn with pleasure that the Intendant of the Civil List in France has awarded, in the name of his Majesty Louis Philippe, a gold medal to Mr. Christopher Moore, for the sculptures sent by the latter to the exhibitions in the Louvre for the present year.

Mr. Balfe, the composer, received, by order of the King of the French, on Tuesday last, the great gold medal, bearing his Majesty's effigy, accompanied by a highly complimentary letter from Baron Fain, the King's private secretary.

Saturday a sumptuous banquet was given by the barristers of the home circuit to Frederick Thesiger, the new Solicitor-General, to congratulate him on his accession to office, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall. Upwards of 120 members sat down. Mr. Platt, the senior member, presiding as chairman.

Two instances have recently occurred, within the present week, of a medical gentleman, of young ladies receiving severe wounds from scissors carried in the fashionable pockets *à la Suisse* in the crest.

It is currently stated, in the circles of fashion, that a grand fancy ball will be got up early next month, to be called the Waverley Ball, as the costumes are to be in accordance with the descriptions given by the great northern Lord of the heroes and heroines and leading characters in the novels of that prolific author.

The Wells Diocesan training school, from which so much was anticipated on its establishment, about five years ago, is to be finally broken up at the Midsummer quarter, it being found impossible to meet the unavoidably large expenses.

The late arrivals from Barbadoes bring accounts of the total loss of the brigantine Sir Walter Scott, which left that place on the morning of the 24th of April last, while on her passage from the Spanish Main to Kingstown, in Jamaica. The lives of all on board were saved.

Workmen were employed on Wednesday in preparing scaffolding for the purpose of affixing electrical rods from the base to the summit of the Duke of York pillar in Carlton-gardens, in order to protect the lofty pile from the effect of lightning.

The Lightning, which returned to Woolwich on Wednesday, brought intelligence of the arrival of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia at Rotterdam, in the Black Eagle steamer, at four o'clock p.m., on Monday, after a delightful passage of 21 hours, the sea being nearly as smooth as a mirror all the time. The Emperor had left Rotterdam previous to the Lightning starting on her return to Woolwich.

On Wednesday evening, the gentlemen educated in Westminster school, held their annual festival at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, when about forty partook of a splendid dinner, at which the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne presided.

The report of the committee on the Tours and Nantes Railroad Bill has been disseminated among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The report approves of the credit of 38,000,000f. required by the Government, and recommends the immediate execution of the measure.

The grand assemblage of troops which annually takes place at St. Petersburg in the commencement of summer, will, in the present year, be at the Emperor, be reviewed by Prince Paskewitch, assisted by the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

The Thatched House Tavern is at length progressing rapidly towards completion, the whole of the eight patent wire lengths of rope have been carried over, and on Wednesday morning several of the Directors were present, and witnessed the successful suspension of the first link of the massive chains which are to form the chief feature of the structure.

Marine Hospitals have been established at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and some other seaports, where sick and disabled seamen are received and provided with every comfort. These establishments are supported from a fund raised on the shipping frequenting the ports.

The Directors of the British North American Bank held their yearly general meeting on Tuesday and received from the Directors a report that was deemed most satisfactory, relative to the state of their affairs.

The frequent adulterations of tobacco, snuff, beer, tea, coffee, chocolate, and pepper, have induced the Commissioners of Excise to issue bills, calling attention to the state of the law, and expressing a determination to enforce the very heavy penalties against all offenders.

On Wednesday evening the Annual festival of the City of London Conservative Association was held at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden. Wm. Thompson, Esq., Alderman and M.P., president of the association, presided, supported by a large number of the citizens of London distinguished for their commercial enterprise and political importance

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday Lord Denman gave judgment in favour of Mr. Bernard Gregory to-day in the case of criminal indictment, brought against him by the Duke of Brunswick, until after Michaelmas term.

On Saturday last a splendid new ship, of 1000 tons burden, intended for the China trade, the property of Mr. Joseph Somes, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Watson, on the river Wear. This vessel was named the Sir George Seymour, in compliment to the gallant admiral, lately one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who is now about to take the command of her Majesty's fleet on the South Pacific station.

The present spring seems to have been one of the strangest seasons ever known both in Europe and America. Whilst in England, France, and the north of Europe, it has been excessively dry, it has been just as wet in Portugal and Spain, in which countries the rain was almost incessant during the month of May. In the New World the drought has been as severe in the United States, Cuba, and Jamaica, as in the north of Europe, whilst in the little island of Barbadoes the rains have been as heavy as in the Peninsula.

IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the metropolitan terminus of this spirited and important undertaking was performed last week, by the Right Honorable Lady Eardley Grey, the Lord Lieutenant, on which occasion he was surrounded by the most distinguished of the nobility and gentry resident in the Irish metropolis and its vicinity, and by the most scientific and influential representatives of its trade and commerce.

Shortly after two o'clock, his Excellency and suite arrived, and were conducted by George Hoyte, Esq., Deputy Chairman, and the other directors, who were in waiting to receive his Excellency, to the seats allocated for them in the pavilion.

After some short time occupied in the friendly interchange of compliments and recognitions of acquaintances, the process on moved forward to the site allocated for the first stone to be set. When the procession had arrived at the place for the ceremony, the Deputy Chairman addressed his Excellency, expressing the thanks on behalf of the company, for the honour conferred upon them by his Excellency so graciously condescending to undertake the performance of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of so important and interesting an undertaking.

The apron having been handed by one of the pages to Doctor M'Neill, with his Excellency's permission he was girded therewith, and then proceeded to place in a bottle, prepared for the occasion, the current coin of the realm, from a farthing to a sovereign; two of the Dublin newspapers of that morning's date; and a manuscript account on vellum of the ceremony of laying the first stone, with the signature and seal of his Excellency appended to it. The bottle was sealed and deposited in an aperture cut in the stone for the purpose, and covered with a zinc plate bearing the following inscription:—

The First Stone of the
Dublin and Drogheda Railway Metropolitan Terminus was laid by
His Excellency Thomas Philip Earl de Grey, K.G.,
Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland;
And the Line opened on the anniversary of her
Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's
Birth-day 1844.

John MacNeill, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Engineer.
Wm. Deane Butler, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.I., Architect.
Messrs. Wallace and Sons, Contractors.

Mr. Wm. Deane Butler, the architect, on presenting the trowel to his Excellency, said, that the honour devolved upon him professionally, and on no previous occasion did he ever experience a more gratifying distinction than when so afforded him, and which was so much enhanced by the distinguished attainments and architectural taste of his Excellency—a reputation so generally acknowledged by his position as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

His Excellency addressed the directors, congratulating them on the noble undertaking—so beneficial to the country—the completion of which they now celebrated on the birth-day of her Majesty.

His Excellency then went through the usual form of spreading the mortar and striking the stone, upon which, amid the cheers of all assembled, the band struck up the "National Anthem," and his Excellency drank, "Health and prosperity to the undertaking." Lord de Grey then, without the Board of directors, the engineer, &c., also joined. The top stone was then set into its place, amid loud cheering from all who witnessed the ceremony.

The procession returned to the pavilion, where a handsome collation, fitted up in one of the great foundation arches of the terminus. After refreshment had been partaken of, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, George Hoyte, Esq., who proceeded, proposed the health of "Her Most Gracious and Sovereign Victoria," which was most enthusiastically cheered, the band playing, "God save the Queen."

Mr. Hoyte next proposed the health of "His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess De Grey," who had conferred so distinguished an honour on this great national undertaking as to be present at the interesting ceremony which had just taken place.

This toast was received with the utmost warmth—the usual three times three and one cheer more.

His Excellency, after returning thanks, paid the highest compliments to Dr. M'Neil, the engineer, for the completion of his great work, and also to the architect, Mr. W. D. Butler, for the skill and taste displayed in the designs.

After the toast had departed, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant took occasion once more to express his delight at the signal success of the engineer-in-chief in this important work, and said it was his wish to bestow upon him the honour of Knighthood, and his pleasure was enhanced from the fact of his being an Irishman. A more appropriate stage could not be selected than the one where he (Earl de Grey) then stood.

A cushion being at hand, Dr. M'Neill knelt upon one knee; his Excellency taking the sword of one of the Aides-de-Camp, touched him on the head and shoulder, saying, "Arise, Sir John M'Neil."

The respected knight was warmly congratulated by all around on his receiving, at the hands of so respected a nobleman, an honour so well merited by his zeal, energy, and success in this undertaking

The greatest praise is due to Mr. Butler, the architect, for the tasteful manner in which the arrangements for the ceremony were completed.

ADDRESSES TO MR. O'CONNELL—REFUSAL TO ADMIT DEPUTATIONS.

A number of deputations from various parts of the country arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, for the purpose of waiting on Mr. O'Connell and the other state prisoners. Individual visitors were admitted; but, it would appear, deputations were excluded from the prison.

The following addresses were received by Mr. O'Connell, but not through the deputations appointed to present them:—From the Corporation of Dublin, Four Courts Ward, College Ward, town of Galway, parish of Caltry, county of Galway, town of Nenagh, county of Limerick, and Clondalkin, Municipal Commissioners of Trim, the parish of Ahascra, parishes of St. Peter's, Drum, and St. Mary's Athlone; parishes of Rollestown and Oldtown; Belfast; town Commissioners of Loughrea, and the repealers of Longford.

The *Evening Post* of Tuesday contains the following:—"A deputation from Bruff, in the county of Limerick, having this day proceeded to Richmond Bridewell, for the purpose of presenting an address to the state prisoners, they were refused admission. Mr. Smith O'Brien, as member for the county of Limerick, immediately addressed the following letter to Sir James Graham:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, &c. &c.

"Dublin, June 11, 1844.

"Sir—Having been called upon, on the part of a portion of my constituents, to accompany a deputation, with a view to present an address to Mr. O'Connell this day, I was informed by the Governor of Richmond Penitentiary, that the board of superintendence have given directions that no deputation be admitted to present addresses to the state prisoners. Having granted leave to attend the board of superintendence would in regard to such a proceeding, be willing to conform to the desire of the Secretary of State, I take the liberty to ask whether the admission of persons wishing to testify the respect and affection of their fellow countrymen to Mr. O'Connell, and the other state prisoners, has your sanction. I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that the local arrangements of the prison are such as to allow of the reception of deputations, without, in any degree, interfering with the ordinary discipline of the prison.

"I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association held on Monday, the rent amounted to £3,229. Even what the "monster meetings" were in progress, the largest sum ever received within one week by the Repeal Association was £3,103, acknowledged on the 19th of June, 1843, and £1,608 of which was from Cure, contributed at the meeting held in Ennis on the 15th. An American demanded by the £40 was also included.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.—The whole of the proceedings connected with the State Trials have terminated in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, and the case is now nearly ripe for adjudication in the House of Lords. The greatest facilities are being afforded by both sides to bring the matter to a speedy issue.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—During the present week a very large quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market, owing to which the demand for it was in a depressed state, and prices 1s. to 2s. lower, with some instances a downward tendency. The show of fine foreign wheat was extensive, while that of low sort was heavy at here quoted rates. Very little foreign barley was on show; but some large contracts have been effected in the article for forward delivery, at unquoted rates. The best malt was a trifle dearer. In other qualities only a moderate business was doing. Oats, beans, peas, and flour, were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS: English Wheat, 9,380 qrs.; Barley, 320; Oats, 2,460 quarters. Irish: Wheat, —; Barley, —; Oats, 21,490 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 200; Barley, 4,140; Oats, 1,280 quarters. Flour, 5,110 sacks, Malt, 3,480 quarters

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 49s; ditto white, 50s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 43s; ditto white, 44s to 48s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 30s to 31s; distilling, 32s to 34s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to —; brown ditto 52s to 55s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Cheveller, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, —s to 23s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to —; ditto white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 34s to 35s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s to 38s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Durham, 32s to 34s per sack.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; Dantz, red, 45s to 46s; white, 48s to 50s. *In Bond* Barley, 18s to 20s; Oats, 13s to 14s; Beans, 24s to 26s; Peas, 24s to 25s per last of ten quarters: Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000, rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary 58s to 59s per quarter

Bread The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 33s 11d, beans, 38s 11d; peas, 34s 1d.

Six Weeks Averages (the duty open).—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 31s 1d, oats, 21s 1d; rye, 32s 2d, beans, 38s 5d, peas, 34s 1d

Duties.—Wheat, 12s; barley, 7s; oats, 6d; rye, 12s 6d, beans, 9s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—In consequence of a very large importation of tea—to the extent of 3,000,000 lbs. having arrived in London during the present week—the demand for a descriptions is very heavy, and prices are wi h a fluctuating upward tendency.

Sugar.—Some very large arrivals of sugar having again taken place, and the show of samples being extensive, the super brown qualities are 6d to 1s per cwt. lower, and refined sugar 6d. per cwt. The refined market is dull, and the highest figure for standard lumps does not exceed 77s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon qualities the enquiry is steady, at 42s to 46s for good ordinary. In most other kinds of coffee a good business is doing, and prices are well supported.

Beef.—We have had a fair business doing in Smithfield, at the following rates. Other kinds of coffee are heavy

Provisions.—Provisions of Irish butter continuing extensive, dealers are acting with great caution, and prices, in many instances, are almost nominal. Prime Limerick, landed, has sold at 78s to 79s; and Waterford, 76s to 78s per cwt. The highest value of Friesland and Cork is 76s to 78s. Bacon is in good sale, and the lowest figure for Irish singed sides of provisions, are a dull sale.

Tallow.—The market has been inactive since our last, yet prices remain about stationary. The quotation of P.Y.C., on the spot, is 40s 3d to 40s 9d, and for delivery, 41s 0d per cwt.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 21s 6d, Orel's Hartley, 21s 3 Old Tanfield, 15s 6d; Foss, Wrekendyke, 18s 6d, Tanfield Moor, 20s, Killingworth, 22s 6d; Hawkes, 21s; Evenwood, —; Adelaide, 22s 6d; and Elvin, 22s per ton.

Hops.—Nearly the whole of the accounts which have come to hand, this week, are by far more favourable than for some time past, hence the demand for all kindsof hops is inactive, and prices rule very previous rates. In the duty no business has as yet taken place. Mussex pockets, 46s 8s to 56s 14s; Weald of Kent, 46s 12s to 48?, Mid Kent do, 47 to 50; do bags, 47 to 48s. East Kent pockets, 47 to 49?, choice do, 50 to 52?

Wool.—No public sales of wool have now commenced. Nearly the whole of the parcels offered, viz., about 10,000 bales, have found buyers at full prices. Upwards of 9000 packages have been imported this week.

Potatoes.—The best qualities of potatoes are in demand at 90s to 100s per ton. In other kinds very little is doing.

Smithfield.—There was on sale to-day forty cows and oxen imported, this week, from Holland, in good condition. The numbers of home-fed beasts were by no means large, yet the best trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely Sunday's quotations. The supply of sheep was only moderate, while the mutton trade was comparatively steady, at full prices. In lambs, the arrivals of which were good, a fair amount of business was done, and late rates were well supported. The veal trade was extremely dull, at a depression of 2d per 8lbs. Pigs were a mere drag, and the turn slower. Milch cows sold slowly at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality do, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 2s 8d to 2s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Southdowns ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 2d, prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 2s 0d to 2s 6d, neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, 47; cows, 139; sheep and lambs, 11,990; calves 140; pigs 410.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A very dull trade here to-day, and prices were not supported; Per 8lb. by the scale:—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; coarse pork, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 4d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 0d to 0s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Very little animation has existed this week in any department of the money market, which may be in part attributed to the state of the weather, which is injuring the grass crops now in the fields. A large importation of foreign provisions, therefore, must take place in the course of the present year, and this circumstance may have a considerable influence on the rates of the foreign exchanges, by which, in future, it seems, the amount of money in circulation in this great empire is to be regulated. Last year-day, the demand for bills drawn on the Continent, in payment for our foreign export trade, was materially increased by purchases made of them for the payment of foreign provisions, either lately arrived or now on their passage to this country, but still no decline has as yet occurred in the rates of the foreign exchanges, because the supply of fore gn bills had proportionably been increased. There is, however, a probability that, for the balance of our foreign trade, exportation of precious metals may soon become necessary, and this impression is evidently acting on the sensitive nerves of the monied interest generally, at the present moment. Accordingly, since our last publication, very little animation has been displayed amongst the jobbers, dealers, and brokers at the English Stock Exchange, and all descriptions of our funds are somewhat lower. The Consols were down as low as 97¾ ex. div. for the opening, but they afterwards improved by perhaps ¾ per cent. India Bonds and Exchequer Bills also ran for pursuant on the payment of 5s. less premium; but they commanded last week. For the shares of Joint Stock Banks, on the contrary, higher prices have been demanded, for the more money becomes, the higher must be the rates charged for discount, and the greater therefore must be banking profits. In the Share market less business has been done this week than has been accustomed to report. A foolish dispute between the Directors of the London and Birmingham and Grand Junctions Railway Associations, has materially reduced the value of their shares, and an amicable adjustment of these disputes only can restore to them the confidence of the monied interest. Birmingham and Gloucester shares cannot be purchased under 93, and those of the Great North of England under 80, and those of the Manchester and Leeds have considerably improved in value. Business has likewise been transacted in the shares of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in those of the Manchester and Birmingham lines, at rather higher prices. On the whole, with the exceptions to what we have alluded above, the Share market continues to be in a sound and healthy condition.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange a fair quantity of business has been again transacted. Speculators have been amusing themselves with Mexican and with Spanish bonds, and the public have been purchasers of the Portuguese 4 per Cents. A promise, on the part of the Government of Buenos Ayres of good behaviour for the future, has caused some purchases of the bonds to be made at higher prices. A great deal of business has been also done in all descriptions of foreign securities of the Continent, and their value generally has been fully supported. The foreign demand still continues, though perhaps not to the same extent which it did two or three weeks ago. Here, too, health is visibly improving.

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 29¾ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, —; Commercial Bank of London, 19¾; Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 193; East India Stock, 260 to —; Union Bank of London, 15¾; Three per Cent. Consols, — to —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99; Three and a Half per Cents, 1818, —; Three and a Half per Cents, 1826, 99¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102; Five per Cents, —; Long Annuities, 15 7 16 to —; India Bonds, 95 premium; Exchequer Bills, 75 to — pm.; Consols for the Settlement, — to — ex. d.; National Bank of Ireland, 15 to —; Consols for Opening, 98 ex div.; South Sea Old Annuities, —; South Sea Stock, —; Union of Australasia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 46¾; Colonial Bank, —; British North American Bank, 42.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Belgian, 105 to —; Buenos Ayres, 36 to 37; Columbian Bonds, 19 to 19¾; Venezuela, 42 to —; Dutch Bonds, 15 to —; Mexican, 34 to 34¾; Portuguese converted, 47¾; Peruvian, 28 to —; Spanish 5 per Cents, 22¾ to 23; Spanish 3 per Cents, 34 to 35; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 61¾ to 62; Dutch 4 per Cents, 101¾; Russian, 111 to —; Austrian, —; Danish, 90 to —; Prussian, 81 to 82; Chilian, 103; Cuba 6 per Cents, —; Columbian, —; Russian Bonds, 111.

PRICES OF SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 63 to —; Scarborough Branch —; Birmingham and Gloucester, 91 to 92; Bristol and Exeter, 91 to 92, Eastern Counties, registered, 13¾ —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66 to 67; Great North of England, 101 to 10½; Great Western, 132 to 133, Hull and Selby, 89 to 90; London and Brighton, 67¾; London and Blackwall, 7¾; Greenwich, 7¾; Croydon, 19¾ to 19; London and Birmingham Stock, 219, Manchester and Leeds, 105 to 107; Manchester and Birmingham, 89¾ to 89, South Western, 86 to 87, Midland Counties, 93¾, North Midland, —; Newcastle and Darlington, 49¾; Northern and Eastern, 97¾; Paris and Rouen, 38¾; Paris and Orleans, 38¾, South Eastern and Dover, 25; Lord and Norwich, —; Eastern Counties, —; Guildford Junction, —; Shrewsbury and Carlisle, 6¾ to —; Chester and Holyhead, 6; North British, 2¾; Strasburg and Basle, —; Rouen and Havre 12½; Caledonian, —; Ferry Bridge, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 22; Bristol and Gloucester, 47¾ to —; Liverpool and Manchester —, Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Mid and, 1 8 to 19?. Guildford Junction —; Norwich and Brandon, 7¾; Grand Junction, 234; Trent Valley, 8, Carlisle Dumfries, and Glasgow, — to

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, JUNE 11.—It is hereby notified, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received a despatch, dated the 18th of May last, from Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American and West India station and the seas adjacent, stating, that, in virtue of authority only conferred upon him, he had declared a blockade of the port and Island de Savanilla, in the province of Carthagena, and the same was on the 30th March last. It is further notified, that the measures sanctioned by the law of nations will be adopted and put in force with respect to all vessels and cargoes attempting to violate the said blockade.

BANKRUPTS.—J HEWARD, Hendon, Middlesex, hay salesman and farmer. D. ROSS, Leadenhall-street, City, wholesaleman and agent. H. LAKE, Cheltenham, printer and bookseller. J. DEALTRY, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter and shopkeeper. G. ENGLE Wine and Absom, Gloucestershire, miller. F. RUGELS, Cookroe, Northamptonshire, miller and beer housekeeper.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 14.—1st Dragoon Guards: M. Fenwick to be Cornet, vice Thompson. 11th light Dragoons. Lieut. E. V Mackinnon to be Lieutenant, vice Corcoran.

15th Regiment of Foot: Captain W. Fulton to be Captain, vice Dickinson. Lieutenant Captain J Ramsay to be Captain, vice Powell 30th: Captain W. F. Hoey to be Captain, vice Hutchinson. 31st: Lieut. and Captain J. Parker, of the Rifle Brigade, to be Captain, vice Fulton, who retires. W. G. F. Copland to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Porter. 47th: Lieut. H. M. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Brought. 49th. Capt. C. T. Powell to be Captain, vice Ramsay 89th. Capt. R. B. F. Hamilton, from half pay, to be Captain, vice Fulton. Capt Lieut. G. P. Draught to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. 97th: Lieut. F. S. Corrance to be Lieutenant, vice Mackinnon.

3 West India Regiment. Ensign A W. Joyce to be Lieutenant, vice Decker, Regimental Quartermaster Lawless to be Ensign, vice Joyce.

3d West India Regiment. Lieut. E. S. Glen to be Captain, vice Berwick; E. A M'Taggard to be Lieutenant, vice Glen.

86. Hospital Staff.—Assistant-Surgeon C. H. Marchbank, from 30th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hoey, who exchanges

Memorandum.—For Promotions in the *Gazette* of the 7th instant, in the 86th Regiment of Foot, read 92d Regiment of Foot.

BATTALION OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 11.—Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Capt. C. M. Rayner, to be First Lieutenant, vice Macartney, Second Lieutenant G. H. L. Mitman to be First Lieutenant, vice Wilkin

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. WILCOCKSON, linen draper, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTS - D. MACFARLANE, wine merchant, Berners-street, Oxford-street. A. THOMPSON, grocer, Southampton. H. WOOD, woollen factor, Bauughall-street. E. BINGHAM, tailor, woollen draper, Bunningham. R. JOHNSON, sen., W. JOHNSON, and C. MANN, bankers, Romford, Essex. J. TAYLOR, commission merchant, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

At Carmarthen, the w. of the Rev. R. Thomas, Master of Bancroft's Hospital, of a son.—At Plaistow, Essex, the lady of John Lenox, Esq., of a daughter.—In Clifford street, the wife of T. A. Stone, Esq., of a daughter.—In Upper Harley street, the lady of Edmund Peyte, Esq., of a daughter.—At Wansford, Cape Coast Castle, the lady of Thomas Harper, Esq., of a son.—At Mount Ida, Cork, the lady of Thomas Hackett, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Manor house, Chigwell, the lady of Mrs. Hitchcock, of a son.—At Bath, the lady of Norman Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.—At Brick, near Halifax, the lady of Robert Stansfield, Esq., of a daughter.—At Lee, the lady of Augustus Bellairs, Esq., of Upper Holloway, of a son.—At Bideford, the lady of Andrew Johnson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Kilham-place, Foxley-road, North Brixton, the lady of John Bishop, Esq., of a son.—At 10, Carlton-villas, Maida vale, the lady of J. A. Bayley, Esq., of a daughter.—At St. Andrew's Penzance, the lady of Rear Admiral Forrest, Esq., of a daughter.—At Petersham Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., late M. C. S., of a son.—At Chesham, the lady of Joseph Sa., of a son.—At the Manse of Auchterderran, the wife of the Rev. R. Seymour, of a son.—At Stockbridge, the lady of the Rev. John Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor park, Sussex.—At St. Mary's, Islington, John, 2nd son of Thomas Harper, Esq., Colonel of Devon Hedsington, N.B., to Ruth, 3rd daughter of the late Thomas Gould, Esq., of Blaith, West Indies.—At Corfu, Mr. Colvin, to the widow of the late J. Masterton, Esq.

DEATH

At Calcutta, John Bensley Thornhill, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, in the 34th year of his age.—At Durham, Dr. G. A. Charnley, of Manchester.—Wm. Cotton, James Cricton, Esq., eldest son of Cronton, Esq., in the 30th year of his age.—Of inflammation of the lungs, Emma Dixon, Esq., 39, Bank-lane, aged 18.—James Durnal, Esq., of Canchburn, and late of 18, Cheapside, in the 63d year of his age. Harriot Ann, widow of the late John Dutty, Esq., of Ropley, Hants.—At Funchley, Essex, infant of Lieutenant-General Sarah, aged 70.—At her house in Upper street, Park lane, Maria, relict of the late Francis Julyell, Esq., of Henbury Hall, Cheshire, and second daughter of the late Sir W. Lemon, Bart. At the Neighbery Hill, Madras, in the 29th year of his age, Captain Augustus Frederick Codd, of her Majesty's 6d Regiment. At Bombay, Lieutenant F F. Outram, of the Madras Sappers and Miners.—At Paris, in the Rue d'Anjou St. Honore, George rigott, Bart., of Kaupton, Queen's County, and Innisannon, county of Cork —At Mans, the Rev. James Ward, A.M., late Fellow of New College.—At Dalston Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Frederick, of Corsham, Wilts, aged 70.—Suddenly, at Kensington, Mr. Israel Piper, aged 67.—At Corfu, Sarah, wife of Mr. Rud, merchant.—At Stanley's Farm, Poyle, Bucks, aged 73, the Rev. George Nowell Watkins, perpetual curate of Long Sutton, in the same county.

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, ETC., FULHAM ROAD.

THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

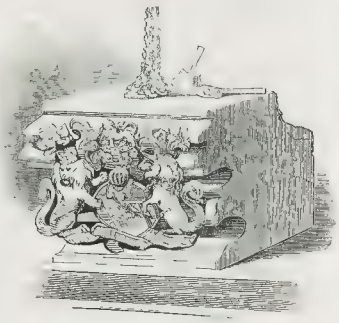
On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of a new building for this excellent charity, whose temporary hospital and asylum, with garden and grounds, are situate near the Royal College at Chelsea; the out-patient branch being in Great Marlborough-street. The hospital has only been in operation since September last; but to such an extent prevail the diseases for the cure of which it has been established, that already a large building is indispensable for the in-patients; whilst the out-patients crowd in such numbers for advice and medicines, that it is difficult even to find them shelter during the period of their attendance. To meet these exigencies, the institution has been patronised by her Majesty, and numbers in its official list some of the leading professional skill of the metropolis.

The site of the new hospital is at the north side of the Fulham-road, a little west of Pelham-crescent, a locality long recommended by the profession for consumptive patients. The interest excited by the ceremonial of Tuesday was very considerable, and the preparations were in good taste. For the accommodation of the company who were invited by the Committee, a splendid pavilion of striped crimson and white had been erected, this being the same pavilion that was used at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Royal Exchange. This part of the arrangements was under the superintendence of Mr. B. Edgington, Duke-street, Southwark, who also attended to fire the salutes at the arrival and departure of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Within the pavilion was a raised platform of three steps; and the foundation-stone, of which we annex a representation, was richly sculptured with the royal arms. Prince Albert had arranged to be at the ground at one o'clock, and long before that hour numbers of persons had collected on the road and round the site of the building, for the purpose of seeing his Royal Highness, who arrived nearly a quarter of an hour before he was expected. The Prince came on horseback, attended by Mr. Anson, and alighted at the gate of the reception-tent, into which he was conducted by the Building Committee. The arrival of his Royal Highness was announced by a salute from cannon stationed on the ground, and a military band played "Rule Britannia." A procession was then formed from the reception-tent to the pavilion, and moved along the covered platform in the following order:—

The Chairman of the Building Committee.
The Building Committee in Pairs.
The Architect (Frederick J. Francis, Esq.,) bearing the trowel.
The Medical Officers.
The Treasurer, bearing the coins.
The Honorary Secretary, P. Rose, Esq., bearing the scrolls.
The Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Howard, M.A.
The clergy in full canonicals.
The Right Reverend the Bishop of Worcester.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert
Supported by the President, the Vice Presidents, the Nobility, the Committee of Management, and the Builder bearing the plans.

When the Prince entered the pavilion, he was received with loud cheering, the band played the national anthem, and the royal standard was hoisted. A chair of state was placed on the platform for Prince Albert, near to the stone, which was raised aloft, supported by chains; but his Royal Highness did not sit down during the whole ceremony. The President of the Institution, after presenting some of the officers of the charity, addressed the Prince shortly on its nature and objects. The Lord Bishop of Worcester then offered a prayer on behalf of the institution, which was responded to by a number of charity-children, placed outside the pavilion, one side of which was drawn up, to enable a number of spectators within the enclosure to have a full view of the proceedings. A glass bottle was then placed upon the stone, into which the scrolls, after having been read, were placed by the Prince, who also placed with it coins of the present reign; and after having fixed on the glass stopper, he deposited the bottle and its contents in a cavity in the lower stone made for its reception. The builder then sprinkled water on the lower stone, and applied mortar on it, when a superb silver-gilt trowel was presented to his Royal Highness, who spread the mortar over the stone with the dexterity and care of one of the "craft." The stone was then gradually lowered into its place, and a mallet, with a suitable inscription, having been handed to the Prince, he gave the stone several blows with the instrument; and the cheers of the company, the report of the cannon, and the music of the band proclaimed that the work was done. Three small silver cups, containing oil, wine, and corn, the emblems of plenty, were subsequently handed to his Royal Highness, who poured them on the stone. The Bishop of Worcester advanced, and asked a blessing on the institution, and the children sang a hymn; after which, a copy of one of the scrolls previously placed in the bottle was signed by Prince Albert, the nobility and clergy present, and the members of the committee, most of whom contributed at the same time to the building-fund.

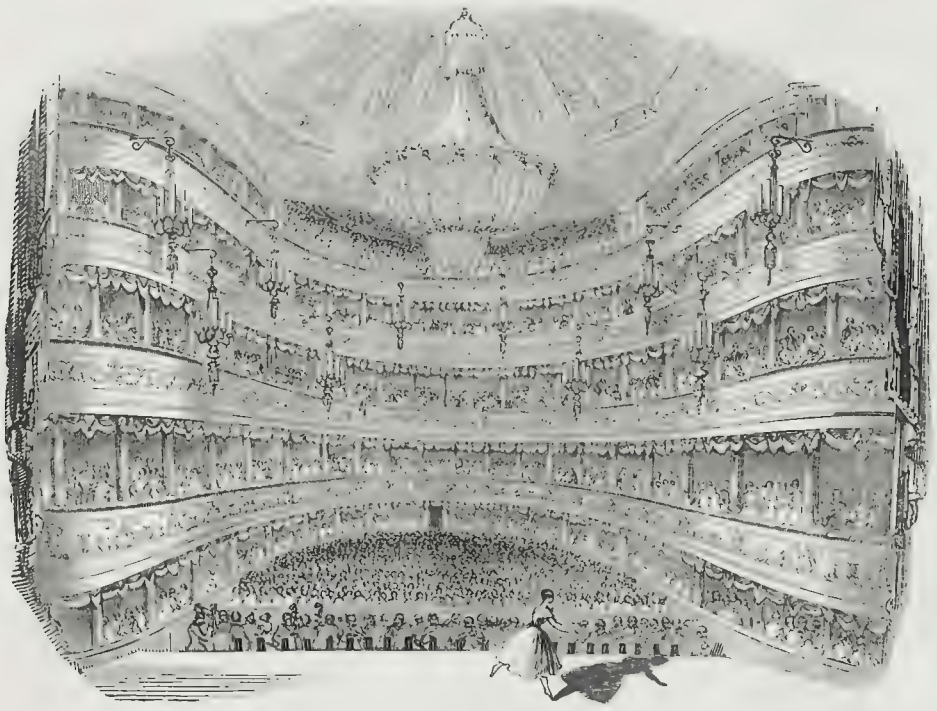
Amongst the distinguished persons in the pavilion were—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Harewood, Lord Eldon, Lord Howard, Lord Colborne, Lord Galloway, Lord Feversham, Lord Ernest Bruce, H. T. Liddell, Esq., D. Cotton, Esq., the Rev. W. Y. Irons, Rev. Chas. Kemble, &c,



THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

The entire ceremony was impressively performed, and the Prince, by his affability to the officers of the charity, won "golden opinions." His Royal Highness left the pavilion amidst loud cheers; and preceded by the Committee with their wands of office, the Prince having mounted his horse, repaired at a walking pace to the Bazaar, held at Chelsea Hospital, in aid of the funds for the proposed building; his Royal Highness passing down Smith-street, accompanied by the members of the Committee on foot. On his arrival at the College, the Prince dismounted, and walked round the range of tents in which

THE FANCY BAZAAR, AT THE ROYAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA.



INTERIOR OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST.

the stands were placed, at each of which he purchased some article from the noble and fashionable patronesses who were in attendance, viz.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Norfolk, Ladies E. Bruce, J. Russell, H. Paget, Grosvenor, the Dowager Lady Ashburton, Ladies Aylmer, Hamilton, Williams, E. Berkeley, &c., &c. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), of the Fusilier Guards, and of the boys of the Military School, were in attendance, and played some popular airs as the company promenaded. The Prince left after a short visit.

The "fair" was held in the principal court of the Hospital; and the general arrangement of the tents is shown in our engraving. The company had the privilege of promenading in the Hospital gardens reaching to the river terrace, as well as in the grounds of Old Ranelagh. The attendance of persons of fashion was very numerous, and carriages continued to set down from the opening of the Bazaar to its close for the day; and the price of admission, the sum obtained for entrance money alone, will form a considerable fund for the charity. Among the more intellectual inducements were several printed copies of a tale, written by Mrs. S. C. Hall, the profits from the sale of which are to be appropriated to the building fund.

Of the superstructure of the Hospital, an engraving will be found in No. 98 of our journal: it will be a handsome structure, in the Tudor style, faced with red and blue bricks in patterns, and having Caen stone dressings.

MR. JOHN PARRY.

None but himself can be his parallel.

Thus we exclaimed coming out of the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday evening last week, after enjoying one of the most delightful concerts we had ever been present at. The general programme was in itself highly attractive—including the most distinguished artistes of the day, but "glorious John" himself was the centre of attraction, to which every curiosity and anticipation of amusement converged. Of a verity he is a "*rara avis*," whose songs and the peculiar style in which they are given, remind us of those "*carmina*" of old that were "*argutis plena jocis*," but contained not a jot of offence in them after all. The new Historical Romance, "Fayre Rosamonde" A.D. 1164, written by Albert Smith, and Haynes Bayly's "Déjeuner à la Fourchette" were received with the usual enthusiasm that awaits upon everything John Parry undertakes, or rather performs. The rooms were filled by a numerous and fashionable company, who all retired highly delighted with the entertainment provided by their musical host.

Mr. John Parry is of Cambrian descent, being, we believe, the only son of an ancient Briton, of similar name, who has "done some service" to music and poetry both in the Saxon and his native measure. No man was ever more deservedly respected for ability and character than Mr. P. senior, and the junior has walked the same path with honour and success, under the forest of parental care. We may consider his *début* at Braham's theatre as the first indication of those powers which have been subsequently matured into a more style of buffo singing. At first he used to sing sentimental ballads to his own harp accompaniment, now he gives comic musical narratives and recitations at the pianoforte in a style of humour [illegible]. He is such an universal favourite that no private party is deemed perfect unless he can be induced to attend, and a performance of concert is looked forward to with more anxiety than that which brings the "buffo cantante" before the auditory. Independent of his musical and vocal powers, Mr. John Parry possesses considerable ability as an artiste in the comic school: some of his drawings are as quaint and humorous as his singing.

MR. ALBERT SMITH

This is a gentleman of "infinite mirth," whose satire is not gall and wormwood, but pleasantry is always accompanied by harmless strokes of the most acceptable and amusable kind. In the various productions of his pen which have appeared in different periodicals, "Bentley's Miscellany," &c., there is a quaintness of humour, but if the author did not *affect* so much wit, they would be more palatable to the general taste. Mr. Albert Smith's blemish is that he puns in thought more often than in expression; the consequence of which is that some of the clearest language frequently becomes subservient to the dull ideas (for the puns are dull things), and while we admire the possession of intellectual power, we deplore its misapplication; since he can do better things. Mr. Smith has written some of Mr. Parry's most successful songs, and we have, accordingly, associated the above portraits.

HER MAJESTY, WITH HER ROYAL GUESTS, AT THE OPERA LAST SATURDAY.

Mirabile visu.

One of the most splendid sights that human magnificence could present to the eye was to be seen at Her Majesty's Theatre on this occasion. The presence of our gracious Sovereign and Consort Prince alone has often shed a lustre upon this aristocratic and noble *salle*, but, appearing as they did, attended by two such stars, or rather comets, as his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty, with their respective trains of light, the spectacle was brilliant—nay, dazzling in the extreme. No theatre in the world could afford such a *coup d'œil* of majesty, nobility, beauty, rank—fashion—wealth—power—in short, all that can make a nation great or interesting, as was to be seen and wondered at on last Saturday night at the Opera.

At the end of the first act the National Anthem was sung with admirable effect; for then a beloved sovereign was receiving the heart-felt homage of her people, and the potentates of other lands were congratulating her upon their sincere and ardent affection. Her Majesty looked extremely well. Afterwards followed the Russian National Hymn, which was admirably executed by the band. The house was crammed from the floor to the ceiling. The opera "Il Barbiere," and other entertainments, were but heedlessly attended to—his Imperial Majesty's eyes seeming to *basilisk* everybody. Lablache volunteered many equivoques and jokes, and was much applauded, even by the royal party! The Fairy (not Fanny) Cerito, was as fascinating as ever—or shall we say more so—? "O" (to quote Romeo's extacy and parody it a little,)

She doth teach the *foot-lamps* to burn bright.

The engraving represents the *danseuse* in the fascinating *pas de l'ombre*.

By the way, we pitied many anxious beings in those side boxes which are ingeniously contrived to enable the audience, or rather would-be spectators, to look at their *vis-à-vis* neighbours instead of the stage, and could not help thinking of the desire of Philoxenus, a philosopher, who wished to have the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taste of his aliment longer, and with more pleasure. They stretched, and stretched, and stretched, but they were as far from seeing the "grand sight" as they were from the centre of the earth. When will our theatrical architects gain a *little* knowledge of their business?

MR. ALBERT SMITH. MR. JOHN PARRY.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth concert took place on Monday evening last, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious guest, the King of Saxony, and a numerous suite. In the first part, were performed Beethoven's splendid symphony in C minor, Maurer's concertante for four violins, Bennett's overture, "Les Naïdes," and Schubert's "Pierebras." The second part consisted of the conductor's music, illustrative of Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and which received at the hands of the enthusiasm it met with on a former night. But we hope that it is not to be "*tonjours perdrix*," and that the directors think there are other great men in the world besides Dr. Mendelssohn.

Beethoven's symphony was admirably led by Mr. T. Cooke, and elicited much applause. Maurer's concertante is but a poor affair, and owes its effect to the masterly manner in which it was executed by Sivori, Willy, Blagrove, and Sainton. Bennett's overture is a very charming and poetical production, but Schubert's is the work of a man whose genius seems to be out of its element. Of Mendelssohn's now well known and admired music, we have spoken before; it was again admirably performed. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, Miss Rainforth, Miss A. Williams, and Signor Salvi.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Costa's new opera of "Don Carlos" will be positively produced on Thursday. We subjoin the argument:—

Philip the Second of Spain married Isabelle de Valois, the betrothed bride of his son, Don Carlos; the unreasonable state plea for this unnatural union being the recent a peace between France and England. Don Carlos, who had served with honour in Flanders, was recalled to the Spanish Court, under the pretence of entertaining hereditary opinions, but truly that the King's rapacious jealousy of his wife's passion for Carlos might be appeased by the state murder of his son. The bigoted court and potent Inquisition, laboured assiduously and craftily to increase the evil suspicions of the monarch. The early passion of Carlos gained fresh fuel from the continual presence of Isabelle. His friend, Count Posa, returns from the Low Countries, to find Carlos sunk in deep despondency; he counsels him to seek oblivion of his unhappy attachment in the glory of war and chivalrous enterprise, and consents to arrange a farewell meeting between the unhappy lovers. Carlos sees Isabelle, bids her adieu, and seeks preparations for his departure. In the meantime, Gomez, a familiar of Philip—the chief enemy of Carlos—steals, from the private cabinet of the Queen, a miniature likeness, the former gift of the Queen. This he returns to the King of confirmation of his wife's disloyalty. The Council is convoked, and the father pronounces the doom of death on his son! On hearing the fatal sentence, Don Carlos seizes the poniard from the King's girdle, and stabs himself. The Queen Isabelle is consigned to the gentle mercies of the Holy Inquisition.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Tenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. From nine till dusk.
JAMES FAHEY, *Secretary*

GRAND POLKA BALL.—Mrs. JAMES RAE has the honour to announce that her GRAND FANCY and FULL DRESS POLKA BALL will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, under the most distinguished patronage, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each. To be had only of Mrs. JAMES RAE, 16, Manchester-square, where the names of the Ladies Patronesses may be ascertained.

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GRAND FANCY FAIR and PROMENADE, in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and in AID of the FUNDS of the SHEFFIELDFIELD FISH STREET AND HILL DISTRICT SOCIETY, will be held on THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1844 at LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, ST. JOHN'S WOOD (instead of at the Colosseum, as originally intended).

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Many of the Noble Patronesses, together with other Ladies of distinction, have kindly consented to preside at the stalls, which will be erected in spacious and elegant marquees. Military and other Bands will be in attendance, and perform throughout the day.

Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Works, Drawings, Prints, Books, Music Autographs, Minerals, Fruit, Flowers, &c. &c. are respectfully solicited to be sent to any of the members of the Committee, or the Office of the Central Society; or, should it be more convenient for them to be so forwarded, a messenger will call on an intimation to the effect be given.

The Gates will be opened at Twelve. Tickets of Admission (One Shilling each person—Children and Schools half-price) to be procured of any member of the Committee; at the Grounds; or of

EDWARD WEST, *Secretary.*
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"Oh! that this too, too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew,
Or that the eternal world had not prescribed
Its canon 'gainst self-slaughter!"—SHAKSPEARE.

Or be with ease satisfied, not brutally pinch'd."—MILTON.
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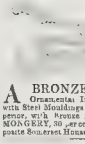

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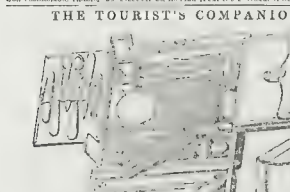

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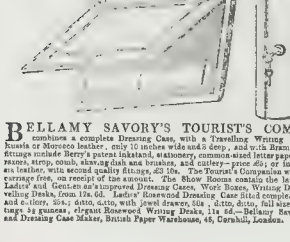

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EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are requested that Agents may be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS, Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are proved to be very leading customers, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each parcel, and but little trade is to occasioned by the sale, the business is only 1½ per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realized two Guineas per week. The Agency, without risk, set of less. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above

ELEGANT FRILLED SCARFS, 12s. 9d.—BAILEY and CO respectfully announce the Ladies and the Public in general, they have received their New Patterns for June, in WATERED and SATIN MANTILLE SCARFS, which will be submitted to the public during the week. Two cases of Victoria Body Scarfs, at 1s. 1½d., worth 2s. 6d. Velvet Mantille, without seam, at 18s. 6d., trimmed with Chantilly lace. Satin Mantle, of the prevailing fashion, at 9s. 9d., ditto with Chinese lace. 1,750 brown silk Parasols, with ivory tips, 5s. 6d., worth 8s. A factory of cambric check Turkish Dresses, 3s. 6d., full length. 750 inch Cashmere Dresses, 7s. 11½d., full length. With a Manufacturer's Stock of Paisley Shawls, white grounds, at 11s. 9d., the largest size.—Orders carefully attended to.—Observe, BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 71, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease. Full directions are enclosed in every case. Sold by Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—A Rare Union of Utility and Elegance.—By Royal Command of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of matchless virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the pernicious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, imparts a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and whitens the enamel, rendering it firm and the last aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors, Messrs. ROWLAND and SON, to engrave on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly enrolled, for promoting the growth or reproduce on of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated by the public to require comment. The very lists of the elite and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with its intrinsic merit, sufficiently evidence its claims to favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and take over all attempts of rivalry. Public attention is unceasingly preferred, to counteract great demand creates the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil, wherever the genuine article is freely the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly constituents is closely guarded by them, hence shopkeepers are entirely ignorant of its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper nearly the same, containing 28,000 letters—Price 3s. 6d., Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, per bottle.—"A" All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

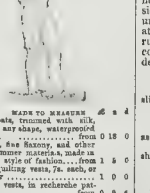
BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Institute, held this day, the Right Hon. the Earl DEVON in the chair, the report of the general state and progress of the Institute, with the balance sheet for the year ending 31st March last, having been read by E. Hough, Esq., seconded by George Jones, Esq., and carried unanimous y; That the report and balance sheet be received and adopted, and entered on the minutes of the Institute. Moved by William Tite, Esq., seconded by Henry Tudor, Esq., and carried unanimously: That the report and balance sheet be printed and circulated among the members. Moved by James Pigeon, Esq., seconded by the Rev. George Arnold, and carried unanimously: That the Meeting are of opinion that the management of this Institute has been hitherto satisfactory and they rely upon the Committee to continue the same as much as may be capable of being carried into effect consistent by with the fundamental principles of the original constitution of the Institute. Moved by William Tite, Esq., seconded by Dr. Epps, and carried unanimously: That the best and most cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon the Earl of Devon for the great attention he has paid to the interests of the Institute, to which its establishment and success are to be greatly attributed, and particularly for his conduct in the chair this day. Moved by Dr. Camps, seconded by J. Bethune Baly, Esq., and carried unanimously: That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be presented to Mr. Buckingham and the Committee, for their services and exertions in conducting the affairs of the Institute during the past year.
June 7, 1844.
(Signed) DEVON, Chairman.

SELF MEASUREMENT. Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.
From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length, round the arm at 5, and wrist at 8; round the breast at 7, under the coats and waist at 9, under the coat.

VESTS.
From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

TROUSERS
From length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired, giving 4 inches for ease for a perfect fit.



READY-MADE.	£ s. d.
Tweed Tegluenas .. .. from	0 8 5
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings	0 16 0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed...	1 0 0
An immense stock of Holland and Fantasy blouses .. .. from	0 3 6
Splendid summer vests .. .. .. from	0 2 6
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to	8 5
Washing satin vests, warranted.. ..	0 6 0
Cloth trousers..	from 0 9 0
Single milled does..	from 0 11 6
A great variety of SUMMER TROUSERS	from 0 7 0
Dress coats edged..	from 1 0 0
Frock ditto	1 4 0

MADE TO MEASURE	£ s. d.
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed	from 0 18 0
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion.. ..	from 1 5 0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1 0 0
Cashmere vests, in rechercheé patterns..	from 0 9 6
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0 16 0
Single milled Victoria, and plain dress trousers	0 17 6
Best quality West of England	1 2 0
Dress coats	from 1 12 0
Best manufactured..	2 15 0
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—	
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers	3 16 0
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers	from 0 18 0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and Genera. Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.

CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the unredeemable-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment, &c.

N.B. No Business transacted at the Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, April 16.—Her Majesty's ship Cleopatra has arrived here with damage, having been on a coral reef on the coast of Madagascar, and whilst recovering the kedge used in warping her off, Lieutenant Molesworth and seven men were massacred by the natives.

MONTREAL, May 18.—The Fish Hawk, from London, is lost on the eastward part of the banks of Newfoundland.

BOSTON, May 18.—The Britannia steamer arrived here from Liverpool, on the 13th instant, in lat. 46, long. 45, passed several icebergs, a ship under jurymasts, and a brig in company. A vessel of about 300 tons, bottom up, and apparently but recently coppered, was passed on the 16th April, in lat. 38, long. 15, by the New England, arrived at New York.

CARLISLE, June 8.—The Caroline Ottilee, of Seimemunde, from Dunkirk to this port, capsized outside the bar yesterday, but has since been towed into the harbour and laid on the ground; two men drowned.

ALTONA, June 6.—A vessel laden with horses is supposed to be lost in Heuliphafen, a great number of dead horses having washed ashore near there and along the coast.

CORK, May 28.—The Carolina Matilda from Noss to this port, is ashore near here, abandoned; crew supposed to be drowned.

MILFORD HAVEN, Jan. 6.—The wreck of the Spring, waterlogged and abandoned, was fallen in with on the 26th of April, in lat. 46, long. 43 W., by the Leontine, arrived here from New Orleans.

QUEBEC, May 14.—The barque Suir, from Llanelly to this port, leaky, with stern carried away, and two hundred tons of coals thrown overboard, was spoken with 30th of April, in lat. 47, long. 57, by the Amelia, arrived here

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Trenton, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 250 tons, dismasted, decks swept, and even with the water's edge, jarboard bow stove in, painted green inside, with old-fashioned pumps, was passed on the 20th ult., in lat. 40, long. 39. The ship Jane Walker, of Liverpool, abandoned, foremast only standing, and full of water, was passed by the same vessel on the 26th ult., in lat. 46, long. 44

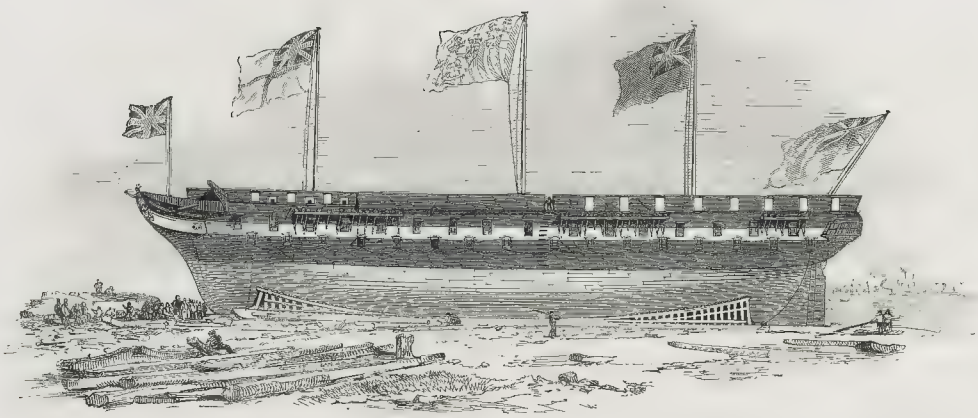
The arrivals at Liverpool, foreign and coastwise, last week, were unusually numerous, owing to the late change of wind to S.W. On Tuesday, for instance, sixty vessels arrived; on Wednesday, ninety-four; on Thursday, fifty-seven; and on Friday, thirty-nine; making a total, in the four days, of two hundred and fifty sail.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual dinner of the Royal Free Hospital took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Lord Brougham, the benevolent gentleman at our own coronation. The right honourable Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The noble chairman was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Sir Walter G. Stirling, Bart., Viscount Sandon, Sir John Hanaker, the Rev. Dr. Major, the Rev. Dr. Ric. Thomson Hankey, Esq., Honourable Granville Ryder, M.P., Mr. Edward Wigram, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. F. Vernon Wentworth, Bank Directors, F. P. Walesby, Esq., &c. The noble Lord's loyal and patriotic toasts were given and received with daly honoured. "Prosperity to the Royal Free Hospital was then given. The object of the charity, which embraces the entire human race, without respect to age, class, or profession, is to afford instant relief, both medical and surgical, to all sick and diseased persons, having no other means of succour, and that without letter of recommendation or other introduction, save that of real disease or misfortune. As many as 30,000 persons were relieved during the past year. The institution was established in 1828, and has relieved upwards of 136,054 since that period. The toast was responded to with the utmost enthusiasm. Dr. Marsden, the benevolent founder of the institution, was drunk with all the honours. Due acknowledgment was made to the very efficient services of the honorary secretary, the Rev. Mr. Packman, of the Chapel Royal, and the medical staff of the establishments. From the united exertions, it appears that upwards of 300 individuals apply daily at the asylum in Gray's-inn-road: all of whom receive advice and medicine, and the most urgent and destitute cases are admitted into the wards. The total amount of subscriptions was about £7,000. Amongst the subscriptions announced was the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, 100 guineas; the East India Company, 100 guineas; Lord J. Stuart, M.P., five guineas; Lieutenant Tracy, R.N., ten guineas; Viscount Sandon, ten guineas.

LAUNCH OF "THE MONARCH."

This splendid mercantile frigate, adapted especially for passengers, was launched on Saturday week, from Mr. Green's yard, at Blackwall, and the great beauty of the vessel, the grandeur of such a spectacle, and the fineness of the day, attracted many thousands to witness one of the grandest achievements of manual labour. The Monarch, by admeasurement, is 1400 tons burthen; the length of her keel is 168 feet; her length, over all, 180 feet; and her depth, from the upper deck to the kelson, 32 feet. The breadth of her beam is 40 feet, and it is only in this particular that she is inferior to the first-class frigates of the royal navy. She has an entire flush deck fore and aft; is pierced for 50 guns, and capable of carrying a greater number; for, besides the ports on a side upon the main deck, there is also an equal number of large scuttles on the lower deck, which, with timbers and planking are chiefly of teak the planks next the keel are American elm, five inches thick; above this is teak, to the wales, which are formed of English oak. Her upper sides are entirely of teak; and her bitts, capstan, and most of the interior work are of the same wood. Her figure-head is a most elaborately carved copy of that of the old Queen Charlotte yacht (now preserved in the model-room at Somerset House), promenade deck. There is, however, this difference, the copy presents a good likeness of Queen Victoria, whilst the original bears that of her grandmother. Her Majesty is holding the sceptre in her right hand, with the ball and cross extended in her left. The stern is particularly neat—a large gilded crown in the centre, supported by two radiant stars. The unobstructed view along the upper deck, as she laid upon the slips, was very fine. There are twelve commodious and well fitted-up cabins, averaging 11 feet by 10 feet each, and a spacious saloon, 40 feet by 30 feet, on the deck, the fore part of which is bulkheaded off for the ship's company. The lower deck has eighteen cabins (making thirty in all), of about similar dimensions, these two aft ones being the largest, 18 feet by 16 feet each, with stern windows. The whole are well ventilated and lighted from the ports, and the numerous skylights on the decks must render every part below perfectly luminous. Before the lower deck cabins is a roomy space for trunks. The masts and yards are of larger dimensions than usual for merchantmen and, when ready for sea, she will be one of the finest vessels out of the port of London. We have given a correct view of the Monarch, as she reposed on the slips, a few hours previous to her being launched, with the national colours flashing in the bright rays of the sun. Whilst building, the timbers, &c., are supported by the means of shores; but when ready for going into the water, a frame-work called a "cradle" is attached to the lower planks of the bottom, fore and aft; the shores are removed as well as the blocks underneath the keel, and the ship settles down with her whole weight upon the cradle, which rests upon the slips—an inclined plane of planks (running on each side), well greased, and having a projecting piece of wood on each side, to act as a guide, and to keep the cradle in its right position. The ship has now nothing to hold her from starting but a loose piece of wood on each side the bows, called a dock or dog-shore. But to afford a better understanding, we must refer to the annexed engraving. By looking at the ship above it will be seen that the frame-work of the cradle runs the entire length, from the bows to the stern. The after part is constructed nearly similar to the fore part, but we have afforded a description of the latter, in order to show the nature of launching.

A. The ship's bows.
B. The sliding planks, forming the upper part of the slips, a firm fixture.
C. The bilgeway of the cradle, large baulks of timber, resting on the greased sliding planks, and kept in their place by the pressure of the ship.
D. A stout cleat on the bilgeway to receive the head of the dog-shore.
E. The dog-shore, about five feet six inches in length, and six inches square.
F. The trip shore, a piece of stout wood about nine inches in length, to act as a sort of trigger, to knock off the dog-shore sway.
G. The rubband of the slip, a fixture, and against which the foot of the dog-shore rests
H. Upright pieces of timber called "poppits."
I. Plank bolted to the bows to hold the poppit heads.
K. Cleats bolted to the bows to keep the plank, I, from rising.
L. Shvers, or wedges, under the poppits, to drive them up close to the plank.
M. Blocks laid on the ground, on which the whole fabric rests.
The fixtures to the land are the blocks, M, the sliding planks, B, and the rib-band, G. The fixtures on the ship are the planks, I, and the cleats, K, bolted to the bows. The bilgeway, C (timber about fifteen inches square), is merely kept in its place by short shores from the keel. The poppits, H, rest their heels on the bilgeway, and are preserved in their upright position by pieces of wood fore and aft, called "tie-planks;" their heads are inserted in grooves in the plank, I, but both bilgeway and poppits are entirely free, the weight of the ship keeping them from moving; and in order to do this more effectually, the shvers or wedges, L, are driven in under the poppits, to make the pressure more secure. The dog-shores, E, resting its foot against the land fixture, G, and its head against the cleat on the moveable bilgeway, C, acts as a sort of fixture to the ship, and prevents its descending down the inclined plane, the slips. The trip-shore, F, supports the dog-shore, but both are perfectly free except from pressure. Thus situated, the vessel is ready for launching, and at the proper time of tide, when the signal is given, the trip-shore and dog-shore are knocked away, and the impediment being removed, the bilgeway moves down on the sliding planks, and at the moment of the start a bottle of wine is flung against the bows, and the ship receives its future name. When she enters the water, the whole of the cradle being quite freed from pressure, and buoyant, immediately floats away, leaving nothing on the ship but the plank, I, and the cleats, K, bolted to the bows, A. By this simple contrivance, the immense mass is sent into its destined

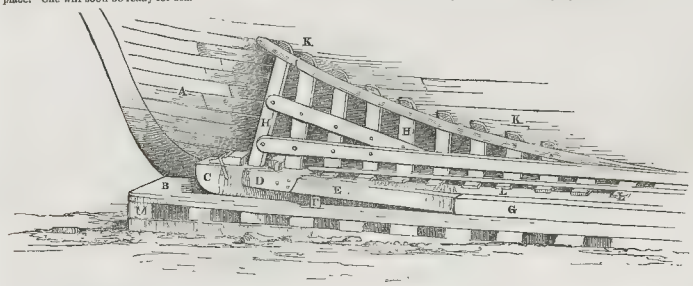


LAUNCH OF "THE MONARCH," EAST INDIAMAN, AT BLACKWALL.

element, and an extremely anxious few minutes it is to the builder, and most gratifying to his heart when he beholds her riding on the waters in safety.

The Monarch, about one o'clock, on Saturday week, was named by Mrs. Babb, a member of Mr. Green's family, and the vessel went off in the grandest style, whilst the shouts of assembled thousands not only marked their pleasure at the spectacle, but testified their best wishes for her future prosperity. Not a single accident occurred to mar the occasion. The ship is designed for the East India trade, and we understand that nearly the whole of the cabins are already taken, and the freight prepared. Mr. Green, with his usual liberality, gave a handsome entertainment to his friends, in which ample justice was done to the fare provided.

Yesterday the Monarch was in a very forward state; her masts were in, tops over the mast-heads, and the lower shrouds in their place. She will soon be ready for sea.



"THE CRADLE."

The keel of a sister-ship to the Monarch has been laid down on the blocks, next to the slips from which the other has been launched, to be named the Leander.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The sailing match for the Grand Challenge Cup, given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, took place on Monday, and a first rate match it was. With reference to the Challenge Cup, it will, perhaps, be remembered, that it must be won two consecutive seasons before it becomes the property of the owner, otherwise it is again to be put into the hands of the club, after being held from the moment of contest till the ensuing year. Last season it was won by the Enigma, one of the yachts engaged in the present contest. Great interest was excited by the match in consequence of the known first-rate character of the boats engaged in it, and the Comet steamer, which was hired to attend for the conveyance of members of the club, was crowded at an early hour of the morning by a fashionable company, including a large number of ladies. Several other steam-vessels, bearing heavy freights of parties interested in the "affair," also accompanied the yachts in their progress; and the piers at Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich, and Gravesend, were lined with spectators, who loudly cheered the crews of the contending vessels as they passed down the river. Nearly thirty yachts attached to the Royal Thames and other squadrons were also "out," and added much to the enlivenment of the scene. Amongst them was the Pearl, having her noble owner (the Marquis of Anglesey) on board.

The weather in the morning was, no doubt, beautifully fine in the estimation of those who were not deeply interested in the match, but it was not so in the opinions of those who were immediately engaged in the contest; for many and loud expressions of regret were heard at the lack of wind—there was scarcely a cap-full blowing, but what there was came from the north-west, a favourable point for the run down. The yachts were moored off the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, whence they were to start, and sail to Coal-house Point, about two miles below Gravesend, and return again to Greenwich.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the signal to prepare was given, and the six following boats belonging to members of the club were soon in a state of readiness to obey the order to start:

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners' Names.	Distinguishing Colours
Mystery	25	Lord A Pagit	Blue pierced white, red Maltese cross.
Exquisite	18	C. S. Tatham, Esq.	White, blue cross, gold star
Gazelle	29	T. Rutherford, Esq.	White, with red arrow.
Enigma	29	J. Wilkinson, Esq.	Crimson gold Maltese cross and balls.
Blue Belle	29	J. Chandless, Esq.	Light Blue
Gnome	29	Captain Mereon	Blue and white, with star.

Precisely at a quarter past 12, the "starting gun" was fired, and in another instant the sails of all six were seen at the mast heads. The Mystery and the Gnome, the former of which was to windward and the latter to leeward, got clear off, but all the others in wearing round ran foul of each other; this however caused only a few seconds delay. The race then commenced in gallant style, the Gnome having the lead, followed by the Mystery and the Gazelle, with the others close behind. In Woolwich Reach a good breeze sprung up, which enabled the Gnome to increase her distance a-head: the Gazelle took the place of the Mystery, which was thus left third, Blue Belle being fourth, Enigma fifth, and Exquisite several boats' lengths behind Enigma. On entering Half-way reach, the race became very interesting; the contending yachts ran beautifully before the wind, and they were all in a cluster with the exception of the Gnome, which was a dozen boats' lengths in advance of the others. A good deal of pretty manœuvring took place at this point. The Blue Belle ventured in shore to windward of the Mystery and took the breeze from her, so that she thus lost considerable way. The Enigma performed a similar manœuvre, and with the same effect in reference to the Gazelle, which shortly afterwards lost her topsail. The tact and management of the respective crews were admirable, and the speed was excellent. Just below Gravesend the Enigma passed all her competitors, and got slightly a-head. The following are the periods at which they rounded the flag buoy:—

Enigma	22	minutes to	3
Gnome	21½	—	3
Blue Belle	20½	—	3
Mystery	20	—	3
Exquisite	18	—	3
Gazelle	16½	—	3

At Gravesend the Blue Belle succeeded in passing the Gnome and Enigma, and gained the first position, but she was not allowed to maintain it long. The Mystery came up and shot a-head of her before she reached Rosherville. The breeze at this time was a stiff one and right in their teeth, so that the work became heavy and serious. The Enigma sprung her mast, which obliged her to take in her gaff topsail; but with this disadvantage, she ran a "good third." At Erith it was apparent that the struggle would be between the Mystery, which had the lead, and Blue Belle, which closely followed her; the others were considerably astern. The crews of both vessels exhibited admirable skill, and made tack after tack without either increasing or diminishing the distance between them an inch. So it was all the way home; the Mystery at the flag buoy being only 15 seconds in advance of her gallant competitor, the Blue Belle. The yacats arrived at Greenwich in the following order:—

Mystery	1	minute	15	seconds before 8
Blue Belle	1	—	—	— 8
Enigma	4	—	25	— after 8
Gnome	5	—	20	— — 8
Gazelle	10	—	3	— — 8
Exquisite	20	—	—	— — 8

The arrangements made by the stewards to enable their friends to witness the race were excellent, and the utmost possible accommodation was afforded to every person on board the Comet. Adams's brass band was in attendance, and performed several pieces of music in a highly creditable manner during the day.

The estimated value of the Challenge Cup, of which we annex an engraving, is about 200 guineas. Its height is about eighteen inches; it is of the usual vase form, and the lid is surmounted by a figure of Neptune in his car, drawn by sea-horses; the cup is supported by three dolphins, surrounded by bulrushes.

THE THAMES ROYAL YACHT CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

LAUNCH OF "THE TUDOR," EAST INDIAMAN, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE.

LAUNCH OF "THE TUDOR," EAST INDIAMAN.

On "the glorious first of June," a splendid and first-rate vessel, built by Messrs. Smith, of St. Peter's, Newcastle upon-Tyne, was launched amidst a great concourse of spectators. She was named "The Tudor;" her burthen is about 1150 tons, and she is the largest vessel by five feet that has been built in the above dock. A little after five o'clock, on a signal given, and while the band, stationed in the yard, played "Rule Britannia," she was loosened from her ways, and glided gracefully into the water, amidst the firing of cannon and the hearty cheers of the assembled multitude.

"The Tudor" is built from the latest and most improved models, combining burthen and swiftness of sailing; her cabins are fitted up elegantly, and with due regard to comfort; whilst her berths are both numerous and commodious.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.

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No. 112, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1844. [Sixpence.

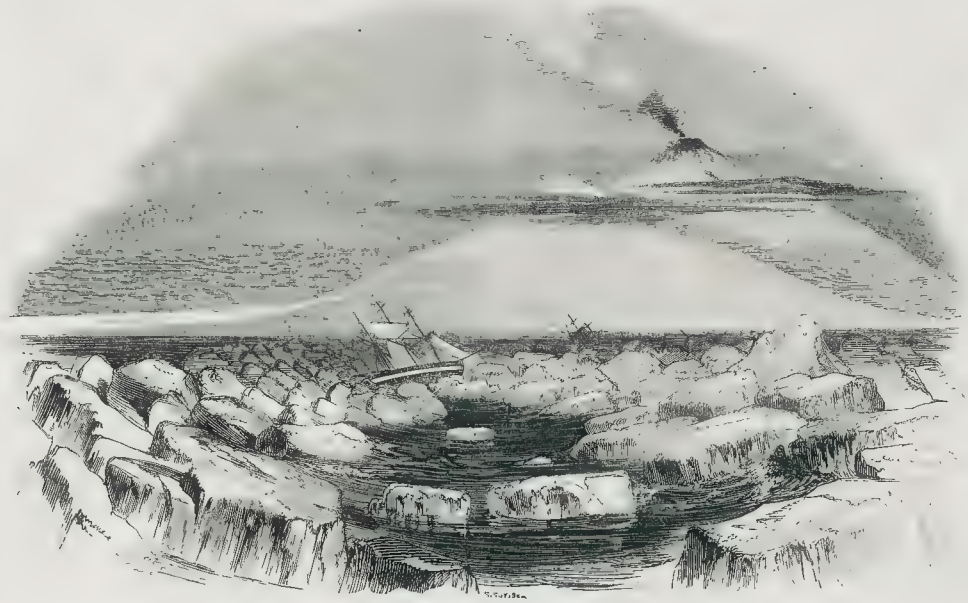
POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.

WHETHER the present Home Secretary has deliberately planned out a scheme for making himself more unpopular than he is already, we know not, but he could not have hit upon anything so likely to effect his purpose as to order, in a time of perfect domestic quiet, the detention and opening of letters committed to the care of the Post-office. No public establishment has so much in its power; the most unreserved of family communications, not to be profaned by the eye of a stranger; the most important commercial correspondence, the knowledge of which by others might involve whole establishments in ruin—all these are completely in the power of the Government officials. A fragile seal is all that stands between them and the secrets of a whole community. What has inspired that universal confidence which allows men without the slightest misgiving (as far as the Post-office is concerned) to put their very souls upon paper, and entrust even more than life and wealth to the care of her Majesty's Government? Simply the conviction, till now unshaken, that the seal, which, like that of Solomon in the Eastern fable, held in captivity so many spirits of good and evil, was sacred and inviolable. The statute which makes the detention or opening of a letter a misdemeanour had but little weight with the public. The disposition that is only withheld from crime by the fear of punishment, is the very last to be trusted, and the boundless confidence of the people was created by a long experience of official honesty. It is no slight injury to public morals that this confidence has been destroyed—not by a mere underling, but by the chief of the executive department of the Government—the officer who controls the administration of justice—the Secretary of State. The measure has all the objections that can apply to an official act, and in doing and defending it, Sir J. Graham has exhibited the worst faults which can be possessed by a public man. The act itself was unworthy, because petty and mean; and impolitic, as it was wholly uncalled for. In doing it, the Home Secretary was unscrupulous, rash, and oppressive; and when called to account in Parliament, he, with as much bad taste as bad temper, refused to give a single reason for his conduct, obstinately confining himself to an assertion of two things which no one disputed—that he had the power and had thought proper to use it. Much more was necessary, by way of explanation of a proceeding so sure to excite public feeling. Government is armed with extraordinary powers, but they are to be used only on extraordinary occasions. In dealing with traitors and enemies of the public weal, a Government may be justified in getting information when and how it can. In war, an enemy's despatches are opened and read, if seized, as a matter of course; and the thing is so well known, that communications are often written and sent on purpose to be intercepted. The opening of a private letter from Charles I. to his Queen, by Oliver Cromwell, is said to have been the cause of the final rupture between the King and the Parliament; it proved that in Charles no trust could be placed, and that he would be bound by no conditions. The captive King even then contemplated the execution of Cromwell; and the game being thus reduced to the desperate one of life against life, the warrior who never felt a scruple sent to the scaffold the monarch without faith.

But war, whether foreign or civil, is, happily, an exception to the general rule, and society is not to exist in a period of foreign peace and domestic tranquillity, as if we were on the eve of social disorganization. To foes we may act in the spirit of Shakspeare's *Edgar*, and say, with him—

> Leave, gentle wax,
> To know our enemies' minds, we'd rip their hearts,
> Their papers are more lawful!

But every discontented man is not an enemy, and to put the most objectionable part of the machinery of official power in operation for the very petty purpose of getting at the private thoughts of a Chartist orator, like Mr. Lovett, or of an unfortunate Italian, as we presume M. Mazzini, from his name, to be, seems encountering a needless amount of odium for a result ridiculously contemptible. What need the State care for the private promulgation of the same mad theories of Government that have for years past been expressed in public? For the next two centuries, at least, our Constitution is not likely to be superseded by the "five points," nor is the state of the public mind at all favourable to a conspiracy for dethroning our gracious Queen. Neither do we believe there is any plan hatching for delivering up our fleet of war steamers into the hands of that "royal imp of fame," the Prince de Joinville. As far as any plot against the State is concerned, Sir James might have slept in as much security as the ticklish state of the ministerial majority would have allowed him. And what, we would beg to ask, are the internal squabbles of other States to us, that we should disgrace ourselves by making our Post-office an instrument of the detestable police of Italy and Austria—a system never to be named by Englishmen without abhorrence? Sir James Graham has doggedly refused to give any reason for his step, and the public mind is therefore left free to ascribe it to the worst possible motives. So it is currently stated that a sacred trust has been violated by the Executive, to oblige one of the Italian Governments. The late outbreaks have been confined to the Papal States and Sardinia; many victims have been shot, more imprisoned, and some have escaped. Those who remain may have friends and sympathisers in England, and the letters of these last might possibly give the Italian police a clue to some, who, being implicated in the rising, may have managed to conceal themselves. But even if information could be afforded by this means, we say it is a base and cowardly act on the part of the Government of a great nation to betray the thoughts of those to whom our soil has given a refuge, and whose persons not even a Secretary of State would dare to deliver up. There is to us an unspeakable baseness in it; it is gratuitous, mean, and useless treachery. Why should we condescend to aid the leaden despotism of Austria, or the miserable imbecility that seems to paralyse the temporal Government of the Pope? Under his sway, every liberty of thought, action, and speech, seems to be crushed, while his administrative is at once so incapable and so corrupt that the people are, in addition to other evils, plundered and starved. The wiser Metternich manages to



"VICTORIA LAND," IN THE SOUTH-POLAR REGIONS, DISCOVERED BY CAPT. SIR J. C. ROSS.

feed and amuse the people he oppresses, and though not free, they are contented. Still the espionage of Austria is incessant, and at present it is assisting the Pontiff to keep down his subjects, on the same principle that keenly interests a man in the extinguishing a fire next door. But we have nothing to do with their blunders or their crimes; England ought to scorn even the attempt to make her either the spy or the policeman of any state on the face of the earth. The probability is, that it is the best and worthiest men who in these countries are driven to revolt, as in the case of Silvio Pellico and his comrades, while we should no more aid an Emperor or Pope in perpetuating political vengeance now, than we assisted the National Convention of France to seize and guillotine the emigrant Royalists. On every account this tampering with letters for the benefit of a foreign power is an act of which we ought to be, as a nation, ashamed. Even as a means of detection, it is but a poor expedient. If it is once known to be resorted to, the Post-office simply ceases to be trusted, except for mere matters of business. A most striking instance of this is given in the case of the Marquis de Custine, the author of an able work on Russia. He knew that every letter of a foreigner is, as a matter of course, opened at the Russian Post-office, and that if he put on paper what he really thought, he would, within twenty-four hours, have been escorted to the frontiers. He baffled the Government by a very simple expedient; he sent through the post, letters written *to be read*, full of admiration of all and everything. The letters he should have sent, had he been free, he wrote at the same time also, but retained them, publishing them when he returned to France! Russia has gained nothing by her jealousy; the opinions were recorded and given to the world, and given with the addition of the discredit to the Government of obliging itself to be so outwitted.

We attach no blame to the Post-office establishment, which could not do otherwise than obey orders; but we sincerely regret that it should have been so instructed. The whole question has been very well stated in a characteristic letter from Mr. Carlyle to the *Times*, and we conclude by quoting a portion of it, as anything from the pen of the eloquent author of the "French Revolution" must possess an interest:—

> Whether the extraneous Austrian Emperor and miserable old chimera of a Pope shall maintain themselves in Italy, or be obliged to decamp from Italy, is not a question in the least vital to England or its interests. But it is a question vital to us that sealed letters in an English Post-office be, as we all fancied they were, respected as things sacred; that opening of men's letters, a practice near of kin to picking men's pockets, and to other still viler and far fatallier forms of sometimes-murderdom, be restrained to us in England, except in cases of the very last extremity. When some new Gunpowder Plot may be in the wind, some double-dyed high treason, or luminous national wreck not avoidable otherwise, then let us open letters: not till then. To all Austrian Kaisers and such like, in their time of trouble, let us answer, as our fathers from of old have answered:—Not by such means of help here for you. Such means, allied to pickpocket and vilest forms of scoundrelism, are not permitted in this country for your behoof. The right hon. Secretary does himself detest such, and even is afraid to employ them. He does not: it would be dangerous for him! All British men that might chance to come in view of such a transaction, would incline to spurn it, and trample on it, and indignantly ask him, what he meant by it?

The working of this great establishment being at all times interesting, and public attention being at the present moment so directly called to it, we have given views of the interior and management of the office, which will convey a clearer notion of the stupendous character of the arrangements than any description, however lengthened.

"VICTORIA LAND."

VOYAGE OF CAPTAIN SIR J. C. ROSS TO THE SOUTH POLE; AND HIS DISCOVERY OF A GREAT SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

In the beginning of the year 1839, the British Government, as our readers are aware (see No. 95 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), having determined on sitting out an expedition, for the purpose of investigating the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism in various remote countries, and for prosecuting maritime geographical discovery in the high southern latitudes, H.M. ships Erebus and Terror, commissioned by Captain James Clark Ross, sailed from Chatham on the 29th of September, 1839. In addition to carrying out the above-mentioned leading views, it was enjoined to the officers, that they should use every exertion to collect the various objects of nature history which the many heretofore unexplored countries about to be visited would afford.

On the outward voyage they touched at most of the Atlantic Islands, making a longer stay at some of them in order to ascertain the nature of the local observations that were instituted. At Madeira, which was the first visited, they called in the middle of October, and remained eleven days, and then made Teneriffe and the Cape de Verde, where they called for a brief space on St. Paul's Rocks under the line, in long 29 deg W. St. Helena was the next destinat on and the course which it was found necessary to follow took them to the Island of Trinidad off the Brazil coast, in 20 deg. south.

After a good week at St Helena, the vessels sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, arriving there on the 4th of April, 1840. The Cape may be regarded as the starting-point, where the history of the voyage of discovery that we have included South Polar Discovery, would commence. On the 6th of April, until they quitted Simon's Bay, and first entered a cold and inhospitable latitude of deg S., on the 17th of the same month, they, only four days after leaving a westward course, they passed to the south of Marion's Island, formed of flat terraces of black volcanic rock and rude snow-capped mountains. Here occurred the first botanical phenomenon, the *Macrocystis pyrifera*, a remarkable gigantic seaweed), being exceedingly abundant.

On the 28th, after a succession of storms, the Crozet Islands were gained. This group lies far to the eastward of the position that had been assigned to it, namely, in lat. 47½ deg. S. and long. 46 ½8 deg. E. They are all volcanic, and of the wildest and most rocky aspect; the harbours are very few, and some of the islands are entirely inaccessible. The mountains rise in peaks and cones to an elevation of 4000-5000 feet, exhibiting patches of perpetual snow on the summits, while dense fogs frequently envelope their bases, borne from the sea, to such an elevation, that the highest points alone are visible. To all appearance the vegetation is equally scanty and stunted as that which Kerguelen's Island afterwards afforded, and the questions which were put to a party of miserable seafarers in some of the Dutch whalers, touching the circumstance of whether the vaunted "*Cabbage*" of the latter island also inhabits the Crozet group. Scudding before heavy westerly gales, on the 6th of May a remarkable conical rock, called Bligh's Cap, was descried; it lies 46 deg. south-west extremity of Kerguelen's Island, but thick weather prevented Sir James Ross from making the land, from which the ships were again driven to a distance of 150 miles, and obliged to beat back, finally casting anchor in Christmas Harbour on the 12th of May, 1840.

At Kerguelen's Island, all the plants that had been originally detected by the illfated Cook were gathered in great numbers, and the two naturalists attached to the Erebus and Terror stand these, together with many other species, a remarkable proof of the uniformity of the climate, and the comparative mildness of the winter season. The ships left Kerguelen's Island on the 20th of July, and arrived in the river Derwent, Van Diemen's Island, on the 16th of August, 1840.

On the 12th of November, 1840, they quitted Hobarton for the first voyage to the South Pole, during which the only interesting land they visited were many plants were Lord Auckland's Islands, lat. 50½ degrees S., long. 166 degrees E., where they arrived after a week's sail from the last mentioned coast, and staid there during the spring months of that latitude; and Campbell's Island, in lat. 52 degrees S., long. 169 degree E. Quitting that island again on the 17th of December, the ships finally sailed for an entirely unexplored region of discovery, the Macrocystis and D'Urvilea were found in large quantity floating with the current nearly as far south as any open water remained free of bergs, in lat. 61 degrees S. The vessels entered the pack-ice in lat. 68 degrees S., long. 175 degrees.

During this voyage the vast extent of continent, called, in honour of her Majesty "Victoria Land," was discovered, together with the active volcano "Mount Erebus," the extinct one "Mount Terror," and that icy barrier, which, running east and west, in the parallel of 78 degrees S., prevents all farther progress towards the pole.

Our cut exhibits a fine view of those extraordinary mountains, and of the perilous situation in which the ships were placed, at the time of the discovery. The icy barrier, swaying to the vast undulation of the ocean, is also shown in a very striking manner.

The expedition returned to Hobarton, Van Diemen's Island, late in the autumn (of that latitude), April 7th, 1841; on the 7th of July again started from Van Diemen's Island, and after a short visit to Sydney, cast anchor in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, August 12th, 1841, where the ships remained three months. This time was spent in collecting materials for a Flora of New Zealand.

The second exploring voyage was commenced on the 15th of November, 1841.

After tracing the Macrocystis into the 67th parallel, the ships entered an icepack of immense magnitude on the 18th of December, in lat. 69 degrees S. Here they were entangled until February 2nd, 1842 (the midsummer of these cheerless regions), making no more progress during that time than from the latitude just mentioned to 68 degrees, where they emerged into comparatively open water to the southward of a large body of the pack, which, however, trended to the westward. At this time the season was far advanced, and as, in the preceding year, the retreat had been commenced, through absolute necessity, on the 9th of February, so Captain Ross did not think proper now to re-enter the pack-ice, but proceeded along its edge to the westward, advancing so far as 187 degrees W., and then to the southward and eastward.

On the 23rd of February the expedition came in view of the grand Victoria Barrier: the day being fine, the voyagers approached within a mile and a half of the Barrier, finally reaching 78 degrees, 10 minutes S. lat. in the long. 162 degrees W., having made six miles farther than in the preceding year, the highest latitude hitherto attained. Under a different command, these efforts had been expected; for after the long detention, the rapidly closing season rendered any progress very difficult; but it was a great object to verify the magnetic and other observations, and to ascertain still more positively the position of the pole. Unable to proceed eastward, the retreat was commenced, tracing the pack edge. Seaweed was again met with on reaching the parallel of 64 degrees, and occasionally when running down the parallel of 65 degrees, from 170 degrees W. to 80 degrees W., and thence in great abundance to the Falkland Islands, where the ships anchored in Berkeley Sound on the 6th of April, 1842, not having seen land for 128 days, since leaving New Zealand.

A prolonged stay in the Falklands, though the season was winter (April to the beginning of September), afforded ample opportunities for thoroughly investigating the Flora of that interesting and now highly important group.

On the 6th of September, the early spring of the southern latitudes, the Erebus and Terror, with a portion of the officers, sailed from Berkeley Sound for the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, and arrived there, after having been driven far out of their course by the equinoctial gales, on the 21st, casting anchor in St. Martin's Cove, Hermit Island, lat 55 degrees, within a few miles of the famed Cape Horn, which is immediately opposite the mouth of the Beagle. This is the most southerly spot on the globe which possesses anything above a herbaceous vegetation. Here, in the sheltered bays, the two kinds of antarctic beech, the evergreen and deciduous, form a dense, though small forest, and ascend, on a stunted form, to an elevation of 1000 feet on the hills.

The third cruise to the South Polar Regions was commenced on the morning of the 17th of December, 1842, when the expedition sailed from Berkeley Sound. An opportunity was afforded again of tracing the southern limit of Seaweeds. The Macrocystis was lost in lat. 55 degrees S., long. 57 degrees W.; but on attaining lat. 63 degrees, long. 54 degrees, another species, the Scytothalia Jacquinoti appeared, which had been originally discovered by Webster during the stay of Captain Forster's ship the Chanticleer, in Deception Island, one of the South Shetland group. On the 28th, land was made, which was named Palmer's Land, to which the name of "Terre Louis Philippe" has since been given by D'Urville. The ships were already in the pack-ice, through which they penetrated, tracing the land to 64 degrees W.

Unable, after a series of fruitless efforts, to penetrate farther than 65 degrees, and after having been more or less entangled in the ice for thirty-seven days, Sir James Ross finally bore up, and, not without difficulty, the ships had been extricated from the pack-ice, commenced tracing its edge to the eastward. A succession of easterly gales rendered the progress in the advancing season tedious and hazardous. At last, however, on the 22nd of February, 1843, the pack was lost sight of, trending to the south-west. On the 26th the antarctic circle was recrossed, and in spite of the rapidly shortening days, dark nights, and continual bad weather (for throughout the month of February, corresponding to an English August, only one day elapsed without snow), the commander persevered in holding a southerly course. On Sunday, the 5th of March, the weather being very thick, with occasionally snow squalls, the ice was made, a field whose appearance affords a sure indication of the proximity of pack-ice, and on the afternoon of the same day a heavy pack was descried, only a few yards ahead, with a terrific surf breaking on it. The ice here was such as not to allow of being "taken" (or entered), even under the most favourable circumstances, and the ships were accordingly put about in lat. 71 deg. 30 min. S., long. 15 deg. W.

The thickness of the weather made it impossible to ascertain the course and position of the pack, and the northward voyage was commenced under violent N.E. equinoctial gales. Bearing to the northward, the ice encountered on both tacks, and the vessels were found to be in a blight of the pack, with the ocean loaded with bergs, and while the continued snow-squalls prevented the possibility of seeing any object ahead, the heavy seas and snow-laden state of the rigging rendered all human exertions ineffectual. From that date to the 11th of March, matters remained much the same, the ships beating to the northward with as much press of sail as could be exposed, trusting to Providence alone for guidance among the bergs. On the 12th the position assigned to Bouvet's or Circumcision Island was passed, but the weather rendered all endeavours, for three days, to discover land in the place of no-avail. Both ships had a narrow escape of running foul of an iceberg, even when the sea was breaking, eighty feet high. The Erebus, passing to windward, struck one of the floating masses from it; and the Terror, to windward of her consort, did not recover the danger till almost too late, when bearing up, she ran along the edge of the berg in the wash of the surf. On the 24th *D'Urville* and *Auroyaste* were seen in lat 51 degrees S., and the last berg on March 25th, in latitude 47 degrees S., the ships finally gaining the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th of April, 1843, within two days of three years after they had first quitted that port for the high southern latitudes.

We are indebted for the preceding valuable communication to Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, of Kew, botanist to the expedition, who is now engaged by order of the Lords of the Treasury in preparing for publication a complete "Flora Antarctica," in which the plants of Lord Auckland's and Campbell's Island's of Kerguelens, and the Falkland Islands, of Tierra del Fuego, and of the south circumpolar regions, will be fully described and illustrated. Such a work is much needed, and will form a valuable addition to our scientific libraries. The first part will be issued in a few days.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 20.

SPAIN.

My last accounts from Madrid are to the 12th; they contain no political news of importance. The Minister of Finance was endeavouring to raise money for the immediate necessities of the State, the voyage of the two Queens having completely exhausted the treasury, but without success. Several conferences had taken place with the directors of the bank of San Fernando, but the security demanded could not be granted by the Minister. I must correct myself, I informed that Don Carlos never consented to abdicate; that, pressed by those visionists anxious to bring about a marriage, he once, and only once, in the heat of discussion promised to retire from public life, provided his son was recognised as Charles the Sixth. The conferring on M. Munoz, the husband of Christina, the title of the Duke de Rianxares, with the dignity of Grandee of Spain of the first class, has given great offence to the ancient nobility. The people seem to regard the new peer as a fit subject for their merriment, and many *piquante paquanades* have been posted against the walls. The Duke is now on his road to Madrid; he crossed the Bidassoa on the 13th, and will reach the capital on the 16th.

Private letters from Cuenca to Cadiz to the 19th, continue to give accounts of the levies held by the Carlists, but contain no news of any interest.

A farm near Aguilina, on the frontiers of Catalonia, was attacked on the 5th by four armed brigands. Fortunately some Custom-house officers came up in time to protect the inhabitants. Two of the brigands were killed, and the third was severely wounded.

Notwithstanding the 196 Carlists that since the 22nd of last month in Valencia and La Mancha, a greater portion of the southern provinces continue to be overrun with numerous guerilla parties.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples of the 4th, contains the following anecdote, the truth of which it guarantees:—"It is known that the Kingdom of Naples recognised the Government of Mexico, through the influence of France. A similar embouring state, which beholds with great displeasure French influence exercised in Italy, wished to take its revenge for the snort of check it had met with on the Spanish question, and found occasion for it in the case of Mexico. The Duke de Montbel, ex-Minister of Charles X, was despatched some short time since to Naples, charged with a matrimonial mission. M. De Montbel made most advantageous offers—he *even* consented to marry *sans dot*. His Majesty, though a great lover of money, would not listen to the proposal, and intimated to M. de Montbel very politely that Naples was not in want of husbands."

The branch railroad from Caserto to Capua has been opened to the public, and we can now travel direct from Naples to Capua by Castello: a branch line to Nola is far advanced. The exhibition of National products was opened on the 31st of May.

GERMANY.

The German papers contain long accounts of the riots of the journeymen weavers in Silesia, considered as very serious. A great number of the rioters had retired to the mountains. The property of the master weavers destroyed, is said to be of considerable value. Some rioting has also taken place at Breslau, but the injury was confined to the breaking of windows.

Immediately after the funeral of the Duke d'Angoulême, the Duchess, accompanied by the Duke de Bordeaux and Mademoiselle, will take up her residence at Kirchsberg.

The population of Vienna was, at the beginning of the present year, 375,634 souls, being an increase of 13,000 since 1839.

The *Augsberg Gazette* contains the following intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey:—"The latter end of May, the Montenegrins attacked a caravan of Turkish merchants who were returning from Italy. They killed a number of them, and took away their goods and horses, and then sent to M. Vadika the bleeding heads of the unfortunate tradesmen as a sign of victory."

A letter from Dresden of the 8th says, that the son of the celebrated composer, C. M. Weber, was on the point of setting out for London, to bring back the mortal remains of his father, deposited in the Catholic chapel in Moorfields; the clergy have generously offered to pay the whole expense of the transport; while a committee of professional musicians and *dilettanti* has been formed for receiving the body of the great maestro with all solemnity, for conducting it to the general cemetery, and for erecting a monument to the memory of the author of *Der Freyschutz* of suitable magnificence.

A letter received from Brussels gives the following state of the receipt of the Belgian railroads for 1843:—Passengers, 2,482,259 francs; for merchandise, 3,518 285 francs; total, 6,004,539 francs. The expenses of working them were 5,000,000 of francs, so that the profit has been 3,004,539 francs; after deducting 1,334,869 francs for the interest of the capital employed, which was 137,573,077 francs, there remains 469,000 francs for dividend.

FRANCE.

The Morocco affair continues the great, and I may say the only subject of conversation. The partisans of the Minister consider that the quarrel will be settled without fighting. The oppositionists and republicans are determined to have a war, *coute que coute*; they rely on their idol, the Prince de Joinville, for picking a quarrel. The Prince left Paris on the morning of the 17th, the bearer of positive instructions to *watch*, and not to *act*. We believe many rumours afloat giving as certain that as first the Prince indignantly refused *so pacifics* a mission, but ultimately gave way, and promised to act with temper and moderation. I much doubt the truth of all these *gobe-mouches* reports. The Prince is a young and spirited officer, with too much good sense to wish to embroil France in a war; the opponents of the Government and the enemies of the King, however, do everything in their power to inflame the minds of the people. The only thing worth remarking, and which has caused some sensation, is a species of scene official article in the *Journal des Debats*. After some remarks on the pacific views of the Emperor of Morocco, the journal says, "A provocation of this nature cannot be suffered to remain unpunished, and the Consul General of France at Tangiers, has been instructed to demand the most complete reparation." This hostile declaration is followed by, "this, we do not doubt, the governors of Morocco will at once grant, knowing well that it cannot resist its being enforced." The *Journal des Debats* avails itself of the quarrel with Morocco, to make the following declaration as regards Algiers worth recording:—"In repudiating every idea of acquiring a new territory, we are resolved to maintain the entirety and establish the security of what we do possess. We will preserve for Algeria what we may more surely call our grace."

A telegraphic despatch was received on the 12th inst., at Toulon, ordering the immediate recall of the Suffren, line of battle ship, from the islands of Hyères, and to fit her up with all possible expedition for the reception of the Prince de Joinville.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to send to Paris, Hussein Bey, his third son, and Achmet Bey, the eldest of Ibrahim Pasha's children. The two young Princes are about the same age, eighteen years. To extend the advantages which Egypt would reap from their stay in France, the Viceroy will have them accompanied by twenty young persons, selected from amongst the most considerable families, or amongst the best pupils of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Polytechnic Schools. The Princes and their fellow pupils will be placed in France under the direction of Stephen Effendi, the Secretary of Mission in Paris. The brothers of the Princes are to join or replace them, according as their age will allow them to travel with advantage. They will leave Egypt about the 18th of June.

Two explosions by explosion of gas have occurred in the coal mines of Marchienne-au-Pont. By one of these, seven men were killed, and eighteen wounded; by the other, two persons were killed and five wounded.

A terrible duel fell on the 13th, at Blaisois, in the department of Ain, on the house of a weaver, and killed his wife whilst suckling her infant—the child was unhurt.

Many pre-reliefs of the hall of the ancestors of Maeris have just arrived in Paris from Egypt, having been sent to the Royal Library from that country by a French traveller. They present about sixty portraits of the Pharaohs in their dynastic order.

The following is extracted from an interesting work, called "L'Histoire des Prisons de la Seine:"—"In 1794 there were twenty-eight prisons in Paris, containing 7166 inmates. At present there are only seven prisons, including one for females; there are, besides, a house of repression and a prison for soldiers. Under the ancient régime, before 1789, Paris and its environs had ten prisons, one of which was the Port-l'Evêque, a house of detention for debtors, as well as for *disobedient or uncivil comedians*"!

In a recent duel, between a professor of a military school of the Netherlands and a lieutenant, the former was killed. The survivor has been tried before a court-martial, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The two seconds were condemned to three years of the same punishment.

An entirely new race of horses has been introduced into France, called *Nedjdi*, the pure blood of which will be preserved by means of stallions and mares presented to Louis Philippe by the Viceroy of Egypt, in 1842. These valuable horses are kept at the Arab stud-house, in the park of St. Cloud.

The price of bread is this week fixed at 3d. (about 3¼d.) the 2 pounds, French weight.

Prince Napoleon LouisBuonaparte intends publishing a pamphlet, called "Extinction of Pauperism."

The Court has gone into mourning for the Duc d'Angoulême. I have also learnt that the Count of Viennes has been ordered into mourning for sixteen days.

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An entirely new race of horses

mishes between the Monte Videans and the forces under Oribe, the latter have been defeated. Fruetuoso Rivera is stated to have collected a large body of men and horses and to have expressed a determination to bring the war to an end by a general engagement.

CHINA.

HONG-KONG.—The Cormorant transport ship arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday, and after landing a detachment of invalids from the Royal Artillery stationed at Hong-Kong, proceeded up the river to Deptford. The Cormorant left Hong-Kong on February 2nd, with detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 18th, 55th, and 98th Regiments. Of the Royal Artillery, two died on the passage home; of the detachment of the 18th Regiment, three died; of the 55th Regiment, about fifteen died; of the 98th Regiment, about thirteen died; and one woman and three of the ship's crew, and several man-of-war sailors invalided, and on their passage home. The sickness at Hong Kong only became serious about this time last year, the casualties, previous to that period, being scarcely in a greater proportion than is usual at favourable stations; and it is somewhat singular, that at the latest dates, only one private of the large detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners in China, under Lieut. Collinson, R.E., had died, the other seven who had been sick, and greatly emaciated, having entirely recovered their health and strength, and are now engaged in superintending Chinese workmen in constructing eligible buildings for the troops, and raising fortifications. Colonel Chesney, on his arrival at Hong-Kong, assumed the command of the Royal Artillery, and under his immediate superintendence every step has been taken to render the island more healthy, and when the stagnant water is drained off, it is expected sickness will not attack the troops again in a severe form. The island is described as healthy in some parts, and in contrary in other parts, which could only be ascertained by experience of its pestilential character, and the latter will be avoided in future.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Tuesday night the return of Fanny Elsler attracted a brilliant and crowded audience. We have so often chronicled the rapid steps this *prima donna* of *danseuses* makes season after season in public favour, that we have nothing left to say, unless it be, that if possible, she is more fascinating than ever.

On Thursday Costa's new opera seria "Don Carlos," was performed for the first time, and for the composer's benefit, as the bills announced. It is a work of more dramatic power, and orchestral taste (his skill was never doubted) than we had hitherto given the author of "Malek Adel" credit for. In full of graceful melody and erudite harmonic constructions, without being surcharged with that over-instrumentation which was the besetting sin of his former productions. Last week we gave an outline of the plot of the libretto we will now speak of the music; the principal *dramatis personæ*. *Isabella* (Grisi), *Don Carlos* (Mario), *Posa* (Fornasari), and *Filippo* (Lablache), than whom a more splendid quartet could not be well imagined, were the chief personages who performed Costa's beautiful music. Perhaps Filippo, welcome as he always is, appears "monotonously" on the scene, but we must not object to a small fault, where of beauties "*plura nitent in carbine*!" The Trio Andante was a most exquisite *morceau*, and the duet between Fornasari and Lablache bids fair to rival Bellini's celebrated one in the "Puritani." Grisi had some exquisite "bits" to sing, and the house was extremly thronged by rank and fashion. Room is a vulgar word in the Opera House—so it is with us: we have neither room nor space to say or write any more about Costa's very admirable production till next week.

HAYMARKET.

On Tuesday night last the long-talked-of "Prize" Comedy was produced at this house, and unfortunately turned up a "Blank!". To write a sterling comedy requires a combination of abilities on the part of the author rarely to be met with united in one person. A thorough knowledge of life—an almost intuitive perception of the *nuances* of character—a perfectly graphic pencil to sketch them—a smack of sentiment—a considerable fund of humour—a deep mine of wit, that does not always exhibit its riches—a vein of corrective, not invective—satire—a constructiveness that can invent a probable series of incidents—a felicitous power of making everybody speak after his own fashion (thereby preserving identity, as old Homer did in all his characters)—and above all, Good Taste, are necessary concessions, or equivalents, before one can venture to attempt the task of Comedy. And were these discernible in the "Prize Comedy?" Not one of them. The piece is incoherent and plotless.

The *dramatis personæ* by the way, why does Mr. Farren place a long accent on the second syllable of *dramatis?*) consist of the *Earl of Hunsdon*, a retired Minister (Stuart), his lady (Mrs Clifford), his son, an Etonian youth, who has learned more slang than Latin (Mrs. Nisbett), a wealthy retired citizen (Buckstone), seeking eagerly after aristocratical elevation; his wife (a kind of Lady Duberly) a vulgar good sort of body (Mrs. Glover), their servant *Bridget* (Mrs. Humby), a nondescript Captain "of all work" (Buckstone), a Lieutenant in the Navy (Hall), and a treacherous friend of the Earl's (Tilbury), and, though last not least, an old gentleman, *Sir George Mordent* (Mr. Farren), who tries to be as sarcastic as his text will allow him to be—

These all in soft confusion sought the shade
And fil'd the pause that *comedy* had made.

Oh! Horace! Horace! you little thought when you wrote

Eupolis, atque Cratinus, Aristophanesque poetæ
Atque alii, quorum comœdia prisca virorum est.

You little thought we could parody your lines and deplore in our days the loss of our Congreves, Farquhars, Murphys, Sheridans, Colmans, *atque alii*, who upheld our ancient comedy. Of the present generation we cannot say one word in favour. It is a chance-medley-medley of characters, and is distinguished throughout by the lowest and most witless dialogue that was ever spoken on a stage. Occasionally it is indecent—witness that speech of *Bridget* in the garden, where the resolves upon tracing the footmarks. We are sorry to say thus much of it, but a comedy that is sent forth to the public as the "power and pith" of English dramatic energy,—as a sample of its genius in that difficult line of composition, cannot be looked upon too inquisitively, by any one who wishes to preserve the *comœdia prisca* or rather *vera*. There was an evident willingness of exertion on the parts of the actors to do their best to keep the ship afloat, but despite all their efforts it sank in

The deep—deep sea

of public disapprobation. Webster very adroitly extricated himself, in a short address to the audience, from any connection with the seven wise men upon whose judgment the presented play was deemed superior to the other ninety-six or seven, and seemed to meet the verdict of the audience as stoically as if he had anticipated it. One word at parting: if ladies will write such things and ladies play such *smoking* parts as the Etonian Gamin, if vulgarity rudely turn out politeness, and coarse thoughts garbed in bad grammar take precedence of refined idea—why then indeed, farewell to comedy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Weariness
Can secure upon the flint, when restive sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.—SHAKSPEARE.

Whoso would eat and drink with an essence of relish that will make him wish, with Quin, his throat was a mile long, and every inch of it palate: whoso would sleep with a forty parson-power, and snore upon flint stones, must play cricket. Its species in the title to this our article. "As hungry as a hunter" is a proverb, and let the corporation of Bristol be assured of this great fact in gastronomy, "that better is half a yard of pudding" in the human vertiginis with a "Be-fe-fum" yearning in it, than a universe of calipash to a morbid gaster. We have *read* in history of a fellow who could sit sleep because of a rose leaf that inconvenienced him: we know many for whom the whole set of Messrs. Miles and Edwards'un vain essayed to secure a wink. We should have liked to see them at roost after an autumn day among the Perthshire hills with the grouse; or a second manage with Kent against England at Lord's; and consequently now triumphantly as fine a game as ever was played at stumps. On this occasion, the new rules came first into operation, which may be thus epitomised:—Every run which is made for a "wide ball" is scored against the party by whom it is bowled. To this end the names of the bowlers are attached to the scoring tallies, and the whole number of runs got off wide balls are carried out from the "wides" so scored

On Monday, the Hampton setting took place at Tattersall's (a small affair of course), and an attempt was made at wavering on coming events, which truly cost their shadows before, for dull as blue-devilism they were. A "gent" with the outward man of a sinking sheriff's officer was there serving *subpœnas* in the matter of an assault and battery case at the last Doncaster meeting, in which a Mr. Wood is plaintiff, and Leadbitter, the well-known body-guard of the leger, defendant. Wood was served with a summary ejectment from the cheerful precincts of the Stand no doubt, because ourself was present at the execution of the process; whether the verdict of the jury shall be "served him right," remains to be seen. The Running Rein and Orlando case was also on the carpet. They took all they could get (naturally), that Colonel Peel won. Some laid 9 to 1 about it; some, they say, laid 5 to 2: this latter we did not see. The issue is near at hand, though not so near as the daily papers announced. The week's racing consisted of the two days at Bibury and Stockbridge, and like two at Hatcham Park—the suburban meeting. The only event of account was displayed at at Bibury, the Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds. This was won by Captain Delmé's Alarm, a colt in next year's Derby—and one destined to be in the betting, too. We now come to the fun that is to say, to Hatcham Park. Nothing can sound less Olympian than the earthy tabernacle of this tryst—*at the back of the Rising Sun*, OLD KENT ROAD." There's a bathos! The place itself is not so bad, when you get to it—but there's the rub. When somebody wrote to ask Brummel to dine in Russell-square, his answer was, he should be very happy to accept the invitation, if he only knew where to change horses. The same may be said of Hatcham Park: it really is a very long way from anywhere. But un excellence of order, and in social decorum it might have set a lesson to courtly Ascot. Nothing could be more admirable. The racing, for second rate pretension, was very good; good horses, good riders, and, better still, really good stakes. With a little more time and embellishment Hasham Park will be quite on equal terms with Hampton.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The "ring" is still so much depressed by the anomalous position in which Cotherstone stands in the late Derby, that betting on Tuesday's events is almost at a stand still. We shall, therefore, simply remark that Parthian and Fousain are the present "lions" of the Northumberland plate, and that the investments by which the prices of the other favourites are governed, are insignificant:—

	NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE	
5 to 1 agst Parthian (t)	10 to 1 agst The Rea (t)	20 to 1 agst Galanthus
7 to 1 — Fousain (t)	12 to 1 — The Rashaw	20 to 1 — Pompey
8 to 1 — Bay Momus	20 to 1 — What	
	LEDGER	
8 to 1 agst Bay Momus	10 to 1 agst Ithaniel (t)	30 to 1 agst Infidel
	12 to 1 agst Le Sancy	
	5 to 2 on Orlando (t)	

THURSDAY.—The attendance was good, and included some of the "influentials:" but business was as dull as to be scarcely worth mentioning. The only bets we heard were 4 to 1 agst Parthian, 7 to 1 agst. Fousain, 8 to 1 agst. Bay Momus, and 20 to 1 agst. Whistle Junkin, for the Northumberland Plate; 200 to 100 on Orlando, and 3 to 1 against Bloodstone for the "Trials;" and 100 even on twelve agst. the field for the Goodwood Stakes. Offers to take 5 to 1 about The Curé for the St. Leger. There is not the slightest prospect of the trial, Orlando *versus* Running Rein, coming on before Monday week. At Messrs. Tattersall's sale, this day, Ratan and Extempore were sold to Mr. Shackel for 800 guineas each.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

The first of the "three glorious days" for the professional and amateur watermen of the River Thames was celebrated on Thursday, with less of that pomp and circumstance than might have been expected on such an occasion. The morning was occasionally showery. The whole of the arrangements were settled after the most business-like fashion; there were no mistakes, no squabbles, and everything went off to the satisfaction of every one present, excepting, we suppose, the unsuccessful competitors. The committee had provided a steamer for the use of their friends: we were anxious to see the sports of the day, but as the vessel was moored off Putney they had not a favourable opportunity for seeing several of the heats.

The first match of the day was a contest between amateur scullers for a silver challenge cup, given by Mr. Layton; this, after a well-contested struggle, was won by G. J. Bumpstead, Esq., who displayed qualities of a first-rate sculler as a sculler. The next race was a pair oars match for a purse of eighty sovereigns, to be rowed for by watermen. After a hard struggle this was won by Lett and Campbell. These were followed by the apprentices race for a coat, badge, &c., presented by E. Byrne, Esq.

The committee were punctual in keeping time, but it is to be regretted that the competitors did not keep their colours in the head of their boats, as it would save much confusion and mistake. Each waterman wore dresses of his colour, which was an excellent arrangement. Towards the close of the afternoon's sport the company had very considerably increased, and things wore a much brighter aspect than at the opening.

On Thursday *John Stewart*, and *Sarah*, his wife, were committed from Clerkenwell to the House of Correction for three months, with hard labour, as vagrants. They are well known as begging-letter impostors.

FRIDAY.—At the usual hour the races commenced. The first race, the Amateur Pair Oars for two silver cups, was won by Messrs. James and Dalgleish. The Fifty Sovereign Prize for four-oared boats, was won by the Newcastle crew. The Watermens' Sculls for 50 sovs, was won by Newell. The Gold Challenge Cup, eight-oared match, was won by the Oxford University Club. The Chelsea crew won the Landsmen Sweepstakes. The day was remarkably fine, and the attendance very numerous.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET

Tuesdaylast being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his customary banquet at Apsley House, to a numerous party of the gallant officers who participated in the glories of that ever memorable engagement.

Long previous to the usual hour of meeting, the gateways of his grace's mansion were crowded by persons of all classes, anxious to obtain a glimpse of the distinguished veterans who were to assemble at the noble duke's hospitable board. By seven o'clock some hundreds of individuals had congregated, including a number of noble equestrians, and many of the nobility in their carriages, which rendered that populous thoroughfare nearly impassable for an hour, a strong body of police under Superintendent Baker, were, however, so instrumental in preserving order, that not the slightest accident occurred.

shortly before seven the carriages began to arrive, and while the company were gathering, the full band of the Grenadier Guards (the Duke's regiment), stationed in the vestibule, performed a variety of martial music

The Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Strafford, Lord Saltoun, &c., on being recognized by the assemblage without, were warmly cheered

It was twenty minutes past seven when his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, (a Waterloo officer) and Lord George Lennox. The Duke of Wellington was at the door to welcome his Royal Highness, as the carriage entered the court yard, and on the Prince alighting the noble and gallant duke advanced and cordially greeted his illustrious visitor. The duke then conducted his Royal Highness to the sa son where all the company had met, the band, as the Prince passed, playing the "Coburg March."

At half-past seven precisely dinner was announced, when the duke, with the Prince and the other guests, repaired to the gallery where, as usual, a sumptuous repast awaited the presence of the host and his friends

It is quite unnecessary to give a lengthened description of the splendid spectacle always appropriated for this annual entertainment, for, in a note of it, as our readers, its valuable and extensive collection of paintings, by the ancient masters, particularly of Italy and Spain, is well known, and the superior and costly nature of its embellishments have often afforded admiration to our *haute noblesse*

The table presented most of its general features, the celebrated and certainly unrivalled Portuguese plateau, with its many splendid statues and figures, being placed along the centre of the table. At each end of the gallery were sideboards of gold plate, the assemblage having many conspicuous pieces of massive ornamental plate, presented at different times by the noble duke. The gallery was illuminated by candelabra, and the only lights for the table were from the two stupendous porphyry pedestals, richly mounted in ormulu, sustaining about fifty lamps, which were presented to the duke by the Emperor Alexander of Russia. There was a profusion of the choicest exotics, not only in the gallery, but in the superb rooms through which the company passed.

The banquet was served up in the service of gold, and the dessert service used was the magnificent set of Potsdam china, a gift from the late King of Prussia to his grace

The gallery, when all the guests were seated, attired in their rich and varied uniforms, decorated with the orders and medals acquired by their gallantry, could not fail to excite the admiration of the fortunate beholder, as presenting a gorgeous coup d'œil. The Duke of Wellington was supported on the right by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and on the left by his Excellency Prince Castelcicala. The Marquis of Anglesey sat on the right of Prince Albert. The duke and Prince Albert were the full uniform of Field Marshals in the British army.

It was remarked by all present that the duke appeared in the enjoyment of most excellent health and spirits.

The full regimental band of the Grenadier Guards played selections of music during the banquet, under the direction of Mr Creaton.

On the dessert having been placed on the table, as is customary, the Duke of Wellington rose, and proposed "The Queen." Band—"The national anthem."

The noble and gallant duke next proposed the health of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." Band—"The Coburg March."

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in compliment to the toast, after a brief address, concluded by giving the health of the illustrious host—"The Duke of Wellington," which was drunk upstanding, with all honours.

The Duke of Wellington, in a few words, returned thanks. Band—"The British Grenadiers"

"The Army" was then given by the duke. Band—"The Grenadier's March."

The noble Duke then, in energetic language, gave as a toast, "The Cavalry that fought at Waterloo." Band—"The Albert Gallop."

The Marquis of Anglesey acknowledged the toast.

The Duke of Wellington next proposed "The health of Lord Strafford and the old Guardsmen."

Lord Strafford and the whole of those officers attached to the several brigades of the Guards rose. His lordship, in a short speech, returned thanks for himself and brother officers. Band—"Love not."

The noble and gallant host then rose, and in a few flattering observations concluded by giving "The health of Lord Saltoun," which was drank amidst general applause

Lord Saltoun replied, gratefully thanking the noble duke for the honour conferred upon him by proposing his health. Band—"The Sons of Wellesley."

The noble duke next proposed "The health of Lord Hardinge, the gallant colonel, having re...ce...

His grace then gave as a toast, "Earl Cathcart and the Staff Officers of Field Marshals," which acknowledged the toast. Band—"Marseilles."

Sir John May's health was then proposed by the noble duke, and after that gallant officer had returned thanks,

The noble duke, in proposing the health of Sir James Kempt, remarked that he had been prevented from dining with them this day from severe ... so, he would assure them that no one could more ... than he (the duke) did. His grace then gave "The better health of Sir James Kempt," which toast having been duly honoured,

His Royal Highness Prince Albert said the duke made a movement to retire.

It was after ten o'clock when the noble duke and his Royal Highness Prince Albert adjourned to another room to partake of coffee; and, *en attendant*, many of the gallant company departed.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater and Lord George Lennox, left at twenty minutes past ten, the noble and gallant duke accompanying his august guest to the royal carriage in waiting in the court yard, the military band performing the "Coburg March."

All the company had left by a quarter to eleven, the duke himself going afterwards to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset's party.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Moses Montefiore has prescribed his co-religionists at Jerusalem with two presses, and the necessary types, for printing Jewish tracts. The office consists of 22 people of that persuasion. A number of works, as well as an almanack for the year, have already been printed at Jerusalem.

The Life of a novel entitled "Clisson et Eugénie," from the pen of Napoleon, and the authenticity of which has been verified by a commission appointed by the Duke of Bassano, is now in the library of Count Titus Dzialynski, of Kossnia near Posen. This library possesses also the plan which Napoleon drew up when he intended to offer his military services to the Sultan, as he was then in very straitened circumstances, occupying a small room in one of the bye streets of Paris.

The hand loom weavers in Carlisle are at present all fully employed, and so great has been the demand for their labour, that an advance of wages has taken place upon several fabrics manufactured in that place.

The monument to Sir David Wilkie is now erected in the church of Cults. It is truly an exquisite work of art. So striking is the likeness, that many of the parishioners who have seen it discovered at once the features of the man whom it is designed to represent.

Two handsome gold watches reached New Cross on Monday morning, from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, as presents to the engine-driver and fireman who took her Majesty to Dover on the preceding Monday.

We learn that Ministers have declared their desire of having the complaints brought by the Court and the inhabitants of Guernsey, against the Lieut. Governor, heard by the Privy Council in the last week of July.

The annual examination of the boys in the British and Foreign School took place on Wednesday in the large school-room, which was crowded by a most respectable auditory. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., took the chair. The answers to questions proposed by the visitors, as well as those put by the monitors, were most satisfactory. The whole exhibition was stated by the chairman to be one of the most effective of the kind ever witnessed.

The Pope has conferred the Cross of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great on Count F. de Merode and on Count de Hompesch, President and Vice President of the Belgian Colonisation Society, as a special mark of his sat afaction with the proceedings of the company, and the services which it has rendered to the Church in central America.

Ten of the Canadian rebels convicted in 1838, named Hiram Sharp, John Gilman, Ira Polly, Orrin W. Smith, Benja Woodbury, George T. Brown, Dan Lakan, Robert Q. Collins, John Thomas, and Edward A. Wilson, have received a free pardon from the British Government at the instance of the American Minister.

After an investigation of nearly three days, the magistrates of Leeds committed ten of the military and seven civilians to take their trial on charges of being concerned in the riotous proceedings which took place in that town some time ago.

Sir Robert Peel has answered the application of the London bankers for an extension of the Bank of England's power of issuing on securities beyond the £9,000,000 in case of emergency.

At Nottingham, last week, six carriers were convicted (one in £10 and costs, the other five £5 and costs) for carrying passengers for hire without a License.

It is now an ascertained fact that the hay crop of the present year will be little more than one third of the usual average. This has given a great rise to linseed cake and other substituted articles of fodder.

A labourer on Monday last a labourer in Dedham, in Essex, received the pleasing and unexpected intelligence by post, that he was entitled to a legacy of £900, bequeathed him by the late William Fisher, Esq., of Hoxted.

On the morning of the 18th inst. the tri-coloured banner, by which the brave Scots Greys on the battle field of Waterloo was presented at Windsor Castle, and placed in the guard chamber over the beautifully executed bust, by Chantrey, of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. This is the twenty-ninth banner received by the Duke of Waterloo.

On Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, died, at his house in Museum-street, Mr. Thomas Hudson, the well-known comic-song writer and singer. For the last thirty years the town has been enlivened by his droll effusions, peculiarly adapted for post-prandial harmony

A jubilee in honour of the genius of Burns, is about to be celebrated under the auspices of a committee of gentlemen at the Lord Committee of Ayrshire, in which the patriotic scheme originated. Committees of influential gentlemen in Edinburgh and Glasgow are either forming, or in the course of being so to co-operate in giving *eclat* to the anticipated scene.

The annual festival of the Freemasons Asylum, the crowning charity of the Masonic body, took placeon Wednesday, under the auspices of the Hon. Colonel Anson. There was a large muster of "the craft" and other friends of benevolence, as the dinner was not confined to Freemasons on this occasion.

Some ruffian has defaced the inscription on the obelisk at Quebec, pointing out the spot where General Wolfe fell.

Some bas-reliefs of the hall of the ancestors of Mœris have just arrived in Paris, from Egypt, having been sent to the Royal Library from that country by a French traveller. They present about 60 portraits of the Pharaohs in eyastic order.

The members of the club of "True Highlanders" mustered very strongly at their Highland costume, on Monday, and proceeded to Blackheath, headed by their piper, and spent a delightful day in playing the national game of "shinty," nearly similar to the game of golf in England.

The Chartists of Westminster have it in contemplation to erect a large building to be called the Locke and Watt Hall, which is to be a school for their instruction in science, literature, the fine arts, moral, social, and political economy, and also for the education of their children. It is, moreover, to have a new-room and library.

On Tuesday the Trinity Bnoy steam-yacht towed off to its station, on the Goodwin Sands, a stupendous safety beacon, designed and executed, we perceive, by James Walker, Esq., C.E., under the auspices of the Trinity Board. The beacon is intended not only to be a guide to mariners, but also a place of refuge for the crews of vessels cast away on the fatal Goodwin.

Herr JacquesOffenbach, the celebrated violoncellist, has been presented with her

THE GRAND OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

This famed triennial festival may be said to have commenced on Sunday, when charity sermons were preached by the Dean of Jersey, at Carfax; and by Dr. Hampden at St. Clement's; and a new organ was opened by Dr. Marshall, at St. Paul's. In the evening, there was a grand promenade in New College Gardens, Christ Church Meadows, and the Broad Walk, which were crowded with gay company until nightfall.

On Monday night, the first Ball took place at the Town-hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion; the walls were covered with pink drapery, on which were festoons of green foliage. The room was lighted with gas jet from the ceiling, and with wax lights in branches from the walls. Refreshments were served in the council chamber. Dancing commenced at half-past nine o'clock and continued about five hours; the room was much crowded.

On Tuesday morning the usual sermon in aid of the Radcliffe Infirmary, was preached by the Bishop of Chichester (late Principal of Brasenose College), in St. Mary's Church, every part of which was completely crowded, the galleries usually occupied by undergraduate members, were filled by elegantly-dressed ladies, as were also the parochial pews below; the whole formed a beautiful *coup d'œil*. The musical part of the service was the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," the anthem, "Plead thou my cause," Mozart, and the Old Hundredth Psalm. When the congregation left the church, the High street was nearly filled by it. One of our engravings represents the university procession just issuing from the highly-decorated porch of St. Mary's. The collection was considerable. The horticultural exhibition, in the afternoon, surpassed any that has preceded it. The show was held, by permission, in Worcester-gardens, and afforded every opportunity for displaying the various productions, which were most tastefully arranged in six marquees, and every spectator seemed highly delighted with the entertainment. An excellent brass band played at intervals during the time the gardens remained open. At four o'clock the first concert commenced in the Sheldonian Theatre, in which a temporary orchestra was erected for the occasion. The performance was Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah," with a very full orchestra, containing first-rate talent, both in the vocal and instrumental departments. Every part of the theatre was crowded, and many ladies were unable to obtain seats. The favourite choruses, "For unto us a child is born," and "Lift up your heads," were particularly well executed, and the Hallelujah chorus was powerfully performed. The voices of the female chorus singers were rather too prominent, but on the whole it was a masterly performance.

On Wednesday morning the ancient and beautiful city of colleges presented an unusually striking appearance. Fresh arrivals were continually taking place, and fresh applications for beds and accommodation were pouring in long after inn and lodging-house keepers had declared verbally, and still more intelligibly by their charges, that they had no further hospitality to extend to the chance wayfarer.

Oxford, a place which can never be visited without feelings of the deepest interest by any man who has the least respect for the learned institutions of his country, or is in any way amenable to the laws of association, has been, during the past week, invested with new sources of attraction. The colleges, libraries, promenades, and other objects of interest with which this noble seat of learning abounds, were visited by groups of strangers, and in other respects the place was unusually cheerful. All who had the means were liberally performing the rites of hospitality, and all the ingenious contrivances of hearty goodwill were put into requisition to make the sojourn of visitors [illegible] and memorable. Great numbers of the clergy, as well as civilians, and others connected with the university, were seen in different directions, and not a few considerably advanced in years, as though renewing the recollections of their youth, and regarding with pride and tenderness the scenes of early and honourable competition.

The concert this morning—the first grand miscellaneous concert of the University Musical Festival took place in the theatre at 12 o'clock. Long before that hour, the theatre, both the pits and galleries, was filled with a large assemblage of beauty and fashion. Sir R. Bishop, Mus. Bac., Oxon, acted as conductor, and Dr. Marshall presided at the pianoforte. The principal vocal performers were Mesdmes. Dorus Gras, Miss Rainforth, Miss M. Marshall, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Signor Salvi, Mr. Manvers, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. H. Phillips, and Herr Staudigl. Among the instrumental solo performers were Signor Sivori, Messrs. Card, Grattan, Cooke, Harper, and Signor Dragonetti. Leaders of the band, Loder and Cramer. The concert was in all respects highly satisfactory. The extraordinary professional ability engaged insured this, but everything was in accordance—a fine morning, after the abundant and most salutary rains of the previous night—a large and splendid audience, together with the highest musical talent, presented a combination which could hardly fail to yield cheerful and universal enjoyment.

In the Divinity School, was read, by Robert Wheeler Bush, M.A., scholar of Worcester College, the Theological Essay, for which the prize was awarded. Our engraving shows this fine room, with the promenade of the company; it presents one of the rich Gothic interiors in the country, and it has a splendid stone roof, which was repaired and restored by Sir Christopher Wren. The room itself was originally built in 1480.

Thursday, the grand day, was commenced by a Convocation, held at half past eight o'clock, for the purpose of admissions to *ad eundem* degrees; the access to the Convocation House being through the small entrance, next to the Ashmolean Museum.

The most magnificent scene, however, was in the great Sheldonian Theatre. This fine edifice, which is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford, was designed and completed in five years, by Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of nearly £15000, defrayed by Archbishop Sheldon. The ground-plan of this theatre was taken from that of Marcellus, at Rome; and by a consummate contrivance and geometrical arrangement, it is made to receive, with convenience, upwards of 3000 persons. The richly-painted allegorical ceiling has the appearance of canvas strained over slit cordage &c. The theatre is used for Lord Crewe's Annual Commemoration of Benefactors; the recitation of Prize Compositions, and the occasional ceremony of conferring degrees on distinguished personages. When filled, it is particularly striking and splendid. The Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, Professors, Doctors, and Proctors sit in their robes, in the northern or semicircular part of the theatre, on elevated seats; in the area are Masters of Arts and strangers; the Bachelors and Under-graduates sit in the upper galleries, and the ladies in the galleries below.

Among the interesting proceedings in this theatre on Thursday was the recital of four prize essays and poems, gained by the following gentlemen. English essay on "The Principles and Objects of Human Punishments," by C. E. Pritchard, B.M., Fellow of Balliol. This gentleman is one of the sons of Dr. Prichard, of Bristol, so well known to medical and general science by his able writings, particularly by his highly interesting and valuable work "On the Natural History of Man." The Latin essay on "Literarum Humaniorum Utilitas," is by the Rev. Harris Smith, B.A., Fellow of Magdalen College. This gentleman is brother to the Rev. B. Smith, whose conversion to the Romish faith occasioned so much sensation two years back. The Latin verse, "Triumphi Pompa apud Romanos," is by Mr. Edwin Palmer, scholar of Balliol College, and also Ireland and Hertford scholar, a nephew of Mr. Horsely Palmer and Mr. Palmer, M.P. for Essex. This young gentleman, who has already gained so many academical distinctions, was one of the foundation scholars of the Charterhouse School. The prize in English verse is "On the Battle of the Nile," and is by J. L. Brereton, scholar of University College. The Crewean Oration was delivered by the Rev. William Jacobson, M.A., Public Orator, being the first occasion upon which this gentleman discharged the duties of his office in public.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis; Sir William Coles Medlycott, Bart., formerly Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College; Captain Sir James Ross, R.N.; Major-General Pasley, Royal Engineers, C.B.; Sir John

THE PROCESSION FROM ST. MARY'S.

THE BOAT RACE.

Wither Awdry, Knight, M.A.; George Bowyer, Esq., M.A.; Donald Maclean, Esq., M.A., M.P. for the city of Oxford; William Entwisle, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire; Mr. Sergeant Talfourd; George Biddell Airy, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Astronomer-Royal; Francis Baily, Esq., F.R.S.; Professor Struve, Astronomer to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., Member of the Royal Institute of France.

Soon after eight o'clock, the entrance gates to the theatre were besieged, and shortly after they were opened, the building was crowded. The orchestra and the seats under the gallery were soon filled with elegantly dressed ladies, and the undergradates' gallery was speedily filled; and, although the new regulations kept them quiet for a few minutes, the clapping of hands once begun, was instantly followed up. A cry for "The Ladies," was instantly followed by cheer upon cheer. The Queen, the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, were loudly applauded. The mention of "the Duke of Wellington" called up the undergraduates *en masse*, who cheered most heartily; as were the Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor's lady, and the new proctors; then followed a groan for Jelf, a cheer for those rusticated last year, and a groan for the New Regulations. The names of Dr. Pusey, Hampden, and Faussett, and Mr. Macmullen, were received with cheers and disapprobation. Towards eleven o'clock the procession entered the theatre, the Vice-Chancellor being loudly cheered: then followed the noblemen, the heads of the houses, doctors, and proctors; among whom were the Earl of Eldon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P., &c. The convocation was then opened by the Vice-Chancellor, and the degrees were conferred; the gentlemen being introduced, with appropriate speeches, by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law. The Earl of Powis and Capt. Sir James Ross were enthusiastically cheered. The engraving represents the superb theatre, and this most starring scene. The English prize poem, the "Battle of the Nile," was vociferously applauded.

Another of our illustrations shows a recent boat race on the Isis, with a view of the famed "city of spires," from a sketch by Mr. Whittock. It is altogether a very animated spectacle, as well as a scene of great picturesque beauty. Not the least attractive of "the Commemoration" proceedings has hitherto been the procession of the University boats, and the cutters of all the colleges, which had taken part in the University boat races, in the order in which they had gained prizes, and thus they rowed from Iffley to Oxford. This striking river spectacle was to have been enacted on Tuesday, but was deferred in consequence of the heavy rain; and was again postponed on Wednesday from a similar cause.

One of the great attractions of the festival was the completion of the Taylor Institute, of which we shall present an engraving next week. This edifice, designed by Mr. Cockerell, R.A., has been founded by the bequests of Sir Robert Taylor, the architect, and of Dr. Randolph; the one for the study of modern languages, the other for a picture and statue gallery, the structure being intended to serve both purposes. It stands at the angle of St. Giles' and Beaumont-streets. Although the composition has some defects and inconsistencies, its masses are bold, striking, and picturesque, and have an universal expression of richness.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—On Thursday, the gentleman educated in this college, celebrated their anniversary at the Clarendon Hotel, the right hon. the master in the chair.

THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.—The half-yearly Distribution of Prizes, in this excellent institution, took place on Monday, in the theatre of the College, when nearly 3000 persons were present; amongst whom were the Rev. J. Cowpheare, the Principal; and the Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. J. H. Brown, Vice-Principals; the Rev. J. J. Higgins, the Rev. H. M'Neile; E. Molyneux, J. Booker, R. Hardbord, W. Jones, E. Jones, — Leyland, — Muncaster, — Shaw, S. L. Trotman, — Booker, Esqrs.; the Rev. J. Brooks, senior Rector of Liverpool, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair. The speeches of the Reverend H. M'Neile, and the Chairman, by their fervid eloquence, elicited great applause.

FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.—On Monday morning, a fire broke out in the filtering-house of Messrs. Craven and Lucas, sugar-bakers, Duncan-street, Whitechapel, and the loss of property thereby occasioned, is estimated at £1000.

DEATH OF MR. CAMPBELL, THE POET.

Musarum comes.

Another string from Music's lute is gone,
The chord that thrill'd with Hope a ecstatic strain,—
We ne'er shall hear its magic sounds again,
Its tuneful tass of melody is done—
Its minstrel master a rest at length is run—
That hands a cold which once could wake the lyre
With all the rapture of Poetic fire,
And sing of Pity—Love, or warlike theme,
E'en all Imagination a self might dream!
Scholar! as deeply skill'd it approve the worth
Of the precursors as thyself to show
Descend not from a high Parnassian birth,
The Muses all thy sisters) in deep woe,
Thro e'en for Heave n, lament thy leaving Earth. W.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Campbell, which took place on Saturday last, at Boulogne.

THE LATE THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Scotland gave birth to Thomas Campbell. He was born at Glasgow in 1777, where he was sent early to school, under Mr. David Alison, who had a method of instruction in the classics purely his own. Campbell began to write verse in his boyhood, and some of his earliest attempts at poetry are yet extant among his friends in Scotland. When twelve years old, he quitted school for the University of Glasgow, where, in Greek, he was the foremost student of his age, and made poetical paraphrases of the most celebrated Greek poets: subsequently he came the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Millar, who was then delivering philosophical lectures in Glasgow.

Campbell quitted Glasgow to remove into Argyleshire, where he accepted a situation in a family of note. It was in Argyleshire, among the romantic mountains of the north, that his poetical spirit increased, and the charms of verse took entire possession of his mind; and there he wandered alone by the torrent, or on the rugged height, reciting the strains of other poets aloud, or silently composing his own; and several of his pieces, which he has rejected in his collected works, were long handed about in manuscript in Scotland.

From Argyleshire, Campbell removed to Edinburgh, where he became intimate with the late Dugald Stewart, and almost every other leading professor of the University. At the age of twenty-one, he produced his celebrated "Pleasures of Hope," which, for twenty years, produced the publishers between £200 and £300 per annum, although the poet received at first but £10 for the copyright.

Within three years from this time, Campbell quitted his native country for the Continent; and while residing at Hamburgh he composed "The Exile of Erin" from the impression made upon his mind by the condition of some Irish exiles in

THE CONVOCATION IN THE THEATRE.

the neighbourhood of the above city. The poem was set to an old Irish air of the most touching pathos, and will perish only with the language.

Campbell travelled over a great part of Germany and Prussia, visiting the universities, and storing his mind with German literature. From the walls of a convent he commanded a view of part of the field of Hohenlinden during that sanguinary contest, and proceeded afterwards in the track of Moreau's army over the scene of combat—which impressive sight produced the celebrated ode, "The Battle of Hoenlinden," which is as original as it is spirited, and stands by itself in British literature. In Germany, too, Campbell made the friendship of the two Schlegels, and the venerable Klopstock. His travels in Germany occupied him fourteen months, when he returned to England, and, for the first time, visited London. He soon afterwards composed those two marine odes, "The Battle of the Baltic," and "Ye Mariners of England," and though, as Byron lamented Campbell wrote so little, these odes are enough to place him unforgotten in the Shrine of the Muses.

In 1803, the poet married Miss Sinclair, a lady of Scottish descent, but of whom he was deprived by death in 1828. He resided at Sydenham, in 1831, when literary pursuits demanded his removal to the metropolis. It was at Sydenham, in a house nearly facing the reservoir, that the poet produced his greatest work, "Gertrude of Wyoming." About the same time, Campbell was appointed Professor of Poetry in the Royal Institution, where he delivered lectures, which have since been published. He also undertook the editorship of "Selections from the British Poets," which have lately been reprinted.

Soon after this, Campbell re-visited Germany, and returned to England in 1820, to undertake the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, it is said at a salary of £1000 per annum. In 1824, he published "Theodric, a Domestic Tale," perhaps the least popular of all his poetical works.

By his marriage, Campbell had two sons; one of them died before attaining his twentieth year; the other, while in the University of Bonn, where he exhibited symptoms of an erring mind, which afterwards ripened into mental derangement of the milder species.

The next event in Campbell's life will embalm his memory for ages to come: we mean, as the originator of the London University, now University College. He was likewise instrumental in the establishment of the Western Literary Institution, in Leicester square.

Campbell, as has been already stated, was educated at Glasgow, and received the honour of election as Lord Rector three successive years, notwithstanding some powerful opponents, among whom were the late Mr. Canning and Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Campbell's literary labours are too well known and estimated to require from us anything more than a rapid enumeration of his most popular works. In his studies he exhibited great fondness for recondite subjects; but his ever-delightful theme was Greece, Greek, and literature. His lectures on Greek poetry appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine*. He also published "Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens," and was the author of several articles on poetry and the belles lettres in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*. Among his poetical pieces, the minor ones display considerably more energy than those of greater length. "The Pleasures of Hope" is entitled to rank as a British classic; and his "Gertrude" is perhaps one of the most chaste and delicate poems in the language. His fugitive pieces are also extensively known—as his "Hohenlinden," the beautiful "Valedictory Stanzas to John Kemble," and the "Last Man"—the latter worthy of Byron.

Several years since Mr. Campbell relinquished the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*; but a few years since he contributed to its pages a series of "Letters from the South," the result of a short residence in Algiers.

Of late Mr Campbell wrote but little, and that chiefly prose. Of these works, his "Life of Mrs Siddons" is, perhaps, the least successful. Nor has his edition of Shakspeare professed by a life of the great bard, taken higher stand. He was in the receipt of a pension of £184 per annum, from royal bounty.

In person Mr. Campbell was below the middle stature, well made, but slender. His features indicated great sensibility; his eyes were peculiarly striking, and of a deep blue colour; his nose aquiline; his expression generally saturnine. His time for study was mostly during the stillness of night; he was remarkable for absence of mind; was close, reserved, and kind in his disposition, but of quick temper; his amusements were few; but, in the flow of soul, there are few men possessing more companionable qualities. His heart was, perhaps, one of the best that ever beat in human bosom; it was that which should have belonged to the poet of *Gertrude*, his favourite personification. Nor must his enthusiasm for the succour of the Polish refugees be forgotten in our enumeration of his kindly excellence.

A contemporary, in estimating Mr. Campbell's genius, says:—"In common with every lover of poetry, we regret that his works are so few, though, when a man has written enough to achieve immortality, he cannot be said to have trifled away his life. Mr. Campbell's poetry will find its way wherever the English language shall be spoken, and will be admired wherever it is known." The memory of such a man should be enshrined in a niche of resting-place; and as a gratifying token that such a tribute is already contemplated, Mr Moxon, of the Chancery Bar, one of the executors of the deceased poet (in the absence of Dr. W Beattie, the other executor), has applied to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, to ascertain whether, in the event of the friends of Mr. Campbell being desirous that his remains should be interred in the Poets'-corner in the Abbey, the necessary permission would be granted for that purpose; and the Dean and Chapter have been pleased to signify to Mr. Moxon that such permission would be given.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 23.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Midsummer Day.
TUESDAY, 25.—
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Gilbert White died, 1793.
THURSDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.
FRIDAY, 28.—Queen crowned, 1838.
SATURDAY, 29.—St. Peter.

MOON WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending June 29.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 7 32	A. h. m. 8 5	M. h. m. 8 33	A. h. m. 9 8	M. h. m. 9 40	A. h. m. 10 16
M. h. m. 10 54	A. h. m. 11 34	M. h. m. 0 15	A. h. m. 0 56	M. h. m. 1 39	A. h. m. 2 24
M. h. m. 3 10	A. h. m. 3 58	M. h. m. 4 47	A. h. m. 5 36	M. h. m. 6 26	A. h. m. 7 16
M. h. m. 8 6	A. h. m. 8 57	M. h. m. 9 48	A. h. m. 10 38	M. h. m. 11 28	A. h. m. 0 0
M. h. m. 0 32	A. h. m. 1 0				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Ignoramus.*"—*The sentences 'on O'Connell, &c., are as follow:—Daniel O'Connell—To be imprisoned for 12 calendar months, to pay a fine of £2000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £5000 and two sureties of £2500 each. John O'Connell, Esq., Gray, T. Steele, E. Barrett, C. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray—To be imprisoned for nine calendar months to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively in £1000, and two sureties of £500 each.—The above were omitted in a few impressions of our early edition.*

"*Miss S. S.*"*Bacelos, is entitled to the large print, the publication of which will be duly announced.*

"*S. S.*" *Pitt-street.—Felton's Improved Method of Performing Commercial Calculations.*

"*C. E. M.*"—*We have not room.*

"*A. Z.,*" *Christchurch.—At present we cannot.*

"*R. L. C.,*" *Cambridge.—One shilling.*

"*Guernsey.*"—*The sketch may be of use anon.*

"*C. C. L.*" *Romsey, is thanked for the suggestion.*

"*Virgil,*" *City.—See our late numbers containing the "Polka."*

"*J. O., G.,*" *Limerick.—We have not room.*

"*Alpha Beta.*"—*Declined.*

"*Solitor,*"—*See our present number.*

"*C. W.,*" *Chard, Somerset.—When any news arrives from the place, we shall be glad of the illustrations.*

"*J. P. P.*" *Enniscorthy.—The money may be inclosed. It is not requisite to remove the glove before shaking hands.*

"*J. R. W.,*" *Northampton.—The price of the covers is 3s., not 4s., as stated last week. The price of the portfolio is 4s.*

"*A Cantab,*" *Cambridge.—The Comte de Paris is heir to the throne of France.*

"*G. . . F. S.,*" *Cheltenham.—We have not room to reprint the long communication on the late weather.*

"*J. W. H.,*" *Greenwich.—Not at present.*

"*F. S., Jun.,*" *Newcastle.—Declined.*

"*S. B., Jun.,*" *Brentford Bridge, cannot recover by law, as all sporting lotteries are illegal.*

"*L. G.,*" *Cheltenham.—We have not space to dilate upon the Cartoons.*

"*L. L.*"—*None whatever.*

"*Z. D. B.*"—*The request is impracticable.*

"*Umbra,*" *Nottingham, in reply to a question in our last number, "why a luminous appearance should have presented itself during the entire time of the late eclipse of the moon?" states that he (Umbra) did not witness such appearance although he observed the eclipse through one of Dollond's four-foot reflectors.*

"*Brixton.*"—*Bank Post Bills are included in the Liabilities.*

"*An Everlasting Admirer,*" *Oxford, is thanked for the hint. The Taylor and Randolph Institute shall appear next week.*

"*W. C.*"—*The account of the feast at Great Easton, Leicestershire, reached us too late.*

"*Consanguinitas*" *Truro.—We believe our statement to be correct.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.—See a future number.*

The Durham Regatta shall appear next week.

"*T. D.,*" *Chichester.—We have not room.*

The picturesque Temperance Gathering at Roche Abbey was illustrated last year. It will be held on June 25th.

INELIGIBLE. *-Lines on the Emperor of Russia; Enigma, by J. B. M.; Lines on the Departure of a Friend; Lines, by a Novice; Lines on a Physician's Diploma; Lines, by a Constant Reader, Liverpool.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1844.

THE past week has been an exciting one to the politician. The vessel of state has been among shoals and quicksands, part of the crew have mutinied and joined the enemy, and at one time there were many rumours afloat that the pilot had given up the helm in disgust. It was rather premature however; he has weathered the storm, by the same summary process by which he succeeded on a former and similar occasion; he has compelled his supporters to revoke their decision; some did it with tolerable docility; others hesitated, being as reluctant to eat their own words as ever *Ancient Pistol* was to swallow his leek, but the ministerial cudgel prevailed. "Vote as I bid you," says the Premier, "or I leave you;" and then they all understood the alternative—it was letting in the Whigs, which would have been bad enough; or going to their constituents on a general election, which would be rather worse; and no remote probability that both these evils would come together. So once more Sir R. Peel has succeeded; it cannot be said that he has triumphed, for there are many reasons which render this short and easy method of dealing with a rebellious section of a party unadvisable as a general rule. In the first place, it cannot be done often; and the Premier has gone to the verge of prudence in already doing it twice. In the next place, a threat, joined with a command, may produce obedience; but it creates a feeling that deprives the support so obtained of all cordiality. And symptoms are not wanting that this dragooning of the majority back to their party colours will yet be remembered. If Sir R. Peel threatens to resign too often, there are not a few of his pressing supporters prepared to let him do so. At present, indeed, he stands in the same relation to his party that *Othello* does to the Venetian Senate; which, however it may

> Gall him with some check,
> Cannot with safety cast him; for the souls,
> Another of his fathom they have not
> To lead their business.

But the fact that they cannot do without him, is no security that they will not make the attempt; for men when provoked will do rash and imprudent things. Were they to depose Sir R. Peel from his leadership it would lead to a reconstruction of the Cabinet; but it would scarcely let in the Whigs; they may be looking on at these divisions and discontents as tending to give them a chance of office, but the majority of 90 still exists and must be broken down by an election before any Whig Ministry can dare attempt to seize the reins of power.

Some surprise has been expressed that the Prime Minister should have chosen such a course as calling on the House to rescind a vote, on a question in which there was really no principle involved, the difference between Mr. Miles and the Government being only one of less or more. The West India interest was contented, with respect to one kind of sugar, to have a less amount of protective duty than the Government had fixed upon it. The reduction proposed by the planters would have lessened the cost to the consumer, and the increase in the quantity purchased would, in a short time, have gone far to make up the deficiency to the revenue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer too has coffers in which there is at present no lack. After the vote of Friday night, negativing the Government proposition, there was, we think, an opportunity of yielding gracefully to the decision of the majority. The difference between 24s. and 20s. as the duty per cwt. on one kind of sugar, was scarcely worth such a display of Ministerial absolutism, offending those it coerced, weakening the hold of the Government on its supporters, and diminishing the respect of the people for the Legislature.

THE "Church Vestries' Bill," which was discussed on Wednesday evening, is one of those measures brought in by what is called an independent member; that is, a gentleman who having taken up a crotchet thinks proper to bring in a bill upon it, unsupported either by public opinion out of the House, or any party within it; legislating, as the Yankees call it, "on his own hook." The Masters and Servants Bill was one of these measures, which of all others require to be closely watched; for by the joint operation of ignorance and carelessness, the public might, and indeed do, find themselves burdened with a law that, if its purpose had been fully known, would have been universally execrated. There is a great deal too much of this meddling spirit in Hon. Members, who must be doing something—if it is even mischief. At one time the public are obliged to struggle, as if for life and death, to crush some bill that would cover one of their few open spaces—heath or common—with brick and mortar. At another, they are compelled to fight against some encroachment on their personal liberties, or against an enactment that would subject them to great expense for an almost needless purpose. But for the press and a few active Members of Parliament, we verily believe the statute book would become the receptacle of acts, every one of which would be a public nuisance. The Government never seems to think it its duty to protect the community against this amateur legislation. In fact, there is no bill so bad, or so unpopular in its object, but its author may count on the Government committing itself to support it; and when the bill is thrown out or defeated, as in the case of the Masters and Servants Bill, the Government of course shares the discredit. The manner in which needless obloquy is thus courted, is to us incomprehensible. The discussion of Wednesday evening affords another instance of this fatality. A supporter of the Ministry brings in a bill that nobody asks for; containing provisions that no one understands; and introduced for reasons that have never been explained. It is opposed, of course; but not by the Government. Several divisions are taken on it, with decreasing numbers in its favour, and at last it is shelved for the time by an adjournment of the House, carried against the supporters of the bill, and virtually against the Government itself. The Ministry ought really to take more care how it adopts these strong and doubtful enactments for its own, for the sins of the measures are visited on those who advocate them.

We are sorry to see it stated that there is pending an invasion of the sylvan shades of Greenwich, that most favourite resort of the smoke-dried Londoners. An immense tank, to supply the Hospital with water, is to occupy with its unsightliness one of the prettiest spots of the Park, blocking up two pathways, and sweeping away the ancient barrows, which have been hitherto carefully preserved as objects of antiquarian interest. There is, certainly, as we have seen it remarked, a conspiracy against fresh air and green turf, even in those places where one might think the usage of ages had given the people a prescriptive right. This piece of ground, the subtraction of which is contemplated, is to be taken from the people, it appears, by some arrangement (as these things are called) between the Board of Admiralty and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. We heartily wish the principle of finality could be applied to these encroachments. Greenwich Park is the last place that ought to be profaned by the axe and trowel; and if the Earl of Lincoln or Mr. Sydney Herbert persist in their wicked purpose, it is to be hoped that the shade of the august Elizabeth may visit them, wearing her darkest frown, to scare them from felling the trees she planted. It may be as well to interpose a little human effort, also, for old associations have but little effect on Government Boards; we do not think they would carry out their project if it was actively resisted.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and suite arrived in town on Saturday from Claremont, as did also his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the King of Saxony, who visited the horticultural exhibition at Chiswick *en route*.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the royal children and household, attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Norwich. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk in the royal gardens. The Queen's dinner party in the evening included the King of Saxony, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Baron de Neumann, Austrian Minister; Baron de Gersdorff, Saxon Minister; the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess Delaware and Lady Mary West, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Morton, M. de Minckwitz, Count Albert Vitzthum, Major Reichardt, and Dr. Lepsius.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Tuesday morning in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Prince rode out on horseback afterwards, attended by Sir Charles Lemon. At a quarter past nine the Queen and the King of Saxony left Buckingham Palace to honour the Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of an address, on the throne, from the Corporation of the city of Dublin. The deputation from the Corporation arrived at the Palace at half past two o'clock, and were conducted to the library. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Aldermen Hutton, Gardiner, John Keahan, and Cornelius Egan; Town Councillors Jeremiah Dunne, John L. Arabin, Staunton, Charles P. Gavan, Myles Tobyn, Richard White, John Reilley, William Fitzpatrick, and Joseph Mollan. The Lord Mayor and deputation were accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, chaplain to the Lord Mayor; Mr. Thomas Atkins, sword-bearer; Mr. James Curran, mace-bearer; Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Marshal of the Sheriffs; Mr. Thomas Sumoll, High Constable of Dublin; Mr. P. O'Brien, Lord Mayor's secretary; and Mr. J. Macnamara Cantwell. The deputation were conducted from the library, up the grand staircase, to the green drawing-room, by Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher in Waiting, the Lord Mayor appearing in his scarlet robes, with his gold collar of office. His lordship was supported on either side by his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, and his private secretary, Mr. P. O'Brien. The Marshal of the Sheriffs, Dublin, and the High Constable, and also the Mace Bearer and Sword Bearer, carrying their respective official ensigns, preceded his lordship. The Aldermen and Town Councillors followed, wearing their different municipal robes. The Lord Chamberlain received the deputation at the entrance to the throne-room, and conducted the corporation to the presence of the Sovereign. The Queen was seated on the throne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert standing by her side. The Duke of Wellington stood on the right of her Majesty. Sir R. Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, and Lord G. Somerset, were in attendance on the throne. The deputation having been conducted to the foot of the throne, the Lord Mayor read the address from the corporation of the city of Dublin. His lordship then advanced, and presented the address before the Sovereign with the usual reverences. Previous to the reception of the address, the Queen held a Privy Council. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Commander-in-Chief, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening at Buckingham Palace. The company included His Majesty the King of Saxony, the Duchess of Buccleuch, his Excellency Baron de Gersdorff, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Morton, Lord Charles Wellesley, M. de Minckwitz, Count A. Vitzthum, Baron de Reichardt, and Dr. Carus. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Creaton, was in attendance at the palace during dinner.

On Thursday, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Hon. Miss Lister, Hon. Miss Devereux, Earl of Warwick, Captain Mervell, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Sir E. Bowater, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence. Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes past 10 in the morning, in a carriage and four, attended by Mr. Anson, Lord G. Lennox, and Gen. Sir E. Bowater. The Prince went to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and proceeded by a special train to Slough, proceeding from that station in a royal carriage to Windsor Castle, where he arrived at a quarter past eleven. His Royal Highness walked from the Castle to the farm, and afterwards proceeded in a carriage to Eton College. After laying the foundation stone of the new range of buildings, and partaking of a *déjeûné*, the Prince took his departure with his suite for Slough, arriving at that station at three; and his Royal Highness travelled to town by a special train, and returned to Buckingham Palace shortly before four.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Saturday evening his Majesty the King of Saxony honoured Sir Robert and Lady Peel with his company at dinner. On Sunday his Majesty attended divine service in the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Wardour-street, and at midnight, honoured the *Times* printing-office, in Printinghouse-square, with a visit. His Majesty was conducted over the whole establishment, and manifested great interest in the operations of the composition and the construction of the machines. On Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, his Majesty attended the usual levée at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. His Majesty, after viewing the hospital, honoured the Governor with his company at a *dejeuné*. The King afterwards went to Woolwich Dockyard, and then proceeded to visit the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. The King inspected the boys of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, and returned in the afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, with his suite, in two open carriages and four, to Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday morning his Majesty went early to St. Paul's, and ascended the dome at five A.M., to have a panoramic view of London before the fires are lighted. From St. Paul's his Majesty went to Smithfield, and from thence to Billingsgate. The King afterwards went to Covent-garden market. His Majesty was on foot, and was attended by the gentlemen of his suite. His Majesty was also present at the inauguration of the Wellington Statue at the Royal Exchange, and in the evening accompanied the Queen to the Italian Opera. On Wednesday his Majesty visited the National Gallery and Royal Academy, and afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the following distinguished personages at their respective residences: the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl and Countess Delaware, the Earl of Wilton, the Countess of Mansfield, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel.

The King of Saxony took his departure from Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning on a tour. The Queen and Prince Albert conducted their august guest to the Grand Hall, where he took leave of their illustrious visitor. His Majesty also took leave of the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and was handed to his carriage by the Master of the Horse and the Equerries in waiting. The King quitted the Palace at twenty minutes past nine, attended by his Excellency Baron de Gersdorff. Baron de Reichardt and Dr. Carus followed in another open carriage. Mr. Colquhoun had an interview on Wednesday with the King of Saxony.

Thursday being the seventh anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of the metropolitan church bells, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes. In the evening the houses of her Majesty's tradesmen were brilliantly illuminated.

Married, on Monday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Venerable Archdeacon Shirley, Keith Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., of Seaforth, to Miss Hope Vere, eldest daughter of the late James Joseph Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigie Hall, and Blackwood, N.B. The bride was given away by the Duke of Wellington.

The Marchioness of Landowne's concert, which was appointed for Wednesday night, was suddenly put off in consequence of the alarming illness of the Hon. Miss Fox, only sister of the late Lord Holland, who, we regret to hear, is suffering from very severe indisposition, and doubts are seriously entertained of her recovery.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Lord Granville Somerset. The Council sat two hours. A number of Members of Parliament called during the afternoon, at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The court of examiners have admitted the following gentlemen members of the Royal College of Surgeons: Edmund S. G. Arnold, Guy's Hospital; John Gould, University College; Joseph Williamson, Newcastle; William Westall, Guy's Hospital; Henry A. Hare, Bristol; James D. Cronin, Dublin; Samuel T. Badger, Birmingham and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edward Garraway, Guy's Hospital; Capel William Blashfield, Guy's Hospital.

DEATH OF JOHN LAINSON, ESQ., LATE ALDERMAN OF BREAD-STREET

WARD.—On Monday morning, at an early hour, and after a most protracted illness, died John Lainson, Esq., at his residence, No. 56, Euston-square. The deceased gentleman for nearly forty years filled the office of Alderman of Broadstreet ward, in which he had carried on business, under the firm of Lainson, White, and Co., for nearly half a century. He succeeded the late Mr. Alderman Atkins, in 1835, and served the office of Sheriff in 1838. In 1842, the per od (owing to the rejection of Alderman T. Wood) for his being chosen Lord Mayor arrived, he being the senior Alderman, but feeling himself incompetent to the duties of that office on account of his health, he declined the aldermanic gown, and Alderman Humphery was elected Lord Mayor in his stead. His resignation caused one of the most severe contests known in the City for the vacancy which then terminated in Mr. Hughan being elected after a scrutiny which lasted several days. The deceased was also a magistrate for the county. He has left a widow and large family.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.—The following notices were issued on Tuesday at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand :—" General Post-office, June, 1844.

On and after the 1st of July next the British rate of postage of 6d. the half-ounce on letters addressed to or posted in the city of Hamburg, conveyed by the Hamburg packets, will be reduced with the Bremen rate of 3d. the half-ounce, and such combined rate of 8d. the half-ounce, &c., may either be paid in advance or left unpaid, at the option of the sender; but not be permitted. This regulation only according to the existing practice, will not be permitted. This regulation relates only to letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the said city of Bremen by the Hamburg packet. Those conveyed by private ship, or by way of France, Holland or Belgium, will be chargeable with the same rates of postage to which they have hitherto been subjected. The next mails for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, via Southampton, will be dispatched from the room on the morning of the 3rd of July. Lady Mary Wood, for India, &c., mails, on the morning of the 3rd of July. Dublin, for Sydney, New South Wales, 1st of July."

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first grand flower-show of the Floricultural Society took place on Tuesday at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, attracted a numerous and fashionable company. The show of flowers was, on the whole, exceedingly good. The fuchsias, heaths, and geraniums, as usual, were remarkably fine. The specimens of vegetables and fruit were of an average quality. The society distributed to the successful competitors during the day nearly 70 prizes in medals and money.

THE WESTMORELAND SOCIETY.—The Westmoreland Society, for the maintenance and education of children born of indigent parents in the county (natives of the county), held their ninety-fourth anniversary on Tuesday evening at the City of London Tavern. The Right Honourable the Postmaster-General and Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Lonsdale, *President* of the society, filled the chair. The funds of the institution were preserved timely and ample assistance from the long list of donations and subscriptions received during the evening.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday at the East India House. Captain Sheperd, the Chairman of the Board of Direction, presided.—Mr. Hogarth, the Chairman of the By-laws Committee, brought up the report of that committee, which stated that the by-laws had been duly observed.—Mr. Poynder had given notice of the following motion :—" That the despatch of Lord Auckland, of the 17th November, 1838, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal Government, and recommended the annual money payment of £9000 to the Temple of Juggernaut (to which recommendation the Directors assented by their despatch of 2nd June, 1840), be considered by the Court of Proprietors on motion for abrogating such money-payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same by or on behalf of this Company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his despatch."—The hon. proprietor, in alluding to the delay which had occurred in putting an end to this practice, said it was impossible not to feel, and feel strongly, that there was some influence working at a distance from the spot, otherwise that delay could not have taken place.—The CHAIRMAN said, that he had on a late occasion written a letter on this subject, but all that he could at present say was, that the Court had not yet received any communication. He hoped, however, before the again assembled, that he should be in a position to give the Court more satisfactory information on this important subject. (Hear, hear).—Mr. Poynder then intimated that as the subject was still in abeyance, he should withdraw his motion for the present.—Mr. Lewis, after a few observations, also withdrew for the present his motion relating to appeals in the courts of Sudder and Zillah, in India, to Privy Council.—Mr. Sullivan, who had given a motion on the subject of the affairs of Scinde, intimated, that after the noble manner in which the executive had performed their duty, he should not occupy the time of the Court by bringing it forward now; but if justice were not done, he should bring it forward on a future occasion. The motion was accordingly withdrawn, and the Court shortly afterwards adjourned.

MEETING AT THE CARLTON CLUB.—A meeting of members of Parliament, who entered at the Carlton Club at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, pursuant to a requisition signed by five members, between 60 and 70 members of the House of Commons were present. The John Yarde Buller taking the chair.—Mr. Disraeli inquired by what authority and for what purpose the meeting had been convened ?—Lord Ingestre replied, that he, in conjunction with Mr. Forbes Mackenzie and other gentlemen, had thought it advisable, after the vote of Friday night, that there should be a meeting, and had, accordingly, issued a note convening it.—Mr. Mackenzie added, that he was *authorised* Mr. Mackenzie has always denied that his observations could possibly bear this construction) to state, that if the meeting would unanimously sign a declaration of confidence in Sir R. Peel's Government, he would not resign office, but continue to conduct the affairs of the country.—Mr. Ferrand asked by whom the statement had been authorised, and whether it was expected that the 50 Conservatives, who voted with Mr. Miles in opposition to the Government on Friday night, were expected to change their votes ?—Mr. Mackenzie declined to answer these questions.—Mr. Christopher, however, said, that he was one of those who had voted against Sir R. Peel on Friday; but he was still prepared to sign a declaration of confidence in the Government, rather than let in the Whigs.—Lord Sandon professed himself willing to sign a general declaration of confidence, reserving to himself, however, a right of private judgment.—Sir Howard Douglas was prepared to sign a similar declaration of confidence.—Mr. Blackstone declined to support so extensive a declaration.—Mr. Blakemore said that the meeting was one of Conservatives, and he was surprised therefore at Mr. Ferrand's presence.—Mr. Disraeli declined to enter into a definition of Conservatism, but Mr. Blakemore declined so embarrassing a task.—Several members expressed their dread of a declaration of "unlimited confidence," as they were quite in the dark as to the Minister's future measures, and knew not which interest might be next assailed. The meeting, which was very noisy, and evidently far from unanimous, closed without coming to any decision, and adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday. The quiet manner in which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues left the House of Commons on Friday night, was also one to her Majesty, the Queen, which will be presented through Sir James Graham, by Mr. Blood. The chairman having retired, Mr. Fergus O'Connor addressed the meeting, which separated after giving three hearty cheers for Mr. O'Connell and Repeal.

EXETER HALL.—The Sacred Harmonic Society has made arrangements with Mendelssohn, to conduct the performance of his oratorio "ELIJAH," on Friday evening next the 28th inst. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have signified their intention of being present.

BAZAAR FOR THE MARINES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the largest space of ground known as Lord's Cricket Ground, situate at St. John's Wood, was rendered extremely gay, and put to a most praiseworthy purpose. The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society held their Grand Fancy Fair and Promenade in aid of the Funds of their institution; and in addition as an honour to the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. The gates were opened at 12 o'clock, and soon after were a most animated spectacle was presented. The ground was occupied by numerous marquees and tents, arranged in a circle round the ground: in the centre of which were placed the bands of marines, which performed many popular airs during the Promenade. The articles arranged under the tents were costly and elegant; the stalls being presided over by some of the most titled and fashionable ladies of the land. Among these were Lady Aylmer, the Countess of Rosslyn, Lady Yarde Buller, Lady Stepney, Lady H. Garnier, Lady Seale, Lady Rodd, Lady Bingham, Lady Alice Peel, Lady Baillie, Lady Hastings, Duchess of Leeds, Lady Caroline Berkeley, Lady C. Talbot, Lady Wynn, Lady Dymoke, Lady Barrard Neale, Baroness de Calabrella, &c. The boys of the Chelsea Royal Military Asylum visited the Fair with their band, and the Not Life Guards' and Royal Mariners' Band were also in attendance. Some slight showers of rain fell between twelve and two o'clock which rather marred the gay scene; but the afternoon was delightfully pleasant, and the grass being short soon dried. The Marylebone Club kindly consented their match with Oxford University to allow the Fancy Fair to be held. The list of nobility who attended was very great.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, &C., AT CHELSEA.—At the bazaar held in aid of this building, at Chelsea, an account of which appeared in our paper of last week, among the fancy articles was a beautifully illuminated pamphlet, Mrs. Leeds, entitled " A Story of Old Chelsea," of which not less than 2000 copies have been sold. The story is well stated, and has evidently been very effective in its result.

SOCIETY OF DANCERS.—On Thursday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, Mr. Samuel Turner in the chair, to form a society for the relief of aged and decayed dancers, their widows, and orphans. It was stated that there were 2000 dancing masters in England, and that if they would contribute only 5s each, a fund in aid of the society would be soon raised. Mr. Beckett read a code of laws and regulations for the direction of the society, which were referred to a committee of 56 gentlemen for their approval. Messrs. Alfred, Oxberry, and others, having ably enforced the claims of the society, it was unanimously resolved to petition her Majesty to become its patroness.

The people of the Canton of Zurich have sent in a petition to their Grand Council, demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits.

Three candidates have already announced themselves for the expected vacancy in Portsoken Ward, viz.:—Messrs. Salomons, D. W. Harvey, and M. Scales.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY

William Burton Newenham was indicted for a misdemeanour in having unlawfully taken a girl, under the age of 16, from the custody of her mother, and against her consent.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Edward Youngman Colton, 57, was indicted for stealing three gold seven shilling pieces, several seven shilling pieces, and the property of Edward Driver; and *Henrietta Sharpe* was charged with receiving a portion of the property, knowing it to have been stolen.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution.—The jury found Colton Guilty, and acquitted Sharpe.—The prisoner Colton was then indicted, with a man named *Chandler*, for stealing a quantity of plate, the property of his master.—In this case the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner Colton, and Not Guilty as to Chandler, who arraigned upon a charge of having feloniously set fire to the house of the prosecutor; but upon this indictment no evidence was offered, and the jury therefore returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—The prisoner was sentenced Colton to be transported for fourteen years upon the first indictment, and seven for the second, and Chandler was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

TUESDAY.

(Before the Recorder.)

Daniel Dearlove, 35, was indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Dearlove, and stealing two bank of England notes for £100, one of £10, and two of £5 notes, eight sovereigns, and other monies and securities of the value, as was stated, of nearly £2000, his property.—Mr. Wilkins prosecuted, and Messrs. Clarkson and Payne appeared for the prisoner.—From the evidence adduced it seems that the prisoner is the prosecutor's nephew, and was also in his employ, which afforded him the means of knowing where he kept his cash-box. On the day of the robbery the prisoner and his uncle went out together, and the prisoner made some excuse, and left the prosecutor. He was seen shortly afterwards to go into the house by himself, and in the course of the same night the robbery was discovered, and it was then found that the prisoner had absconded. Some of the property had been recovered. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was proved to have been before convicted of felony.—The Recorder inquired whether there was any disposition to lead to the recovery of any portion of the property ?—The officers said they believed not.—Mr. Payne suggested that if judgment was respited probably the prisoner might give some information upon the subject.—The Recorder said that the robbery was wanton and unadvisable, as the bonds and deeds were of great value to the prosecutor, while they were perfectly useless to the thief.—Mr. Payne then intreated the prisoner to give such information as would lead to Mr. Payne then intreated the prisoner to give such information as would lead to the recovery of the property.—The prisoner declared he knew no more about it than the table that stood before him.—Mr. Payne remarked that no one could believe what he said.—The prisoner was called up for judgment, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by his suite, and accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Lord C. Wellesley, Baron Goldsmid, and Sir Moses Montefiore, visited the Court during the above trial, and sat for some time upon the bench, apparently a good deal interested in the proceedings.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Captain *G. Donnal* was indicted for assaulting Matthew Mitchell, by striking him divers blows on the head, on board the brig Richmond, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. There were other counts, the last of which charged a common assault.—Mr. Doane defended the prisoner, who surrendered to abide his trial; and Mr. Prendergast stated the case for the prosecution.—A number of witnesses were examined, and it would lead to much time to enter into the evidence given on both sides, which consisted chiefly in charging one by twice following me and tapping me on the shoulder to detain me in conversation; fourthly, with an unprovoked, wilful, and brutally violent and alarming assault, by a fierce and violent blow on the head, and by a fierce and violent kick on the left side of his coat and using threatening language; fourthly, with advancing irresistibly upon me and striking at me with both his fists and with all his strength, and with having in me in the right foot, thereby cutting the surface of the upper leather of my right boot; and seventhly, with seizing hold of the collars of my coat and waistcoat, and injuring the same, by rudely tearing open my waistcoat, and tearing off one button." The learned Alderman sentenced poor Rike to be bound over to appear at the sessions; when the sculptor expressed his resolution to prosecute him without any "mitigation."

THAMES POLICE.—ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY THROWING INTO THE RIVER.—*Mr. James Cockburn Belaney*, a surgeon, was brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames police-court, on a charge of poisoning his wife, Rachael Belaney. This was the second examination to be in no degree abated. A rumour was circulated that a second charge would be preferred against Mr. Belaney, and the report created a painful sensation in the neighbourhood. Mr. Christopher, Messrs. Coode and Brown, solicitors, appeared on this occasion for the prisoner. The Rev. Mr. Belaney, vicar of Arlington, in Sussex, a highly-respectable and much-esteemed minister of the Established church, and brother-in-law of the accused person, were present during the investigation. The prisoner, who is 33 years of age, but looks several years older, is a person of very gentlemanly appearance. He was much affected during the time the evidence was given in a great measure. Several medical witnesses having been examined, Mr. Broderip, after consulting with Mr. Symons, the chief clerk, said there were reasons why he should not proceed with the case further on that occasion, many witnesses were yet to be examined.—Mr. Clarkson : I shall not trouble you with any observations on the case. You are aware, sir, the coroner's inquest, relating to this very melancholy case, sat several till Monday next; by that time you will not send this unhappy gentleman for trial before the coroner's inquest is terminated. I will not be tempted to make any further observations beyond this, that on the part of my client, I shall not object to the most rigid inquiry into everything.—Mr. Broderip : I find it my duty to remand you (the prisoner at the bar) until this day week. It is my duty also to state that, since the last examination, I have received authentic information of the most important and interesting evidence, which will throw some light upon the present obscurity of this most painful case, and, perhaps, on another case against the prisoner.—Mr. Belaney was then removed in custody, and at the usual hour entered the Clerkenwell prison on the way. Inspector Haines of the detective police force, who was present during the examination, has received directions to proceed to the north, to make some inquiries about the property in pursuance of the charge, and for four years, and some extraordinary disclosures are expected at the next examination.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Promotions :—Lieutenants W. C. Aldham, 1832, of the Winchester, and E. B. Stewart, 1814, of the Black Eagle, to the rank of Commander. Mates : G. W. Preedy, 1835, of the Camperdown, and Lieutenant Isle of Beagle. Edwin T. Hall, 1836, late of Monarch; Lord C. W. Butler, 1840, of the Aigle; Hon. T. A. Pakenham, 1840, of the Warspite; Charles S. Compton, 1840, of the North Star; and P. W. Coverney, to be Lieutenant.—Appointments : Lieutenant Commander : W. C. Aldham to Winchester. Lieutenants: R. Fowke, 1816, to the Ocean; Edward Wylde, 1814, to the Holyhead Packet Station; F. H. Stevens, to the Medea. Mates : Beecheres; Thomas Bell Brenham, from Excellent, to the Medea. Master: G. Collier to the Cygnet, vice Burney. Second Master: W. Betts to the Collingwood. Assistant-Surgeons: Ernest Elliott to the Caledonia; Charles Findlay, late of the Illustrious, vice Gibbons, appointed to the Asia at the Havannah, vice Burthwaite, invalided; William Crofton to the Royal Sovereign, Pembroke; Thomas Tait, to the Fearless; J. L. Monteith to the Prometheus; Mate; R.A. Buchanan to the Caledonia. Midshipmen : Trevelyan Worth to the Excellent; A. Hodgkinson to the Collingwood. Naval Instructors: Mr. W. S. Harvey, late of Malabar, to the Agincourt; J. Richardson to the Excellent, to qualify. Naval Cadet: C. F. Cowper and C. Marsham to the Collingwood. Engineers: James Healy and W. J. M'Dowell to the Penelope.

LAUNCH AT DEPTFORD.—The Porcupine, a beautiful specimen of a little war steamer, the production of Mr. Oliver William Lang, was named by Miss Hill, daughter of Captain Superintendent Sir John Hill, Knt., and launched from her Majesty's Dockyard, Deptford, at half-past two o'clock, P.M., on Saturday last, in the presence of a large assemblage of the most respectable inhabitants of Deptford and its vicinity. The Porcupine was built expressly to fit the engines formerly used in the Black Eagle, before the latter vessel was lengthened, and Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, have supplied the engines. The workmen commenced laying the keel on December 18, 1843, and she was launched June 17, 1844. The Spitfire, a steamer about 100 tons burden larger, will be launched in connection with the same slip. The Terrible, a steamer of 800 horse power, is also being built.

NAVAL REVIEW.—We understand that, upon the occasion of his Majesty the King of the Belgians's visit to this country, which is now finally arranged for the first week in September, a grand naval review will take place in the presence of her Majesty the Queen and her august visitor. As the flag-ships of the Port-Admirals, and the experimental squadron, forming altogether sixteen or seventeen sail, will be cruising in the channel at this period, there will not be the least difficulty in accomplishing it. The ships which will then be at sea, will be the St. Vincent, 120, flag-ship, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Capt. R. Rowley; Caledonia, 120, flag-ship, Admiral Sir David Milne, Capt. A. Milne; Camperdown, 104, flag-ship, Vice-Admiral Sir J. G. White, Capt. F. Martin; Albion, 90, flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Sir H. Pigot, Capt. Nicholas Lockyer; Collingwood, 80, flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Capt. H. Eden; Queen, 110, flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Capt. H. Eden; Queen, 110, Sir Charles Sullivan; Fox, 42, Capt. Sir R. M. Blackwood; Amazon and Dædalus, frigates reared to corvettes; Flying Fish, Mutine, Daring, Osprey, and Espiegle, new class brigs of 12 guns; Cruizer, 16, Pantaloon, 10, Waterwitch, 10, and a number of steam vessels.

The six iron steam-boats, building by contract for the use of the Government as despatch-boats, are getting on very rapidly towards completion, and will be ready for launching in a few weeks.

Two line-of-battle ships will be commissioned in a few days, and, if completed in sufficient time, will join the experimental squadron. One of them is intended for the Illustrious, 72, flag-ship, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Captain J. E. Erskine, which is to return to England, as the period of the gallant Admiral's command will expire in a few weeks. We hear that the Vanguard will be one of the vessels commissioned.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The half-yearly examination of the gentleman cadets undergoing at this establishment, after a recess, took place on Tuesday, June 18, and at the conclusion the gentlemen cadets obtained the usual period of vacation, and will resume their studies on the 1st of August, 1844, and be joined by those candidates recently passed for admission as gentlemen cadets. The examinations were most satisfactory, and the following have passed for commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and in the Royal Engineers, on being approved by the Master-General :—Gentleman Cadet Archibald E. H. Anson, obtained a prize of a sword for general good conduct, and several others obtained prizes of books according to merit; Andrew Clarke, Francis Du Cane, Henry D. Kerr, John Y. Moggridge, Francis Roe, George Colclough, Thomas W. Milward, Henry L. Chermside, Alexander T. Blakely, Robert E. F. Craufurd, Frederick W. C. Ord, William C. L. Bisset, Walter Hughes, Matthew H. Foord, William T. Barnett, Archibald E. H. Anson, Samuel E. Gordon, William G. Stubbs, John G. Boothby, Charles N. Lovel. The following twenty gentlemen cadets also passed their examination for the practical class, and will commence their studies at the Royal Arsenal on the 1st of August, 1844 :—John G. Jervis, James F. E. Travers, Henry H. Tyler, John C. B. de Batts, Walter S. Stace, Hon. Edward T. Gage, Neville S. K. Boyle, George Baistow, George Leslie, Audley M. Archdall, Charles Wright, Cowasa S. Tilly, John R. Thring, Henry Jervis, William M. King, Henry L. F. Greville, Sidney E. B. Swinny, Edward Stanton, Hugh Bent, Francis R. Grenville.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE THROUGH BARRIER REEF AND TORRES STRAITS.—Copy of an extract of a letter forwarded to Lloyd's from the London East India and China Association :—" Her Majesty's ship Fly, Port Essington, July 23rd, 1843.—Sir,—I have to inform you that we have examined the Great Barrier Reef, from Lizard Island, lat. 14. 30., of Captain Cook, to Murray's Island, lat. 9. 54. S. of Flinders; and that along the whole of that extent of reef we have met with but one opening through which I could recommend for ships. This passage is in lat. 11. 35. S., and is four miles wide, a safe entrance for ships, having a regulated island marked on the chart as Direction Island, near the south side of which there is a good clear entrance; the best being, however, to the southern of it.—F. P. BLACKWOOD, Captain.—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., &c."

UNEXPECTED DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL AND MURDERS BY THE CREW.—The intelligence received at Lloyd's, by the late arrival of the Britannia steamship, details the particulars of the loss of the Spanish ship Salamea, near Halifax, under circumstances of a most astounding character, it being too truly feared that the captain, Mr M'Kenzie, his wife and family, and several of his officers, have been murdered by the crew, in the act of plundering the vessel. The Salamea, it appears, was launched, 243 tons burden, and was built at Newcastle, in the year 1835. She sailed from Valparaiso on the 17th of February last for the port of London, having on board a quantity of guano, seventy tons of copper, and a very large amount of money in dollars. Nothing was heard of her until the morning of Monday, the 26th of May, when the schooner Billow, Mr. Coningham, master, bound for Antigonish, in nearing the country harbour, observed a vessel on shore, and, on making for her, discovered that she was a wreck, lying on the beach off Island Harbour, ninety miles distant from Halifax. In consequence of the remarkable conduct of the crew, he lost no time in making for the latter port, and from a communication which he made to the authorities, it was deemed necessary to send pilots to the wreck, who, in a few days, returned and reported the inquiries they had made of the crew, respecting the loss of the barque. The surveyors stated that the captain died on the 5th of April, the chief mate expired soon afterwards, and the second mate, with two of the seamen, by falling off one of the yards, said to have come on shore, not knowing the proper course to steer by, they unintentionally ran the vessel ashore. It was also ascertained that since the 14th of April no log had been kept, and that what had been written was evidently the invention of the master. They also maintained the strictest silence respecting the captain's wife, and it is supposed, from the furniture of the cabin, and other conveniences for the accommodation of the gentle sex, that she and some of her children were with him on the voyage. A likeness of her, and some children's clothing, were discovered. Since then, Admiralty writs have been issued to arrest all the parties belonging to the wreck, and take possession of the salvage of the cargo. Her Majesty's ship Fair Rosamond, at the direction of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Adam, being dispatched to protect the cargo and vessel, at the solicitation of the Hon. Michael Tobin, Lloyd's agent at Halifax. The above is the first intelligence received to several merchants in the city, are insured at Lloyd's to a heavy amount.

A despatch has been received at Lloyd's from the Admiralty, dated the 14th inst., enclosing the copy of a notice issued at Elsinore to the effect, that the hour of midday at Greenwich will be made known to the masters of vessels in the Sound by the firing of a gun from the battery at Kronborg.

In the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday, four causes connected with the Custom House frauds were summarily disposed of. The Attorney-General v. Morgan.—Verdict, for single value for £6000. Arrowsmith and Dean.—Verdict, by consent, for single value, £2000. Arrowsmith.—Verdict was taken for £4554. Making a total of £13,313.

In the case of the Attorney-General v. John Dean, for frauds on the Customs, a jury in the Court of Exchequer on Monday, found for the Crown, assessing the single value of the goods introduced at £7840, which renders defendant liable to three that amount of penalties.

POSTSCRIPT.

ETON, Thursday.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new buildings at Eton College, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which took place to-day, caused an immense influx of visitors, who continued to arrive at the College from various parts of the kingdom, from an early hour in the morning until past noon. The new buildings, which are to be in the Elizabethan style, will be erected on the site of the coach-houses and stables of the Provost and Fellows, and will be immediately contiguous to the Provost's Lodge. The building will be upwards of 120 feet in length. In addition to two extensive apartments—to be appropriated for the library of the school (to which George the Fourth was a liberal contributor) and also as examination rooms for the Newcastle Scholarship, and the prize given annually by Prince Albert for proficiency in Modern languages—there will be fifty-six rooms for the accommodation of their scholars of the boys on the foundation, a large dormitory for 20 of the younger boys, a supper-room for the 6th form, a suite of apartments for the two conducts, private apartments, &c. The expense of carrying the first improvements and addition to the College into effect will exceed £20,000, nearly the whole of which sum has been subscribed by old Etonians. Prince Albert having taken his station on the north side of the ancient cloisters, surrounded by his attendants, the dignitaries of the Church, the noblemen, and the other distinguished visitors, an appropriate prayer was offered up to the Almighty for the divine blessing upon the undertaking, by the Rev. the Provost. Drake, K.S., who afterwards addressed the school, then delivered a Latin oration, standing opposite to the Prince Consort. The usual ceremony of spreading the mortar on the stone, striking it with the mallet and placing the plate deposited by his Royal Highness, were then performed by the Provost.

THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.—The following magistracy have been superseded in consequence of being members of the Repeal Association :—Thomas Shine in consequence of being members of the Repeal Association :—Thomas Shine in consequence of being members of the Repeal Association :—Thomas Shine in consequence of being members of the Repeal Association :—Thomas Shine, Esq., Kerry; Thomas Donnelly, Esq., Cork; John T. Devitt, Esq., Limerick.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—FRIDAY.—This being the first seal after Trinity Term, the Courts of Chancery resumed their sittings at Lincoln's-inn. The Lord Chancellor, Vice Sir Lyon Sombre, to supersede the commission of lunacy issued against him, stood in the paper for argument to-day, but, by a private arrangement between parties on both sides, it was postponed until Monday.

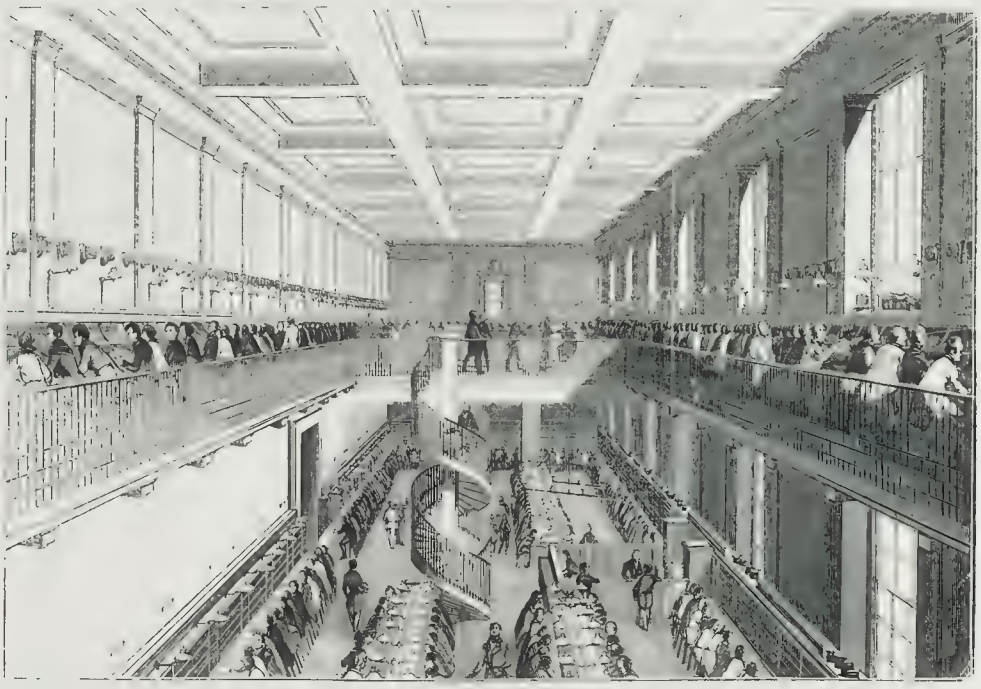
At a late hour on Wednesday night last an extensive fire broke out in the village of Woodford, in Essex, which consumed the whole of the extensive buildings attached to the White Hart Inn. The property consumed encompasses the extensive coaching, granary, tap (adjoining the inn), a cottage, and several small outbuildings.

On Thursday night a fire broke out in the workshops of Mr. Bell, pictureframe maker, Hatton-garden, Holborn-street, St. Luke's. Both dwelling-house and workshops were entirely destroyed.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—A most barefaced robbery was discovered on Thursday; on Friday the offender was arrested by Sergeant Thornton, of the detective force. Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the Caledonian Hotel, who is also a wine merchant, in an extensive way of business, law vaults under Hungerford-market, which contain an immense stock, and on Wednesday it was discovered that a quantity of wine, valued at £100, had been abstracted from them. As no one else had access to the vaults, the book-keeper, whose name is *William Fisher*, was suspected, and the detective force being informed of the facts, immediately went to the house where he resides, and by means that he had procured the key of the vaults on Tuesday night, and engaged a man with a horse and cart to be in readiness to convey away a pipe of wine, which he said his master had wished to be removed. In this cart the removal was effected, and the wine taken away to a public-house, where it has since been found. Yesterday the book-keeper underwent a first examination, before Mr. Jardine, at the Bow-street police-court, when the facts were sufficiently proved against him to warrant a remand for a week, which was ordered by the magistrates.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT DOVER.—On Thursday considerable sensation was created at Dover by a report that a man had killed his wife on the preceding night. On inquiry we learned that the supposed murderer, an Irish tramp, was taken into custody, and that his wife, whom he had cruelly beaten, died in the morning. The way and manner in which the unfortunate woman met her death are variously reported.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE—(BY AUTHORITY.)



THE LETTER CARRIERS' OFFICE.

The great interest excited by the cases of "espionage" at the General Post-office, which have just been brought under the attention of both Houses of Parliament, suggests our continuation of the details of the economy of the great Postal Establishment, commenced in No. 54 of our journal. We there gave a description of the exterior of the General Post-office, and a brief outline of its origin and progress as a national establishment, second to none in importance, both to the social, commercial, and fiscal relations of this great country.

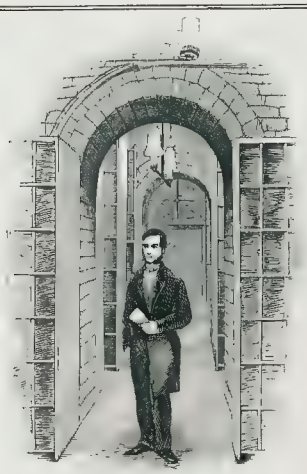
We propose, in pursuing the subject, to present to our readers the details of the duties of the department, and to give a full description of the internal working of the several branches of this extraordinary machine.

THE INLAND OFFICE.

The Inland-office of the General Post-office is situated northward of the vestibule, or entrance-hall, immediately behind the rooms appointed for the reception of letters intended for any place within the limits of the United Kingdom. Northward of this office lie the offices of the Superintending Presidents, upon the ground floor, which front the yard facing Aldersgate-street.

The inland sorters' room, which is tastefully finished and well ventilated, is about eighty feet long by forty feet wide, so that it forms a parallelogram; in height it is about seventy-eight feet. In the central portion of the roof is an extensive sky-light, which, with three sash-windows near the top of the walls at each end, are the only places where the light of day is admitted. At the southern end of this spacious room is placed a long table, transversely fixed, upon which the letters are thrown as they are from time to time received from the boxes or brought into the office from the different collecting carts employed for that purpose throughout the metropolis. Ranged in rows, diversely placed, are other tables used for the purposes of the duty—such as stamping, examining, and assorting letters. On the eastern or lobby side of the Inland-office, and level with the first floor, is a projecting latticed window, from which may be had a minute view of every corner of the spacious room, and of the different kinds of duty as they are simultaneously performed. In this office is a square table, usually denominated the "miscorted table," originally intended for the seats of those experienced officers who were most expert in making out illegible and vague addresses, and for the examination of the signatures of members of Parliament, when the franking privilege was permitted by legal enactment. But that privilege being abandoned by the Penny Postage Act; and the practice having of late years materially changed, the in-

THE INLAND LETTER OFFICE.



THE MONEY-ORDER VAULTS.

by number) assemble, and assort the letters into their respective walks. The gallery will hold 100 men; and the body, with auxiliaries, 370 more. A portion of the floor is parted off in the middle, where two clerks sit to rectify any mistake which may arise in charging the letters to the carriers. In the evening this room is used for sorting newspapers, to be next described as

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

That part of the General Post-office used in the morning duty as the Letter-carriers' Office is devoted in the evening to the assorting and despatch of newspapers. The benches at which the carriers sit in the morning for the purpose of arranging their letters, are in the evening turned into sorting-tables by a simple mechanical contrivance. The business commences daily at half-past five P.M., except on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings, upon which days the men are assembled about an hour earlier to meet the pressure of the extra duty which is invariable on those nights.

The vast amount of newspapers intended for conveyance into different parts of the country through the Post-office, are collected in a variety of ways. From the principal news-vendors and publishers they are brought to St. Martin's-le-Grand in omnibuses specially employed for that purpose. Those posted at the several receiving-houses throughout the Metropolis are brought up in carts. A few of the bags are brought by hand, as there are some of the sub-offices which could not be reached in the routes of the mail-carts without loss of time. Others are given to the letter-carrier while ringing his bell: with these a fee or gratuity of one penny is given, as a perquisite to the carrier; and these fees form part of his salary. The remaining portion are posted at the window of the chief office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. As the box there is closed at six o'clock in the evening, the number posted within five minutes of that hour is incredibly great. On Saturday evening that number, at a moderate estimate, is not less than thirty thousand, the majority of which are brought in sacks from the establishments of the several newsvenders. From six o'clock to half-past seven all papers which are posted are charged one halfpenny as a "late" fee. The aggregate amount

PACKING THE INDIAN MAIL.

arising from these "halfpence," is not less than £1000 per annum: the several sums of which are now daily accounted for by the officers having the control of the Newspaper-office, by whom the amount is paid every evening, after the duty, to the President of the Inland-office, who carries it to the credit account of the revenue.

The newspapers from the several vendors and publishers average from 15,000 to 20,000 per night. These are conveyed into the newspaper-office by the northern or letter-carriers' entrance. Those brought by the mail-carts from the branch offices of Charing-cross, Lombard-street, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, and from the various receiving houses in the metropolis, as well as by the bags of the letter-carriers, are taken in at the lobby, or eastern entrance, into the Inland-office: their number may be estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, and the "too late" papers at between one and two thousand daily. The newspapers are sorted in the Inland-office, and, for this purpose, the square partition for the clerks is removed, and a platform placed in its stead; and on this platform is a large box, of strong iron net work with a wood frame, without bottom, and supported on four legs. The newspapers are brought in in large sacks, baskets, and hampers, and thrown promiscuously into this box, above which is suspended a crane, used for the purpose of emptying the sacks. A man mounts the heap of papers, attaches the crane to the bottom of the sack, which by means of ropes and pulleys is raised by other men, and thus disgorges its contents. *See the engraving.* The pressure and weight from above keep up a constant supply of papers on the platform, from whence they are carried to the sorters, who arrange them in districts; and from them they are again collected in trays, and carried to the road clerks, who subdivide them into their respective post towns. Each road clerk is furnished with bags for every post town, into which he throws his papers as he drives full. The large towns, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. &c., will frequently have as many as five or six sacks, each about five feet high, proportionate width, and weighing upwards of 2cwt. These, as they are filled, are tied, and sealed, and removed at once into the omnibuses, and forwarded to their respective railways.

The total number of newspapers passing through the General Post-office alone on Saturday night from the sources above enumerated, is not less than 100,000, and if the quantity despatched by the evening and morning mails and passing daily through London, as well as those delivered within its wide range are taken into the account, the weekly average may be fairly set down below 600,000, which number, if multiplied by 52, will give the astonishing aggregate of 31,200,000 newspapers annually.

This department is controlled by the Inspector of Letter-carriers, and his assistants.

FOREIGN AND SHIP LETTER DEPARTMENT.

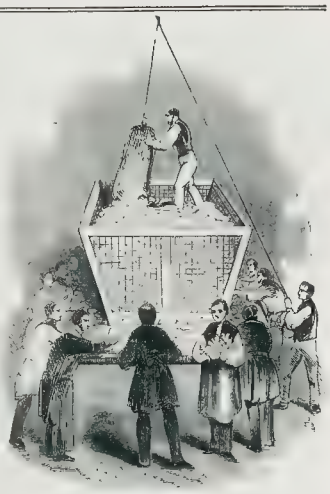
Adjoining the Inland-office is the Foreign and Ship Letter Department, where all letters and papers for foreign and colonial parts are sorted, packed, and despatched. The India and other mails are made up on this room. The papers are packed in large strong white leather sacks, about six feet in length, and of proportionate width, the name, as "Smyrna," "Sydney," "Hong Kong," "Demerara," &c., painted upon them.

One engraving shows the interior of this office during the business of packing the Indian Mail. In this department, too, is a "hoist," for raising bags of letters into the Ship Letter-office above, as represented in the next illustration.

LETTER-BAG HOIST.

THE RAILWAY ROOM.

Contiguous to the Inland-office is the Railway Sorting-room. The duty in



THE NEWSPAPER BIN.

this important department consists in a separation of the letters after the first sorting has taken place into towns, bags for which are conveyed per rail. Nearly 200 bags are made up in this section of the service. Upon some of the long lines of railway the letters for the intermediate post-towns are sorted and "made up" during the journey, so that the delay of their transit to London and back again to their destination is thus avoided; time is saved to the public; and the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand is not burdened with an overcharge of duty arising from this source. It is probable that this branch of the service may be further extended as the new lines are opened throughout. Stationary post-offices are also being placed upon some of the railways, a desideratum which has not been lost sight of by the noble earl at the head of this gigantic establishment.

There is a curious mode of communication opened between the Inland and Twopenny-post departments, by the medium of a tunnel passing underneath the floor of the vestibule or great hall. A kind of tram-way is laid, upon which waggons are drawn by means of a jointed chain worked by a simple crank in the London District Office. By this contrivance much time is saved, and errors in the assorting are quickly remedied by the officers of each department. Mr. Barrow was the inventor of this mode of transfer, but of late years several improvements have been made in its construction. By this means are sent from the London District, or "Twopenny" post department, all letters for the country which have been collected by the various branch offices in the district. They are packed in boxes: each box, when filled, weighs about 58.lb., and a train of 36 of these boxes is no unusual occurrence. The engraving shows this railway in operation.

THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.

This branch of the General Post-office, now so important to all classes in her Majesty's dominions, owes its origin to the private enterprise of Robert Watts, Esq., at present one of the senior clerks attached to the Inland-office, of which he is also one of the presidents. For many years the business was conducted by Mr. Watts and his clerks, as an individual speculation, under the auspices of

THE OFFICE LETTER RAILROAD.

successive Postmaster-Generals, who countenanced the project. The office was in Foster-lane, Cheapside. Some few years ago this office was attached to the establishment, and since then it has been coupled with its various branches, under the control of the Postmaster-General. W. Barth, Esq. is its president, and he has under him seventy four persons who are daily engaged in conducting the granting, paying, and checking money orders. Since the reduction of the rates of charge on these kind of payments, the business of the department has increased, at least, tenfold.

All "money orders" granted are duly registered, as to amount, names of the sender and receiver, what office drawn upon, &c.; and a copy of this register, called an "extract," is sent to the office authorising payment. Then the advices, after having been paid, are collected and arranged, according to date, in a series of vanlts, devoted to that purpose; so that on any dispute arising, the original voucher may be had without loss of time. The large engraving represents the interior of this office; and the first engraving upon the next page, shows the vaults wherein the "advices" are deposited.

It has been stated in the morning papers that an apartment which is now partly used as "the Money Order-office," (at the south west corner of the main building), was, some years since, known as "the Espionage-office." "The system of espionage in the General Post-office, St. Martin's-in-Grand," adds the informant, "is comparatively unknown to the public. During the secretaryship of Sir Francis Freeling, the opening of letters posted in London for the continent, as well as those from the provinces passing through the Foreign-office, was carried on to a great extent, and we know to a certainty that there are now in the Post-office, more than one individual who, in carrying letters and packets which had been opened and resealed in the 'Espionage-office' to the Holland-offices, have found the wax on violated letters and packets sticking to their hands, from its not having had sufficient time to cool." We challenge contradiction to our statement.

On a future occasion, we shall detail the several "duties" of the offices, so as to complete our picture of this most important and interesting establishment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, the Earl of RADNOR moved for a return of the number of warrants which had been issued by the present Secretaries of State, for the detention and opening of letters at the General Post-office, specifying the dates and names of the parties to whom the forms of the warrants. The noble earl brought forward the case of MERLwhich was discussed by Mr. Duncombe, in the House of Commons, on Friday last, and also the case of Count Ostrowski, the Polish nobleman, who had been arrested for threatening the life of the Emperor Nicholas, and whose papers had been arbitrarily seized and retained by the police. The noble earl said it had been the general subject of pride on the part of Englishmen, and especially when travelling abroad, and observing the proceedings of continental Governments, that they were exempt from the liability to which foreigners were exposed of having their letters opened by the Government; but now it appeared that our Government also was resorting to the power of opening any letters they pleased, under the authority of an act of Parliament; and it was contended on the part of the Government that that power was not limited to the case of a special warrant for the examination of a particular letter, but that the Secretary of State might issue a general warrant under which all the letters of an individual to whom it applied might be opened, delayed, and read, for so long as the warrant was not withdrawn. And further, whereas such opened letters used formerly to be sent to the party, with the distinct statement written on the outside of them, "opened by authority," it now appeared that this fair dealing was not observed, but that when the letters so opened had been read by the authorities, and such use made of them as is thought necessary, they are sealed again with the utmost care, so as that it does not at all appear they had been opened, and so forwarded to the party without any intimation of what had taken place (hear, hear.) Such proceedings as these appeared to him to be utterly at variance with the principles of the British Constitution, and with the feelings of the British people (hear, hear.) The Duke of WELLINGTON refused the return, because he thought sufficient confidence should be reposed in the Secretaries of State for the due exercise of the power the law gave them of issuing their warrants for the opening of letters; and because, in the case of the Pole, his arrest had been in the usual course, and if any wrong was done him it was a matter for a court of justice, and not for their worships' house. With regard to opening letters, if the noble earl would look into the statute book, he would find that the power in question had been exercised by Secretaries of State ever since the reign of Queen Anne, under writs of an act passed in the Sovereign's reign, and latterly, at the time the Post-office underwent certain reforms, continued by an act passed in the first year of her present Majesty, in words as nearly as possible those of the former act.—Lord CAMPBELL said the noble duke was mistaken as to the nature of the power thus given by Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. By the 65th section of that act, it was made misdemeanour to delay or open any Post-office letter; but then came a proviso, that this should not apply to the opening of letters which are refused by the parties to whom they are addressed, and then these words, "or to opening, detaining, or delaying any post letter, in obedience to an express warrant, in writing, under the hand or seal of one of the principal Secretaries of State." This was a sort of power to be construed strictly, for the plain distinct language of the provision was, that there should be a particular and express warrant for each letter so opened, under the hand and seal of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. He had no hesitation in saying, after a careful examination of the act of Parliament, that to open, detain, and delay letters, under a general warrant, would be unlawful. (Hear,)—Lord BROUGHAM said it appeared to him absolute nonsense for an act of Parliament to say that a Secretary of State, suspecting A. B. to be a traitor, has the means of knowing how many letters they receive next Monday (there the Post-Letters will come from, what post marks they will bear, in what hand-writing they will be, or what kind of paper; yet all these particulars will be necessary, ere he could issue a special delegate against that one particular, or special warrants against these two or three particular letters. (Hear, hear.) This would have been scarcining more acuteness and perspicacity to Secretaries of State than ever the most acute and perspicacious of them had possessed. The only possible way of achieving a knowledge of the treasonable correspondence of A. B. was by issuing a warrant to examine his correspondence generally, and this, he apprehended, would have been the only mode to be given by the various acts to the Secretary of State.—Lord DENMAN said if the construction put upon the act by his noble and learned friend who spoke last was the right one it only increased the horror of the practice, for nothing could be more revolting to the feelings than that any man might have all his letters opened in consequence of some information respecting him having been given to the Secretary of State, and that the contents of those letters were known, and, perhaps, might be made some use of for the purpose of proceeding against him in a court of justice? The letters of a man might be opened, and he might not have the slightest intimation that he was betrayed. Now, in such a state of things to be tolerated in a civilized country? He would say, without the slightest hesitation, that it ought not to be borne with for a single hour. If his noble friend's motion was rejected, he hoped that his noble friend would at once give notice of a measure, so that the practice might be altered or abolished.—After some further discussion, in which the Marquises of NORMANBY and CLANRICARDE (who also condemned the practice) took part, the subject dropped without a division.

Lord LYNDHURST said that he was anxious to lay on the table a bill for the regulation of Presbyterian marriages in Ireland, and he was happy to say that whatever difficulties might have existed in the way of the legislature to contend with, that the present bill had met with the approbation of all the parties interested. The bill was then read a first time.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM the Creditors and Debtors Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

Lord BROUGHAM's Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Slave Trade Treaties Bill was then read a third time and passed, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At four o'clock the house was literally full of members, and the strangers' gallery was filled to overflow immediately after being thrown open. The cause of this excitement was to be found in the rumours which prevailed at the clubs during the previous day that Sir Robert Peel had tendered his resignation to her Majesty, after the adverse division on the Sugar Duties, on Friday night, by which the Government was left in a minority of twenty, and that he intended making his ministerial statement as soon as the house assembled. It was true five o'clock before the right hon. baronet entered the house, and the presentation of petitions having concluded, he rose and moved that the house should go into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill.—Lord John Russell said he saw no objection to that course being adopted. The house then went into committee, and Sir R. PEEL rose amid profound silence. He commenced by sketching the policy which has been pursued by this country with regard to the abolition and the slavery, viewing it in the light of one of the greatest evils and curses of humanity. The chief onus of suppressing it had fallen on this country: for this we had made great sacrifices; and only last session we had passed, more stringently preventing the employment of British cap tal in the trade, and, therefore, showing what was the whole tenor of our policy. Men of the most opposite opinions concurred in considering that, with reference to slavery, sugar should be taken out of the ordinary principles of commercial legislation. Hitherto our efforts to suppress the slave trade between the coast of Africa and Cuba and Brazil, have been directed to open a free sugar trade between Great Britain and these countries would only aggravate the traffic, and defeat their efforts. But by giving encouragement to the free-labour sugars of the Manillas, Java, and perhaps China, we would strike a blow at the slave trade and ameliorate the condition of the slave, even if one consequence should be a slight stimulus to the production of slave-grown produce. The Government felt it necessary to decide during the present year on the course to which they should adopt with respect to sugar; our treaty with the Brazils expires on the 10th of November next; and the reasons by which they were actuated in bringing in their present measure, and deferring a more general consideration of the subject till next year, were three. First, the Income-tax expires next year, and the full operation of the tariff, which was imposed in conjunction with it, would not be distinctly ascertained till that time—as, for instance, the fall reduction in the timber duties did not take effect till October last. This fact is to be taken along with the general revival of trade and industry, which, however gratifying, *might* not be permanent; if it were, next year would give them positive assurance. Second, there was the great financial operation, the reduction in the 3s per Cents, of which it was of great importance to secure the success; and the third reason was, that if the Income-tax were renewed next year, a revision of the sugar duties would have been considered as one of the conditions of it. The indications of rising price, and the fear of a deficit supply, led the Government to introduce their present proposition; the sugar monopoly was the only one that remained [a voice—"Corn"]; and they considered that, without detriment to the revenue, or injury to the West Indies, their measure was calculated to be of great advantage to the community at large. They wished to ascertain before next year, if Parliament would sanction and establish the distinction between free labour and slave labour; and they adhered to their opinion that their own proposition was better than the one proposed by Mr. Miles. The distinction which he had drawn between muscovado and white clayed sugars was, of course, one which ought also to be introduced into the colonies. After mature consideration, they could not adopt the amendment with the view of escaping from their difficulties, because they were of opinion that while it would not benefit the consumer or the West India interest, it would be detrimental to the revenue. To prove this he entered into details, taking the effect of the reduction on the timber duties by way of illustration; and then, pointing out how the amendment would create a differential duty of 14s. on certain sugars, while the Government measure only gave 10s., emphatically repeated that they would not escape from their difficulties by giving increased protection to the West Indies. He then read extracts from letters which he had received that morning, from individuals largely engaged in the sugar trade, in which the writers pointed out that by adopting the higher duty on the white clayed sugars, the country would be losers to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* These sugar refineries established at Calcutta and in Demerara, which manufactured a refined sugar, which, while it would escape the duty on the white clayed, was largely augmenting in use. Believing to adopt

Escott, and Mr. Shaw took part, the house divided, and Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived by a majority of 63 to 75.—Mr. Hume then moved that the debate should be adjourned.—After some observations from Mr. M'Geachy and Lord Palmerston, Mr. S. O'Brien said as with a small majority he could not hope to overcome a systematic opposition, he would move the adjournment of the house.—The Speaker put the question on the motion of the adjournment of the house, which was carried by acclamation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Sir R. Peel moved the order for going into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill before the other orders of the day; the house having resolved itself into committee, Mr. Greene in the chair, Mr. Hume moved that the consideration of the clause be deferred. Considerable discussion ensued, during which, it was asked whether the Government considered the distinction it had drawn between slave sugar and free, as a permanent one?—Sir R. Peel in reply refused to pledge himself to the permanence of the present settlement of the question.—Mr. Hume finally withdrew his motion, stating that on bringing up the report, he should endeavour to obtain a clearer definition of what was considered slave sugar, and what was free. On the clause which requires with foreign sugar, imported, a certificate of origin, Mr. Labouchere condemned the whole system of certificates of growth, stating that they would be entirely inefficient for the prevention of fraud.—Mr. Gladstone entered into a long explanation of the operation of these certificates, which he said would have the effect they were intended to produce.—A long discussion ensued, which was terminated by Lord Palmerston dividing the committee, when the clause was carried by a majority of 84, the numbers being, for the clause 114, against it 30. The remaining clauses were agreed to after a short discussion on the construction to be placed on the clauses of the existing treaties with Denmark.—On the preamble being put, Mr. T. Duncombe gave rise to an animated discussion by moving, as an amendment, that the usual words in the preamble of a supply bill, "freely and voluntarily given," be omitted, as in the present case conveying a palpable untruth, inasmuch as the majority negativing the Government proposition, had been coerced by Sir Robert Peel into a majority affirming it.—Sir R. Peel replied, defending his having asked the house to re-consider its vote, by the example of Lord Althorp, who did the same on one occasion with regard to the Malt-tax. He explained some of the expressions that he had used, and which had been misrepresented; denied that he expected complete concurrence on all occasions with the measures of the Government, and expressed a hope that his supporters would remain united in spite of all the efforts to sow dissension among them. After a few remarks from Mr. Labouchere, congratulating the right hon. baronet on the more cheerful tone of his speech compared with that of Monday night, Mr. Duncombe withdrew his amendment, the bill passed through committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The remaining business of the night was of a routine character, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

Several petitions were presented.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Aberdeen said, that whatever part her Majesty's Government might take with respect to the marriage of the Queen of Spain, due attention would be paid to the honour and independence of that country. It was perfectly true that a noble lord had submitted to him (the Earl of Aberdeen) a letter from Don Carlos, in which his Royal Highness referred to the noble lord bearing the letter as being in possession of his (Don Carlos's) intentions, and of the sacrifices which he was inclined to make for the pacification of Spain. That noble lord stated that Don Carlos was ready to relinquish his claim to the Spanish throne upon his son's marriage with Queen Isabella. Whether the Queen was to marry his son as a subject, or as sovereign, he (the Earl of Aberdeen) could not say. Upon receiving the communication, he had immediately informed the Spanish Government of it, but he had not thought it his duty to press for an answer. He did not think it was expedient to produce the correspondence which had taken place.

Several petitions in favour of the legalization of Presbyterian mixed marriages were presented.

Lord Campbell postponed the discussion on the Law of Libel Bill until the third reading, in consequence of the absence of Lord Denman.—The report on the bill was then brought up.

Lord Brougham moved the third reading of the Debtors and Creditors Bill.

The Lord Chancellor said, that as both the bills of the noble lord, and that of Lord Cottenham, were before the house, it would be impossible then to come to a decision on them, and suggested that they should both be referred to a select committee.—Lord Brougham assented to the proposition, but Lord Cottenham refused to do so, expressing his conviction that the proposal was made for the purpose of defeating his bill, and divided the house on the question, when the reference to the committee was carried by 28 to 4.—The Select Committee is to begin its labours on Monday next, and to sit day by day till able to make its report, in order to get a measure on the subject passed during the present session.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Lords' Amendments to the Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill were read and agreed to.

Mr. Greene brought up the report on the sugar duties.—Mr. Ewart said that, in the absence of the hon. member for Montrose, who, not being able to attend himself, had requested him to embody the motion of which he had given notice, he begged to move that slave and free labour sugar might be admitted into this country on the payment of equal duty. He called on the Government to adopt one of two alternatives—either to define on what terms they intended to admit foreign free-labour sugar, or at once to admit foreign slave-labour sugar. The question was not one of party, but strictly one of principle, and as such he entreated the house to consider it. He begged leave, therefore, to move "That slave and free-labour sugar be admitted upon the payment of equal duties."—Mr. James opposed the motion.—The house divided, and the numbers were—

For receiving the report	..	..	..	183
For Mr. Ewart's amendment	..	..	..	65
Majority for Ministers	..	..	..	—118

Lord John Russell wished to know when the right hon. baronet intended to proceed with the bill?—Sir R. Peel said in case there should be a disposition to enter into a lengthened discussion upon the bill on Monday, he proposed that the Bank Charter should have precedence on that day, and that the further consideration of the sugar duties should be postponed till Thursday. He would name Monday for the third reading of the bill with that understanding.—The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday.

The house then went into Committee on the Dissenters Chapels' Bill, after some opposition from Mr. Plumptre. The clauses, after considerable discussion, were all agreed to, and the other orders of the day being disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past twelve.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION LIST.

The following forty-nine members, who did not vote with the Ministry on the division of Friday, June 14, voted with Sir Robert Peel on Monday. Those four whose names are printed in *italics* voted on the previous occasion with Mr. Miles:—

Ackers, J	Fitzroy, Hon H	Knight, F W	Pagee, Lord W
Acland, T D	*Gorsuch, Charles*	Law, Hon C E	Palmer, G
Acton, Col	Grogan, E	Lawson, A	Pusey, Col
Antrobus, E	Hardy, J	Legh, G C	Price, R
Beggs, William	Hawkins, T	Logan, Sir H	Ryder, Hon G D
Bruges, Major	Hepburn, Sir T B	Lygon, Col	Sheppard, T
Buckley, E	Hotham, Lord	Mackinnon, W A	Smollett, A
Bunbury, T	Houldsworth, T	Marsham, Lord	Thompson, Alderman
Burrell, Sir C M	Irton, S	Masterman, J	*Turner, Christopher*
Chetwynd, Hon F	James, W	Maxwell, Hon J P	Verney, H
Douglas, Sir Howard	Jolliffe, Sir W G	Mildmay, H St J	Wellesley, Lord C
Easton, R J	Kemble, H	Newry, Lord	Wyndham, Col C
Estcourt, T G B			

The following fifteen members, who supported the Ministry on Friday, did not vote on Monday:—

Blandford, Marquis of	Dick, F S W *	Hillsborough, Earl of	Pollington, Lord
Bright, J	Estcourt, T G B	James, Sir W C	Pringle, A
Cochrane, A	Greenall, P	Mitchell T A	Rolleston, Col
Cresswell, A	Heathcoat, J	Morgan, C	

* The vote given by Mr. Dick on Friday against Mr. Miles's amendment has been stated by that gentleman to have been unintentional.

The following 38 members, who formed part of Mr. Miles's majority on Friday, did not vote on Monday, with the exception of the four whose names are printed in *italics*, who voted with Sir R. Peel:

Beggs, William	Entwisle, W	Muntz, G F	Rumbold, C E
Blewitt, R J	Fenton, W	O'Brien, A S	Shirley, E P
Bodkin, W H	Gisborne, T	Ossulston, Lord	Smith, A
Buller, C	*Gorsuch, Charles*	Paget, Lord A	Smythe, Hon G*
Christopher, R A	Heneage, J W	Peasnell, Hon Col	Taylor, E
Clements, Lord	Howard, Sir R	Philpotts, J	Trollope, Sir J
Copeland, Alderman	Lascelles, Hon W J	Pulsford, R	*Turner, Christopher*
Dashwood, G H	Mangles, R D	Rashleigh, W	Waddington, H S
Dick, Q	Marjoribanks, S	Repton, G W J	Wall, C B
Douglas, Sir Howard	Metcalfe, H		

* A letter from Mr. George Smythe explains that the official list is incorrect in attributing to him a defection from Mr. Miles.

The following 29 members, who did not vote on the former occasion, voted on Monday with Mr. Miles:—

Ainsworth, P	Elliot, E	Macaulay, Rt Hon T B	Ponsonby, Hon C F A C
Berkeley, Hon G F	Fitzwilliam, Hon G	Matheson, J	Ramsbottom, J
Blake, M	Hall, Sir B	Morison, General	Rice, E R
Browne, R D	Heathcote, G J	Murphy, F S	Smith, R
Childers, J W	Hoskins, K	Murphy, A	Somers, J P
Clay, Sir W	Leader, J T	Pattison, J	Stock, Sergeant
Currie, R	Leveson, Lord	Pigot, Right Hon D	Turner, E
Disraeli, B			

Lord Clements was paired in favour of Mr. Miles.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—ALARMING AFFRAY.—On Saturday last a serious collision took place between a party of the 41st Regiment, who had marched into Bristol that day, and some of the police. It would appear that the disturbance originated with one of the soldiers and a member of the force, when blows were exchanged, and in a few minutes the fight became general between a number of each party. Nine of the soldiers were locked up, and one taken to the infirmary after receiving injuries of a very serious nature. The affair took place about twelve o'clock at night, and the city was in a state of complete uproar from a report that the soldiers had determined to rescue their comrades who were in durance.

GRAVESEND.—WILFUL MURDER.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Carttar, the Coroner for Kent, resumed and concluded an inquiry, which had twice been adjourned, at the Town Hall, High-street, Gravesend, on the body of Elizabeth Hartnell, aged 35, who died from the effects of violence used towards her by a man named Thomas Jury. The painful occurrence has occasioned a very great sensation throughout the town, and the Board-room of the Hall during the proceedings was much crowded, there being the Mayor and several of the Magistrates present also Mr. Horne, barrister, of the Home Circuit, attended to watch the case on the part of the accused. The evidence adduced was of a most voluminous character. The Coroner at length summed up the whole of the facts, and pointed out the most important features in the evidence for the consideration of the jury, and left them to say whether he (Jury) had caused the deceased's death or not; and after a lapse of nearly two hours, at half-past ten o'clock at night, they returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Thomas Jury." The Coroner then made out his warrant for the committal of the accused, and in the course of Tuesday morning he was removed to Maidstone Gaol, to await his trial at the next assizes. He is a married man, and 60 years of age; has wife and family have, however, long since left him, owing to his abandoned character, and live in much respectability at the west end of the Metropolis.

IRELAND.

In consequence of the rumour that the Peel administration was at an end all parties in Dublin were greatly excited during Sunday and Monday last. It is almost impossible to convey anything like an adequate idea of the consternation which the rumoured event created, and it is hardly necessary to say that it was attributed more to the state of Ireland and the imprisonment of O'Connell than to any defection in the Government ranks on the subject of the sugar duties. The repeal meeting on Monday was densely crowded, and the greater portion of the time occupied by the proceedings was taken up by the presentation of sums of money from various parts of the country, and the perusal of letters by which they were accompanied. Mr. Smith O'Brien handed in £5 from Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, the Liberator's nephew, who, he said, although always of extreme liberal politics, had never before given in his adhesion to the Repeal movement. The Repeal rent for the week amounted to upwards of £2200.

A commercial traveller a few days since dropped his pocket-book containing notes to the amount of £2000 in the coffee-room of the Railway Hotel, New Elms, Vauxhall. It was fortunately found by the waiter under the table, and restored on application. The waiter was presented with £5 and an order for a suit of clothes.

Public meetings have been held during the past week at Liverpool, Birmingham, Leicester, and Edinburgh, for the purpose of addressing the Queen to liberate Mr. O'Connell.

We regret to announce the death of Doctor Hope, who for nearly half a century filled the chair of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. The learned doctor had nearly completed his 77th year.

St. Stephen, Walbrook.—On Thursday morning a meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was held at the parish church of Walbrook, to take into consideration the present state of the church. The Rev. Dr. Croly, the rector, on taking the chair, stated, that, reluctant as he was to call a meeting in the present agitated state of the parish, yet circumstances compelled him to adopt that course. During the last few days the window of the church had fallen in, and had it not been for a most providential event, a shower of rain, several persons would to a certainty have been killed, and they would have then assembled under a deep and solemn responsibility. The rev. doctor then read a letter from Mr. Griffiths, the parish surveyor, in which it was stated that the church was in extreme danger. After some remarks from Mr. Roch and Mr. Howett, Mr. Williams proposed that Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Whittaker, the late churchwardens, Mr. Roch and Mr. Flight, the present churchwardens of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and Mr. Brandram and Mr. Butterfield, the churchwardens of St. Benet Sherehog, should be waited on by Mr. Crosby and Mr. Jones, the vestry clerks, to take measures for the repair of the church. This proposal was indignantly rejected by Mr. Howett on the part of the meeting, and Mr. Brandram declared he would not have anything to do with Alderman Gubbs even should the resolution be carried. The proposal was afterwards withdrawn, and after a long discussion it was resolved that on and after Sunday next the church should be closed until further notice. After some further discussion the vestry adjourned until a survey of the church shall be made.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS.

A short time since the Earl of Cardigan and officers of the 11th or Prince Albert's Own Hussars entertained at a splendid banquet, Sir Edward Blakeney, Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland, Major-General Wyndham, the officer commanding regiments at present in Dublin garrison, and a distinguished company of military men; when, for the first time, a most beautiful piece of workmanship, the gift of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to this gallant corps, was placed upon the mess-table, where it was the theme of universal and well-merited admiration. On a pedestal of polished black marble, with silver scroll mouldings, borders, and feet, stands an exquisitely designed figure of his Royal Highness in full uniform as Colonel of the 11th Hussars, mounted on his favourite Arab charger, in an attitude at once natural and graceful. The likeness of the Prince and the contour of his figure are most faithfully preserved, whilst the action of the horse is extremely fine and spirited. The *tout ensemble* is most striking; the gorgeous decorations of the uniform and horse trappings, and all the minutiæ of military equipment, are given in the solid silver with surprising accuracy and effect. The entire height is about two and a half feet.

On a silver plate, inserted into a side of the pedestal, is the simple inscription, "Presented to the 11th Hussars by their late Colonel, Prince Albert, February, 1844." Altogether, this elaborate work reflects the greatest credit on the designer, Mr. Cotterell, the eminent sculptor, and Mr. Garrard, of Panton-street, Haymarket, to whom the execution of the design was entrusted. Lord Cardigan, in addressing the company, after "The health of her Majesty," alluded to the circumstances under which the above beautiful gift was presented as a token of the Prince's esteem for his old corps. "The health of the Earl of Cardigan" was subsequently given by General Wyndham, and most heartily received. The festive party did not separate till an advanced hour.

Among the guests on this interesting occasion were Lieut.-General Sir E. Bakeney, attended by Lord Cosmo Russell, and the Hon. Captain St. George Foley, A.D.C., Major-General Wyndham, attended by Major Kaye, A.D.C.; Colonels Napier, Bainbridge, Forster, Speed, Lewis, Frith, Brown, Memco, Walcot, Higgins, Arthur, Sutherland, Wallace, Townsend, Airey, Maxwell, &c., &c.

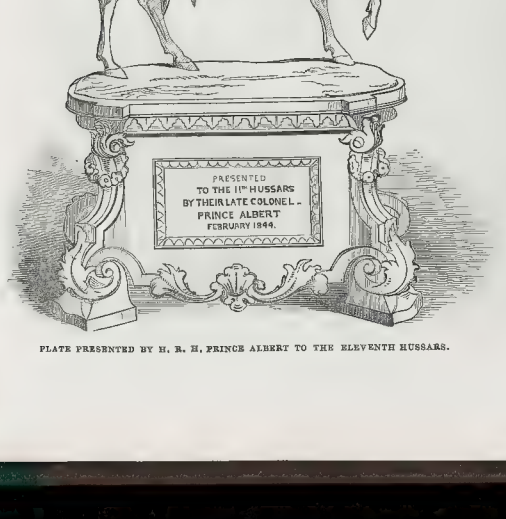
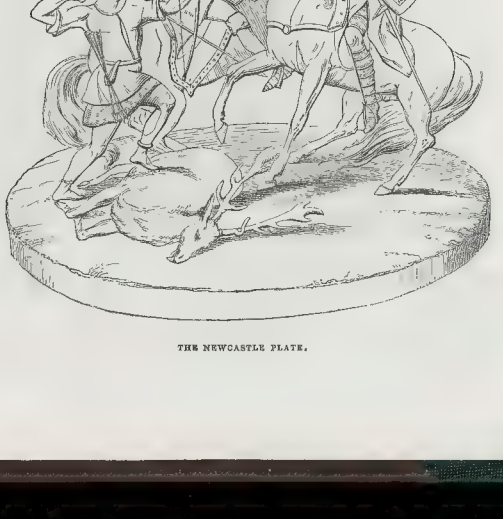


PLATE PRESENTED BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT TO THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS.

THE NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE.

The magnificent piece of plate which is to be run for at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday next, has been executed by Messrs. Lister and Sons, of that town. The subject is from Froissart's "Chronicles," and the old "Ballad of Chevy Chase," which is deeply interesting to Northumbrians, the memorable battle occurring in that county. The main incident—the fall of the Douglas, who was slain by an arrow—is the one chosen by the modeller, Mr. Sharp, of London: the chief is seen at the moment when he is struck by the arrow which pierced him to the heart; the right foot of the archer is placed on the deer, and the Douglas wavering in his seat, his hand on the dart which is drawing his life's blood. The modelling is finely and faithfully executed: the picturesque armour of the fourteenth century has been accurately copied. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have honoured Mr. Lister, by inspecting the plate at Buckingham Palace since which it has been seen by a number of the most distinguished of the nobility—the value is one hundred and fifty pounds.



THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XX.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, ESQ., M.P.

The most remarkable speeches in the recent debates have been those of Mr. Disraeli, the Member for Shrewsbury. He has lately

MR. DISRAELI.

made himself more prominent in the sphere of literature and politics as the expounder of the views and opinions of that section of the Conservative party, which has received the name of "Young England." His opinions, however, are too peculiar, have too much individuality ever to become those of a party. We scarcely think "Young England" capable of holding as points of belief the startling paradoxes to which Mr. Disraeli occasionally gives utterance. His speeches abound with happily-turned sentences, in which a clever sarcasm is thrown into the antithetical form; they also contain a large amount of historical information, on which he draws almost as often as Macaulay himself. He rarely announces a positively new principle, but he often places old ones in a strange and startling light, and states the most extraordinary inconsistencies with an air of such perfect earnestness and conviction, that his auditors are sometimes puzzled whether to admire or laugh at him. But he is not one of those men who can be laughed at: we have seen him turn the laugh most sorely against those who thought themselves securely trenched behind form and precedent. He can hit hard, and none have suffered more from his sarcasm than the present Premier and the Home Secretary. He seems to mangle them with peculiar gusto, and deals with them as if he was annihilating the Tadpole or Taper of his own "Coningsby." His speeches have not much metaphor, nor does he indulge in rhetorical glitter and ornament; we cannot call him impassioned, nor say he is eloquent; but he interests, informs, and amuses. A speech from Disraeli is sure to command attention. His manner is not calculated to set off his matter to the best advantage. His delivery is heavy, and of action he has none whatever. He thrusts his hands deep into his side pockets, leans forward a little, or turns from side to side according to whom he may be addressing. But that is all. Though he sets the house cheering or laughing for minutes together, his countenance remains impassive; he says a good thing as if perfectly unconscious of it. He is the very antipodes of Shell, who is all action and passion, and for the time he is speaking is like one possessed.

Mr. B. Disraeli is the son of J. Disraeli, of Bradenham House, Bucks, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." Talent seems to have descended to his son, who is well known as the author of several novels—"Alroy," "Vivian Grey," "Contarini Fleming," "The Young Duke," and others. To his pen are also attributed the "Letters of Runnimede," published, we believe, about the time of the Reform agitation. He represented Maidstone in 1837, but now sits for Shrewsbury. When the Whigs were in office he gave much attention to the foreign diplomacy of the country; and by bringing forward motions on the subject, exposed himself to occasional severe treatment at the hands of Lord Palmerston. He has lately devoted himself more to home affairs, and mixes more in general debates than he was wont to do. He is about forty, rather above the middle height; he is pale, with deep black hair, and a countenance sufficiently indicative of Hebrew descent, even if his name were not so decisive.

SIGNOR MICHAEL COSTA.

This accomplished musician and most esteemed gentleman, on account of the urbanity of his manners to his brothers in the profession, of which he is a distinguished ornament, first made his appearance as a vocalist, unsuccessfully for himself in that character, but happily for the world of music for the disappointed singer not merged, but emerged into the *maestro* composer, in which new (his real) capacity he has segregated himself from the herd of a thousand pretenders to the inspiration of song. We do not think it is saying too much when we assert that Costa is the best colonel of an orchestral regiment in the world. His discipline is strict—his knowledge of its necessary tactics profound, and the motto of "follow our leader," was never more zealously adhered to than when under his "charge," the first instrumentalists of the world rush forward with all the fervour in which Beethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica" was conceived, and achieve a musical victory.

He has now conducted the first dramatic orchestra in Europe for upwards of a dozen years, during which he has won the good opinion

SIGNOR COSTA.

of everybody by his ability, as a thorough musician, and his steady, upright conduct as a man. No conductor can enter more readily into a composer's meaning than Costa, or so quickly communicate it to every individual under his direction: if he be severe, he is just—and when he is pleased, it is a guarantee that "*tout va bien*" in the musical territory of which he is the strict but amiable autocrat.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

On Tuesday (the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo), Chantrey's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the new Royal Exchange, was thrown open to the public. Before we describe the inauguration, it may, however, be as well to glance at the merits of the statue as a work of art.

Placed in the midst of the open space left by the removal of Bank-buildings, the statue can easily be viewed on every side; and the further end of Cornhill, and the pavement by the Bank, afford capital points of sight: our artist has chosen the latter. The statue itself is 14 feet in height from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of the duke. The pedestal on which it stands is of Peterhead, or the red granite of Aberdeenshire, with the exception of the lower course, which is of grey granite. The pedestal is altogether 14 feet high, so that the total height is really 28 feet. The horse is in an attitude of rest. opinions differ as to the merits of the animal, but, to our eye, the chest and shoulders are disproportionately large, the head is too sharp, the neck too short, and the chamel too heavy. The portrait of the duke is more successful than the entire figure, which is ill-proportioned, whilst the position is objectionable. There remains a striking anomaly to be noticed: stirrups are omitted, as being a modern invention, whilst there is introduced an appendage to the bridle which is an addition of our own day. The duke wears a military cloak, so that the classic affectation is not extended to the costume. To the general we shall hereafter object, as disproportionately small for the statue, whilst its plainness ill accords with the highly embellished building which it fronts.

The cost of the statue and pedestal was £9000; the metal, having been given to the committee by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is valued at £1500, in addition to that amount. The money was raised by a public subscription, after a meeting held at the Mansion-house. The contract with Sir Francis Chantrey was made in February, 1839, by the trustees—Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. John Masterman, Mr Arthur K. Barclay, and Mr. R. L. Jones; the work to be completed and fixed by 1843. Sir F. Chantrey, as his death, left the whole model complete, and also the head of the duke, the full size. The work has since been completed by his assistant (Mr. Weeks), under the direction of the executors

The circumstances of the inauguration of the statue, on Tuesday, were somewhat singular. The King of Saxony, after visiting several of the metropolitan institutions, proceeded to the Mansion House, to break fast with the Lord Mayor; when, during the repast, Mr. John Masterman, M.P. for the city of London, and Sir Peter Laurie waited, without any previous announcement, upon his Majesty and the Lord Mayor, as a deputation from the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trust Committee, to notify that they were about to open the statue of the Duke of Wellington, and to beg that his lordship would signify to his royal guest that they hoped his Majesty would honour them by witnessing the ceremony. His Majesty assented, and the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the ladies and gentlemen at the table proceeded immediately to the spot in which the statue of the Duke was to be unfolded to the public gaze.

At this moment the streets of the immediate neighbourhood were most densely crowded. The King walked arm-in-arm with the Lord Mayor through masses of people from the gates of the Mansion house to the entrance to the space assigned for the chairman and committee, and was most warmly received.

At one o'clock, the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trust Committee, several of the aldermen, the trustees for the statue of the Duke of Wellington, the executors of the late Sir Francis Chantrey (who commenced and executed the most important parts of the statue), and some gentlemen of high commercial eminence had assembled at the Guildhall, with the object of going in procession to perform the ceremony. They sat down to a very elegant *déjeuner*, and after having drunk "The Queen and the Prince," amidst great cheering, were addressed by Mr Richard Lambert Jones, the chairman, in a speech eulogistic of the extraordinary man in whose honour they were all assembled that day.

The chairman and committee, and the other gentlemen of whom the numerous company was formed, then proceeded from the Guildhall.

The Duke of Wellington's band struck up the national anthem as the King of Saxony and the Lord Mayor entered the space before the statue, and the committee received his Majesty with acclamations. The committee having walked twice round the statue, the covering of which was removed instantaneously, amidst cheers from all around.

Mr. R. L. Jones said he thought it necessary that he should state to his Majesty, on behalf of the trustees and committee, why they were assembled on that day on that spot. They had met to pay a grateful tribute to one of the greatest men ever produced by this or any other country. It was needless for him to say that he meant the Duke of Wellington. (Immense cheering.) It would ill become him to say one word about the transcendant merits of that great man, because those merits were known to, and acknowledged by, the whole civilised world. The citizens of London felt it peculiarly incumbent upon them to erect a statue to that illustrious person, by subscription, and with the aid of the Government, who had supplied the metal from the guns which Wellington himself had taken from the enemy, they had succeeded in thus proving their gratitude. (Great cheering.) This monument of a living warrior had been framed by the hands of a great artist now no more, and it was a gratifying fact that it was the first equestrian bronze statue which ever had been raised during the life of the person represented. Independently of the vast military renown of the Duke of Wellington the claim of his grace upon the gratitude of the citizens of London for advancing its interests by promoting the improvements and embellishments which the visitors to this great City looked at with wonder, was such that they were determined to give effect to that feeling in a way which posterity would be well able to appreciate, and would leave an example worthy of imitation. (Cheers.)

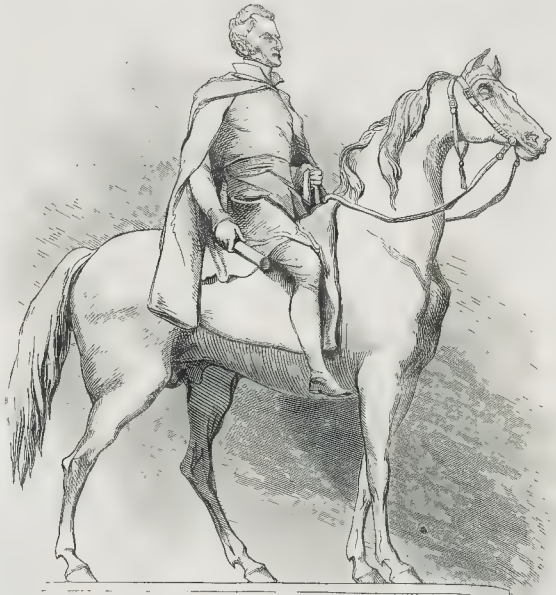
The King pulled off his hat, and joined as heartily as any one in the immense multitude

His Majesty next took a view of the interior of the Royal Exchange, over which his Majesty was shown by the Lord Mayor and Mr Tite, the architect.

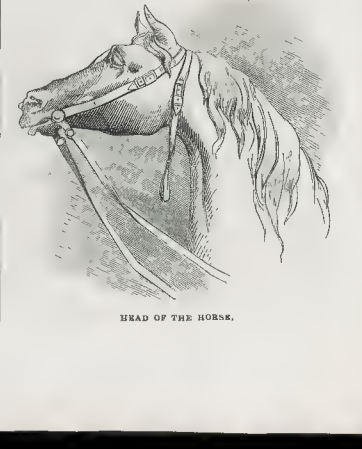
The illustrious party then returned to the Mansion-house, and, after remaining some time, the King entered his carriage, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, and attended by the Sheriffs in their state carriages, and drove to the Temple, where his Majesty and suite were received by Sir Frederick Thesiger, the Solicitor-General, who conducted the King over the Temple Church. After inspecting the sacred edifice his Majesty visited the halls of the Middle and Inner Temples.

His Majesty then took leave of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and drove to the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall Mall East, where his Majesty and suite alighted and viewed the exhibition.

The King then proceeded to the British Institution in Pall Mall, and after inspecting this collection of pictures, returned to Buckingham Palace.



THE CITY WELLINGTON STATUE.



HEAD OF THE HORSE.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING

(Continued from page 358.)

Though from the time of the first appearance of Bewick's "Quadrupeds," 1790, wood-engraving began to take higher ground than it had occupied for two centuries preceding, and to advance in public favour; yet, for about thirty years afterwards, its extension for the general purposes of pictorial illustration was comparatively slow. Other wood-engravers of talent, indeed, appeared; but though their number was but small, they did not meet with constant and regular employment. Charlton Nesbit, one of the best, did scarcely anything from 1815 to 1830; and in that period there were not more than three masters in London who had sufficient business to employ, even occasionally, an assistant, and to keep an apprentice or two. Wood-engraving was not then employed for the purpose of affording, at a cheap rate, instruction and amusement for the great body of the people; and the demand for its productions, by the more wealthy few, was insufficient to promote its rapid growth, or even to support it in a state of vigorous existence. From 1804, when the second volume of Bewick's "British Birds" appeared, to the time of his death, 1828, comparatively little was done by him and his few apprentices; and the income which he derived in this period from his business, as wood-engraver, must have been comparatively small; his greatest profits were derived from the previous exercise of his talents as an *artist*, which created a demand for successive reprints of his "British Birds and Quadrupeds."

The late William Hone used to take credit to himself, and deservedly, as a promoter of wood-engraving; for during the publication of his political satires, his edition of "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes," his "Every-day," "Table," and "Year Books," between 1826

WOOD-ENGRAVING—"THE DEATH OF THE CHILDREN OF NIOBE"—FROM THE PAINTING BY WILSON.

and 1830, no other publisher in London gave so much employment to wood-engravers. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge having determined to avail themselves largely, in the "Penny Magazine," of the aid of wood-engraving as a means of conveying "useful notions," and of imparting innocent pleasure, by a direct appeal to the mind through the medium of the eye, the art received a new impulse, which was further augmented by the publication of other periodical works of a similar character. "Of the making of books there is no end,"—nor is it natural, when men have once discovered the art, that there should be:

> Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
> Now green in youth, now withering on the ground
> Another race the following spring supplies,
> They fall successive and successive rise
> So generations in their course decay
> So flourish these when those are past away.

Admitting the aptness of Homer's simile, with respect to the succession of the generations of man, which we have just quoted from Pope's elegant *Anglification* of the old Grecian—it is, nevertheless, to be observed that man leaves behind him the evidence of his active existence, in the works of his hands and in the record of his knowledge and feelings, which influence the actions of his successors; and form the foundation of new discoveries, new combinations, new feelings, and new thoughts. Hence the endless "making of books" in a civilised state, detailing and representing all that man sees, and imagines and feels, and does; for "the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing."

We believe that Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, was the person who was chiefly instrumental in causing so many wood-cuts of interest and merit, to be given in the "Penny Magazine." In the work published by Mr. Knight on his own account, he has most extensively availed himself of wood-engraving as a means of illustration; and has been not only a great employer, but a liberal encourager of designers and engravers on wood. The cuts contained in Knight and Co.'s editions of the "Pictorial Bible," "Pictorial Prayer Book," the "Arabian Nights," and the "Works and Biography of Shakspere" are "be-

yond count." In the "Arabian Nights" and the "Shakspere" are contained some of the best wood-engravings of the day.

To attempt to establish a Weekly Newspaper illustrated with numerous wood cuts, chiefly reflecting the image of the passing times, and presenting to the eye a pictorial representation of the scenes and objects which at the moment might happen to occupy public attention, was a bold undertaking; and such a one could only have proved successful when carried out with the spirit with which it was made. It was necessary that the proprietors should not only have great confidence in themselves to obtain, through the active management of artists and engravers, an inexhaustible supply of interesting subjects, but also great confidence in the public for the reward of their efforts to furnish them with News, both typographically and pictorially. The attempt was first made in the establishment of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in 1842; and the success which has attended it, whilst it has more than realised the happiest anticipations of the proprietors, has still further stimulated their exertions to deserve public favour.

For a proof of their exertions hitherto, they respectfully beg to refer to the multitude and variety of the subjects given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement, and to request those who may be inclined to favour them with a visit, to consider the circumstances under which they may have been produced; that the drawing, which might have been made at the distance of two or three hundred miles, may have have been sent to London, drawn on the block, pressed, printed, and printed in the same time that was required to travel the same distance about a hundred years ago. A consideration of the various contrivances of human ingenuity which must have been made available in order to produce such a cut, and to print it off in tens of thousands, in so short a time, would perhaps induce a person of charitable feelings and reflecting mind to excuse rather than to exaggerate any of its presumed defects. It is further to be observed that even in works of art, on which much time and labour have been spent, excellence is not always attained. As even Homer himself sometimes nodded, though he was not writing *against* time, but *for* all time, surely designers and engravers on wood may be excused for becoming occasionally drowsy, after having sat up for the greater part of the three preceding nights, anxiously labouring to produce cuts *just in time* to most seasonably gratify public curiosity. Those cuts, however, displaying passing scenes and events, though necessarily drowsy and engraved in haste, possess more than a merely ephemeral interest; they not only aid the mind at the present hour in realizing the written description of places and persons, but also form an interesting pictorial record for future times.

(To be continued.)

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, *Friday*.—The returns for the week exhibit full average supplies of English wheat, while the small amount of samples of that grain on sale to-day was good. For all descriptions, the demand was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's prices were barely supported. In foreign wheat, of which upwards of 12,000 quarters have come from the hand since our last, next to nothing was doing and the rates had a downward tendency. The accounts from the country to-day are somewhat favourable, the demand for all spring corn was brisk, and prices were barely sustained. Superfine malt sold steadily; other kinds slowly at previous currencies.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1,610; Barley 680; Oats, 7,110 quarters. Irish: Wheat, —. Barley, 100, Oats, 12,080 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 12,430; Barley, 6510, Oats, 2,713 qrs. Flour, 5,430 sacks; Malt, 1,610 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; rye, 32s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 28s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Ringston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 25s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s. dcto white, 23s to 25s; tick beans, 32s to 34s; harrow ditto, 31s to 32s; grey peas, 27s to 30s; maple, 31s to 33s; white ditto, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter; flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to —; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 40s, per 28 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; Dantzic, red, 46s to 51s, white, 50s to 56s. In *Bond*.—Barley, 18s to 20s, oats, new, 12s to 14s; ditto fine, 15s; beans, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 22s, Baltic, 21s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and canary seeds continue to meet a steady sale at prices quite equal to those obtained last week. In other seeds comparative quiet is doing.

The following are the present nominal currencies:—Linseed, 50s to 52s; Baltic crushing, 52s to 57s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s to 53s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £27 per last of 10 quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary 25s to 26s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d, of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imported Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 31s 10d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, 34s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages (last) govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 7d, barley, 31s 2d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 32s 2d; beans, 36s 7d; peas, 33s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Grain.—Wheat, 12s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

TEA.—Notwithstanding the late large imports of tea, the demand for that article is steady at full prices. On Wednesday, 3530 packages were offered at auction, and nearly all sold—green at an advance on previous rates of from 1d to 2d per lb.

SUGAR.—In West India qualities a large business has been done this week, at full prices Privately, fine yellow has sold at 64s to 66s; good, 62s to 63s; low to middling, 58s to 59s; and low, 55s to 57s 6d, per cwt. Mauritius and Bengal sugars have moved off slowly The refined market is steady, standard lumps, at 76s, and brown lumps 73s per cwt.

COFFEE.—Only a moderate business has been done in this market, and prices have undergone no material change. The public sold ordinary Ceylon at 38s per cwt.

COCOA.—In this article very little is doing, and the rates are somewhat easier.

RICE.—Bengal is in demand, and 11s per cwt. has been obtained for fine. Carolina, higher. 1000 packets have sold at 13s for middling white.

PROVISIONS.—The Irish market continues very heavy, and prices are on the decline. Limericks may be quoted at 74s to 78s; and Waterfords, 75s to 78s per cwt. Foreign butter is equally dull, yet the rates are supported The best cured bacon is in demand, but other kinds are a dull sale. In other provisions little is doing.

OILS.—Linseed oil is a dull sale, and may be purchased on easier terms, transactions having taken place at 23s 3d to 23s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—This article is in active demand, at improving rates; those on the spot being 41s to 41s 3d, and for delivery, 41s 6d per cwt.

COALS.—Ord's Redheugh, 19s. Old Tanfield, 18s Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d., Towsler, 19s 6d West Wylam, 20s 6d., Hodge, — Hetton, — Stewart's, 22s 3d. Kepin. 19s 6d per ton

HOPS.—The supply of hops on offer still continues unusually small, yet the demand for them, arising from the improved plantation accounts, is inactive at late rates. In the duty no lasting has as yet taken place. Mid. Kents, pockets, £7 to £7 15s.; Weald of Kent, £6 12s to £7; Mid Kent do. £7 to £7 10, do bags, £7 to £8 10s, East Kent pockets, £7 to £9, choice do, £5 to £10.

WOOL.—Since the conclusion of the sales a fair business has been doing in most kinds of wool, at full currencies.

POTATOES.—New potatoes are selling readily at 8s to 15s per cwt. Very few old ones are now offer, and they produce from 5s to 15s per ton.

SMITHFIELD.—For the time of year, the supply of beasts on offer, in to-day's market was very limited, owing to which, and the large attendance of buyers, the beef trade was act ve at an advance on Monday's quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The fresh arrivals consisted of 60 Scots by sea, from Aberdeen; 20 Devons, only direct from Exeter; and 30 shorthorns, as for them was steady, at very full prices. Although the supply of lambs was good, the trade was depressed; beasts, and the primest Downs, were not obtainable under 6s per 8lbs. Calf business was dong, at an advance of 4d per 8lbs. Pigs moved off slowly, at late rates. Milch cows were quoted at from £16 to £20 each, and calvers at £14 to £18.

Per 8lbs.: to sink the offal —Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 3s 8d, prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d. lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 6d to 20s each. Beasts, 374, cows, 163; sheep and lambs, 11,970; calves, 448; pigs 320

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very moderate supply of each kind of meat on sale to-day, but the demand was steady, at full prices for fine, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, second quality do, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; small pork 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 0d to —.

HENRY HANBURY.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the Stock Exchange during the last two foreign post-days, the demand for foreign bills of exchange has considerably increased, and the large stocks of foreign agricultural produce having already been large, and still larger arrivals of the same description of food being yet expected, it is therefore necessary to remit supply in the shape of bullion in payment for these import stores, and hence arises this increased demand for foreign bills of exchange. If, however, the use of our paper trade be improving, it is satisfactory to observe, that there is a proportionate improvement in the value of our foreign exports, and the supply of bills on the Royal Exchange during this week has been fully equal to the demand for them, by which the rates of the foreign exchanges have been fairly supported. A further influx of the precious metals is therefore rendered still necessary, to the payment of the balances due to us on our foreign commerce. At the present moment it is more than doubtful whether, in the face of a doubtful grain crop at home, the can long continue.

In the Money Market the doubtful state of the crops is beginning to make an impression not particularly favourable to the British funds, for there is evidently an indisposition to invest money largely in any description of them, although Consols are 1 per cent. above our last quotations of them, occasioned by some trade purchases having been made, exactly for the account of public bodies Money, however, becomes scarcer, as bullion continues to be derived from it must from necessity become greater, and accordingly there has been a better demand since our last for the shares of the London Joint Stock Banking Associations of improving prices. Of the Union Bank of London few shares are now in the market for sale, and they cannot be purchased unless at higher prices. The same remark is applicable to those of the London and Westminster Bank. East India Stock has been purchased for the opening of the transfer books at higher prices, and Bank Stock fully maintains its late high value.

In the Share Market the usual amount of business has been again transacted, although it has not been very interesting to the public in general. Birmingham Stock is gradually reassuming its former high value, having realized again £270. York and North Midland, Manchester and Leeds, and Northern and Eastern, are also severally dearer than they were last week Some business has been done in the shares of the Newcastle and Darlington Junction, which was opened to the public a few days ago. In this channel a portion, at all events, of our surplus capital, continues to find profitable employment.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange purchases to a considerable amount have been again made in various descriptions of foreign securities, although no material improvement is observable in their prices The continental capitalists still continue to make investments in Dutch, Danish, and Russian Bonds, which cause them to support their late high prices, and for the securities of the new States of America there is likewise a fair demand amongst these Chilian and Brazilian Bonds are at present the favourites for investment Speculators have continued to amuse themselves by dealing in Mexican and in Spanish Bonds, but the strength of the Soho and Bears have been so equally balanced, that the transactions of this week have made very little impression on their prices.

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 25¾ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, —; Commercial, —; Colonial, —; Union of Australia, —; Provincial, —; Provincial Bank Stock, 19¾; East India Stock, — to —; Union Bank of London, 12 Three per Cent. Consols, — to —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99; Three and-a-Half per Cent. 103¾. — Three-and-a-Half per Cent. New, — Three-and-a-Half per Cent Reduced, 101¾ to 102. Five per Cents., — ; Long Annuities, 12 7 16 to — ; India Bonds, — ; Exchequer Bills, — Birmingham and Derby, 63 to 65; Scarborough Branch 25, Birmingham and Gloucester, 94 to 95; Bristol and Exeter, 80½ to —; Eastern Counties, registered, 13¾ to —; Great Western, 81 Glasgow, 66 to 67; Great North of England 106 to 101, Great Western, 121¾ to —; Hull and Selby, 99 to 99; London and Brighton, 62½; London and Blackwall, 7¾; Greenwich, 7¾; Croydon, 19 to —; London and Birmingham Stock, 218 to 220, Manchester and Leeds, 107; Manchester and Birmingham, 57 to —; South Western, 88 to —; Midland Counties, 99; North Midland, 95. Newcastle and Darlington Junction, — ; Northern and Eastern, 20 ; Paris and Rouen, 38½; Paris and Orleans, 38½; South Eastern and Dover, 2½; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, —; Dublin and Drogheda Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, 6⅝ to 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 6½; North British, 5½; Strasburg and Bale, —; Rouen and Havre 10¾ pm.; Caledonian, 4, Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 2½; Bristol and Gloucester, — to —; Liverpool and Manchester — ; Glasgow and Dumfries, — ; York and North Midland, 1..10 ; Guildford Junction — ; Norwich and Brandon, — ; Grand Junction, — Trent Valley, — , Caledonian, Dundrum, and Glasgow, par, — ; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 44.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 17.—The QUEEN has been pleased to approve of Mr. Antonio Acosta as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the republic of Bolivia. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Hope Consul at Port Elizabeth, in the Cape of Good Hope, for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburgh.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 18.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Captain A. Gossett to be Captain, vice Knatchbull; First Lieut. G. D. Warburton to be Second Captain, vice Gossett, Second Lieut. the Hon. W. Kennedy to be First Lieutenant, vice Warburton.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 26.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Jeutman Adcock, of Cambridge, Gent., and Joseph Dodds, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Stafford, Gent., to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—FREDERICK HEIGHINGTON WARD, Arbour-terrace Commercial-road, tallow-chandler.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN HOLLAND, Buxted, Sussex, grocer. THOMAS LEAVER, Great Coxwell, Berkshire, grocer. WILLIAM ELWARD DRAY, Heathfield, Sussex, grocer HENRY and JOHN PEACOCK, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—JAMES BRYSON, Bathgate, haberdasher.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

BANKRUPTS.—G. STENT, builder, Pleasington, Camberwell. J. SMITH, corn merchant, Southampton. W. MOWBRAY, butcher, Wheathampstead, Herfordshire. M. WHITLAND (baker, John-street, Finsbury-square. T. PUCKLE, cap-maker, Strutton-street Commercial road East. G. CRAVEN, maltster, Wansfield, Yorkshire. E. HERON, butcher, Hartlepool, Durham. G. HARWOOD, draper, Chester.

BIRTHS

At Toronto, Upper Canada, the lady of Foskett B. Reddome, Esq., of a daughter.—At his quinta, St. Thiago, Madeira, the lady of Sir George Newman Wilkie, Knight of Dannebrog, of a son.—At Aymestry Vicarage, Herefordshire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. T. C Sheffington, of a daughter.—At the rectory, Houghton Conquest, the lady of the Rev H. J. Rose, of a daughter.—At No. 6, Upper Brunswick-place, Pimlico, the wife of John Hicks, Esq., of a daughter. The wife of Thomas Grubeye, Esq., of Grovehouse, Camberwell, of a daughter.—At Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset, the wife of Edmund Prewster, Esq., late of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.—In Welbeck street, the lady of Peregrine Birch, Esq., of a son.—At Kensington, the wife of Thomas Greenfield, of the 52nd Regiment of Foot, of a son.—At Gower street, the lady of Thomas W. Greene, Esq., of a son.—At Beckenham lodge, Kent, the lady of Hubert Wathen, Esq., of a daughter.—At Stamford hill, the lady of Charles Frederick Cox, Esq., of a daughter.—In Oxford street, the lady of Robert Wharton, Esq., of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the lady of A. L. Ross, Esq., of a daughter.—At Berne, Switzerland, the lady of Frederick Colville, Esq., of a daughter.—At Westhorpe, Notts, the lady of Major Warrand, of a son.—At 26, Edwardes-square, Kensington, the lady of Cosmo Alexander Husburne, Esq., of a son.—At Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of a son.—At Clifton, the lady of Edward Wakefield, Esq., of a son, still born.

MARRIAGES

At Bushy-park, near Melbourne, Derby, Edward Barker, Esq., of Cape Schank, Port Phillip, and of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Madaline Charlotte Skene, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Scott, Esq., of Bryanston square, and niece to Lieut.-General Sir Miles Nightingall, Knight Wake Brown, Esq., of Monckton Farleigh house, Wilts, to Selina, second daughter of Sir J. E. Kardley Wilmot, Baronet, Governor of Van Diemen's Land.—At Chiswick Church, Alfred M. Fox, Esq., of Bow Lane, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Christopher, Esq., of Chiswick, to Maria Frances Christopher, daughter of the late Thomas Christopher, Esq., of Hammersmith.—At Kensington, Lieutenant William Lee Lee Antonie, R.N., of Ipswich, to Catherine Elliott, second daughter of Lieutenant Alexander Webb, R.N., of Hackney.—At Richmond, Surrey, Edward Slaughter, of Lower-street, Richmond, Esq., to Frances, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Jones, Rector of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, John Jefferies Stone, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Miss Mary Mulvaney Locke, of Berners-street, W.—At Hyde Park Chapel, William Henry Wood, Esq., Sergeant Major, Coldstream Guards, to Helen, daughter of the late Rev. David Wilkie, minister of the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire.—At Bath, Edward Wilkins, Esq., late of the residence of the British Minister at Naples, Joseph Delafield, Esq., eldest son of the late Joseph Delafield, Esq., of Bryanston square, London, to Sloane, daughter of the Captain Brown, Esq., late of the 1st Regiment of Foot.—At Bath, Thomas Bell Salmon, Esq., of Bytown, son of the late John Wilkes Hill, Esq., of London, to Mary Anne, daughter of Samuel Bridges, Esq., late of Jamaica.—At Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Reynolds, John Paton, Esq., of Fernshiels and Grandhome, to Elsie Deborah, youngest daughter of Thomas Reynolds, Esq., of Aberdeen.—At Bath, Lieutenant Alexander Wilson, R.N., son, daughter of the Rev. J. Beatty, of St. Saviour's, Jersey.—At St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith, Charles Frederick, third son of R. B Polsard, Esq., of Sizmel House, Hammersmith, to Jane Elizabeth, only child of the late Captain Hutchinson, Royal Navy.—At St. John's Church, Adelaide, South Australia, Jacob Hagen, Esq., M.L.C., to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Wade Breeksmith.—At Hanover-square-hall Chapel, John Christie, Esq., second son of Robert Christie, Esq., Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, to Sarah Frances, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Ballinc, county of Sligo, and of Holywell, county of Wexford, Ireland.—At St. Gyus, York, William Western, Esq., of Portland place, Islington, to Nancy Wells, only daughter of the late George Wells, of London.—At Lewisham Church, Mr. John Fiske to Miss Emma Priddy, both of Duck-head, Bermondsey.

DEATHS.

At Garscube House, Dumbartonshire, Lady Campbell, wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, of Succoth, Bart.—At Addison terrace Kensington, John Baird, Esq., of Newcastle upon Tyne, Senior Surgeon to the Royal Artillery.—At Wye, on the 14th inst., Mary Ann Kemp, Aged 18, Alice Chapman, youngest daughter of Charles Barry, Esq.—In the 28th year of her age Frederick, the youngest son of Thomas Rhodes, Esq., of Handsworth, Staffordshire.—At the vicarage, Ewelme, Oxon, Mrs. Wilks, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Wilks, M.A., and eldest daughter of Samuel Merriman, M.D., of Brook street, Grosvenor-square —At Bath, Mary Ann, the surviving twin of Mrs. Bayley, of Bayley-house, Old Ford, Middlesex, eldest son of George Megge, Esq., of Alverstoke, Hants.—At Leeds, in his 78th year, Frederic Peter eldest son of the late Rev. Peter Peter, Vicar of Wentworth-castle.—Colonel in the Forces, aged 71 years, of brain fever, Henri John Leigh eldest son; also, aged 8 years, George Alexander, brother of the above, and second and only son of Basil Henri Goldie, of Golden Leigh, near Dunstres, Ireland, Esq., and of Mary Anne, granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-General Thomas Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, near Dunstres —After a long illness, Mary Ann, the wife of Thomas Rhodes, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late John Cowley, Esq., of Guildford street, aged 32 —Emily, the wife of Phi..p Hughes, Esq., 24, Fitzroy-square.—In the 23rd year of her age, Elizabeth, sarah Ann, the eldest daughter of Mr. Lovelock, of Ely-terrace, Islington.—At Ramsgate, John Lamson, Esq., late Alderman of the Ward of Broad-street, aged 65.—At the Hotel de France Boulogne, Susanna, the wife of Mr. Ayrton, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Lady Dalla Compagny's Service.—At Holmsley Blackmoor, Yorkshire, George Fantoft, Esq., Paymaster and Purser in the Royal Navy.—At Blackheath, Charlotte Powell, the only daugh ge of J Rannister, Esq., of Coleshill-street, Eaton square.—At Oxford, Cecilia, wife of the Rev Richard Harrington, D.D., Principal of Brasenose.—At Blackheath-park, Rome, second daughter of the late Robert Bell, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East, is NOW OPEN DAILY from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s., Catalogues, 1s. EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS The Tenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. From nine till dusk.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Seventh Concert will take place on MONDAY Evening, next, will be performed, Mozart's Symphony in C (No. 1), Haydn's in D (No. 8), Beethoven's in C minor (No. 5). Egmont, Selection from Spohr's Overture and Suite. Solo Performers: Pasquale, Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy; Violin Mr. B agrove, Violoncello, Signor Piatti, Vocalists, Madame A. Tholloz, Miss M. B. Hawes, and M. de Rovia.. Leader, Mr Loder. Conductor, Dr Mendelssohn Bartholdy.—Single Tickets, One Guinea, and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messrs. CRAMER and Co. 201, Regent-street.

MR. LOVER'S IRISH MORNING, under distinguished patronage, Mr. LOVER begs to announce that he will give a MORNING PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at the Hanover Rooms, Hanover-square, when he will have the honour of presenting a selection of his original Irish stories, anecdote, and melody, in a selected entertainment, which will (by desire) comprise favourite anecdotes and music of both his evening entertainments and several new songs Mr. Lover will be assisted by Miss Cubitt and Miss Rolle Pattison. Tickets 3s. 6d. reserved seats, 5s., to be had of the principal music sellers.

GRAND POLKA BALL, under Royal and Distinguished PATRONAGE.—Mr. JAMES KAY, the universally popular Professor and DANCING MASTER, begs to announce that his GRAND FANCY and FULL DRESS POLKA BALL will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY Next, the 27 h inst. Tickets Half a guinea each, to be had only of Mr. James Kay, No. 16, Manchester square, where the names of the Ladies Patronesses can be ascertained

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY Evening next, the 28th June, 1844, will be performed DR F MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY'S ORATORIO, ST. PAUL, to be conducted by the Composer. Principal Vocal Performers Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Mr Hobbs, Mr. Novello, and Herr Staudigl. The Band and Chorus will consist of above Two Hundred Performers Tickets 3s. each; Gallery Reserved Seats, 5s., Area Reserved Seats, 6s. 6d., each. May be had of the principal Musicsellers, of Mr Bowley, 63, Charing-cross; Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing cross; and of Mr. Rice, 107, Strand, opposite Exeter-hall. THOMAS BREWER, Hon Sec

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE exhibits the human face, with its varied expressions, on a gigantic scale, curiously contrasted with the living man. The PANAUXIC PHYSIOSCOPE unfolds the hidden beauties of the WORKS of the FINE ARTS; also, casts of ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS taken by Miss Wilson from the WALLS of the TOWER of LONDON, cut by Lord Cochrane's Daffodil, now in store Lectures on The DAILY POPULAR LECTURES abound in interesting experiments ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. The Music is conducted by Mr. T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half price.

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A GRAND EVENING PERFORMANCE, FANCY DRESS MORNING CONCERT, under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess of Cambridge, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Salisbury and Londonderry, the Countess De St. Aubaire, Viscountess Sydney, &c., &c., will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., in Colonel Mure's Grounds, Regent's Park, in aid of the above Institution. The Concert will be on a large scale, and conducted by M. Benedict. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had at the Dispensary, and at the principal Musicsellers and Bookcellers.

HENRY S. SMITH Secretary

MR. C. E. HORN'S VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, on SATURDAY, JUNE the 29th, in the Great Lecture Room at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, No. 309, Regent-street. The First Part will consist of Illustrations of Shakspere, by Vocal and Instrumental Music, being No. 1 of a series devoted to the works of the Immortal Poet. The Words by George Soane, Esq., the Music entirely new, by C. E. Horn. Composed expressly for the occasion Introductory Music, expressive of the Seven Ages, as portrayed by Shakspeare. Then Mr. Horn Rimbault, concluded with The Apotheosis of the Spirit.—Second Part, consisting, by particular request, of Songs, Duets, Trios, and Glees, from different MSS and published compositions of C. E. Horn (first time of performing in public). Mr. C E Horn will preside at the Pianoforte, accompanied by a select orchestra Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Particulars will be duly announced Lower reserved seats, 5s. each. Tickets for upper seats 3s., to be had of Mr. Horn, No 79, Great Mussell-street, Bloomsbury, at the Polytechnic Institution, No. 309, Regent street, and principal Music Shops.

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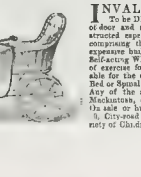

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To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton garden, London.

Ferrybridge, Landport Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wearing it continually, fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have now some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark and glossy, it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it, but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil.

Your obedient servant,
* * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandruff and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, CONVENIENCE, AND DESPATCH.

THE GAS KETTLE, for BOILING WATER, WARMING MILK, and STEAMING EGGS in SIX MINUTES, at an EXPENSE of LESS than a FARTHING.—Nothing can be more valuable or useful than this instrument, especially during the Summer Season, when to light a fire for the purpose only of boiling water is exceedingly inconvenient, and very extravagant, with the GAS KETTLE sufficient water may be boiled for a large family in eight minutes, without smoke or smell at an expense of less than a farthing. It may be seen in constant action at LIGHT HOUSE, 201 STRAND and will be sent to any address on receipt of a Post-Office order, payable to JONES and Co. One quart, 7s.; Two quarts, 8s.; one gallon, 9s.

The Original and only Manufactory for the Best Instantaneous Lights,

LIGHT HOUSE, 20, Strand.

WORTH NOTICE.—To be SOLD for £320, a LEASEHOLD ESTATE of FIVE HOUSES now Goswell street, producing £73 per annum, clear of the ground rent, term unexpired, 40 years. Some of the tenants have been in many years. Price, only £320.—Apply to Mr. DICK, 11, Red-lion, opposite the new Church, Goswell street, London.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s., new pattern summer TROUSERS, 10s. 6d., or three pair for 30s.; splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; rich silk ditto, 13s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 19, Lombard-street, (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

NOTICE to INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registration of Designs, 53, Chancery Lane.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer street, Golden square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, combining privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Mondays and Fridays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse à Deux Temps every day.—A card of terms may be had on application. The room may be engaged for private parties

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of removing all the dirt and noise the saving of time, and the preservation of the knives cause universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 18s., may be seen and tried at the office, 14, George street, Adelphi.

SIX lbs. of good BLACK TEA for 17s Six lbs. of YOUNG HYSON for 18s., and Six lbs. of CEYLON COFFEE for 9s. The public should never lose sight of this important feature, viz.—that through weal and through woe, through evil and good report, the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY can supply excellent Tea at a fraction over 3s. per lb. the importation price, and they are determined to do it.—Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street.

BLACK BORDERED ENVELOPES, 1s. per Hundred (of good paper).—Black bordered note paper, 3 quires for 2s.; the best satin 5os note paper, black-bordered, 10s. 6d. per reem. Both note, plain, 4s. per ream; superfine satin note, 6s. 3d. per reem, Queen's note, from 6d. the quarter ream, the very best satin envelopes, in the hundred, fineness of "ILE & DIF ERRANT" (by the quarter hundred, bubbles, 1s. 6d. each, prayer books, 1s. each; testaments, 6d. each, and in every part of plain and costly bindings, at BROOKS, BAZAAR, 87, New Bond street, corner of Oxford street

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own houses. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four and a half guineas each, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 13, 17, 21, and 26 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, impenetrable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are chea per to be applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is to easily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 72, York-street, Manchester.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—2s. for a Card Plate Engraved to any Pattern, and in the best manner; handsome Blotting-cases, in each, ditto, with case in 6d., best Sealing-wax, ten sticks, 1s.; Note paper, from 2d. per quire; Letter paper, 6d.; Post Office Envelopes, 1s. per hundred; Marking Ink, 6d. per bottle, 2d. per dozen, with holder; 100 Cards printed from Plate, 2s.; Fancy Wafers, 3d. per box; Mottos Wafers, 2d., packet of 100, every other article lower than any house in the trade.—Mr. JAMES, 21, ARNOLD'S, 21, Piccadilly. Goods sent any distance.—Please observe, 21.

SUPERIOR FRENCH BEDDING.—HEAL and SON'S Illustrated Bedding Warerooms, containing every article of Bedding and Bedsteads that are made in Paris, and they having been the original introducers of French Mattresses, have had great attention to their manufactory; and Spring Mattresses, combining the utmost elasticity with the greatest durability, are now made in their own workshops, on a plan known exclusively for the manufacture and sale of bedding (no bedstead or other furniture being kept), they are enabled to offer to every purchaser in that trade on the very best terms.—HEAL and SON'S Bedding Factory, 196, Tottenham-court-road, opposite the Chapel.

THE Established TEA-MARKET upon Ludgate-hill, No. 8. SIDNEY and HALL, Proprietors.—A further FALL of TWOPENCE in FOUR PENCE per Pound upon TEA and COFFEE.—We have this day lowered the Coffees Twopence to Fourpence per pound, in consequence of the reduced duties upon Foreign Coffees coming into operation. In the sale of the finest qualities of Coffee we have long stood pre-eminent as the largest purchasers in the port of London. We are now enabled to quote the very choicest quality at a price 4d. per pound below the present rates. We have this day lowered all Black Teas we have lowered the prices Twopence per pound, and on the finest qualities Fourpence.—The Tea Market, Ludgate-hill, No. 8. Sidney and Hall, Proprietors

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The most wrought silver, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; the new Vine pattern, Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

	oz.	s.	d.		oz.	s.	d.
1. Tea Spoons, per dozen	12	4	10	7. Dessert Forks	24	14	4
2. Dessert ditto	20	7	0	8. Dessert Spoons	24	14	4
12 Table Forks	30	7	2	9. Table Forks	40	14	4
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	10. Dessert Forks	26	7	4
13. Gravy Spoons	16	7	2	11. Gravy Spoons	16	7	4
14. Soup Ladle	10	7	2	12. Soup Ladle	12	7	4
15. Sauce ditto	10	7	2	13. Sauce ditto	12	7	4
16. Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	14. Salt Spoons (gilt)	2	2	0
17. Egg Spoons	2	0	0	15. Fish Slice	12	5	0
18. Tea Spoons	10	3	6	16. Tea Spoons	11	7	0
19. Fish Soup Ladle	10	7	6	17. Fish Soup Ladle	12	7	0

N. B. A price current, stamped as a newspaper, illustrated by drawings, and containing every information relative to the purchase of silver or Sheffield plate, may be had on application, or will be forwarded to the country, free of postage, on answer to a paid letter.

A SYLUM FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE, 76, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, London, established in 1824

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. W. Ellam Strutt, Chairman

Major General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.S., Deputy Chairman.
J. Harvey Ascell, Esq.
J. Clermont Whiteman, Esq.
George Palmer, Jun., Esq.
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C. W. Rickford, Esq.
Foster Reynolds, Esq.
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MEDICAL OFFICER IN LONDON.

R. Ferguson, M.D., 9, Queen street, May-fair.
J. Forbes, M.D., F.R.S., 12, Old Burlington-street.
T. Calvert, Esq., Finsbury-circus.

Persons suffering from Chronic Disease or irregularity of form, in pregnancy, or old age, are insured at proportionate rates, the capital being the Company which originally (in 1824) extended the benefits of life assurance to classes

RENEWABLE TERM INSURANCES FOR HEALTHY LIVES.

The advantages of a whole life Policy are secured by the comparatively trifling outlay in the first instance,—the contract being continued year by year, whatever the future health of the assured (after the primary examination), at a slightly increased rate of premium, little exceeding the price of an ordinary term insurance, up to the age of 70, when the rate remains stationary

Extracts from RENEWABLE TERM rates for select lives.

AGE.	1st yr	2d yr.	3d yr.	4th yr.	5th yr.	6th yr.	7th yr
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 4	1 11 4

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

AGE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 2 1	2 2 3	2 2 6	2 10 9	2 10 8 5	1 9 1 8

ALTERNATIVE.

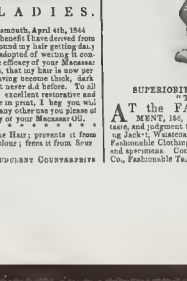
Two thirds, only, of the even rates, whether for select or diseased lives, or for the risks of foreign climates, may be paid down, and the balance, with interest at 5 per cent. deducted from sum assured.

FOREIGN AND MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE

Distinct classifications of places, according to salubrity of climate; a specific price for any particular place or for a voyage or voyages.

Offices whose destinations are not known, covered to all parts of the world at a small but fixed extra rate of premium

GEO FARREN, RESIDENT DIRECTOR.



SUPERIORITY AND ECONOMY IN YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

AT the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 156, Fleet-street, Young Gentlemen's Clothes are made with greater ease, taste, and judgment than are usually bestowed upon them. Superfine Cloth Suits, including Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers, all in, and every description of Boys' and Youths' Fashionable Clothing upon equally moderate terms. Families waited Upon with patterns and specimens. Country residents can be fitted by sending an old suit.—RODGERS and Co., Fashionable Tailors, 156, Fleet street, London (next the Fortune Hotel).

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1818, at 23, Ludgate hill, are now filling up their list of Agents, and persons desirous of such an appointment in which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouse, 2, Laurence Poultney-hill, London

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all trashy makers of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best in existence curefor Hard or Soft CORNS from their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by R. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

NECESSARY PRECAUTION.—CONSUMERS of BRANDY are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Inn., and Co. will not be responsible for any bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars." Sold by the most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in town and country at 42s. 6d. per bottle, the bottle included.

EAU de COLOGNE, 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly, which, since its first presentation, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all imitations, can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by appointment to H. BRESDENBACH, 83, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and manufacturer at Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is an spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself, and as such defies all competition

DENTAL SURGERY, 32, Haymarket, St. James's.—MESSRS. MORELY, Surgeon Dentists (by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover), may be consulted daily, at nine, 32, Haymarket. Their Patented Artificial Teeth fixed without springs or wires, fastening the adjoining teeth, and guaranteed to restore their coral or during the life of the patient. Teeth filled with gold, however far decayed; Decayed Teeth rendered without pain; children's teeth regulated, and every operation relating to dental surgery.—Observe, 32, Haymarket, St. James's.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are requested to call upon Agents for the Sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street), They are picked in the showy leaden canisters, from an assortment in a ground, with the prices and weights marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is on y 1 s. per annum, and many, during the last quarter, have realized considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. 6d. or less Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above

"LA SYLPHIDE" PARASOL can be closed instantaneously, without moving either hand. W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public that they have obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent for the above invention, which from its utility and simplicity is expected to be generally accepted in preference to the inconvenient method hitherto in use. The extensive orders already received for "La Sylphide," have enabled the patentees to submit it to the public without any additional charge.—W and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent street.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—Neither Sugar nor Eggs required. ALEXANDER'S PATENT ARROWROOT, the addition of boiling Milk is suffic ent to produce Custards of the most delicious flavour, far more wholesome and economical than those prepared by the old process, and not to be surpassed in richness A more perfect article is unpossible. Prepared by ORRIDGE, Chemist to the Queen, Broadway, Deptford, in boxes, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each; sold also by EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard and all Chem sts.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, giving instant relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions. Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or, three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No. 7, Regent-street, East, Hoxton, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

DINNER SERVICES, TABLE-GLASS, &c.—SANDER BROTHERS and CO., 219 and 220, Piccadilly, (corner of Southampton Buildings, and opposite Gray's-inn-gate), have constantly on view the largest stock in London of Table glass, plain and engraved cut, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services and Toilet Sets in China, Brenstone, and Earthenware: Ornamental China, Papier Maché and Iron Tea Trays, Chandeliers, Lustres, Argands, Solar, and Vesta Lamps; Hall Lanterns, enamel or plain, Kitchen Utensils, Ranges, Stoves, &c. Parties favouring the first establishment with a visit, will obtain every information relative to prices, and will not be importuned to make purchases. Goods delivered in town and at the Railway Stations free.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, Stops them for ever. Facts in proof of this assertion, and pamphlets, may be had gratis. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting further progress of decay. Persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. THOMAS, Operative Dentist, 64, Berners street, Oxford street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any Teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching the teeth, between the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual manner, and extraordinary demand and increasing sale is the best proof of its being coming loose, &c. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Improved Shaving Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, 2s. 6d. and upwards. The finest and softest Smyrna Sponges. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and charges, and is sold at the lowest remunerating price. A genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Hollies street.—Observe the name of the warehouse.—from METCALFE'S, adopted by some houses.

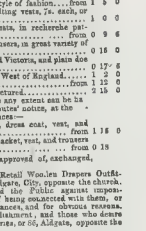
FOREIGN WINES greatly REDUCED in Price, for Cash, on delivery.

Sherry (pale or brown)	at 24s, 30s, 32s, 36s, and 40s per dozen.
Port (from the wood)	24s, 30s, 36s, and 42s per dozen.
Ditto (crusted)	30s, 36s, 38s, and 46s do.
Madeira	24s, 30s, 36s, and 42s do.
Claret	30s, 40s, 50s, and 60s do.
Champagne (in pints, 2s extra)	40s, 54s, and 70s do.

Bucellas, 27s. Vidonia, 34s.; Lisbon (dry or sweet), 24s.; Mountain, 34s.; Cape, 18s per doz. Bottles, 1s 6d per dozen, the price of old ones. Hampers at the rate of 9d per dozen, in which quantities and 2 dozen and upwards. The Wines are warranted genuine in quality and flavour, and those at only one price the finest imported, any not approved of exchanged, or the money returned. Orders per post must be accompanied by a remittance. Counting-house to offer Wines on cash terms only, we submit the attention of those who may fear to purchase through an advertisement to the fact that, in a most extensive sale in town and country, not in one instance during twelve months (and these in the lowest priced wines) have we been required to make an exchange.—Samples can be tasted at the Office.—CORN-WALL and CO., 14, Walbrook, City

SELF MEASUREMENT.

Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness



DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.

From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6, round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 9, under the coat.

VESTS.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length as front, with 2 Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

TROUSERS.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as marked, giving 2 inches will ensure a correct fit.

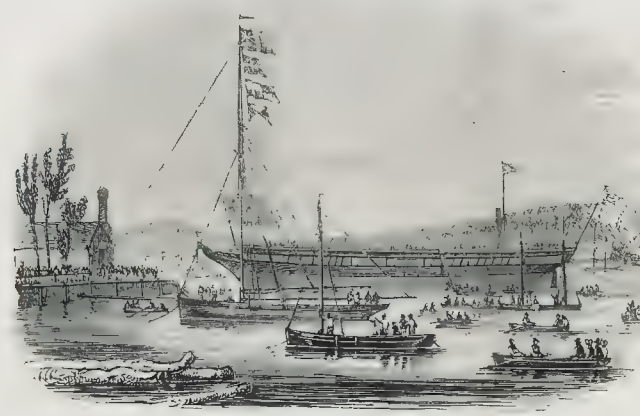
READY-MADE.	£	s	d	MADE TO MEASURE	£	s	d
Tweed Tagliones	from 0	8	6	Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed	from 0	18	0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings	0	16	0	Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in a variety of the first style of fashion	from 1	5	0
Cashmere coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed	1	0	0	Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and pea jackets	from 0	3	6	Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns	from	0	9	6
Splendid summer vests	from	0	2	6	Summer trousers, in great variety of patterns	from	0	16	0
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns	3s. to	8	6	Single milled Victoria, and plain doe	from	17	6
Washing satin vests, warranted	0	6	0	Best quality West of England	1	2	0
Cloth trousers	from	0	9	0	Dress coats	from	1	13	0
Single milled doe	from	0	11	6	Best mans facture	1	15	0
A great variety of summer trousers	from	0	7	0	Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—				
Dress coats edged	from	1	0	0	Morning coats, dress coat, vest, and trousers	from	1	16	0
Frock ditto	1	4	0	Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers	from	0	18	

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.

CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are advised to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the unredeemable like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment, &c.

N B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



LAUNCH OF "THE WATERWITCH," AT COWES.

LAUNCH OF "THE WATERWITCH."

It is well known to our nautical readers, that Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, has of late made considerable advances in naval architecture, whilst it has long been famed for the superior sailing qualities and beauty of the models constructed within its port. The perfect symmetry of the Waterwitch has often been the theme of admiration; and during the present session of Parliament has called forth many encomiums as to her superior sailing qualities, from members of the House of Commons, officers of the British Navy. Among the speeches we quote the following from two gallant members:—

"The finest and fastest brig he (Capt. Rous) had seen in our navy was the Waterwitch, which was built by Mr. Joseph White, and was purchased into the service eight or nine years ago. She was five years on the Coast of Africa, and the last year the Admiralty required from the Portsmouth Dockyard, an estimate of the expense of putting her into a complete state of repair. The surveyor reported that her repairs would cost about £5,000, and that she was in the worst possible condition. It was supposed that the Admiralty would have ordered her to be broken up; but Mr. White, of Cowes, the builder, having heard of the circumstance, informed the Admiralty that he would take the contract on his hands, and complete the repairs for one half the estimate given by the surveyor at Portsmouth. He mentioned this fact, to show that little dependence could be placed upon reports from the Dockyard authorities respecting vessels not built by themselves."

Sir Charles Napier said:—"Look at the case of the Waterwitch; at first the Admiralty refused to buy her, at length they did purchase her, and sent her to the coast of Africa, where she remained five years, and returned with all her sails, masts, and rigging, as equipped by a private builder, Mr. White, of Cowes, perfect. The services she had performed were almost beyond belief; and the number of slavers she captured, pursuant to the treaties effected by the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, showed the necessity of sending out vessels of the class of the Waterwitch to the African coast."

We have made these extracts from the speeches of two gallant members, to show the character and position which this vessel enjoyed in the navy, of which she was then so distinguished an ornament, also in consequence of the opinion entertained of her by the Lords of the Admiralty, which has induced them to cause five new experimental twelve-gun brigs to be built in her Majesty's dockyards, four of which by their own naval architects, and the other by the builder of the Waterwitch.

Tuesday last was the anniversary of the battle of *Waterloo*, also of the first launching of the *Waterwitch* in 1832; and, as fate would have it, it was the day on which this brig was again to be restored to the navy, after having undergone a thorough overhaul and repair. So great has been her fame, that since she was hauled up for repair, she has been visited almost daily by every resident and nautical person in the vicinity; and on the day fixed for her launching, all the scientific men of the neighbourhood were attracted to Cowes. On this occasion, the spectators were numerous, the day auspiciously fine, and the river covered with boats full of company. The flag-staffs on both shores of the Medina, as well as the several yachts and vessels were gaily dressed with their flags, and all appeared as if, as in fact she was, the public's own vessel. At noon, every preparation having been made, she was let loose; there was no coyness with her ladyship, for she rushed along the inclined plane of nearly 400 feet, ere she touched ocean's brine, as if she knew it was her own, and that she had no equal on it, the waters received her as their queen, and she now sits on the water like a sea-bird, floats like a thing of air, and will in a few days be ready to contest for superiority with the others. The following are her dimensions:—Length of gun-deck, 90 feet 1 inch; extreme breadth, 29 feet 4 inches. We observed on board several of her former shipmates, her boatswain, her pilot, and many shipwrights who had worked on her when she was first constructed. The "*Corkers*" and all Cowes pilots say neither of the new guns will be able to hold a candle to her, and they have a pretty good idea of what the water likes.

It is a singular coincidence that the Pantaloon, built by Sir Wm. Symonds, was taken into her Majesty's Basin at Portsmouth on the anniversary of the launching of the Waterwitch.

The Waterwitch, on leaving her cradle, was taken in tow by her Majesty's steam-tug Echo, and proceeded out of the harbour, when she glided along without even disturbing the smooth surface of the water, or causing a ripple to be seen, the weight alone of her hawsers apparently causing her to go a-head; and, notwithstanding the steamer had full power on her, she could not at any time bring the tow-ropes taut.

Among the distinguished company present was Joseph Weld, Esq., of the Royal Yacht Squadron's cutter Alarm. It was his spirited professional abilities led Lord Belfast, the noble Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, to build the Waterwitch.

FESTIVITIES AT WORSLEY.—MAJORITY OF GEORGE EGERTON, ESQ.

On Saturday last, George Grinville Francis Egerton, Esq., eldest son of Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, attained his majority; and the day was celebrated with festivities which will perpetuate its remembrance in the minds of the youngest inhabitants of this generation the oldest living inhabitants of a future day. It was the desire of Lord Francis, that the occasion should be made one of popular enjoyment, in and out of doors, through the medium of old English fare and hospitality, and old English sports and pastimes, to the thousands of tenants, dependants, workpeople, including the officers of the various coalpits in the estates, the numerous body of men employed on the Bridgewater Canal, and those also engaged in mountaining the navigation or keeping up the traffic along the Mersey and Irwell navigation. These, with the inhabitants generally of Worsley, Ellenbrook, Dean, Walladen Moor, &c., at each of which places there are Sunday and infant schools, mainly established and supported by Lady Francis Egerton, poured forth by all sorts of conveyances towards the park of Worsley—the scene of the principal festivities of the day; and by noon, when the sports commenced, there must have been from 8000 to 9000 persons assembled in the park of Worsley.

In what is called the Worsley Yard, near the Bridgewater Canal and warehouses, stood a spacious pavilion or marquee, capable of containing between 3000 and 4000 persons, gaily decorated with union jacks, British ensigns, and other flags; similar flags, colours, streamers, &c., might be seen waving from every high building in the neighbourhood, including the old and the new halls, the brick hall, the site of the new church, the Bridgewater warehouses, the collieries, the houses of the principal agents, superintendents, &c., in Worsley, and from many a tall tree for miles around. On an eminence in the New Hall Park were placed four brass cannon, six-pounders, belonging to Lord Francis Egerton's yacht, the Menai; and throughout the day, at intervals, these cannon with their "brazen throats" continued to

Rattle the welkin's ear, and mock the deep-mouth'd thunder.

Between 500 and 600 pounds of gunpowder were expended, and it was necessary to procure a large supply of coarse blasting powder from the collieries, in order to maintain this noisy revelry till night-fall.

In commemoration of these natal festivities, Lord Francis Egerton had a very handsome medal executed, by Messrs. Hammond, Turner, and Sons, of Manchester and Birmingham. Of these about 4000 were struck in white metal, besides a few in silver and bronze for the family and friends; and some in each metal were deposited in the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Mark's. Throughout the day, almost every person wore one of these medals suspended by a piece of white ribbon, from a button-hole of the coat or at the breast.

The first public proceeding, in which Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, their family and guests, were engaged, was the laying the stone of a new church on the Worsley estate, which is to be erected, furnished, and we believe endowed, at the sole cost of Lord Francis Egerton, who also gives the site, an eminence in the Cross Field. The church will be an elegant stone edifice, in the decorated style, of the 13th and 14th centuries: it is to be named St. Mark's, and will afford accommodation to between 500 and 600 persons. The architects are Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of London. The impressive ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Mr. George Egerton, with the due forms, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons.

The out-door sports and pastimes were then commenced in a large field behind the Bridgewater Hotel, Worsley: they included competition for prizes in old English games, as quoiting, putting the stone, hutch and kick, pole-climbing, Lancashire hornpipe dancing, &c.

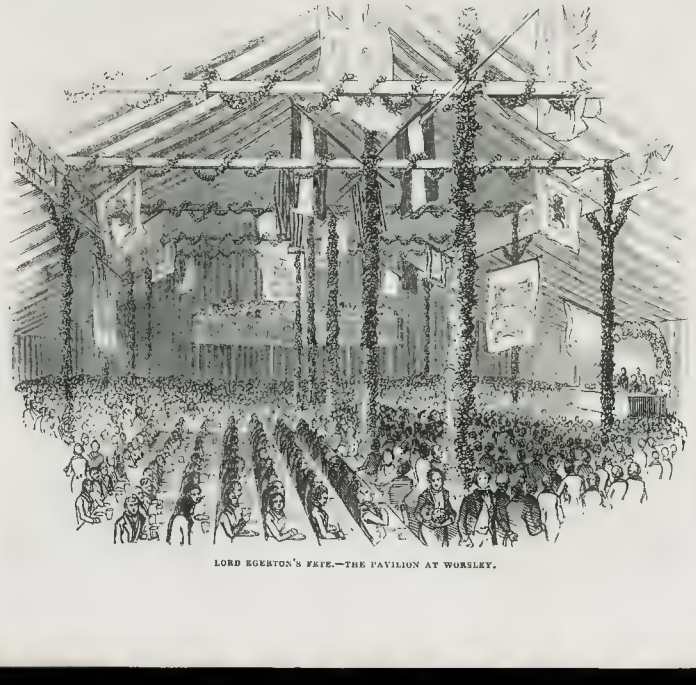
These sports being terminated, a procession was formed to the Dinner Pavilion, erected in the Worsley yard, adjoining the warehouses and canal. Its dimensions were about 180 feet by 120 feet; and the height in the centre was about 44 feet. The outer covering was of canvas, and this was lined throughout with blue, pink, and white calico, in alternate stripes. Upwards of 10,000 yards of calico were used in the erection. The roof was supported by colonnades of five pillars each, festooned with ivy and other evergreens.

The general arrangement of the vast area is shown in our engraving. There were 192 tables, besides those on the dais, seating, on an average, 15 persons at each, so that upwards of 3000 persons were present. The provisions consisted of 3800lb. of roast beef and mutton, besides three barons of beef, weighing 400lbs. each; three whole sheep, weighing about 100lb. each; 120 substantial meat pies, and 4000lb. of bread. There were also 180 plum-puddings, weighing altogether about 17 cwt., which were *wheeled* into the pavilion in barrows. The liquors consisted of 300 gallons of porter, 1296 gallons of ale, 54 gallons of ginger-beer, and 36 gallons of lemonade.

The chair was most ably filled during the dinner by Mr. Loch, M.P.; and was then taken by Lord Francis Egerton, whose health, together with prosperity to Mr. George Egerton, and the health of Lady Francis Egerton, were drunk with great enthusiasm. The company then quitted the pavilion, which was speedily cleared of the remains of the dinner; and in their stead were placed the tea equipages for the wives and daughters of the workmen, &c., nearly 2000 in number.

Meanwhile, the sports were resumed in the field behind the Bridgewater Hotel, and kept up with great spirit till between eight and nine o'clock; and the day's festivities concluded with a splendid display of fireworks. There were also similar rejoicings at Runcorn and Warrington.

We have abridged the preceding details of this truly old English celebration from the *Manchester Guardian*.



LORD EGERTON'S FETE.—THE PAVILION AT WORSLEY.

JUNE.

A TRIPLE SONNET.

I.

Fair Season! sacred to the blushing flow'r,
Whose leaves were stain'd by Venus' wounded feet
When her Adonis she would save—most meet
For ev'ry bird too, in both grove and bow'r,
To send its minstrelsy forth, loud and sweet,—
Thee, with as fond but meaner music's pow'r,
We welcome, and thy gen'rous advent greet!
Thou bring'st with Thee an Ambrosial mist strange
Compounded of the sweetest things on earth—
Through the wide round of vast creation's range,
Or cruising dance of its eternal change,
No Month like Thee, produces such a birth
Such fruits and flowers—melody and joy,—
Which, it would seem no Winter might destroy!

II.

And yet—amidst thy garland of delights,
'Tis sad to find some hurtling poison there—
Thy nightingales may sweetly sing o' nights
By day thy humblest flow'rs may seem most fair;—
But in some secret place we may espy
The deadly nightshade* crawling o'er thy bloom!
As an unhappy, melancholy sigh,
Will ev'n amidst the gayest revelry,
Upheave the heart with sad foreboding gloom,
And tell it that its time is near to die!
Thus, o'er the brightest sun will come eclipse—
Sorrow's a weed will nestle amid flow'rs
And while we fancy sweets are on our lips,
'Tis then, perhaps, we taste Life's sharpest sours!

III.

Besides, fair June! thou'rt hardly present here
Before thou sing'st the cadence of the year!
Thou'rt like a verdurous mountain top, which won,
By many a joyous step, on further side
Presents a prospect, and a dreary one
Contrasted with the path we'd upward plied!
Full soon will day beyond thy crowning height
Begin to fade before the length'ning night!
And though thou promisest the golden field,
And all the fruit that Autumn ripe can yield,—
Still 'tis a sad'ning to the gloomy time
When the brown year will wear December's snow!
Sad emblem that when Man doth reach his prime,
Down—down the Hill of Life his steps must go! W.

* The *Belia Donna* flowers in June.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—During the imperial visit to Windsor, the Emperor had a long conference with Sir R. Peel. The subject discussed was one apparently of great interest. The Emperor spoke first, and at considerable length—he grew more animated, and before he concluded gesticulated with great energy. Sir Robert Peel listened with calm and almost placid attention till his Imperial Majesty concluded. The reply of the Premier was long and earnest; as he concluded, he grew very animated, and in the heat of his argument seemed almost to lose sight of that deferential manner so peculiarly his characteristic when addressing persons of very exalted rank, and before he concluded he used as much action as he generally does in a debate in the House of Commons. We leave to others to guess the subject of their conversation. France, Spain, India, Poland, Ireland, or Turkey, each or all. One thing is certain, that it was no trifling matter that could thus have excited two such characters as the Emperor of Russia and the Prime Minister of Great Britain.—*Cheltenham Looker-on*

WATERLOO DAY.—The various regiments of the Household Brigade mounted guard on Tuesday morning with laurel in their hats, and the colours were surmounted with a large bunch of the same. St. James's Park was crowded with spectators, who followed the Coldstream Foot Guards to St. James's Palace.

A WEST INDIAMAN.—Considerable curiosity was excited on Tuesday at the St. Katherine's Docks, in consequence of the arrival of a vessel from Bermuda, of only 41 tons burthen, manned entirely by men of colour, and having a cargo consisting almost entirely of arrow root, which has accomplished the voyage in the incredibly short space of 21 days. This Lilliputian vessel has only one mast, her sides are not more than 12 to 15 inches from the deck, having a hand-rail raised above the same, of about the same height; the stern is quite even with the deck, open and unprotected; and altogether she has more the appearance of a yacht, than a vessel capable of journeying a voyage across the Atlantic. Though so small, she is evidently of great strength, and has not a vestige of paint or ornament about her.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 113, Vol. IV.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1844. [Sixpence.

EXILES IN ENGLAND.

INCE it seems a thing settled and agreed that our Government is to descend to be the assistant spy of foreign states, it may be proper to consider a little what is the duty of a free country like England towards those who seek a refuge in it from persecution at home.

We, of course, are not bound to protect criminals who fly their country to escape the punishment due to offences against society; they are not so much exiles as felons.

But those who, in attempting to assert the common rights of men to freedom of speech and thought, have committed no crime, and only suffer from the misfortune of having been the weaker party—these, if they reach our shores, should be entitled to protection; their persons are safe; the difficulty they will find in living if they have left, as in too many cases they are obliged to do, their means of living behind them, might gratify even the vengeance of their oppressors; but we have no right to add to their difficulties. Having escaped the espionage of an Emperor, whether Russian or Austrian, they ought not to be suffered to fall into the snares of a Secretary of State, or to find the bureau of the secret police of Vienna in full work in St. Martin's-le-Grand!

This unfortunate question having been again opened by the discussions of Monday and Tuesday last, we are induced to recur to it, but on more general grounds than before; it involves the consideration of that duty towards our neighbours which the people of England, we are happy to say, have long understood and practised, but which the Home Office has yet to learn.

What compels men to become exiles? There are many descriptions of them, with as many shades of distinction as those which Sterne gives to his travellers. But the two grand divisions may be said to be the voluntary and the involuntary. With the first we have less to do; they choose their course, and are among us for some prospect of advantage either by way of profit or pleasure. They may quit us and go back, taking themselves quite out of the category. But the involuntary exile is to be pitied; he left his own country unwillingly and stays in ours against his inclination. He treads a strange soil, for which he has no love, and which can only be recommended by its giving him personal safety and the hope of freedom of intercourse with others. Now, a compelled exile is a misfortune great enough of itself, even when not linked with want and poverty, and the least a great country can do, is to afford the stranger the advantages which made him select it for his asylum. If compelled to appeal to our benevolence, we may bestow our charity as a favour; but when he asks safety and protection, he only demands that which is his right. It is this right which the Government is, and has for some time been violating.

It should be remembered that the extreme despotism of the Italian States, subjected to the power of Austria and the temporal sway of the Pope, has on more than one occasion driven the people to revolt; and on all these occasions the parties opposed to tyrannical government have comprised in their ranks the men of the highest intellect and endowments, and of the best moral character—men who could not be bad subjects or bad citizens, if the Government was either rationally honest, or commonly just. It is precisely the best men that despotism disgusts and alienates; the weak and cowardly submit to oppression; those who possess cunning along with cowardice become its ready tools, and make their profit of the system, that, while it crushes others, debases themselves; but they pocket their pay, or hang their orders on their breasts, and, glorying in their shame, ostentatiously parade their ignoble distinctions. The good and the wise combine against them; and as we fear the last are in a minority in most countries, the old scenes are acted over again, the executions and Military Commissions of Bologna in 1844 being but the repetition of what threw Silvio Pellico and his companions into the dungeons of Spilsberg, in the reign of Ferdinand.

With our representative system, the struggles of improvement against abuses terminate more quietly. Parties which are the representatives of principles rise and fall; but the success of one does not here involve the personal ruin, flight, or massacre of the other. This is the calamity of nations backward in civilization; in Spain the rise of every set of men has been attended by bloodshed; Espartero only escaped a military execution by becoming an exile. Two centuries ago it was much the same in England. The Roundheads shot and banished the Cavaliers, and when the Cavaliers were restored to power, they hung the Roundheads—years of exile had not slaked the thirst of revenge. During the Commonwealth the Court-Aristocracy of England were refugees in France. When the Revolution in that country set the guillotine at work with such terrible celerity, England gave an asylum to the French nobility. But certainly, the Government of Mr. Pitt never opened the letters of the refugees, to oblige the Republic with information against them. Let us bear in mind that to fail in a movement against the abuses of a despotic Government leaves no alternative but death, imprisonment, or flight; that this opposition is not only no crime, but frequently a duty, and we shall then better estimate how much of sympathy and protection we owe to those who have the worst of the too unequal contest. To aid the strong against the weak requires neither courage nor skill, and to assist the oppressors of mankind is to be a sharer of their guilt. It is the last part we should wish to see our country fill in the History of Nations.

The readiness our Executive has shown to aid a continental power in a bad cause, by the worst of means, forms the darkest feature of the present transaction. Practices soon become habit, and habits and customs soon glide into the political system in the shape of laws. For our own sakes we are bound to resist the first symptoms of deterioration; and our own interest becomes involved in the proper discharge of the duties of protection to those who, deprived of their own country, have made ours the land of their adoption.

SECRET-OFFICE, AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

THE SECRET OFFICE, AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The sensation produced by the recent cases of letters being opened at the General Post-office, by the authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has induced us to engrave, for the gratification of our readers, the identical apartment in which this extraordinary power is exercised. It is also used as the Money-Order Office, and is situated on the right of the principal entrance, facing into the great area. A portion of the room is partitioned off, along with the windows, for the payment and granting of post-office orders. The ordinary business transacted in the room, is the keeping of the accounts connected with the order department, and the franking, &c., of official communications. From one corner of the room is an elegant spiral staircase, which leads to the other offices connected with this division; and beneath the staircase, is a door which communicates by a flight of steps, with the vaults beneath. A door at the side of the room opens into the private office of the principal, Mr. Barth, whose name is signed to all the official documents passing through the office.

Few persons are aware how letters are opened and re-sealed by the Post-office. Wafers are opened by the application of moisture, and sealed letters are opened thus:—The letter is laid on an anvil with the seal up, upon the seal is laid a square piece of pure lead, and upon this lead descends a hammer with considerable velocity. The sudden impact converts the lead into a seal as faithful as an electrotype, and accordingly is used to re-seal the letter, which is now opened by destroying the wax bit by bit. For all letters similarly sealed the lead-seal will do. A blunderer in the management must have recently led to suspicion. In small country towns, curious postmistresses keep by them an assortment of seals, with impressions of hearts, darts, &c., for the purpose of enabling them to get at little secrets.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

(Continued from page 402.)

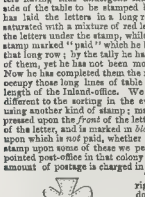
MORNING DUTY OF THE INLAND-OFFICE.—DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

Before the bell of St. Paul's tolls six of the clock A.M., the bustle in the Post-office-yard in St. Martin's-le-Grand, indicates that business has commenced. Rattling over the stones come the mail coaches—those reliques of departed days—with their foaming steeds chewing their bits, and snorting as if in defiance of the power of steam. The horn of the guard, whose spirit-stirring note had tingled the ear and roused to action the village swain from the earliest dawn of his infancy, is gradually silenced by the opening of successive lines of railway. Regularly, however, as of old, the few remaining coaches come. Lumbering omnibuses also arrive with railroad precision, bringing their heaps of bags from the termini of the several railways, attended by guards paid by the newly-adopted "elder's scale" of salary. Somehow or other, these officers have lost much of the sprightliness of their original character; they seem to be dejectedly brooding over the innovation made upon privileges long vested, but now matters of history; to wit, the right they once enjoyed of soliciting compensation in the shape of fees from passengers. We strongly suspect that to those hardy servants of the public, a fixed salary is a "fixed injustice."

We forgot, by the way, that we were in the yard of the General Post-office, at one of its busiest moments; for while we have been musing, the several conveyances have been emptied of their valuable contents. As we have been duly authorised, we will step inside, and note the proceedings during the progress of the morning duty.

The "Tick-room" is nearly full; and the clerk at the dingy desk is checking the receipt of the bags, as the labels representing the post towns whence they were dispatched, are called over by the shrill-voiced letter-carrier in uniform, who throws them into bins fixed round the Tick-room. These bins are lettered, so as to correspond with the reverse side of the brass label attached to each bag, and the table in the Inland-office, at which the bags are opened. Now several of the letter-carriers clear the bin, shouldering the bags or dropping them off with desperate perseverance. We have passed the folding-doors leading from the Tick-room into the Inland-office, and as there appears to be a good-natured sort of letter-carrier now going along the Inland-office with several of the bags brought by the Brighton mail, we will follow him, and note the whole process. He has put the bags into one of the little waggons, which is now drawn out at the end of the table, called the "opening table." Now the clerk, appointed as "opener," cuts the "sacred

fastening, and out come the letters upon the table as they were tied in bundles by the country post-master. The bill is now checked and ticked off as "right," and the money letter in it is safely deposited in the drawer until the collector of the registered letters comes round to collect it, for entry in the money-book. The opener now lays the letters in long rows before the examiner, or elder clerk, who occupies the seat at the centre of the table, the end places being filled by the openers. Now and then a letter is taken out of the mass by this clerk, who in the course of his examination of them, finds odd ones improperly taxed. These he tries by the scales: they are overweight or informally charged: he, therefore, places them in that little box before him after he has retaxed them and affixed his initials to the altered rate. They are then stamped by the messenger "more to pay," and charged accordingly. The badge of letters having thus undergone the ordeal of examination, are put on the further side of the table to be stamped by the person appointed for that purpose. He has laid the letters in a long row before him. At his right hand lies a pad saturated with a mixture of red lead ground in oil. With his left hand he draws the letters under the stamp, while he impresses each one of them with the handstamp marked "paid," which he holds in his right hand. There, he has finished that long row; by the tally he has thrown out there are more than two hundred of them, yet he has not been more than two minutes accomplishing his task. Now he has completed them he must refund him blanks from to the sorters, who occupy those long lines of table stretching in a double line nearly the whole length of the Inland-office. We will notice this process by-and-by, as it is very different to the sorting in the evening. We observe that the stamp is now using another kind of stamp; mark the difference; the "paid" stamp was impressed upon the *front* of the letter with *red ink*; this is stamped upon the *back* of the letter, and is marked in *black*. These are the inward letters, the postage upon which is not paid, whether inland, ship, or foreign: by the Hong Kong stamp upon some of these we perceive they have passed through the newly-appointed post-office in that colony of Anglo-China. Upon all these letters the amount of postage is charged in large black ink figures over the addresses.



STAMP FOR THE OFFICIAL LETTERS.

There is another row of letters laid left and right of the openers, which the clerk at the table does not trouble himself to examine, nor that stamper to stamp. We must find out what they are. A messenger has just now taken them away to the seats allotted to the "Inspectors of Official Letters." They are the "State's," or letters belonging to the official representatives of Government. That row is directed to "The Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset House;" these to the "First Lord of his Majesty's Treasury;" those to "The Secretary of State for the Home Department;" and these to the "Chairman of the Committee on Railways." They are all stamped with a stamp marked "paid," but it is surmounted with a crown, to distinguish it from the common stamp.

This description of correspondence is assorted and made up in bags bearing the label of each department, and sent down to the various offices, as soon as the duty is complete, by a special mail.

Now we must notice the mode of sorting for the morning delivery. At those long tables there are upwards of eighty sorters now employed, or subsorters, as they are officially designated, for, strictly speaking, the clerks alone are entitled "sorters of letters." There are two rows of these men to each table; on each side the duty is differently performed. We will attempt to describe both kinds of duty. The table is furnished with a shelf. Before each of the men on this side, upon the bottom and top rows of the bench are labels numerically marked, from one to nine inclusive, on the first row, and from ten to fifteen inclusive on the second. Now the principle is this:—This vast metropolis is divided into fifteen parts or "divisions." One, two, three, and four represent or embrace the western part; five, and six, the northern; seven, eight, nine, and ten, the centre; then, the eastern part, beyond Aldgate Church; twelve, the whole of the Borough. To thirteen, the official letters above noticed are assorted after they have been stamped; fifteen embraces the outside of the western walks not included in the four first divisions; while the whole of the suburban districts of town beyond the delivery of letters by the General Post letter-carriers, belong to the suburban walk of the Twopenny, or, as it is now more appositely called, the "London District Post."

As the letters are thus assorted, they are conveyed to the sorters upon the opposite side of the table, and each sorter has allotted to him or her "walks." Hence it is that in the case the first sorters must have a correct knowledge of the streets, alleys, squares, lanes, and public places throughout this vast metropolis, as well as of the several firms whose letters come to town directed "London" only; while the second sorters must be most minutely acquainted with each letter-carrier's delivery. The letters, after being thus assorted, are collected in trays made for the purpose, and taken from the Inland-office to the wards of the men who have to deliver them, which are in the adjoining or "Newspaper-office."

This is the practice with reference to paid letters. With those unpaid there is much more delay. They are sorted in the same manner separately from the paid letters; but as the price of the transit postage has not at present been paid upon them, it is essential the office should debit the letter-carrier with the charge marked upon them before they reach his hands. As they are sorted into walks, therefore, they are told—that is, the amount is added up and entered in the check-book, by hang-clerk, who makes out a separate and small docket, upon which the name of the walk is printed against which the charge is made. This docket is then given to the check-clerk, who sits at an elevated desk. The letters thus "sold" are put into boxes representing the walks. The letter-carrier then adds up the sum, and reports his telling to the check-clerk. If the sum made by the carrier agrees with the amount marked upon the docket, the check-clerk calls out "Right;" if not, "Wrong." If the letter-carrier cannot make it right after again trying, the matter is referred to the President, Vice-President, or senior clerk on duty to retell, to decide between the original teller on the part of the office and the letter-carrier, which of the two is in error. The carrier then initials the docket, and he from that time becomes responsible for the amount so charged. The payments of the carriers must be made three times a week.

Thus concludes the "morning duty" of the Inland-office.

Before we leave this interesting department, however, we must not forget to notice the business of the letter-carrier in the office; for it would be an error to suppose that the letter-carriers of the General Post-office are like those of the London District Department, merely letter *deliverers*. Indeed, this fact constitutes the difference between them; and is, in reality, one of the grand obstacles to the consolidation of the two bodies.

When the men receive their letters they have them to examine and arrange. If any mis-sorting has taken place, they must rectify it; and in all cases of removal, or alteration of the addresses of parties who once used to reside on a given walk, the transfer is entrusted to the letter-carrier holding the original address. These men have also to attend to the instructions of the inspectors on a variety of miscellaneous business connected with so large and important an adjunct to the Inland-office, as is the letter-carriers department of the General Post-office; in which are kept by the men some hundreds of accounts with the public for early delivery, &c. The whole of the letter-carriers and sub-sorters are under the control of Frederick Kelly, Esq., and seven assistant inspectors of letter-carriers.

The forty thousand letters which the several inland, ship, and foreign mails have brought into London being now tied up in bundles, arranged in streets and numbers, to save time in the delivery, and put into the bags of the letter-carriers, the department bell is rung, and the men issue forth from the northern outlet of the establishment, facing Aldersgate-street. The "City" men pass along on foot to their walks; but the more distant deliveries are commenced nearly as early by the conveyance of the letter-carriers in accelerators, from which they drop as they reach their walks. Thus it is that the "written ideas" of a nation, and the intelligence despatched by the eager hand of business, or in the affectionate haste of friendship from foreign climes, is concentered and again distributed to shed its gratifying pleasure, or its sombre gloom, over the hearths of the prince and the peasant, the poor and the rich, whom habit, inclination, business, pleasure, or necessity have congregated within the limits of the first city in the world, which, as Dickens has beautifully observed of it, is so like eternity, that "no one knows where it begins nor where it ends."

EVENING DUTY OF THE INLAND OFFICE.

The evening duty of the Inland-office consists officially of the following parts:—Collecting, taxing, stamping and obliterating, corresponding with the assistants, first assorting, taking to the roads, second assorting, tying, making up the bags, and putting them into the road-sacks of the several guards, where the responsibility of the in-door duty officer ends.

We give in detail a description of each of the above duties as they follow in the official routine:—

Collecting.—This process consists in gathering the letters in carts from the various receiving-houses in the metropolis, and from the "boxes" or drawers —which, more correctly speaking, they are—into which the chief office letters are posted by the public through its various apertures in the vestibule of the establishment in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Facing.—This operation consists in so placing the letters that the whole of the addresses "face" the persons so employed. This part of the duty is purely preliminary, and performed for the purpose of facilitating the subsequent parts of the process.

Stamping.—This is one of the most important parts of the business, from the fact of the several stamps forming the key either in cases of delay, mis-delivery, mis-sending, or, indeed, mistake of any kind, whilst the letters are in *transitu*. We consequently furnish engravings of the several stamps

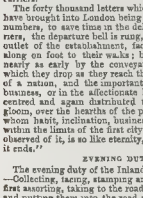


fig 1.

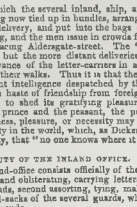


fig 2

Fig. 1, Is the unpaid letter or date stamp. The same impression is stamped upon all labelled letters going outwards, in *black* ink.

Fig. 2, Represents the obliterating mark of the Inland-office for outward letters.

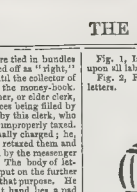


fig 3.

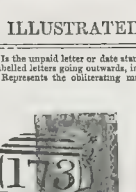


fig 4

Fig. 3, Is the Chatham post obliterating stamp, impressed at that office, on letters for delivery in London.

Fig. 4, Is the metropolitan paid stamp on all letters, coin with which has been paid, as postage, either inward or outward.

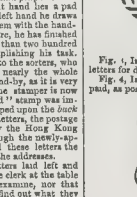


fig 5.

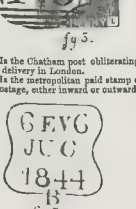


fig 6.

Fig. 5, Is the delivery stamp of the London district department, shewing the most recent improvement or initial check-letter in the base: the hour, "6 Evening," shows when the letter ought to have been delivered.

Fig. 6, Is the obliterating mark of the receiving-houses and chief office belonging to the district post. It is, of course, struck upon the frank when used.

Carrying the Letters to the Assorters.—From the stamping tables the letters are carried to the assorting benches for purposes as hereinafter enumerated.

First Assorting.—The first sorting of the mass of correspondence is a work of considerable difficulty, and requires—before it can be quickly and accurately performed—a most extensive knowledge of the relative locality of the United Kingdom, as well as some acquaintance with foreign countries. When the letters are laid before the sorters they are, of course, miscellaneously mixed. For instance: The sorter takes up a handful; first, he must know whether the town is situate in Great Britain, and if so, he places it to the road representing the mail which conveys the bag to that town. Probably, the address gives the name of a village only in a certain county. In this case, he must be aware in what post-town delivery such a village may be *officially* fixed, for mere geographical knowledge will not assist him. To obtain this knowledge of the practice not only of the *locale* of 960 post-towns in England alone, requires much application and experience; but when this fact is associated with another, namely, that to these 960 post-towns there are associated ten times the number of small places, the work becomes arduous and rapid sorting becomes one of no ordinary kind. When a letter is directed either to Ireland or Scotland, the detail is abandoned in the Metropolitan-office, at least, in a great degree, as the majority of the letters are conveyed *en masse* to the cities of Dublin and Edinburgh, where they are hereafter disposed of.

Taking the Letters to the Roads.—As the letters are undergoing the process of first assorting, they are cleared away and taken to the roads, or several divisions around the Inland-office.

Second Assorting.—When the letters are thus "brought over" they undergo the process of "second assorting," that is, are actually putting down into the boxes representing the post-towns for which they are destined. Here any mistakes made by the first assorters are corrected, and the "blind letters" thrown out to be re-sorted.

Tying.—The letters being thus put into the boxes are gradually, as they accumulate, tied into bundles, so that no delay may take place at the latest moment prior to the despatch.

"Making up" the Bags.—The last letter having passed through the several stages we have enumerated, the final operation in the Inland-office is to "make up" the bags, a work necessarily performed throughout the whole office. It consists in putting into the leather receptacles the bundles of letters, with the odd, or straggling ones, which, by accident, mis-sorting, or illegibility of address, have been delayed until this the latest moment. After the registered letters, upon which a fee of one shilling has been paid—all of which have been previously entered in the "money-letter book," and again upon the slip of the Post-master—are delivered to the sub-sorter, and put carefully in; then the neck of the bag is tied firmly with string, sealing wax plentifully distributed over the tie, and the official impress bearing the name of the post-town to which it is sent is stamped thereon. This completes any put into the road-sack of the guard in his presence, and from that moment he becomes responsible for their safe delivery.

Thus ends the evening duty of the Inland-office.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of duty abovenamed it will scarcely be believed that upwards of eighty thousand letters pass through the whole of the stages *every* evening in the year, previous to the despatch of nine-sorting, forms of which return daily to the General Post-office, it is proved that the errors are not more in ratio than one in ten thousand! Practised stampers will stamp distinctly *one hundred and thirty* letters per minute, and twenty letters sorted in the same period by each officer employed. The efficient manner in which the whole of the Inland-office duty is performed reflects the greatest credit upon the Superintending-President, William Bokenham, Esq., and his colleagues, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Inland-office, and the whole of the officers under their charge.

THE LONDON DISTRICT (LATE TWOPENNY POST) OFFICE.

It was about the close of the Protectorate that the establishment of a post for the delivery of letters in and around London originated. William Dockwra, a private individual, was the originator. In the year 1709, the Postmasters-general reported to the Lord High Treasurer, that in consequence of the penny post carried on by William Dockwra "being thought to interfere with the power granted by Parliament to them," a suit was commenced against him by the order of James, then Duke of York; whereupon there was a trial at the King's Bench bar, and a verdict given against him and damages found. This was nine years after the penny-post was taken possession of by the Government. Subsequently to the Revolution, however, a pension was granted to Dockwra, who lived in the enjoyment of it for several years afterward.

Until A.D. 1765, parcels and packets were conveyed by post, to the weight of which no limit seems to have been assigned. It was required, however, that they should not be above the size of ten pounds; "from which it may be inferred," remark the Commissioners of Post-office Inquiry (9th Report) "that the office was held responsible to that amount for their safe delivery." By the 5th Geo. III., cap. 25, it was enacted, "that no packet, exceeding the weight of four ounces, should be carried by the penny post, unless it had first passed, or was intended afterwards to pass, the general post."

It would be unnecessary to trace the different establishment of this post, the postage was paid in *advance*; so that compulsory pre-payment will be seen to be no novelty. In the year 1794, however, the act 34 Geo. III, was passed; in the 17th cap. of which it was enacted, "that an additional rate of one penny should be charged upon all letters conveyed *from* places beyond the cities of London and Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, in like manner as letters conveyed *to* these places by the 5th Geo. II. is and were charged one penny;" and farther, "that persons sending letters should pay the postage on putting them in, *or not*, as they thought proper." Here then we note the foundation of the optional mode of payment for the postage of penny-post letters.

By the 41 Geo. III., cap. 7, passed in the year 1801, an additional rate of one penny was levied on all letters delivered, by the heretofore penny-post, within the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the suburban districts of the metropolis, thus constituting the "Twopenny-post."

Beyond the aforesaid limits threepence was charged, by an act passed in the year 1805 (45 Geo. III., cap. 17). No other alterations took place until 1814, when the limits of the Twopenny-post delivery were extended to include, under that rate, all places within three miles of the General Post-office. The recent abolition of the above charges, and the substitution of an uniform rate of one penny on all inland correspondence under the weight of half-an-ounce, projected by Rowland Hill, Esq., is fresh in the memory of all our readers.

The Twopenny Post-office as at present constituted is an establishment in itself. Robert Smith, Esq., is its Superintending President. Under him there are one chief clerk, four assistant-clerks, one surveyor, one remittance clerk, two presidents, three vice-presidents, two windowmen, twelve clerks of divisions, fourteen assistant clerks, eighteen sorters, nineteen subsorters, one inspector of letter-carriers, two assistant-inspectors, five junior assistants, fourteen stampers, and about four hundred letter-carriers.

The duties of stamping, assorting, despatch, and delivery are similar in principle to that practised in the Inland-office, the only difference is in the detail, which is altered so as to suit the exigencies of the branch of duty.

For the convenience of the letter-carriers and expediting the delivery of letters, branch offices are established in different parts of town, where the second assortment, or arrangement of the letters for delivery on the immediate walks of division, takes place. It is at these offices that the majority of the assistant-inspectors of letter-carriers are employed.

There are, up to the latest alterations just included, ten deliveries daily of London local letters. The first delivery takes place at 8 A.M.; the second at 10; the third at 12; the fourth at 1 P.M.; the fifth at 2; the sixth at 3; the seventh at 4; the eighth at 5; the ninth at 6; and the tenth at 8 in the evening. Collections are made at the same hours throughout the day.

In the practice of the Twopenny-post there are some anomalies: for instance the rigid rule that all letters, wherever they may be posted, must pass through the chief office in St. Martin's-le-Grand before they are delivered. This produces both vexation and delay. Improvements, however, have, in many instances, been made; and there can be no question that the *sus hactus* introduced into the establishment by the new principle of Mr. Hill, will eventually lead to the removal of prejudices to which a long and uninterrupted flow of official practice has given a character of unalienable sacredness; and with which it has been considered almost impious to interfere.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus minutely explained the duties of the executive branches of this truly national establishment, we have merely to make a few miscellaneous observations. Of the remaining departments we have not space now to write. Besides the already detailed, there are other branches of the service of considerable importance in themselves, and equally valuable with the rest in completing the vast arrangements necessary to so large a concern. There is the Secretary's Office, the grand depôt of complaints, and the controlling office of all the subordinate departments; the Surveyor's Office, in which the arrangements for the appointment of post-offices, both metropolitan and provincial, are made; the Mail-coach Department, embracing an establishment in itself of inspectors and mail-guards; the Solicitor's Office, where all the legal business incident to so great an affair is conducted; the Receiver and Accountant-General's Offices, where the money is paid and accounted for from thousands of officers daily; the Ship and Foreign Offices, through which the correspondence of thousands far distant from our fertile shores is continually passing; and, finally, the Dead and Returned Letter Offices, where twenty-one officers are employed daily in opening letters which, "for the causes thereon assigned cannot be delivered,"—which letters, if the addresses of the writers are inscribed therein, are returned to them. Though last, "not least," there is the "Window," where the letters are called for by those merchants and others who pay for the accommodation of having their letters as early as the despatch of the letter-carriers is announced.

The number of letters passing through the Post-offices of the United Kingdom is upwards of 210 millions per annum; the gross revenue is about £1,600,000; the cost of management nearly a million, and the net revenue of 1843 was given at no less a sum than £600,000, the cost of the packet service being, as it ought to be, placed to the account of the Admiralty.

Notwithstanding the liberal additions recently made in the several branches of this interesting department, in consequence of the enormous increase in the number of letters arising from a reduction in the foreign and ship rates, and the application of the uniform penny-post system to letters under half an ounce in weight, posted for delivery in the United Kingdom, we are informed, upon unquestionable authority, that other, and still greater alterations are at this moment in contemplation. Large as it is, the Inland-office is found too small for the duty. Preparations are making for enlarging it, as well as the Newspaper-office, by raising other floors, if the surveyor deems such a step compatible with the safety of the gigantic building in St. Martin's-le-Grand. To maintain the hourly deliveries recently introduced in the local office, as well as to pave the way for a still further extension of the principle, it is probable that several other appointments will shortly be made both in the Inland, the Letter-carriers', and the London district offices.

Mr. R. Wallace, M.P. for Greenock, recently moved for a return of the names, rank, and date of appointment of the Postmasters-General, from the earliest period up to the present time. We find that the following noblemen and gentlemen are included amongst the list of Postmasters-General in England appointed between the years 1670 (in the reign of Charles II.) and the year 1841, viz., Sir R. Cotton, Sir John Evelyn, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Lovel (afterwards the Earl of Leicester), the Earl of Beeborough, 1719; Hon. R. Hampden, 1765; the Earl of Egmont, 1768; Lord Bradshaw, 1766; Lord Hillsborough, 1766; Earl of Candwick, 1768; Lord Hyde, 1768; Lord Le Despencer, 1768; Viscount Barrington, 1782; the Earl of Tankerville, 1783; Lord Foley, 1784; the Earl of Clarendon, 1786; the Earl of Westmoreland, 1786; the Earl of Chesterfield, 1794; Lord Auckland, 1799; Lord Gower, 1801; Lord C. Spencer, 1804; the Duke of Montrose, 1806; the Earl of Buckinghamshire, 1806; Lord Carysfort, 1807; the Earl of Chichester, 1814; the Duke of Clarence, 1816; the Marquis of Salisbury, 1823; Lord F. Montague, 1827; the Duke of Manchester, 18.7. the Duke of Richmond, 1830; the Marquis of Conyngham, 1834; Lord Maryborough, 1834—; the Marquis of Conyngham again, 1835; the Earl of Lichfield, 1835; and the present noble Postmaster-General, Viscount Lowther, who was sworn in on the 14th of September, 1841.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having taken his seat on the woolsack, the County Rate Bill and the Coroners Bill were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

In answer to a question from Lord Beaumont, the Earl of RIPON said it was not the intention of the Government to recommend that a new inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances attending the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara. The case had undergone revision more than once, and by different administrations, and all were satisfied that there was no ground for instituting any further proceedings.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA gave notice that on Friday he would present some petitions respecting agriculture, and would take that opportunity of drawing the attention of their lordships to the propriety of establishing public national standards.

After some discussion the bill for the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor went through committee without any amendment.

Some bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord ELIOT, the Dublin and Cashel Railway Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE presented a petition from a Polish refugee, named Stolzman, complaining that his letters had been opened at the General Post-office. He took occasion, not merely to go into the details of the present case, but also to examine into the practice of opening letters, and thus to put on record the subject of the violation of correspondence, which, he affirmed, and said he could prove, had been carried on to a very great extent during the last two years, charging the Government with possessing a secret letter-opening machinery, and accusing the Government with not only conniving at it, in order to make a political use of the information thus surreptitiously obtained, but with sometimes having the power of authorising it. He moved that the petition be referred to a select committee, in order not only to inquire into its allegations, but into the system.—Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion, with a few observations.—Sir J. GRAHAM considered the want of courtesy manifested in his not being fully apprised of the whole circumstances of the case, including the name of the petitioner, before it was brought under the consideration of the house. He had been merely informed that another petition was to be presented. No man respected public opinion more than he did, or wished more to stand well with his fellow-countrymen; but, occupying a high official situation, he would not allow regard for his private character to overcome his sense of what was due to the public security and service. He would, therefore, stand on the fact that the case stood much in the position of a criminal one. Any person opening letters in the Post-office, without authority, was liable to indictment for a misdemeanour; the Home Secretary was open to prosecution, if he had exceeded his powers; and, denying that he had done any such thing, he deemed it an inquiry, either by the House of Commons or by a select committee.—Mr. MACAULAY thought that Sir James Graham did not seem to be aware of the grave nature of the question he was discussing. Now that their attention had been thus called to it, this was a power which could no longer be suffered to exist, without great modification. A letter in the Post-office ought to be as sacred as one preserved in a desk; it was equally subject to government of the Queen's servants, and certainly was not intended for the purposes of a secret police. The letters of Wilkes were taken out of his desk, and he recovered a thousand pounds damages against the Secretary of State. No reason could be alleged for the defence of this letter-opening practice, which could not also be urged in defence of the spy system in the worst of times; and it would be better that, occasionally, even a guilty man should be acquitted, than that such a practice, grounded in secrecy, should be suffered to exist, and all private correspondence be placed at the mercy of a vague suspicion on the part of an official, or to gratify a commercial desire. Such a power as had been made use of this morning the late Government; and though, from a sense of public duty, the Home Secretary had felt it necessary to refuse explanation, he had in no degree exceeded what had been the practice under Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, or that of the late Government. Subsequently, J. RUSSELL did not think that Sir R. Peel had uttered the complexion of the case. Sir JAMES GRAHAM might have imitated the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole in the case of Bishop Atterbury, and refused, on the comments upon this subject. He gave some explanation of what had occurred in the case of Count Ostrowski, and defended Sir James Graham, who acted on a law which had existed since the reign of Queen Anne, and which had been properly renewed by the late Government; and though, from a sense of public duty, the Home Secretary had felt it necessary to refuse explanation, he had in no degree exceeded what had been the practice under Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, or that of the late Government. Subsequently, J. RUSSELL did not think that Sir R. Peel had uttered the complexion of the case. Sir JAMES GRAHAM might have imitated the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole in the case of Bishop Atterbury, and refused, on the ground that the power was necessary for the public safety, with respect to *internal* dangers, have given some general indication of the principle on which he acted, without entering on details. It would be a most unjustifiable use of this power if it were exercised to oblige foreign Governments; and it would be no derogation of the position or dignity of Sir James Graham if he were to submit to an inquiry. The Home Secretary might be even more to blame than Lord Melbourne was in the case of Coffey; but responsibility was at an end if a minister refused all explanation, and sheltered himself behind a majority.—Mr. MOCKTON MILNES regretted that Sir James Graham had not felt it consistent with his duty to state whether or not it was for the use of foreign Governments the information was sought. It was, however, a question of confidence.—Mr. SHEIL thought that enough had come out even from the admissions of the Government, to justify investigation. Why should Sir James Graham stand on his *sic volo sic jubeo*? It had been boasted, four months ago, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that Mazzini was under the *surveillance* of the London police. The charge against them was,

that they had resorted to the un-English practice of violating the correspondence of an exile, who had taken refuge amongst them, and this in order to gratify a foreign Government; and the English community revolted at the idea that the privacy of the affections and affections should be open to the inspection of the Home-office. - Mr. STUART WORTLEY defended the Government. — Mr. WAKLEY thought that the two right honourable baronets were not a very happy pair on this occasion. The post of Prime Minister was not always a very agreeable one, and though Sir R. Peel might think it a part of his duty to defend Sir J. Graham, he evinced that he had anything but a good case in hand. It had been complained that the particular names, in the case before the house, had not been previously communicated. Was it not a fair inference from this, that the practice was a common, every-day one? Worse than employing spies was the odious practice of prying into people's letters, at the end or back of somebody else. But Sir Graham refused all explanation, and retired on responsibility. But responsibility was accountability; and how could they make the Home Secretary accountable without an inquiry? The petitioners only asked to find out the wheels and machinery which Sir James Graham; the independence of the house—if it had any left—was at stake; and Sir James Graham, who was one of the loudest of the ironclad cheerers when Mr. Fergus O'Connor demurred to the sealing of a house, had himself "demurred" to it, and was therefore embarked with the members for Knaresborough in the same sinking boat.—Lord HOWICK asked if the Executive was to become the spy and tool of foreign states? The petitioners refused now, would be precedent hereafter; and any Secretary of State might abuse the power with safety. The security of the country did not rest either on the power of opening letters at the Post-office or of employing spies. Did the act of Parliament sanction the re-sealing of opened letters? He protested against the doctrine and principle which the Government had laid down.—Lord STANLEY said that was precisely one of those cases in which the Opposition could enlist popular sympathy, while the Government, fettered by the responsibilities of office, could not contradict in detail the unfounded assumptions on which the allegations proceeded. No evidence was supplied by the petitioner in support of the charge that his letters were opened, and if the house were to sanction this course, they would be called upon every day to investigate the vague allegations of mere suspicion. He admitted the political importance of the subject; Sir James Graham refused inquiry on the same principle that Lord John Russell would refuse to indicate how he, when in office, had exercised the power, which was one, like the application of the secret service money, which must be exercised on the personal honour of the Minister, bound by his oath of office, and secured by the unquestioned confidence of the House of Commons. — Sir GEORGE GREY remarked, that though Lord Stanley, with his usual courage, had rushed to the rescue of his colleagues, he had not mended the case. The charge was, that the power had been exercised, not with a view of detecting some plot against "our Sovereign lady the Queen," or against the safety of the country, but at the bidding of a foreign Government, for its own purposes, thus compromising the honour and honour of this country. To rescue us from these imputations, he would cheerfully give his support to the motion. He had not contested the matter as one of confidence in the Government, in the exercise of an important part of their executive authority.—Mr. WYSE stated that having seen the letters of Mr. Mazzini, he had no moral doubt of their having been opened in the Post-office.—Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE justified his not having supplied Mr. James Graham with the name of the petitioner in the present case, because he considered that the Home Secretary had taken an undue advantage of the early information given in the case of Mazzini and his co-petitioners. He had made out a *prima facie* case for inquiry; and the country would come to the conclusion that, in using a tyrannical majority to shelter himself, Sir M. Graham the matter would not stand investigation.—On a division, there appeared—

For the committee of inquiry...	..	..	..	162
Against it ...	..	..	..	118
Majority ...	..	..	..	44

The third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill was postponed until Thursday.

On the motion for going into committee on the Bank Charter Act, several suggestions were made by Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Masterman, after which. Mr. MOSPRY moved that the bill should be committed that day to four months; an amendment which was negatived by a large majority, and opposed by Sir R. PEEL, who stated the modifications which the Government were prepared to assent to in the committee.—After some observations from Mr. HUME respecting the bank-restriction clause, which Sir R. PEEL said it was the intention of the Government to continue, a discussion ensued, in which Mr. Wallace, Mr. Barnard, General Johnson, Colonel Sibthorp, and other hon. members took part.—The house then divided, and the amendment of Mr. Muntz was negatived by a majority of 205 to 18. The house then went into committee, and a long discussion ensued on clauses 3 and 4, which were ultimately agreed to, and the house resumed, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Salmon Fish-ry (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Education Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house having met at five o'clock, the Earl of RADNOR again brought forward the subject of the opening of letters by the Post-office authorities, and moved for a return of the number of warrants which had been issued by the Secretary of State.—The Duke of WELLINGTON having denied all knowledge of the matters complained of, called on their lordships, unless convinced by some evidence laid before them proving an abuse of that power which is vested by law to the discretion of the Secretary of State, to resist the production of any such return.—Lord of TANNERVILLE said he had in his possession a warrant issued by Charles J. Fox, directing the letters addressed to the Foreign Ministers to be opened. He also had a warrant authorising the opening of Lord George Gordon's correspondence.—The Earl of HADDINGTON and Lord BROUGHAM opposed the motion, on the ground that no public inconvenience had been adduced for the production of the documents.—Lords CAMPBELL and DENMAN contended that, at least, there ought to be some inquiry into the law of these warrants, and a limitation put to the power claimed and exercised by secretaries of State.—Lord RADNOR withdrew his motion with the intimation that he should bring it forward again in some other shape.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the second reading of the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was, he said, to reconstitute the commission on charitable bequests in Ireland, to remedy the defects which, in the opinion of the Roman Catholics of that country, and to provide that any person wishing to make a provision, by bequest of land or other property, for the Roman Catholic clergy, might constitute the commissioners trustees of such property, for the benefit of the individuals to whom it applied.—The Bishop of EXETER, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Monteagle, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Hatherton, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, supported the bill, which, Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in his reply, stated to be independent of the general measures relative to Ireland, and to the condition of the Irish clergy, which engaged the attention of Government —The bill was read a second time; and several other bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In answer to a question from Lord J. RUSSELL, Sir R. PEEL said that the French Government had communicated the nature of the propositions which had been given to the Prince de Joinville, and to the commander of their military force, in the contemplated operations against Morocco; but in the present state of affairs between the two powers, and the French Government having declined stating the nature of those instructions. The cause of quarrel was the shelter and aid which Abd-el-Kader received in and from Morocco in his longcontinued contest with the French power, and the French Government, having made certain demands, which they intend to enforce, if not complied with. But it is hoped that hostilities will yet be averted, the recent occurrences appearing to be accidental, arising from the unpreparedness of the Moors, unaccustomed to the restraints of modern warfare.

Sir R. PEEL asked Mr. Wyse to postpone his motion on the Irish state trials, which stands for next Tuesday, seeing that the writ of error was fixed for Tuesday in the House of Lords, and the law officers of the Crown, especially the Irish Attorney-General, would be inconvenienced by having their attention withdrawn from it by a debate in the Commons.—Mr. WYSE said his motion was related to a question of fact rather than of law, and as he had already postponed it, he was unwilling to risk any further delay.—Sir R. PEEL professed his willingness to give up a Government night, if necessary, for the discussion of the motion, after the writ of error had been decided.—Mr. WYSE then said he would postpone the motion, if he received a distinct assurance of aid in bringing it on afterwards.

Mr. VILLIERS then brought forward his motion for a repeal of the corn laws, in a speech of more than three hours' duration. The hon. member concluded by moving—"That the house be resolved itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—That it appears by a recent census that the people of this country are rapidly increasing in number. That it is in evidence before this house, that a large proportion of her Majesty's subjects are insufficiently provided with the first necessaries of life. That, nevertheless, a corn law is in force which restricts the supply of food, and thereby lessens its abundance. That any such restrictions are hurtful for its object to impede the free purchase of an article upon which depends the subsistence of the community, is indefensible in principle, injurious in operation, and ought to be abolished. That it is therefore expedient to repeal the 6 Geo. c. 14, shall be repealed forthwith."—Mr. FERRAND moved as an amendment, "That the house do resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—That it appears by a recent census that the people of this country are rapidly increasing in number. That it is in evidence before this house, that a large proportion of her Majesty's subjects are insufficiently provided with the means of purchasing the first necessaries of life. That although a corn law is in force, which protects the supply of food produced by British capital and industry, and thereby increases its abundance, whilst it lessens competition in the market of labour, nevertheless every hon. or every hon. or every hon. or

THE LATE MASSACRE AT WAIRAU, NEW ZEALAND.

By the courtesy of a subscriber we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed portraits of the two chiefs who took the most prominent part in the late Massacre at Wairau. They bear the names of Rauparaha and Rangihaeata; the former one of the most influential, the latter one of the most ferocious of the chiefs of New Zealand. Rauparaha is a Kafia chief; his eyes are very bright, and are expressive of great cunning: he, and not Rangihaeata, wears the peacock's feather in his hair, this being an overnight of the engraver of the illustration. Rangihaeata is termed by our obliging correspondent "Rauparaha's fighting general." Both portraits have been copied from drawings forwarded by Mr. J. Greaves, of Nelson, New Zealand.

RAUPARAHA KAFIA CHIEF.

The horrible details of the Massacre have already been quoted in our journal. Of the principal actors in the tragedy we annex a few particulars from the *New Zealand Gazette*, appended to a letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, by Mr. R. Stokes, of Wellington, New Zealand just published:—

"Both chiefs signed the treaty of Waitangi, by which their sovereign rights were surrendered to the Queen of Great Britain. Their tribe has resided latterly at Porirua, and the neighbourhood about twelve miles N.W. of Wellington. There they have resisted all attempts of the settlers to occupy the land professed to have been purchased of the natives by the New Zealand Company, and have occasionally made aggressions upon the settlers on the Hutt, and driven them from their clearings.

"Upwards of a year ago, Rangihaeata attacked some settlers who rented land near Porirua, destroyed their houses, and drove them off. Applications were made to the police-magistrate at Wellington, who refused to interfere. At the subsequent assizes an indictment was found against Rangihaeata for the offence, and a bench-warrant for his apprehension applied for. This the Chief Justice refused, alleging that it lay in the discretion of the Court. Whether, after an indictment found, the granting of a bench-warrant is discretionary with the Court, or a matter of right on the part of the prosecutor, we shall not stop to inquire. Rangihaeata remained at large, and the next thing heard of him is the part he took in the massacre at Wairau. It is the common opinion that if the first aggressions had been met with firmness, and punished with a reasonable and lawful severity, they would not have been repeated. The natives reasonably avoided evidence, the broad defence shown to them by the authorities, and the impunity extended to all their criminal acts, have encouraged them in the belief that the Government is either unwilling or unable to control them, and has led them on to the commission of excesses which have nearly ruined the settlers, and terminated in the massacre. From the temper they have manifested since that event, it is to be feared that harsh measures must be resorted to, before they will pay obedience to the law.

RANGIHAEATA—"FIGHTING GENERAL."

"In addition to the lands claimed by Rauparaha and his tribe in the Northern Island, they laid claim also to a portion of the Southern Island, extending inward from Cloudy Bay, and including the Wairau plains. These plains had been professedly purchased by the New Zealand Company, and were being surveyed as a part of the Nelson Settlement by its surveyors. Rauparaha and Rangihaeata had, some time since, threatened to prevent their occupation, and an arrangement had been made by them to meet one of the land commissioners (Mr. Spain) upon the spot, nominally with the view to the adjustment of the matter. Before the time appointed (as it is said) they went over from Porirua to Cloudy Bay in a schooner belonging to Mr. Toms of the former place, who himself accompanied them."

The Prince de Joinville has done Captain W. H. Hall, of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, the honour to address to him a very highly complimentary, wherein he has expressed the high gratification he has received from the perusal of his book, the "Voyages, &c., of the Nemesis" and much extols her various exploits in China; he concludes with requesting Captain Hall's acceptance (as a small token of his esteem) of a brace of pistols. The pistols are of a most elaborate manufacture, and most highly finished twelve-inch barrels, half-stocked with ebony inlaid with silver, and were contained in a most superb rosewood case inlaid with silver. The value is said to be £100.

Her Majesty's ship Queen, 110, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., arrived on Tuesday at Spithead, from Lisbon, after a long passage of twelve days. When she left, a French brig of 16 guns was the only man of war of any nation in the Tagus. The Queen has brought home a large quantity of the Xanthus marbles. She will be paid off, all standing, to be ready for being re-commissioned.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

THAMES GRAND REGATTA.

The matches of Thursday, the first of the "three glorious days," were reported in our journal of last week.

Friday morning opened propitiously, giving promise of a most delightful day: the sun shone resplendently, and all was bustle and animation at Putney. At as early an hour as two o'clock the various steamers, omnibuses, and other conveyances, began to discharge their passengers, and at the period the racing commenced everything which could be termed a boat was seen floating towards the scene of action. The Lord Mayor and several Aldermen of London, with the Navigation Committee, were aboard the City state barge, the Maria Wood; and other large boats with awnings, decorated with a liberal supply of streamers, had been moored on the Middlesex side of the river. Lord Castlereagh, the President of the Thames Regatta, and other noblemen and gentlemen, with several ladies, were on board the Queen Victoria, which had been put in requisition for the umpires and the committee. The Bishop of London had given permission to admit respectable company into his extensive and beautiful grounds on the Fulham shore; whilst the Vice-Chancellor of England entertained a numerous and distinguished party, who could command an admirable view of the matches.

At the usual hour the races commenced. The first race, the Amateur Pair Oars, for two silver cups, was won by Messrs. Julius and Dalgleish. The Fifty Sovereigns Prize, for four-oared boats, was won by the Newcastle crew. The Watermen's Sculls, for 50 sovereigns, was won by Newell. The Gold Challenge Cup, eight-oared match, was contested by the Oxford University, Leander, and Cambridge University Clubs, and won by the first-named. The Chelsea crew won the Landsmen Sweepstakes.

Saturday, the third and last day's matches were attended by a very numerous assemblage of persons, amongst whom were many of rank and fashion: after the two or three first heats, the towing-path was almost impassable, and the river was so covered with pleasure-boats and other craft, that the police found much difficulty in keeping the course clear. The first match, the Amateur Four-oared race for the Silver Challenge Cup, first heat, was won by the Leander, by a length and a half; the second heat by the Guys; and the grand heat by the Leander.

The Champion Prize of 100 sovs. First heat was won by the London crew; second heat by the Newcastle crew; and the grand heat by the London crew. Both the leading crews were cheered vociferously on their way and after the race, and the committee presented the Claspers with £20, as second boat, independently of the £50 won by them on the previous day. The Double Sculls Match, by watermen plying above Battersea-bridge, for a prize wherry, was won by Kelly and Powell, of Fulham.

Our engravings represent two picturesque scenes, sketched during the contest.

THAMES REGATTA—PUTNEY BRIDGE

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held on Saturday last, pursuant to adjournment. Present:—Right Hon. G. S. Byng, the Earl of Stradbroke, Stewards; Hon. Colonel Anson, Colonel Peel, Earl of Chesterfield, Earl of Rosslyn, C. C. Greville, Esq., J. V. Shelley, Esq., General Grosvenor, W. S. Stanley, Esq., T. Houldsworth, Esq., J. R. Udney, Esq. This meeting having assembled to consider the question of the horse Leander, and having heard evidence, are fully satisfied that Leander was four years old when he ran for the Derby. They therefore resolve:—1. That Messrs. Litchwald, the owners of Leander, shall be fined 5 sovereigns for entering or running any horse in their own name, or in the name of any other person, at any race where the rules and regulations of the Jockey Club are recognised. 2. That Mr. Ley, whose horse ran second for a Two-yrs-old Stake at Ascot, in 1843, when Leander came in *first*, is entitled to those stakes. Several of the members who were present at the above meeting attended again on Monday, the 24th, when it was resolved that the evidence should be printed, and that no opinion should at present be expressed as to the trainer in the matter.

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon, an accident occurred on the part of the Eastern Counties Railway, situate near Carlisle-street, Bethnal-green. Some of the luggage trucks were being lowered down an inclined plane, when the chain of the last one broke, and it rolled down and burst through the fence into the roadway. A Mrs. Mullarty, living in Carlisle-street, who happened to be passing at that moment, was knocked down and lacerated by part of the broken fence, which struck her, and being taken to Dr. Pearce, she was found to be rather seriously but not dangerously injured.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE RIVER LEA.—On Tuesday evening three inquests were holden at the sign of the Five Bells, Bow, Middlesex, before Mr. Baker, the coroner, on the remains of three youths, who were drowned in the river Lea, close to the Eastern Counties Railway. The first case entered on was that of Henry Waldock, a fine youth, of seventeen years of age, and from the evidence adduced it appeared that about eight o'clock on Sunday evening the deceased and his brother went to bathe in the river Lea. The part at which they got in being much deeper than the deceased calculated on, he got out of his depth and was drowned. The next two cases were of a more melancholy character. It appeared that on Monday evening George Samuel Shaw, aged twelve years, and Alfred Fear, aged eleven, the sons of respectable tradesmen in Whitechapel and a third lad, their companion, went out for a walk towards the river Lea, and remained for some time on the banks looking at some fishermen. When about to return home young Shaw slid down the bank to wash his boots, and on leaning forward to reach the water with his hand he overbalanced himself, and fell into the river. His companion (Fear), observing him struggle in the water, courageously jumped to his assistance. Each grasped the other, and clung so fast together, that they perished in each other's arms. The third youth hastened to the Five Bells public-house for assistance, where the drags were procured, but it was an hour and a half before the bodies were found, so that life was quite extinct when they were taken on shore. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death" in each case, but at the same time requested the Coroner would write to the Lea River Company to request they would put up boards to caution youths from going into the water at certain parts, at which they consider dangerous.

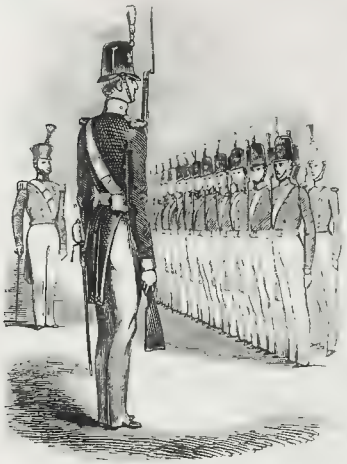
THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

Tuesday, the 18th of June, the twenty-ninth anniversary of the most brilliant and decisive victory ever gained by British valour, was appropriately fixed for the half-yearly examination of the Gentlemen Cadets studying at the above National Establishment.

These fine lads, amounting to about one hundred and eighty in number, commanded by Captain R. B. Burnaby, attended the morning parade in front of their Barracks and Halls of Study, in their new appointments, including the Infantry Cap lately introduced, having leather peaks both in front and rear; an improved set of cross and waist-belts, and each Cadet armed with a beautiful and highly finished carbine, weighing less by two pounds and a half those now in progress of supply to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. These miniature muskets are equal, in appearance and careful construction, to the most expensive fowling-piece ever put forth from the establishment of the far-famed Joe Manton.

Our artist has sketched one of the Gentleman Cadets, in his full military costume, in which the whole body appeared on the morning in question. A portion of these are introduced in the back ground of the illustration. How long the present head covering will supersede the chaco, remains to be proved.

Precisely at ten o'clock, the following distinguished officers, including in their number the Board appointed for the examination, appeared on the ground: Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. Mulcaster, K.C.H., Inspector General of Fortifications; Major-Gen. Sir G. Whitmore, K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy; Major-General Sir H. D. Ross, Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery; Colonels Cockburn, Paterson, and Lacey, Royal Artillery; Colonel Sir George Hoste, C.B., Royal Engineers; Lieut.-Cols. Dundas, C.B., and Jones; Brigade-Major Cuppage, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major Sandham, Royal Engineers, Captains Crawford, Stace, Townsend, Savage, and Taylor.



CADETS, IN THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Frederick Mulcaster, on approaching the line, was received with due military honours, the salute being executed by the Cadets with a precision worthy of veteran troops. They then marched past the General and his suite in ordinary time, re-formed in line, and went through the manual and platoon exercise in a most soldier-like manner.

PARADE OF CADETS, IN THE STONE COURT.

The officers present being aware that the new carbines had only within a very recent period been brought into use, expressed their astonishment at the perfect manner in which the firing was executed.

Breaking again into column the Cadets marched past in quick time, and on re-forming, General Mulcaster was pleased to express to Captain Burnaby his entire approbation of the various manœuvres the young gentlemen, under his able command and tuition, had performed.

The upper engraving depicts the exterior of the Gothic Dining Hall, with its elegant colonnade. The Cadets are formed in column, Captain Burnaby, attended by a Bugler, occupies the centre, and a group of the General and Staff Officers already enumerated fill the left corner.

Before we proceed to give an account of the most important feature of the day, the Examination, we cannot refrain from remarking the singular bad taste exhibited by Mr. Wyatt in his design and execution of the Royal Military Academy. Long before it was completed, Mr. Hamerhaben, then one of the Professors of Fortification, aptly satirized the *outré* mixture of a species of Elizabethan building, the towers in the centre of which are crowned with Dutch cupe, by flanking an old-fashioned crust-stand of four castors with two long flat salt-cellars.

It is, however, our pleasing duty to acknowledge that the Dining Hall is a beautiful exception to the misshapen pile in front of it. This noble room is appropriated to the various Examinations that take place, and we have much pleasure in exhibiting to our readers the peculiar appearance it assumed on the important 18th. Before we describe the various details of our engraving, let us speak of the business of the day.

The Mathematical Examination commenced with Analytical Geometry, and was carried as far as Integration; the several questions in the Differential and Integral Calculus were ably answered by those candidates for commissions to whom they were put. The questions in Trigonometry, the theory of Projectiles the properties of Conic Sections, were replied to in the most creditable manner always into due consideration the nervous situation in which the respondents are placed.

Although pure Geometry is certainly of paramount importance in the education of those intended for the Artillery or Engineer services, it so happened that the subject was never touched on.

The Examination in Fortification followed. The Professor of this noble and interesting branch of military science began by questioning upon general principles, and led his pupils by degrees to the highest point. The different systems of fortification, both ancient (if we may apply such a word to those of Vauban, &c.) and modern, including those by Aster, and Chasseloupe de Lanbat, at Alessandria, carried into operation under the immediate superintendence of Napoleon, were descanted on with great judgment and ability. The Attack and Defence of places and posts next followed, succeeded by the different constructions of mines, both offensive and defensive.

The proficiency attained by the candidates in German and French, history and geography, was next ascertained, and this terminated the long and searching investigation, the result being the selection of the following twenty young gentlemen for the honour of commissions in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Royal Engineers, subject, of course, to the approval of the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and K.C.H., Master General of the Ordnance:

1 A. Cator	6 G. Tidelouth	11. F. W. C. Ord	16. A. E. H. Anson
2. D. L. Lane	7 T. W. Nixon	12. W. F. L. Blosse	17. S. E. Gordon
3 R. D. Kerr	8 H. L. Oxenden	13. W. Hughes	18. W. G. Stubbs
4. J. Y. Meggridge	9. A. T. Blakeney	14. M. B. Forde	19. J. G. Nuthby
5. F. Roe	10. R. E. F. Crauford	15. W. T. Barnett	20. C. N. Lowe.

"The Practical Class" consisting of the young gentlemen named as follows—

1. J. G. Jervois	6. Hon. E. T. Gage	11. C. Wright	16. H. L. F. Greville
2. J. F. L. Travers	7. N. A. Maury	12. G. S. Ivy	17. S. H. P. Seaury
3. H. H. Tyler	8. G. Barstow	13. J. E. Thring	18. R. Stanton
4. J. C. B. De Butts	9. G. Leslie	14. H. Jervis	19. H. Bent
5. Walter S. Stace	10. A. M. Archdall	15. W. M. King	20. F. R. Glanville

were next examined by the heads of the different departments, and, with one or two slight exceptions, went through their ordeal most creditably.

The awarding of the well-merited prizes followed next. Mr. Archibald E

THE EXAMINATION IN THE DINING-HALL.

H. Anson, whom we have undoubted authority for stating is a highly accomplished and most finished gentleman, received the sword of honour, in token of his having invariably conducted himself with strict propriety. Mr. St. John, the prize for mathematics in the first class; although only eighteen months a student at the Royal Military Academy, he has at each examination since his arrival, gained a similar distinction. Messrs. Tyler and De Molayne were awarded prizes, for their perfect knowledge of fortification. Mr. Greville, for his proficiency in the French and German languages. Mr. Chesney, for his application to the study of chemistry. Mr. Porter, for the accuracy and finish of his plan drawings. Mr. King, for his correct and beautiful sketches. Some other prizes, in various branches of the pictorial art, were exhibited, Mr. Sweeney proving himself to be a most accomplished artist.

We have wished that the distribution of the various rewards had been rendered somewhat more imposing. The President of the Board dispensed the prizes without an observation as to the good conduct, or application to study, that had entitled the recipient to such a mark of distinction.

The volumes given were generally clothed in showy bindings, but on examining one or two of the sets, afterwards offered for our inspection, the paper and type were of a character bearing a strong resemblance to works furnished by contract.

With the presentation of the last prize the labours of the Board terminated, and the Gentlemen Cadets commenced their vacation, which will terminate upon the 1st of August, when the vacancies, occasioned by the gaining of commissions, will be filled up by the young gentlemen whose names we subjoin :—John Charles Weir, Constantine Lawrence Yeoman, Sidney Reynolds Farrell, Richard Hugh Stothard, Richard Warren, Dudley Thomas Barnard, William Francis Lambert, Charles William Barry, Francis Cornwallis Maude, Reginald Onslow Farmer, Francis Pace, Patrick John Campbell, John De Lotterell Saunderson, Edmund Southey, Spencer Philip John Childers, Charles Augustus Rice, Augustus Jonathan Clerke, George Montagu Stopford, George Milner Etienne Stephen, William Wodeham Augustus Lake, Sandford Fleming Walker Grimston, Charles Edward Oldershaw, William John Mountjoy Hastings, John Morris Savage, John Peel, Charles Henry James, Octavius Yorke Cooke ; they having undergone the necessary examinations as to their qualifications, and afterwards the sanction of the Master-General to commence their studies at the Royal Military Academy.

The next engraving represents the Interior of the Diorama Hall. The walls of this spacious apartment are covered with the drawings already enumerated, and with large black boards used for the *impromptu* exhibition of any geometrical problem, or diagram, illustrative of the system of fortification, projectiles, &c. &c. The Gentlemen Cadets are seated upon raised benches at each corner. The particular class under examination surround the table the Professor with a wand pointing to the subject under consideration, be it ramped, ditch, screen-way, bastion, curtain, glacis, or whatever he wishes, to ascertain the extent of knowledge on the part of his pupils

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS,

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Tunnels, Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

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And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

195, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 30.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
TUESDAY, 2.—Visitation B. V. Mary.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin.
THURSDAY, 4.—Trans. St. Martin.
FRIDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued, 1817.
SATURDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 6.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.	M. h.	A. h.
3 24	3 51	4 14	4 39	5 1	5 25	5 46	6 5	6 28	6 49	7 6	7 31

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Correspondent who sends us the account of the murder of a wife by her husband, at Gresford, in North Wales should have also sent us the names of the parties. This, to newspaper readers, is a very important ingredient in the narrative.

"*Tar!*" Our correspondent overlooks the great cause of complaint—*that the privilege was used not to attack a point against the State, or any design against the Government, but to aid and assist a foreign power. The right to open letters exists for our own protection, not to assist other States, in whose disputes with their subjects we are not involved. The other case put by our correspondent—that of detecting a felony by opening a letter—would be admitted as a practice without the most imminent danger. The general shock it would give to public confidence would be a greater evil than the advantage of detecting individual cases of crime would be a good.*

"B. B.;" *Boscastle, should consult some experienced Chancery lawyer.*

"I. L."—*The title of "Esquire" to these lines is a matter of courtesy; formerly it was applied to persons possessed of £300 a-year, and landed property.*

"P. and W.," *Downpatrick.—The interval depends upon circumstances. Address "House of Commons."*

"W. R. H.," *Macclesfield.—In each case the player counts.*

"*Three Inquirers.*"—*A normal school is an establishment for teaching or training instructors.*

"R. D.," *Settle.—Carriers cannot legally convey passengers, unless duly licensed.*

"J. W. G. C." *should apply to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop, and the Overseers for the Boroughs.*

Φιλομαθης.—*The authoress of the Haymarket Prize Comedy is Mrs. Gore, the novelist.*

"E. B.," *Kidderminster.—Declined.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Belper.—Vince's Astronomical Tables.*

"T. T."—*The house will only be assessed as a place for business purposes, and will be exempt from many taxes.*

"*Juvenis W.*"—*The first No. of Vol. V. of our journal will be published on July 6. The price of Vols. II., III., and IV. is 18s.; Vol. I., one guinea.*

"*A Regular Reader and Subscriber.*"—*The subjects are on hand.*

"C. D. K."—"*Why is this?*"

"W. B."—*Dewlish, should send his name, or we cannot forward the paper. A quarter must be paid in advance.*

"J. H.," *Leicester, will be entitled to the print.*

"E. M." *Kirby, can claim the property.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Congleton.—See future announcements.*

"*Mejornus,*" *Reading.—The apparatus may be purchased at toy-shops or philosophical instrument makers.*

"*Elias,*" *Milford Haven,*" *should write to Messrs. Fisher and Co. as to the completion of the work in question.*

"*American.*" *Yes.*

"T. G.," *Cheltenham, should apply to any news-agent in that town.*

"J. P.," *Swaffham.—The plan will not suit.*

"*T. and W. P.,*" *Hull.—We have not room.*

"*A Subscriber from the First,*" *Dublin.—Mr. Miles's motion on the Sugar Duties was to lower the duty on West India sugar, which would have the effect of increasing the protection of colonial produce.*

"F. H.," *Gosport, will be entitled to the new print. The Print of London in 1842 may still be had.*

The report of the Tailors' Anniversary reached us too late.

"*Omega,*" *East Retford.—Rabbits are not game.*

"*E. R.,*" *a Liverpool Subscriber.—The Index to Vol. IV. will be published next week. We do not understand your correspondent's first question.*

"*An Admirer and Subscriber,*" *should visit the Metropolis in the season—from February to August.*

We have not room for "The Coachman's Lament!" and "The Venerable to his College Cap and Gown."

Several correspondents not answered this week will be replied to in our next.

"*Constans Amator.*"—*The bishop must be placed on a white square.*

"*An Indian Subscriber.*"—*We shall be glad to accept the solutions to the problems received.*

*** Next week we shall present to our readers A SUPPLEMENT, Gratis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1844.

THE storm raised by the Secretary of State, in the affair of the letter opening, is one not likely to subside very soon; it has been revived this week in both Houses of Parliament, and even now we question if the Government has heard the last of it. On Monday Mr. Duncombe came before the House with a petition from another subject of the espionage of the Home-office—a Captain Stolzman, one of the correspondents of M. Mazzini; and at the same time that he presented the petition he moved for a committee of inquiry into the transaction, in order to arrive at some knowledge of what the intention of the Home-office could be; but the mystery of iniquity it appeared to be hunting after, remains a mystery still, and the plot—if there is one—is not the "plot discovered." What Sir J. Graham was seeking, and what he found, are alike unknown, and all explanation is decidedly, even obstinately refused. Questions are useless, and though the Right Hon. Baronet expresses "a keen desire to stand well in the opinion of his fellow countrymen," he does not seem disposed to purchase that opinion by stating any of the facts that might justify him, and tend to remove the stains that are sinking deep into his official character. He shrouds himself in his "official responsibility," a veil that the public can never penetrate, and which has ere now concealed official crimes of darker die even than the breaking of seals and rifling letters. But, however the Government may persist in refusing any explanation, the public will come to its conclusions just the same, and the general opinion seems to be settled, that the power, if used at all, should be reserved for extraordinary occasions; that our domestic affairs did not require any such violation of public faith; and that such a power should have been used for the advantage of a foreign state, gives the last and worst stamp to the whole transaction. What can be more humiliating than to hear extracts from the *Milan Gazette* quoted in the House of Commons, which are neither more nor less than the congratulations of the Italian Government on the fact, that, though the English police, a vigilant eye is kept on those who are beyond the reach of fine and imprisonment for opinion? The whole thing has a meanness and trickery about it that make it contemptible; unfortunately the dangerous nature of the practice makes it impossible to pass it over in that silence by which the feeling of contempt is most emphatically expressed. The House of Commons on Monday pronounced a very strong opinion on the matter, after a debate of damaging effect on the Government; in a very numerous House, the majority that pulled the Home Secretary through the difficulty was only 44, and the immense minority, whose vote was virtually one of censure, presents a mass of opinion—the very reverse of flattering—that demands no ordinary degree of courage to stand against. But Sir James Graham is a bold man; we belive that no one but himself would dare provoke such an amount of obloquy in the first place, or venture to carry it out afterwards.

The House of Lords had the subject brought before them on Tuesday, by Earl Radnor. The facts and arguments adduced were of course much the same as in the Commons, with this difference, that the members of the Government in the Upper House threw the whole blame on Sir J. Graham, stating that they had had nothing whatever to do with it. The Duke of Wellington "had no knowledge whatever on the subject," and the Earl of Haddington "knew just as little of the matter as the noble lord who raised the question." They both asserted that the Home Secretary has the power (which no one denies), and that probably he had reasons for what he did (which no one doubts); but the question is, what reasons? This is precisely the dark point that wants a little light thrown on it; but the Government will in no way assist in the illumination.

Their lordships did not divide; had they done so, they would, in all probability, have committed themselves to a recorded defence of Sir James Graham; they ought to be obliged to Earl Radnor for saving them the reproach by withdrawing his motion. Indeed, the discussion itself was sufficient; there never was a debate, the tone of which was so strongly condemnatory.

There is that in the following language of Lord Denman which every English heart will respond to, and with it we leave the question, hoping that even the boldness in ill-doing possessed by Sir J. Graham will not, in the face of the language used in both Houses of Parliament, very soon venture on a repetition of the act, visited by such words as these :—

> The power appeared to exist without the slightest responsibility, and in such a manner, that he did not think the King in Parliament or the English people would any longer endure. He did not consider this a question of expediency or inexpediency, but a question of right and wrong. He should no more believe it necessary to show that it was wrong for this power to exist in the person of one individual than he should think it necessary to contend that it was wrong to pick a pocket. Formerly, there was an inconsistency in human nature, which prevented people who did possess and exercise hateful powers, acting consistently with themselves upon other occasions; and a high and dignified character of integrity became a cloaking a power to the extent to which it was now supposed to have been abused. But undoubtedly it never could be exercised without great pain to any honourable mind called upon to exercise it. But, then, beyond the possession of it, the acting upon it, and the using of it, there were *circumstances of concealment, and something very like forgery. These things had a tendency to demoralise the public mind.* It was well known that many of the subordinate officers and servants of the Post-office unfortunately were too much in the habit of overlooking the obligations which honesty ought to impose upon them; and he could not think that the knowledge that the great heads of that department, and persons of superior positions, used such a power, would be any check upon the improper and dishonest desires of such persons when letters were intrusted to their care.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite and the Household, attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Monday morning in the Royal gardens. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in a carriage in the afternoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, visited the old chapel in the Savoy, near the Strand. After inspecting the sacred edifice, the Prince took his departure, and returned to Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the parks during the day, in an open carriage and four. The Royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Brougham, Lord and Lady Colville, and Mr. Hallam.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the Commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Colborne, Mr. Henry Gally Knight, Mr. C. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Henry Hallam, Mr. Thomas Wyse, Lord Mahon, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The meeting broke up at four o'clock. Prince Albert afterwards proceeded to Westminster-hall, accompanied by the other Commissioners, to inspect the sculptures and fresco paintings. The following had the honour of dining with the Queen on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace :—The Duke of Richmond and the Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, Viscount Melbourne, the Bishop of Norwich, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, Lord and Lady Seaforth, and Mr. Rogers.

On Wednesday forenoon, the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness afterwards went to the Mint of the Royal Family of Cornwall, in Somerset House. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Portuguese Minister and the Baroness de Moncorvo, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Fraser Tytler.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked, in the forenoon on Thursday, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Prince, attended by Mr. Anson and Sir E. Bowater, left the Palace at half-past two, in a landau and four, for Wanstead, to honour with his presence the anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum. On leaving Wanstead, the Prince proceeded to the new Royal Exchange, where his Royal Highness alighted, and inspected the interior of the building. The Prince also viewed the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. His Royal Highness returned to the Palace at half-past six.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S GRAND PARTY.—The Marquis of Londonderry gave a princely banquet at Holderness House, Park-lane, on Monday last, to the officers of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, of which regiment the noble marquis is colonel, an entertainment which was succeeded by an assembly held by the marchioness. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who honoured the noble and gallant host by his company at dinner, arrived shortly before eight o'clock, at which hour all the guests invited to the banquet had arrived. Covers were laid for 50 personages. A splendid service of silver was used on the occasion, and for the dessert a costly service of foreign porcelain graced the festive board of the noble marquis and marchioness. At half-past ten the circle broke up, and the marchioness afterwards held an assembly, at which upwards of 1000 personages of rank and distinction were present.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Lord G. Somerset. The Council sat two hours.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Yesterday (Friday) being the sixth anniversary of the coronation of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it was observed as a holiday at the Stamp-office, Excise, Custom-house, the St. Katherine's, London, West, and East India Docks; and at the different Government dock-yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Pembroke. The morning, as usual, was ushered in by the ringing of a merry peal at the various metropolitan churches; the royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, the Monument, Somerset-house, the Italian Opera, St. Martin's, St. Giles's, St. Margaret's, and the customary public edifices; and at one o'clock a royal salute was fired in St. James's-park, the Tower, Woolwich, Tilbury-fort, &c.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

On Saturday last the King of Saxony, accompanied by his Excellency the Baron Canitz-and-Dallwitz, and suite, passed through Derby by railway to Chesterfield, by the one o'clock train, on a tour of a few days in the northern part of the county. They were received at the station by William Lesper Newton, Esq., one of the directors of the Midland Railway Company. On arriving at Chesterfield, the party partook of refreshment at the Angel Inn, and immediately proceeded on to Hardwicke Hall, which they inspected, and then returned to Chesterfield, and on to the Rutland Arms Inn, Bakewell, where they remained the night.

On Sunday the King and his suite attended service at the Earl of Newburgh's chapel, and afterwards visited Chatsworth, spending seven hours in an inspection of the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated conservatory. They then proceeded to Haddon Hall, and, having viewed that beautiful and unique structure, an engraving of which will be found in No. 13 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, returned to the Rutland Arms, at Bakewell, where they passed the night.

On Monday the King of Saxony visited Buxton and afterwards Castleton, and went through the Caverns, and minutely inspected the wonders of that extraordinary locality. He afterwards, with his suite, returned to Bakewell, which he passed through about half-past six o'clock in the evening, and proceeded on to Matlock, stopping at the Old Bath Hotel.

On Tuesday the King visited the Museums at Matlock Bath. His Majesty and suite arrived at the Royal Old Bath Hotel for dinner, and remained during the night.

On Wednesday morning his Majesty took an early walk to inspect the beauties of this romantic valley, which he greatly admired, then paid a visit to the old Museum. Here the inlaid tables, or "Pietra dura," generally attracted attention, as well as the spars, the peculiar production of this county. At nine o'clock precisely his Majesty took his departure for Derby, on his general tour.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The annual entertainment in aid of the funds of this excellent institution was celebrated on Wednesday at the Freemason's Tavern, when a numerous party of the friends and supporters of the institution sat down to a well-served and well-cooked dinner. The chair was taken by Lord Sandon, who was supported by Dr. Lonsdale, the Bishop of Oxford, and upwards of one hundred gentlemen who are connected with the King's College Hospital.

THE PAVING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday a Court of Sewers was held at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Gibbs in the chair, when, after a long discussion, it was carried by a large majority, that the entire space from the end of Cornhill to the east end of the Royal Exchange, including the open space facing the west end, taking in the Wellington statue, should be paved with flag-stones. £1700 was immediately voted out of the consolidated fund for that purpose, and that the pavement should be laid down under the joint superintendence of Mr. Smith and Mr. Kelsey, the surveyors of the commissioners.

COUNSEL TO THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—The office of Counsel in London to the Irish Government has recently become vacant, in consequence of the secession of Mr. O'Hanlon, its late possessor, who was killed by swallowing a fish bone at dinner. The Government has declared its intention of conferring the situation upon an Irishman, called to the English bar, and resident in London. We understand that this limitation has considerably diminished the number of candidates for the vacant appointment; and that out of this number Mr. Perceval Banks, of Gray's Inn, who in 1838 published a very able pamphlet on the subject of controverted elections, and who is well known in the republic of letters, is considered to stand the best chance of success. Though decidedly a Tory in politics, he has had the good fortune to conciliate the friendly feelings of his political opponents; and no appointment as better calculated to please all parties in Ireland than that of an individual who, like Mr. Banks, never allows his political feelings to interfere with his duties as a courteous gentleman. We are glad to perceive that the London daily papers concur in extolling Mr. Banks's nomination.

NEW INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday the anniversary of opening a New Infant Orphan Asylum took place at Wanstead, where the building is situated. The institution is founded for the reception of fatherless children from all parts of the empire, especially such as are respectably descended. It will receive the orphan from the earliest period of infancy, and maintains it to the completion of its eighth year, when it is sent to such an asylum as Christ's Hospital, or the London Orphan Asylum. Infants only six weeks old, both fatherless and motherless, have been received into the Asylum, which has now amongst its inmates the orphans of Admirals, Generals in the army and navy, members of the medical profession, &c. There are now 200 children in the establishment, and there is ample space for 200 more. Much interest was excited in consequence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert having expressed his intention to be present on the occasion. The Prince kept his promise and much delighted a brilliant company, by arriving about two o'clock with Colonel Anson and Sir George Berkeley, Equerry. The proceedings of the day commenced by an inspection of the building; after which, an examination of the elder children took place. The company then paraded the grounds; and his Royal Highness inspected every part of the property, expressing himself highly delighted at the extreme comfort, cleanliness, and order displayed, and the healthy, salubrious position of the establishment. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered on his departure. The arrival and departure of company was much facilitated by the kindness of the Directors of the Northern and Eastern Railway, who arranged that all the trains running that day should stop at the Lea Bridge station, both to and from London. A large party partook of a splendid *dejeuner*, provided by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Hotel. Prince Albert left solid proofs of his regard for the Institution, and consented to become its Patron.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.—Their lordships sat on Tuesday in a Committee for Privileges, for the purpose of further considering the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. The Judges were also in attendance. Counsel being called in, Sir T. Wilde proceeded to call the following witnesses :—Augusta Emma Lyle, the sister of the claimant, proved the death of her mother, and the finding of various correspondence, after that event, between the Duke of Sussex and her mother. She also proved and produced the prayer-book by which Mr. Gunn married her mother to the Prince. The marriage took p ace at Rome.—Lady Virginia Murray: Was the daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, and sister of the mother of the last witness. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex visited their family when at Rome, and paid great attention to her sister. Heard of their marriage at Florence. Recollects her sister being confined in Lower Berkeley-street. The present claimant was the child that was then born. The late Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta lived together as man and wife. The claimant was called the little Prince, or Prince Augustus, and

the claimant's sister was called the Princess Augusta.—The Right Hon. Dr. Lushington was then called, and stated that he was very well acquainted with the late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He constantly conversed with witness on matters upon which he took a deep interest, and several times on the subject of his marriage. The particular period at which he conversed was when his Royal Highness was at Falconne, about 1825, 1826, or 1827. His Royal Highness took witness into his private apartments, and detailed the facts of his marriage. The conversation lasted four hours.—Mr. Erle: Did he state the name of his wife?—Lord Campbell objected to the evidence altogether, on the ground that there might be some *in mobia*.—Their lordships, after some discussion, decided on rejecting the evidence, and Dr. Lushington stated that as Sir Robert Inglis had called that reverend gentleman, he would be considered in that country as valid, the children legitimate, and any property they might have would descend to their children; and such marriage would not be subject to ecclesiastical censure. The witness then proceeded at considerable length to state the effect of the Council of Trent with respect to marriages in the Holy See, in the course of which he referred to several eminent text writers, which caused some discussion as to what the witness could refer to them in evidence; or, in fact, whether his evidence could be further proceeded with.—Sir T. Wilde and Mr. Erle submitted that the witness was a competent one.—After examining Dr. Wiseman as to what his jurisdiction was as cardinal archbishop in this country, the Attorney-General then addressed their lordships, and the committee decided in favour of the admissibility of the evidence.—The examination of the witness was then resumed: If the marriage was brought before any of the Roman tribunals the marriage would be considered legal, and the children would inherit. It is the opinion of theologians and lawyers that where Protestants had married according to their own form, even where the Council of Trent has been promulgated, are married. Pope Benedict XIV. issued a bull declaring the validity of such marriages, and stating his reasons for declaring that such marriages had always been legal.—Has anything been done to convince the clergy of the contrary since the decree?—Witness: There has not.—The Solicitor-General: Have you ever known a case where the validity of a marriage between two Protestants, before solemnized in this country,

HENLEY REGATTA—EIGHT-OAR'D MATCH.

HENLEY REGATTA.—TUESDAY.

Of all the towns in England there is not one to which, as regards a flourishing regatta, Henley ought to yield the palm of pre-eminence. Placed in the midst of scenery the most delightful, with a beautiful reach of water, admirably calculated for such sport, and with a population of whom the majority are almost daily indulging in the manly and scientific exercise of rowing, it can form no matter of surprise that this annual event should constitute one of the chief attractions of the season.

"The Diamond Sculls," and the other scullers' contests were, as an encouragement to rowing, open to all grades within five miles of Henley, the award of victory being a coat and silver badge. These, with the four-oared race for the Silver Challenge Cup, formed the amusements of the day.

The morning was fine, and about the time the sports commenced, the bridge was covered with handsome equipages, and hundreds of fashionably dressed persons had congregated on the stands erected for visitors on the towing-path, and in the meadows on the Berks shore. In the grand stand we observed Lord Camoys, the Earl of Falmouth, Sir George and Lady Napier, Lady Dungarvon, Lady Caroline Pechell, Sir E. C. East, Sir H Lambert, Major and Miss Cowper, W. S. Freeman, Esq., J. Pane, Esq., and others of the nobility and gentry.

The races commenced at half-past two, each contest being from the island, against the stream, up to Henley-bridge, a distance of about a mile and a third.

The Diamond Sculls, a Presentation Prize for Gentlemen Amateurs only.

First Heat.

Mr. Conant, St. John's College, Oxford	Purple	1
Mr. E. S Kennedy, Sculers' Club, London	Green	2

Won by two or three lengths.

Second Heat.

Mr. T. B. Bumpstead, the Leander Club	Pink	1
Mr. E. G. Peacock, the Scullers' Club	Green	2

Won by five or six lengths.

Third Heat.

Mr. A. A. Julius, the Leander Club	Green	1
Mr. J. Innes Pocock, Oxford Aquatic Club ..	Purple	2

It was a very hollow race. Mr. Julius drew ahead and kept it, winning easily.

Fourth Heat.

Mr. Morgan, Christchurch, Oxford	Purple	1
Mr. A. Ive, Dreadnought Club, Henley	Green	2

Won with the most perfect ease.

The Stewards' Challenge Club.

Open to gentlemen's crews established at least a twelvemonth previous to the time of entry.

The Royal Academy boat, which had been entered for this race, was withdrawn. The St. George's Boat Club, who are the holders, of course, did not contend in the trial heat.

Oxford University Boat Club—	Oxford Subscription Rooms, London—
Purple.	White.

The University boat was the favourite at some odds, and the race was anxiously looked for. They made a very excellent start, and were oar and oar for a few seconds, when the University boat gradually shot away, and although their opponents rowed in a very plucky manner, they were unable to overtake them. The University won by three lengths.

WEDNESDAY.

The racing on Wednesday was of a very superior description, indeed it surpassed that of former years. The attendance, too, was first-rate, including the nobility and gentry residing in the district, with hundreds from various towns in the neighbourhood. The proprietor of Phyllis Court and Gardens had handsomely given permission to the stewards to issue tickets for company on his grounds, and a brilliant assemblage, consisting chiefly of ladies, availed themselves of the polite offer, while the shore on the other side and the bridge could boast of many handsome equipages. The sports commenced with,

The Town Challenge Cup.

The Aquatic Boat Club, Henley, Light Blue.

The Albion Boat Club, Henley.

A gallant race succeeded a fine start The Albion, who had the Berks shore, appeared to lead by a trifle for a few seconds when they became oar and oar. The Aquatic then drew slowly away from their opponents, but were again pressed hard by the Albion, who kept them at great labour the whole way and shortened the trifling distance between them at coming in. The Aquatic won by a length only amidst the most vociferous cheering.

The Diamond Sculls.—A Presentation Prize for Gentlemen Amateurs.

In the trial heats of the preceding day, there were four races, and necessarily a corresponding number of winners. Mr. Julius, of the Scullers' Club, who had defeated Mr. J. J. Pocock, of the Oxford Aquatic Club, however declined the contest, and the race was left to the other three gentlemen.

Mr. T. B. Bumpstead, Leander Club	Pink	1
Mr. Morgan, Christchurch, Oxford	Green	2
Mr. Conant, St. John's, Oxford	Purple	3

This was the greatest sculling contest that has been witnessed for a great length of time. Mr. Morgan had the Berks shore, and on the signal being given, the whole three started away at the instant. Mr. Morgan then had a trifling lead, but Mr. Bumpstead was soon alongside of him, and for a few strokes they were again abreast of each other. Mr. Morgan again drew a trifle in advance, but his opponent was in a moment abreast of him, and then led slightly. Alternately the gentlemen led, until both became exhausted, and Mr. Morgan fouling his skul as he neared the bridge, did not appear to have power enough to replace it, and Mr. Bumpstead, who was almost level with him, by a last effort contrived to run into the first place, and won by three quarters of a length only. It is almost unnecessary to add that both were much distressed.

The Stewards' Challenge Cup, for Gentlemen in Four-oared Boats.

The University Boat Club—	The St. George's Boat Club—
Purple.	White with Red Cross.

The St. George's Club were the holders, but despite the most plucky effort were unable to retain possession of the honorary distinction; for a few strokes only the crews were together, but the pulling on either hand was beautiful. The University boat gradually then went in advance, and won by nearly two lengths.

The District Challenge Cup.

The Windsor and Eton Boat Club—Light Blue.

The Britannia Club, Reading—Pink and White.

Throughout this was a closely contested race, in which it was difficult to determine which was the better crew. After rowing half the distance oar and oar, the Windsor men contrived to get the lead, and won by a length.

The Grand Challenge Cup for eight oared boats, Gentlemen Amateurs.

The Oxford University, as the winners of last year, were the holders of the cup on the present occasion, but their claims were withdrawn, as we understand there were many gentlemen rowing in the Eton boat, which belonged to the other Oxford crew, added to which the period fixed for this regatta, we believe, was somewhat inconvenient to many of the Oxonians who wished to leave town.

The Etona, Oxford—Light Blue.

The Caius College, Oxford—Blue and White.

The Etona Club, Oxford, won by a length and a half only.

The grand heat of the Henley Coat and Badge was then rowed, and won with the most perfect ease by William Stone, purple.

GRAND REVIEW, PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN.

On the 18th instant, a review of the troops composing the garrison of Dublin took place in the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix-park. The following regiments were in the field, the number of men being about 4000 or 5000:—Royal Artillery, 3d Dragoon Guards, 1st Royals, 11th Hussars, Royal Sappers and Miners, and the 5th, 10th, 24th, 34th, and 36th Regiments of Foot.

His Excellency Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was to have been present, but was prevented from the recent death of the brother of the Countess de Grey. The troops were commanded by the Right Honourable Sir E. Blakeney, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, who arrived on the ground with his staff at about half-past two P.M. The troops first marched past, and the cavalry at a trot and gallop, after which various evolutions were performed.

The accompanying sketch is taken at the moment when the infantry have formed an "echelon of squares," for a supposed attack of the enemy's cavalry, the artillery being in action on the right and left; thus bringing to the recollection of the lookers on, the numerous instances in which this mode of defence was adopted by the British army against the attacks of the French cavalry, on the memorable field of Waterloo. Notwithstanding that the day was showery and rather unfavourable, thousands of spectators were present.

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(Continued from page 405.)

Before concluding this portion of our paper it may not be unnecessary to add a few remarks on the state of wood-engraving in other countries. In France, Papillon, who died in 1776, left no successor of talent to advance wood-engraving beyond the state in which he left it; and the art remained neglected in that country for many years after the works of Bewick and others had recalled attention to it in England. Within the last twelve years however, wood-engraving has advanced greatly in public estimation, and has been very extensively and successfully cultivated in France, though when the principal of the French works illustrated with wood-cuts were commenced, the Parisian publishers were obliged to avail themselves of the skill of English engravers to execute them. The number of French wood-engravers, however, who have since attained to a very high degree of skill in their profession, have rendered the French publishers comparatively independent of English aid, though a considerable number of wood-cuts from the designs of French artists and for French works are still executed in this country. The best of the cuts, whether executed by French wood-engravers, or by English wood-engravers on French account, are to be found in the large octavo editions of, "Paul and Virginia" and "Fontaine's Fables."

Many of those cuts are excellent, both in design and execution; but in many more a great deal of labour has been wasted in the execution of minute cross-hatchings, which, so far from improving the subject, either in contributing to give effect, or in expressing character, have made the cut look like a piece of net-work. It would, indeed, seem that some of the best of the French designers on wood

SPECIMEN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING—THE PROPHET JEREMIAH, FROM THE PAINTING BY MICHAEL ANGELO, IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL, AT ROME.

have got an idea that a cut was excellent in proportion to the quantity of work it contained.

About the time of Papillon's death, wood-engraving was in a more depressed state in Germany than in France. Almost the only German wood-engraver of the time was a person named Ungher, who appears to have been chiefly employed in engraving tasteless ornaments for books. He, however, appears to have paid some attention to the history and former practice of the art, for in 1779 he published a tract, illustrated with five cuts, in which he discusses the question "whether Albert Durer engraved on wood," and gives his own conclusion in the negative. In the same year his son, who was also a wood-engraver, published a dissertation, illustrated with cuts, on the progress of wood-engraving in Brandenburg. The Ungers, father and son, also executed several chiaro-scuros on wood. About five-and-thirty years ago a German wood-engraver, of the name of Gubitz, executed several cuts, of considerable merit; some of them are very effective in point of colour; and others, of a smaller size, are engraved with great clearness and delicacy. Wood-engraving is making rapid progress in Germany, and more especially in Bavaria. The head pieces for each month, in the "Munich Almanack" for 1841, from the designs of William Kaulbach—an artist of high reputation—are excellently engraved, and no less excellently printed. Should the German designers and engravers on wood continue to advance in this manner, the reputation which the art formerly enjoyed in Germany will speedily be restored.

Wood-engraving is at present making considerable progress in the United States, and numerous American books and periodical publications are now illustrated with wood-cuts. Adams, the best of the American wood-engravers, is at present employed in engraving the cuts for an "Illuminated and New Pictorial Bible," at present in course of publication, in parts, by Harper and Brothers, New York. The work when completed will contain fourteen hundred cuts, a great number of which will be from original designs by J. G. Chapman, an American artist. The ornamental title-page, printed in black and red, contained in the first part, the only one which has yet come under our notice, is a beautiful specimen of wood-engraving and printing. Several of the large cuts are copied from illustrations of the Bible published by Churton, London, 1833. We do not consider that they are improved by the fanciful borders with which they have been ornamented by Mr. Chapman. There is too much frame—and that not always appropriate in its ornaments—for the picture. An American artist, with the talents of Bewick, who should apply himself to the representation of the scenery and natural objects of his own country, with graphic traits of the character and manners of the people, could not fail of securing for himself as high a reputation as that of "the genius who dwelt on the banks of the Tyne."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 25.

SPAIN.

I have received Madrid letters of as late a date as the 19th. They contain a report that the Ministers had succeeded in negotiating a loan, but on most disgraceful terms, the Ministers, it appears, retain in stock for every 36 reals advanced by the lender. The conversation in the British Houses of Parliament relative to the marriage between the eldest son of Don Carlos and the Queen of Spain is much commented on by the Madrid press, and there is an unanimous opinion in, that not only is it impossible, but could it be effected it would be disastrous to the best interests of Spain. I am decidedly of that opinion, and my reasons will be found in my correspondence of the 11th. I am now enabled to send you the conditions on which Don Carlos would consent to the marriage, and which, I am sure, are to be published in different French journals. Don Carlos demands the re-establishment of the Salic law in favour of the elder branch, of which he is the head, with remainder to the younger branch; the reservation of the title of King, pledging himself not to claim the exercise of his rights. The eldest son of Don Carlos, as Prince of the Asturias, to participate in the exercise with his father, and to marry the Infanta Isabella, who is to hold the title of Queen by courtesy. The marriage to be solemnised by procuration, and the Prince not to enter Spain till 1846 or 1847. The second son of Don Carlos to be entitled Prince of the Asturias. Don Carlos consents that a Cortes *par estamento* be immediately convoked for the re-establishment of the ancient constitution—that an amnesty be granted for all political offences committed since the death of his brother Ferdinand VII., with the exception of the traitor Marotto and twelve of his satellites, who are to be banished for ever from Spain. Don Carlos insists that all ranks, dignities, orders and pensions conferred by him, shall be confirmed. These are the conditions on which Don Carlos consents—not to abdicate, as certain of his friends wish to circulate—but to a marriage. How men possessing one grain of common sense could ever imagine such a visionary scheme could for a moment be entertained by the liberals of Spain must astonish every one, but those who are convinced that it is the work of the same men, who thought they were furthering the interests of Don Carlos in supporting Marotto to the day he betrayed his royal master.

The heat was so great at Madrid on the 18th, that a number of persons quitted the capital for a cooler residence. In six days upwards of 600 passports had been delivered for the provinces and foreign countries.

Letters from Barcelona, to the 17th, give us positive that General Narvaez and Mr. Bulwer were negotiating a treaty of commerce between Spain and England. The Queen continued to derive great benefit from bathing and the change of air.

ITALY.

The Bishop of Rimini has been called to Rome, to answer before the tribunal of Bishops to the serious charges laid against him by his diocesan. A disturbance, not political, occurred on the 13th, at Ramini, between some drunken sailors and the guard on the Quay, several shots were fired, and several persons wounded. Many of the sailors have been arrested, and are to be tried by the Court Martial which is permanently sitting.

The Tiber suddenly rose on the 4th to a considerable height, owing to the rains which fell on the previous day. Three men, employed in collecting timber brought down by the current, were drowned at Ostia.

The fire at Cluses (Savoy), on the 13th, was most disastrous; the whole of the town, with the exception of six houses and the church, were destroyed.

GERMANY.

A serious disturbance took place, on the 17th, at Ingelstadt, in Bavaria, caused by the arrest of a refractory workman by the Police; the mob attacked the houses of several brewers, bakers, and butchers, and did considerable damage. The ringleaders are in the hands of the police.

The British Chargé d' Affaires at Munich was walking, about the middle of the month, with a lady on his arm (his mistress), when, he was met by a rich Englishman, a resident of the town, who reproached him sharply for appearing in public with the lady. The Chargé d'Affaires immediately addressed himself to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he to the Minister of the Interior. Orders were given to expel the foreigner from the kingdom. As he offered resistance, he was conducted by a brigade of gendarmerie in civil costume to the frontier. It is said that this affair will be taken before the tribunals of London. (This paragraph is extracted from the Gazette de Cologne. The contents of a letter from Munich, of the 17th.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that the Duke de Bordeaux has notified the death of the Duke d' Angoulême to all the Courts of Europe, and accompanied the notification with a new protest against the change made in the order of succession to the throne of France: adding, however, that he is very far from contemplating any step which could embroil Europe. The Duchess of Berri has left Ghent, he says, to the course of events. The same journal adds that the Duke d' Angoulême bequeathed his income to his widow for life; the capital in left—to which to the Duke de Bordeaux has succeeded—to his children. The *Augsburg Gazette*, in another article, gives the following letter from Vienna, dated the 18th:—"The Emperor sent his second aide-de-camp, Baron de Moll, to convey to the Duchess of Angoulême his compliments of condolence on the Duke's death. It is said that his Majesty has left the Duchess at full liberty to choose her residence in his whole kingdom. The English Ambassador, Sir R. Gordon, has, it is reported, thought it necessary to make a similar communication, published by the Duke de Bordeaux on the death of the late Duke, on account of some expressions in it alluding to the present state of things in France." The Duchess of Angoulême has gone to the town of Goritz, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Duke, a considerable sum of money to found a lunatic asylum.

The hereditary Prince of Reuss-Greitz died at Griets on the 14th, aged four months and three days.

The King of Prussia returned to Berlin on the 16th., after taking leave of the Emperor of Russia at Stettin.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the mediation of England, and the great desire of Louis Philippe to preserve peace, I am afraid we shall have a war with Morocco. The Emperor, I am informed, is desirous of continuing on friendly terms with France, but Abd-el-Kader has so worked on the feelings of the people, that the Government has no longer any control over the subjects. The following is a copy of a telegraphic despatch received by the Minister of War from the Governor-General of Algeria, dated Lalla Magnia, June 16th:—"Yesterday, in the middle of a conference with the Chief of the Army of Morocco, his troops to the number of 5000 horsemen, fired upon us, and wounded an officer and two soldiers, without our replying to the fire. The conference was broken up, and General Lamoricere and Bedeau were attacked by the Morocco troops. On my arrival I assumed the offensive, and killed from 300 to 400 of the enemy, who remained in our hands. I took from him some horses, and 300 to 400 stand of arms. Never was chastisement better merited. We had six men killed, and about twenty wounded."

The Prince de Joinville sailed from Toulon Roads on the 23rd for Oran. Two ships of his squadron took their departure on the preceding day, and the other ships that are to be under his command will join his flag without delay. The squadron will be composed of the Suffren, Jemmapes, and Triton, of the line; the Belle Poule 60 gun frigate, the Gomer frigate, and the steam sloop of war Pluton, and the Phare and Rubis of minor force. Orders for the embarkation of troops reached Toulon on the 21st, and were carried into execution on the morning of the 23rd. These troops amount to 1200 men, consisting of a company of engineers from the land army, two companies of artillery, and one company of the infantry of the marine army.

A great agitation reigned on Saturday last in consequence of an amendment on the Railroad Bill, to have the rails laid down by the Government alone, having been adopted by a *majority of one*, the numbers being 138 to 137. The Government Bill proposed to commit the laying down of the rails to the financial companies. The members regard the carrying of this amendment as very serious, for it not only sets aside the leading principle of the general law upon railroads, but establishes a new principle, which will be followed to any extent, and if adopted all the finance al combinations that have been made with a view of re-establishing the equilibrium of the budget. On this subject, the *Journal des Debats* says, "If the vote of Saturday stands it is, without being altered directly or indirectly, there will be no new railroads this year."

A great sensation has been caused, particularly in the Legitimist saloons, in consequence of the police having captured the young *vaute* to the Duke d'Escars and the Prince de Montmorency, and seizing all their papers. The papers of M. de Lepeny were also seized, and this gentleman escorted to the prison of the Prefecture. It is said that the Government is in possession of some important information relating to a Legitimist rising in Brittany.

A new French settlement has been established at Grand Bassam, on the western coast of Africa. The Minister of Finance has decided that it shall enjoy all the commercial advantages granted to Assinia and Gabor by the Ordonnance of 16th November last.

Mr. A. Aumont has sold his two-year old filly, by Mr. Wagg, out of Destiny by Centaur, out of Pawn Junior by Waxy-Pawn (sister to Penelope), engaged in the French Derby, 1845, to the Count de Morny, for £1000. Prices like this hold out good encouragement to the turf of blood stock.

GREECE.

ATHENS, June 10.—The elections have begun, and are being carried on with great secrecy. The Opposition give out that the Ministry wish to introduce a reformation in the Greek Church, and assimilate it to the doctrines of Calvin; but there is no reason to believe which is only a pretext to work on the nation against the Ministers.

On the occasion of the King's birthday, on the 1st of June, the King was pleased to confer the distinction of Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer on Mr. Piscatory and Sir Edmund Lyons, as well as on Mr. Prokesch, the Austrian Ambassador.

H. M. Steamer Vengeo, Com. Otway, whilst on her return to this place from Candia, met with an accident in her machinery at sea, when off Cape Colonna, and was obliged to continue her voyage by sails. She has since been repaired, and steamed off yesterday with despatches to Constantinople, where she will remain for the present.

AMERICA.

New York papers of the 1st of June, being one day later than those received by the last steamer, have come to hand by the New York packet-ship Cambridge, Captain Barstow. There is not much news.

Mr. Tyler has accepted the nomination for the Presidency, conferred on him by the Tyler Convention at Baltimore. Mr. Dallas has also accepted the nomination as Vice-President of the Democratic Convention.

The *Houston Telegraph* contains an account of an affray at a place called Corpus Christi, between a party of Mexicans and Texians, in which about eight of the former were killed, and as many taken prisoners—a retort for a similar onslaught which, a short time before, a party of Mexicans had made upon a small number of Texans. It was generally believed in Texas that their treaty with the United States was *hors de combat*.

In railroads, trust companies, and all other securities, whether possessing value or not, the brokers have been speculating to an unprecedented degree. Stocks without value have been suddenly resuscitated, and prices have advanced as if by magic. This shows a speculative spirit, which, we fear, will end disastrously.

OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The *St. Louis Reporter* of the 22nd inst. says:—"The river rose yesterday about six inches, and is still rising. It has already entered many stores on the wharf, and from present appearances the first floor of but few of them will escape inundation. Illinestown is scarcely visible. The American bottom is covered with water to the bluffs, except in a few spots of ridges." On the morning of Wednesday (22nd inst.) the water had reached within thirteen inches of the first floor of the old warehouses of the American Fur Company, which is the most elevated building on the Levee. Along the Arkansas river the damage done to the crops, and the loss of stock, &c., must amount to from 80,000 to 100,000 dollars.

When the Cambridge left New York, the packet-ship Roscoe, which left Liverpool on the 1st of April, had not arrived. She was spoken off Newburyfort on the 28th ult., with loss of foremast and topsail-yard, and mainstop-gallantmast.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's steam-ship Avon, Captain Strutt, arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, at twelve o'clock, bringing all the West India Islands mails.

At Jacmel were eight men-of-war belonging to the Haytiens. Hayti, when the Avon touched there, was in a dreadful state. An extract given below, from the *Jamaica Dispatch*, will give full particulars.

The Jamaica papers are very barren of information. Rain had fallen in partial showers in many parts of the island, which had the effect of improving vegetat on.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Spanish Town, on Tuesday evening, the 21st May, a few minutes after eight o'clock, and on the 23rd, at 4 o'clock, to three A.M., a very severe shock was felt. Two shocks were also experienced in Jamaica.

The dreadful state of affairs in Hayti will be taken notice of; revolution has been followed by general anarchy; the successor of Boyer has been superseded by Guerrier, an old general of Christophe. A general, named Acaau, has fell indignant at his services not having been duly considered, and has issued a counter proclamation; he is in possession of Cayes; his followers are represented to be about 500 ragged wretches, badly armed, but perfectly under his control; he had flogged many of the prisoners in the fort Boyer unmercifully, and had others shot. With his own hand he is represented to have shot six, and is said to be one of the greatest monsters that ever existed, and his natural ferocity is said to be increased by an immoderate use of rum. He has been seen frequently so drunk as to knock down his aides-de camp, tear their swords from them, and they only escaped with their lives by running away. The schooner Palma, from Wilmington, N.C., was obliged to slip, and proceeded to Cuba, for fear of being seized by Acaau, as the Joseph Asking had been before, both vessels consigned to Blanchard and Co.

The sanctions of England and France are actively employed in protecting the interests of their respective countries; but we do not hear of the Americans being at their posts, which, considering the great value of property belonging to American citizens, is reprehensible. It does not appear that British subjects have been maltreated or threatened.

From St. Domingo we hear that Acaau is still determined on resistance, and appears to uphold his authority entirely by severity and bloodshed. The temporary prisons formed by him are full of prisoners, principally coloured people. A remonstrance made by the officers of the Griffon was of no avail. Acaau also imagines those whom he thinks he can frighten into ransom. Poor Calyo, Antoine, who came here in a fine schooner, and brought some refugees, was cast into prison, and after a few days shot, and his schooner taken into the service of Acaau.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS.—*Mate*: Charles J. Austen (1840), of the Agincourt, to the rank of Lieutenant. Assistant-Surgeon: Hugh T. S. Beveridge, M.D. (1839), of the Lightning, steam-tender, late attendant on the Emperor of Russia, to the rank of Surgeon.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Lieutenant Patrick Johnson, to the Camperdown. Assistant-Surgeon: David Russel. (1-44), of the St. Vincent, to the Fearless, steam-vessel.

RECOLLECTIONS.—It is, perhaps, no less essential to be known by commanding officers and the military service in what cases officers are *not* entitled, under the existing regulations, to "Passages at the public expense," as it is to them to know to what extent and in what cases they are entitled to such. Thirdly—"Officers are not entitled to passages at the public expense, if returning home on resignation, or to consequence of removal for misconduct, or of dismissal by the sentence of a Court Martial, or by the authority of the Foreign station, may, however, where a necessity arising from the inability of the officer to provide his own passage shall be made apparent to him, use his discretion in ordering a passage to be provided at the public expense for any officer removed for misconduct, or dismissed the service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Secretary at War, or to the Master-General of the Ordnance, as the case may be, the circumstances under which he may have thought fit to order at the public expense. Secondly—If exchanging with other officers for their mutual convenience, if coming home on their private affairs, or if returning to their stations on the expiration of their leave of absence, they will be considered to have no claim of detainment, will be required to obtain authorization, but will not be maintained while on board at the public expense; and an officer who shall have been ordered to do duty, and who shall have actually done duty with the army in the presence of the enemy, will be considered entitled to rejoin his regiment abroad, he recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for a passage at the public expense, including the allowances for his messing."

ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant Ward, employed by the Commissioners of the Admiralty to be held on First Lieutenant Frederick John White, of the Woolwich division, after a protracted sitting, has been dissolved, the Court having found the prisoner not guilty. Lieutenant White, although comparatively a young officer, has seen much service, having been engaged with the Royal Marines employed in the warfare with the Carlists in Spain, from 1836 to 1837, in April, 1838, and was present at the capture of Morella, Forcadell, Tarrida, and Irun; and during that period was eleven months a prisoner of war, in the hands of the Carlists, closely confined, and several times sentenced to be shot. In February, 1840, he was appointed to the Cornwallis, 72, flag-ship, engaged in the expedition to China, and was present in the following actions, being employed chiefly on shore, viz., assault and capture of the batteries of Chuen-Pee, where he was wounded; attack on the Bogue forts, (Forts Tigris), when three strong forts were carried in succession; present on the first advance on Canton, including the destruction of Hoquas Fort and several other river defences; at the attack on the Canton forts, and while on shore was entrusted with the command of a strong detachment of Royal Marines, when the enemy were driven from their guns, and the fortifications captured: at the second capture of Chusan; at the occupation of the citadel, and walled city of Chinhae; at the capture of Sykee, and of the heights of Segoan; at the attack on the hill defences, and capture of the city of Chapoo; at the capture of the batteries and city of Woosung and the entrance of the Yangtsekiang, which led to the capture of the city of Chin-Kiang-foo, and the operations at Nankin. Lieut. White is a very clever artist, and like many other young men of genius has proved his enterprising character by many escapades, which, however unable to check, to bring him often into trouble, from which he has hitherto escaped under many circumstances, which must have created great uneasiness until the results have been made known, and proved satisfactory to himself and his friends.

LOSS OF THE MANCHESTER STEAMER.—On Monday morning, intelligence was received of the total loss of this vessel, and every soul on board. The melancholy intelligence has been reported on Saturday, and was hailed by many with a sigh of relief when the arrival of the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Caledonia, Captain Phillips, on Monday morning, off the Tower, with the Hamburgh mail. It appears that the Caledonia made the mouth of the Elbe at noon on Sunday week, at which time the gale had somewhat subsided, but still it was blowing very heavily from the N.W., with a great sea. On passing the Vogel Sande, nothing was observed to attract attention. It was, however, very dark and hazy to the northward, which must have prevented the Manchester being seen, for it has since been satisfactorily ascertained that at that period she must have been going to pieces. The Caledonia continued on her passage to Hamburgh, and as she had not seen the ill-fated steamer, an alarm was created that she was lost. On Monday a steamer called the Elbe was sent in search of her by the directors of the Hamburgh and Altona Steam Company, to which she belonged, and on her return on Wednesday she brought the intelligence of the wreck of the Manchester on the Marie Sande, and the supposed loss of all hands. The Elbe whilst cruising off the coast, in the hopes of seeing something washed ashore, recovered a quantity of cotton print, a black board bearing the word "Manchester" in gilt letters, the hatches of the cabin, 26 feet long, 10 pieces of velvet, and a portion of the hatch-way, on which was painted No. 2; five bales of different goods, and a quadrant case, with the name of the Manchester's mate in full length (Heetman). After making these discoveries, the Elbe returned to Cuxhaven, and concluded that the total loss of the Manchester with all hands naturally produced the deepest sensation. In the meanwhile, the directors of the company made inquiries of Captain Mowle, of the Leeds, which arrived on Sunday from Hull, as to the way the passengers on board the missing vessel. The exact number could not be ascertained, but it was known that amongst the chief cabin passengers were a lady and her daughter from Dreghicda, of the name of Smith, who were about to proceed on a tour to Graffenburgh, in Silesia, for the benefit of their health; Mr. Frederick B. Phillips, from Birmingham; Mr. James Richmond, of Paisley; and Mr. Rothery, a wool merchant, of Leeds. There were many others, to the number, it was reported, of from 25 to 30. The crew of the Manchester, besides Captain Dudley, who was about 40 years of age, and a single man, consisted of Jonas Wilson, chief engineer; Thomas Macauly, second engineer; Heetman (foreigner), chief mate; four stokers, and 12 seamen, thereby showing that the loss of life is far more serious than we at first apprehended.

THE CASE OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

On Wednesday, Mr. Belaney, the surgeon, who stands charged with having poisoned his wife, was again brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police-office, for further examination.

Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, and Messrs. Coode and Brown, solicitors, appeared for the prisoner. A number of persons from North Sunderland, in which neighbourhood Mr. Belaney's family resided for many years, were present, and appeared most interested in the proceedings.

The first witness called was Mr. John Haines, an inspector of the Detective Force of the A Metropolitan Police, who had been employed in this case by order of the Home Secretary. He stated that in accordance with the directions he received he went to North Sunderland, and on Friday last he received certain letters which he had numbered from Mr. Gray Bell, the prisoner's clerk. He then put in five letters written by the prisoner in London, and directed to Mr. Bell, which were identified by Mr. Bell, who was in attendance.

Letter No. 1 merely contained an account of their arrival in London, complaining of fatigue, and some directions with regard to his future address. The letter No. 2 was as follows:—

London, June 8th, 1844.

Dear Mr. Bell—I have little else to write to the North about at present than to give you, who I know are all interested in it, a very unhappy account of Rachael's state. I have had her removed from the hotel to private lodgings, where, with two medical attendants, she remains dangerously ill. Symptoms of premature labour came on a few days ago, but, what is still worse, one of the medical men pronounces the heart to be diseased. Of this I have had some evidence myself. This will alter my plans greatly, but I shall be spared that will be every mercy. Hoping you are all well, I must, in haste, conclude—Yours, sincere.y, J. C. BELANEY. No letters have yet arrived.

Mr. Broderip—It is in evidence Mrs. Belaney died on the day this letter bears date.

Mr. Symons—That is so, Sir—on the morning of the 8th.

Letter No. 3 was to the following effect:—

London, June 9, 1844.

Dear Mr. Bell—The worst that could be desired has come to pass. Rachel is no more. You shall know all. Put the mea.s of work at the new house. As such could not be done at the party and time were without great exertion on the partner's p. I shall not desire the same there. I am acidly able to sit up, but hope to be able to write to-morrow more particulars. In the death has occurred entirely unexpected, strangers, and we sudden, as cannot be held. This has been mentioned to me; of course, I do not object to it.—Yours sincerely, J. C. BELANEY.

Mr. Bell was recalled, and said he received the last two letters on Wednesday, the 12th of June. Both were posted on the same day, the 10th of June.

The fourth letter read by Mr. Symons bore no date, and was addressed to Mr. Bell. In this letter the prisoner intended to write an account of what happened to Mrs. Belaney, but he was unable to do so at present, and that her death had come upon him like a thunderbolt. He knew well that Mr. Bell could account for his absence, and the prisoner could never forgive himself for not having given the full particulars of Mrs. Belaney's death in the first instance. He entreated of Mr. Bell to wait on various persons, and request them to come to London on his behalf. No address was given was 17, King-street, Cheapside, the residence of Mr. Clarke, where the prisoner was apprehended. The post-mark was June 13, and it was received by Mr. Bell on the 14th.

The fifth letter, also addressed to Mr. Bell, commenced as follows:—"London, June, 1844. Dear Mr. Bell,—By the time this arrives, you will find, by Mr. Hall's letter, the awful consequences of my loss. Oh, God! how like a thunderbolt it came upon me. Alas! all my summer arrangements are gone with dear Rachael." The remainder of the letter related to business matters, and entreated of the witness to send up as many friends as he could to London, and concluded with the following words:—"Oh, God! I know not what I am doing and saying."

A letter, No. 6, of great importance, was next put in. It was from Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bell, and dated June 15, 1844, and stated that he was directed by Mr. Belaney, who was then in custody, and had been examined before the magistrate, to state that he wished the business to go on as usual, and that Mr. Belaney's solicitors had advised that some of the property should be seen, and to allow no one to see any of his private papers, of whatever nature they might be. The writer also requested that all letters for Mr. Belaney should be sent under cover to him (Mr. Clarke), at 17, King-street, Stepney, to prevent their being seen or published.

Mr. Bell proved the receipt of this letter.

Mr. William Drewe Clarke was sworn, and said the prisoner authorised him to write the letter just read.

A letter, No. 7, commencing "London, June, 1844," with no date, the Post-office bearing the 17th, and "June 14," was next read. It was written by the prisoner, and addressed to Mr. Richard Hall, Sea-house, Belford, North Sunderland. It began:—

Oh, I am distracted. I cannot write or do anything. I have lost my dear Rachael; what makes it worse, it was through my own negligence, in leaving a tumbler containing prussic acid at the further end of the room. She had taken some salts, and had gone to the tumbler and poured water upon it, and as the acid was as clear as the glass, she had drank it off. My dear Rachael is gone for ever, for ever from me. I had gone out for a moment to fetch another bottle, and she got out of bed and wished to take some water, and unthinkingly poured water on to it. I heard her call, and went to her assistance. I ran in a state of frenzy for assistance, but it was too late. Oh, God! the distraction I am in when taken place in a situation where I am a stranger; the law has a right to suspect me. I have not a creature forward—nothing to prove anything as to my character.

The letter, which was written in a trembling hand, and was in some parts scarcely legible, was of considerable length, and the prisoner earnestly entreated of Mr. Hall to do all he could for him, and wait upon his friends and Mrs. Stobbs, the aunt of the deceased, and send them to London. It concluded with these words:—"I must now stop; I am quite bewildered, as if in an unconscious dream."

At this examination having terminated, Mr. Clarkson said he would ask him no questions.

Alexander Wilson, sworn: I have been a labourer in the employ of the prisoner at North Sunderland, where I me works are carried on. Mr. and Mrs. Belaney left North Sunderland on the 1st inst. I saw them the evening before, and they required me to sign my name as witness to the prisoner called them wills. I signed two wills, each bearing date May 31, 1844, were put into Wilson's hands, and he said his signature was affixed to them. Mr. Symons read the first one, which was to the following effect:—

"I, Richard Watson Belaney, do hereby will and bequeath all my property, real and personal, and other estates and hereditaments, with the rights and tules thereto belonging, unto my husband, Henry Belaney, my lawful wife, to her and his heirs for ever as she thinks fit."

The witness continued—The prisoner said if any thing happened to Mrs. Belaney, any effects that belonged to her it was left for him to do as he choose, and Mrs. Belaney said if anything happened to him, he had left her to do as she choose. I signed both papers.

The second paper was read. It was an exact copy of the first, except that the name of the deceased was substituted for her husband's. Mr. Symons said they were not both in the same handwriting. There was an erasure in the second paper; "her," had been erased, and "him" written over it. The "s" in she was also erased to make it he.

Ralph Moore, a shoemaker living at North Sunderland, gave similar evidence. He was called upon by the prisoner to sign the papers as an attesting witness, and he did so.

Several other documents were then put in by Inspector Haines.

Margaret Ronald, sworn—I have been living as servant with the prisoner and his late wife. Mrs. Belaney's relations were in the habit of visiting them, and sometimes they were asked in, and sometimes they were not. I am not aware that any particular directions were given to that effect. Mrs. Belaney was ill on the 31st. Mr. Belaney told me of it one night between 11 and seven o'clock. He said it had happened during the night. I was not called during the night.

Mr. Broderip.—Was any medical gentleman called in when your mistress suffered a miscarriage?

Witness.—No, sir, there was not.

William Beckett Shaw, police sergeant, No. 2 K, produced a letter written by the prisoner in the station-house, which he intercepted. It was addressed to Mr. Embleton, of Alnwick, Northumberland, and gave a similar account of the melancholy event to those given in the letters to Mr. Bell and Mr. Hobson and Clarke. The letter was very similar in its language to the one addressed to Mr. Hall.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Broderip addressed the prisoner, and asked him if he had any statement to make? If he had, it would be a voluntary one.

Mr. Clarkson—No, sir, he will not say any thing.

Mr. Broderip (to the prisoner.)—Then you stand remanded until Saturday next for the wilful murder of Rachael Belaney, and if there is no more evidence, then you will be committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The prisoner, who looked much paler than he did on the last examination, and who had remained in one unvarying attitude with his eyes directed towards the ground, was then removed from the dock.

The Rev. Mr. Belaney, of Arlington, in Sussex, was present during the whole investigation, and seemed much distressed at the painful and degrading situation in which his brother is placed.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—The Judges appointed to proceed on this circuit, the Right Hon. Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Justice Coltman, have fixed the assizes for this county, at Northampton, July 15th; Rutlandshire, at Oakham, July 19th; Lincolnshire, at Lincoln, July 20th; Lincoln (City of), at Guildhall, same day; Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham, same day; Town of Nottingham, same day; Derbyshire, at Derby, July 29th; Leicestershire, at Leicester, August 1st; Leicester (Borough of), same day; Warwickshire—Coventry division, at Coventry, August 5th; Warwick division, at Warwick, August 7th.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—On Wednesday evening a splendid banquet was given by the benchers of this honourable society to the benchers of the Inner Temple. In accordance with the custom of this society, a biennial meeting takes place between the heads of the two learned societies of the Temple, in the hall of the Middle Temple, shortly after the expiration of Trinity term, for the same purpose, perhaps, as that of many other learned societies—namely, the union of friendship, and the discussion of their social interests, blended with the gratification of ministering to the wants of the "inward man." Every delicacy of the season graced the festive board on the present occasion. The usual toasts were proposed and drunk with due honours by the learned and hon urable body; and from all we can learn, the "feast of reason" and the "flow of soul" reigned triumphant. The party assembled numbered about thirty, amongst whom were Mr. Erle and Mr. Leake, treasurers of the Inner and Middle Temple; the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon; Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P.; Sir Robert Comyn; Sir Gregory Lewin; Sir William Owen; Mr. Rochuck, M.P.; John Jervis, Esq., M.P.; John Wrath, Esq., the "father" of the bar, a barrister of 54 years' standing.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Lablache and Mario being restored to their vocal health, the opera of "Don Carlos" was repeated with increased effect on Tuesday last. It is a noble composition, full of the sweetest melody, floating fairy-like upon a deep and harmonic tide of harmony. Perhaps, as we hinted before, there is a little too much of this latter element; but we cannot object to its presence in the monks' Gregorian hymn with which the opera opens. The recitative in the first act (indeed throughout) was beautiful as given by Mario, and his first duet with Fornasari—

"Ah! tu sai che a me promesso
Fu quel' angel di candore!"

was touchingly effective.

In the second scene the Madrigalian chorus of ladies was delicious, and the first melancholy strain of *Isabella*, "sung to tears" by Grisi, shows that Costa has as much heart-feeling as head-contrivance, which latter quality or genius was eminently manifest in the chorus that accompanies the Queen's lament. The next fine thing in the opera is the *duo* between *Isabella and Carlos*—

"Se d'un puro eterno amore."

The second act opens with rather a noisy chorus, but shortly afterwards a magnificent trio "Ei ti nega," was wonderfully executed by Mario, Fornasari, and Lablache. The accusation of *Philip*, and the protestation of innocence on the part of *Isabella*, forms one of the most vigorous musical conceptions in the opera. Grisi's dramatic eloquence in the utterance of

"Ah! rivoca i detto orrendo,"

was worthy of the tragic muse herself. The conflicting sentiments of the parties who form the quatuor and chorus that follow at the close of the act, are, if we may be allowed the expression, wonderfully harmonised by the skill of the composer. In the prison scene, with which the third act opens, Mario was himself again, and beautifully sang the aria and other music omitted on Saturday last. The chorus of inquisitors, with the King's communication of his wife's infidelity and son's treachery, afforded a fine opportunity to the composer's musically-pictorial powers, and a fine *tableau* he has made of it. The remainder of the scene will be found described in another column of our journal. *En partant* we felicitate Signor Costa on the production of such a magnificent work in that art over which he so well presides, and hope that it may not be long before we have some fresh inspiration of his muse!

A much talked-about ballet, which excited a deal of expectation, entitled "Zelia, or, La Nymphe de Diane," was produced on Tuesday last, and fairly was "damn'd by faint praise." The scenic constructiveness of Perrot is as apparent as ever—the music of Pugni as expressive; the scenery, by Grieve, as beautiful as anything lately produced by his graphic pencil, or rather brush; but there was evidently something wanting to interest the spectators, for one half of them quitted the theatre before the ballet was *half over*. Cerito and St. Leon danced beautifully; but with the story of the ballet the lookers-on had not an imperfect sympathy, for something seemed to have been interpolated into mythology, a kind of private anecdote, of which they had never known anything before, and in which they felt such little interest that "curiosity went home to bed" tired and disappointed.

On Tuesday evening, for the benefit of M. Perrot, as the bills announced, but much more for that of the public, at least for that portion of it which has a taste for vocal excellence, Signor Moriani appeared for the first time before an English audience, in the part of *Edgardo*, in Donnezti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," and was fairly welcomed, in spite of old attachments, as the greatest singer who has appeared in the memory of all lovers of Italian song. He is not only a singer, but an actor of extraordinary power, somewhat in the school of Duprez,—his voice is of extended register, seldom using the falsetto; he pours forth at pleasure, strength, or sweetness, or both combined. Our space will not allow us to enter into further detail at present, but we shall resume the subject.

PRINCESS'S.

On Saturday last the English version of Donnezti's lively opera "L'Elisir d'Amore," introduced another fair vocalist to an auditory of her native country, in the part of *Adina*. Miss Austin, who has not adopted any foreign title, and perhaps for that very said reason did not create the feverish excitement of curiosity which has attended the *rentrée* of her accomplished rival songstresses. Miss Austin possesses a mezzo soprano voice of considerable extent and power, but her timidity in a great measure militated against its full development. Her acting was admirable, and we hope a little more acquaintance with her audience will enable her to substantiate the fame which has preceded her from the sunny south. Allen sang the version of the charming "Una furtiva lagrima" most delightfully, and the whole opera was most creditably got up—indeed splendidly. The Princess's Theatre is one of the best and most liberally conducted dramatic establishments in the metropolis.

LYCEUM.

The dew drama, "The Momentous Question," suggested by Miss Setchell's clever picture of the same name, increases in popularity on each new representation. Both the picture and drama are founded upon one of Crabbe's "Tales of the Hall," and possess a painfully tragic interest not often to be found in the more elevated compositions for the stage. Still there is something revolting in the idea of a girl going to the prison where her lover is under the apprehension of being sentenced to death, and proposing to him a release from his dreadful situation on condition that he will voluntarily forego her hand, and allow her to wed another. The picture, nevertheless, is full of truth and feeling; the beautiful but agonised face of Rachel Ryland "pausing for a reply" to the "momentous question" put to the prisoner *Shelley*, is replete with deep interest. Miss Fortescue's performance of *Rachel* was an exquisite impersonation, and Mr. Diddear and Mr. F. Vining were most admirable as the rival poachers. The drama altogether abounds with intense interest.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The seventh concert of this society was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening last, and presented an unusual variety of starring and novel procedure in its programme. The orchestra was conducted for a short time by Mr. Lucas (who was succeeded by Dr. Mendelssohn) and led by Mr. Loder. The performance commenced with Mozart's sinfonia in C (No. 1), not number one in that great composer's catalogue! This was followed by "La Serenata" put to Gondola," an aria from Rossini's last work, "Les Soirées," which was impassionately sung by M. De Revial, a tenor of considerable reputation at the Opera Comique, Paris. Then came on that grand treat, Beethoven's concerto for the piano-forte, in G, which was faultlessly performed by Mendelssohn. Miss Hawes was very felicitous in "Ere Infancy's Bud," a charming air from Mahul's "Joseph," and Signor Ravini, once more astonished old amazement of the violoncello, by his wonderful dexterity, grace, and expression. Sebastian Bach's "Overture and Suite" is a clear and well-imagined composition, but, for want of orchestral *remplissage*, seemed meagre, when contrasted with the more florid *partitions* of modern days. The second part opened with Haydn's noblest symphony (No. 9) in B flat. The charming Anna Thillon then sang Adam's aria, *C'est un caprice*, most delightfully; but is it not somewhat of a monotonous caprice to sing this air *eternally*, wherever she goes? Molique's adagio and rondo were beautifully executed by Mr. Blagrove, an English violinist, who can take his stand by the side of any importation. M. De Revial's performance of Schubert's "La Religeuse," was not, from the nature of the subject, very effective. Beethoven's wonderful overture "Egmont," closed the performance; and it was a pity to see this immortal work consigned to the last place in the programme, when the disinclination of most people to hear the concluding notes of a concert begets a corresponding neglect on the part of the orchestra. Who can play with the same attention,

When noisy silks are rustling home?

as when their occupants steal silently in at the commencement of a concert, chiefly to secure a good place, and partly to be thought musical.

A new theatre was inaugurated at Dresden, on the 29th of last month. M. Koll has written an opera, called "The Corsicans," for the Munich Theatre. The Theatre of San Carlos of Naples is closed, being under repair. A new opera-buffa, by Laura Rossi, has met with great success at Milan. An opera-seria, called "Giovanna de Napoli," has been produced at Genoa, and received with enthusiasm.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

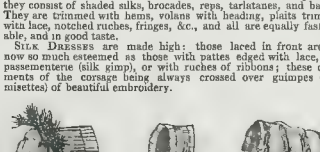
DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A Promenade Costume. A Crape Hat, with tulle veil.
A Barège Dress, trimmed with quillings of the same material.
No. 2. A Hair Coiffure.
A Ball Dress of Tartatane (transparent muslin), ornamented round the sleeves and skirts with tucks headed with brocaded India trimming.
No. 3. A Crape Hat. A Cameleon (shot silk) Dress. A Lace Cloak.
No. 4. A Satin Hat. A Satin Cloak trimmed with lace. A Cameleon Silk Dress.
A Lace and Ribbon Capote. A Tulle and Ribbon Cap.
A Crape Hat, ornamented with lace and wheat-ears.

MODES PARISIENNES.—It is at the Bois de Boulogne, at the Champs-Elysées, at the Exposition de l'Industrie, that the newest Promenade Dresses are now to be seen; and at the Opera, when Taglioni appears, and the boxes are crowded with the élite of Paris, that dresses for full toilette are seen in the greatest variety.

Toilettes de Promenade were never more varied than at present: they consist of shaded silks, brocades, reps, tartanes, and barège. They are trimmed with hems, volans with heading, plaits trimmed with lace, notched ruches, fringes, &c., and all are equally fashionable, and in good taste.

SILK DRESSES are made high: those laced in front are not now so much esteemed as those with pattes edged with lace, with passementerie (silk gimp), or with ruches of ribbons; these ornaments of the corsage being always crossed over guimpes (chemisettes) of beautiful embroidery.



BONNETS AND CAPS.

Coloured LENE DRESSES, with volans bordered with lace, are very fashionable for evening wear; these dresses have the corsages very low, and the sleeves short and bouillonée; and some have the skirt ornamented with five bouillons, through which a coloured ribbon is passed, each row terminating with a bow forming a row up each side the front.

BAREGE DRESSES are almost universally adopted for the toilette de campagne; the material being soft and inchiffonable.

CRAPE MANTELETS are an aristocratic novelty just introduced; we observed them first at a matinée musicale given by M. Le Prince de M——.

HATS continue to be worn of the same shape and size as before; the only change being in the accessories.

CRAPE HATS and CAPOTES, in all colours, are ornamented with transparent tulle and satin ribbons; flowers are seldom placed inside these hats, tulle, blond, and ribbons, having the preference.

CAPOTES are frequently composed of a mixture of crape, tulle, silk, and straw.

CAPS are mostly very simple and small; they are rounded at the temples, the crowns are composed of a plain tulle or net, and they are frequently formed of bouillons of white and coloured tulle, placed alternately.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The direction of the Opera House has issued a *monstre* bill for Thursday for the benefit of Madame Grisi. We doubt whether so rich an union of vocal splendour and choreographic excellence has before appeared on the stage of any European theatre. The opera is Rossini's "Otello," supported by Mario, Fornasari, Lablache, and Grisi. This great work might stand alone and unsupported in its beauty and its power. The tragic might exhibited by Lablache as the father, with the celebrated malediction of the second act, and the exquisite vocalisation and Siddonian conception of Grisi in Desdemona, are matters that have achieved for them an historical fame. But there is also the novelty of Mario as the jealous Moor: his success at Paris in the character was such that we anticipate largely, from his increased dramatic energy and charming voice. Then we are to have Moriani, the first tenor of Italy, in the "Lucia," with Persiani. And in the ballet there is the *ideal* Elssler, and the *real* Cerito, the fascinating interpreters of the two great schools.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

Beyond the number of those more immediately engaged in the chief departments of the traffic in foreign fruit, there are but few persons who ever gave one thought as to its nature and extent, the numerous individuals required for its cultivation, gathering, sorting, and packing; the many vessels necessary for its transport into England; the hands (generally good seamen) employed in those crafts; the unloading, and every other matter connected with the trade, down to the distribution amongst retail dealers. The term fruit is distinguished by classification into dry and green. The dry fruit comprises figs, raisins, currants, prunes, dates, nuts, almonds, chesnuts, walnuts, &c., &c.; and the green fruit consists of oranges, lemons, grapes, pomegranates, pine apples, &c.; and though not exactly classed under this head, yet vast quantities of onions are imported by the same traders. The dry fruits come principally from Turkey, the Morea, the Greek Isles, Italy, Spain, and France, and a portion from the northern parts of Africa.

FIGS are chiefly the produce of Turkey, but they will ripen in all warm climates; and some have been known to do so in the open air in England. When they are sufficiently ripe they are gathered and dried in ovens, after which they are closely packed and pressed together in mat baskets and jars for exportation. The Smyrna fig is considered very fine, but that from Kalamata, in the Morea, is esteemed to be the most luscious. The importation for the year ending 5th January, 1844, amounted to 33,450 cwt., which, upon an average of 20 figs to the pound, will give 76,329,400 of the fruit taken singly, and if the whole were sold by retail at 6d. per pound, would realise £90,860 in value. The duty for the last year was £23,556.

RAISINS.—There are many sorts of this fruit designated by different names, such as Malaga, Muscatels, Valencia, Savanna. They are cured for market by two methods. Those called raisins of the sun have the stalks of the grape-bunch cut about half through, and they are left to dry slowly in the solar beams, which candies them as they hang. The other mode is gathering them when full ripe, and laying them for a short time in a ley made from the ashes of the burnt tendrils; they are then exposed to the sun, or dried in ovens, and packed in cases, barrels, or jars, the finest generally in the latter, but even this is going out of practice, and barrels are now the most in use. The importation for the year ending as above dated (Jan. 5, 1844), was 237,474 cwt., or 26,597,088 pounds, which, suppose all retailed at 6d. per pound, would produce £664,927, and the gross duty received was £186,920.

CURRANTS.—This fruit is a small species of grape, extensively cultivated in the Greek Isles, where it constitutes a staple produce. Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca produce vast quantities, and several ports of the Morea and Patras. After the plants first set, six or seven years must elapse before the fruit is fit for market, and as the plant is extremely tender and delicate, it is very liable to be destroyed by storms, &c. When ripe they are dried in the sun, and packed in casks. These used to be a very heavy duty of 20s per cwt. upon this article, which was a most grievous tax upon the poor—it has within these few years been reduced, but still falls heavily. The return for the year ending 5th January, 1844, was 254,744 cwt., or 28,531,328 pounds, which, retailed at 7d. per pound, would yield £832,163; the gross amount of duty received on this return was £296,461.

PRUNES.—These are dried plums, of different varieties: the best quality come from the South of France. The importation averages about 7,000 cwt. annually.

DATES.—These grow on a magnificent tree—the palm in Persia, Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, where, pressed and made into a cake, they form a principal portion of the food of the people; the chief qualification of a cook rests upon the various modes in which he can dress this fruit. The best dates come from Tunis. The importation into this country is not very extensive.

NUTS are brought chiefly from Spain. The Barcelona are esteemed the best. The importation amounts to many millions of pounds in weight annually.

ALMONDS grow spontaneously in all warm climates. The Malaga are the best brought to England: the Valentia are reckoned to be the sweetest; the bitter almonds come from Mogadore; of the latter the importation is about 3,000 cwt., of the sweet about 10,000 cwt.

CHESNUTS and WALNUTS.—About 22,000 bushels of the former are imported annually from the South of France and Spain, and the same quantity of the latter.

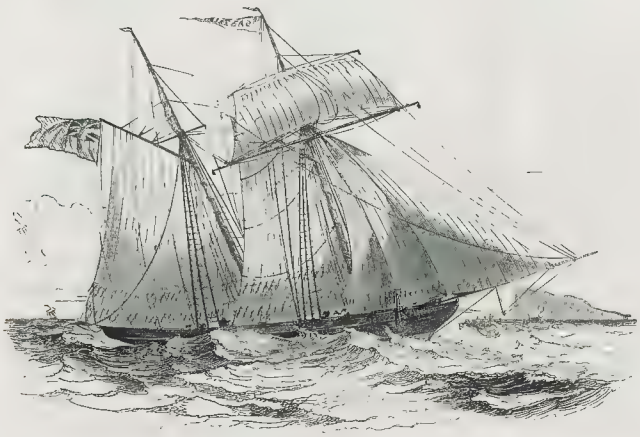
We now come to what is called the green fruit, and we commence with ORANGES. Of these there are several sorts, but they are chiefly distinguished as the sweet kind, most commonly in use, and the bitter, or Seville orange. This fruit was originally a native of China, and the Portuguese have the credit of transplanting it into other countries. The annual importation into England is enormous. The trees require but little attention or cultivation, but nothing can be more delightful than the fragrance of the orange grounds, particularly at night, when the flower is refreshed by the dews; and in the daytime the sun draws forth its perfume to gratify the scent, whilst the yellow fruit, hanging in thick profusion amongst the bright green foliage, is beautiful to the eye, blending together the richest of colours—green and gold. Oranges grow in all warm climates, and they have been brought to considerable perfection in the hothouses of England, but nothing except the glorious rays of the sun can give this fruit the delicious flavour which renders it so universal a favourite, and so sweetly refreshing, in every part of the world, but, perhaps, in none more so than in England. When faint and thirsty in summer, one penny, at the corner of almost any street in the metropolis, expended with the itinerant vendors who travel with the basket, will, in the heat of summer, revive and invigorate the system, without doing the slightest injury to the digestive organs; and in winter it is the principal fruit at our table-desserts, a never-failing delicacy at Christmas, and a "pretty present" for little boys and girls from aunts, uncles, grandpapas, and grandmothers. The orange unites in its qualities those which rarely form a connexion—it is delicious, in its taste, may be freely indulged in, and yet perfectly innocent. If the returns of importation for home consumption are correct (and we have no reason to doubt them), there cannot be less than 250,000,000 of oranges annually brought into this country! 250,000,000! The question demands serious answer; where do they all come from? We answer, those chiefly consumed in this country are the produce of Portugal, shipped at Lisbon, the Western Islands, St. Michael's, Terceira, Fayal; also from Oporto, from Faro, from Seville, Malaga, Messina, and various parts of Spain. The West and East Indies, Africa, the Brazils, the southern states of Yankeeland, all produce the orange in much perfection, but the time occupied in the voyage precludes the possibility of getting them to England before they decay. Even in the countries from which we receive them they are gathered when just upon the turn from green to yellow, and the utmost precaution is taken to have them perfectly dry. Each orange is carefully done up in the leaf of the Indian corn, or in paper, when they are packed, so that no part of the rind of one may touch another. They are, in fact, perfectly *China* in this particular. They are put into chests, averaging about 1000 in each, and upon which a duty of 7s. 6d. is paid; boxes that contain from 400 to 500 paying a duty of 3s. 9d.; and small boxes of 300, that pay 2s. 6d. The number of these imported (including lemons) by the regular trade in the year ending as before noticed, was 273,950, producing a duty of £69,570. Let everybody who eats an orange remember that he is paying the taxes, and the annual consumption of oranges and lemons in the united kingdom, taking an average of one penny for each orange, involves an expense of nearly a million and a quarter in money yearly. The best oranges come from the Azores rocky islands with an iron-bound coast, but with interiors grand in picturesque scenery, and blessed with the utmost fertility.

LEMONS were originally natives of Assyria and Persia, and brought in later times to Greece, Italy and Spain, till they had spread over tropical climes; the Spanish, however, are considered the finest for juiciness and flavour. They are gathered and packed much the same as oranges, and the importation cannot be less than 50,000,000 annually. There is a smaller species of lemon called a lime, of a most delicious flavour; the acid has a pleasant amalgamation of sweetness; but there are not many brought to this country. Oh! ye punch-drinkers, think that 50,000,000 of lemons are imported, the principal portion of which you consume; yet praise be to punch—it is a delicious beverage, especially when made with whisky and green tea properly dulcified.

GRAPES.—Very few individuals would believe that such immense quantities of dried and ripe grapes are imported as there really are, especially of the latter, in barrels and jars, to the amount of nearly half a million of pounds in weight annually, that are landed in very high preservation, and may be purchased at the fruiterers and grocers in London, at from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per pound.

PINE APPLES are extensively grown in England, but rarely to be found in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, although the tan-yards afford a great facility for cultivation. Some thousand dozen, however, are imported every year; and as steam communication is daily increasing the rapidity of transit, we may expect that every kind of fruit will become common to the palates of Englishmen.

The number of vessels employed in the dry and green trade cannot be less than from 200 to 300 fine ocha-oners, having about twelve seamen in each, so



FRUIT SCHOONER.

these alone will give between 2000 and 3000 men in such employ; and taking the whole engaged, from first to last, there cannot be less than 3 000 000 of people occupied in this traffic alone. The schooners average from 100 to 150 tons, and we have given a portrait of the Isabel, of 157 tons, off Gibral ar, on her voyage for the Med.terranean. She belongs to Messrs. Adams, of Pudd ng-lane (who own several others of a similar description), the principal brokers and merchants in the metropolis for oranges and lemons. They are splendid craft, sail well, dashing through all, carry a heavy press of canvass, and no fires are allowed on board, except occasionally, for the purpose of cooking, lest the heat should affect the cargo. The week before last there were no less than thirteen of these fine vessels laying at Fresh Wharf, near London-bridge, ten of which were discharging at one time. Amongst them were some of the handsomest and the best sailers. The Prospero, the King Alfred, the Torch, the Earl Spencer, the Little Wonder, the Ratinka, the Susan, &c. &c.; and the number of oranges landed in five or six days could not be far short of six millions.

LOSS OF THE SALADIN—SUSPECTED PIRACY.

The above vessel, 343 tons, commanded by Captain Mackenzie, bound from Valparaiso to London, was lost on the 21st of last May, near Ireland harbour, Nova Scotia. Since then, circumstances have transpired which lead to a very strong impression that a horrible act of piracy and murder was committed previous to her destruction, which has engaged the attention of the naval and civil authorities of Halifax since the time of her loss, and, although nothing at present of a positive character has transpired to fix the crime upon a portion of the ship's crew, there is much reason to fear that, if not guilty of the more serious crime, they are not quite blameless as regards the lesser one. So strong was this impression entertained by the authorities at Halifax, that the crew had been taken into custody, and had undergone an examination, and from the evidence collected, in the words of the writer of a letter received at Lloyd's, "There can be but one opinion as to the fate of the officers." From the particulars furnished by Lloyd's agent, it appears that this vessel was bound from Valparaiso to London with a cargo of 70 tons of copper, guano, and 8 500 dollars in specie, and some bars of silver; that she left the former port on the 17th February last; that Captain Mackenzie, her commander, died about the middle of April, and the mate about three days after; the second mate and two men were subsequently lost from the foreyard; that no log had been kept after the 15th of Apr., about the time the captain died, or any notice of sickness on board up to that date (circumstances, it will be perceived, of a very suspicious nature), and that the complement of men when the vessel was lost was six. She went on shore, however, during a thick fog, which certainly gives some reason to suppose that she may have been lost accidentally; but, at the same time, it does not do away with the impression that such an opportunity may not have been waited for.

The Admiralty Court at Halifax had taken possession of the cargo saved from the wreck to ascertain if any symptom of piracy. All the letters on board which were supposed to contain invoices, bills of exchange, or bills of lading, are said to have been torn open by the crew, and that many were missing as also, about one thousand dollars. The articles saved from the wreck consisted of 720 pigs of copper seven bags containing about 7 554 do lars, thirteen large and one small bars of silver, two chronometers, one gold, and one silver watch, with all the material, &c. The most suspicious indications of one of the most revolting crimes to civilized nations having been committed is the sudden death of the captain, for sudden it would imply to have been the case from the fact of no mention of sickness having been made in the log book at any period of the voyage previous to his death. The next suspicious circumstance is the death of the mate upon whom, by the decease of her commander, devolved the charge of the vessel, &c., and subsequently that of the death of the next officer in authority on board, which, though it is alleged to have occurred, together with that of two of the crew from falling off the foreyard, when all things are taken into consideration, affords some grounds for supposing it to have been anything but an accident, and this appears to have been the view taken at Halifax upon the subject.

The Saladin belonged to Messrs. Johnson and Carrgil, of Newcastle.

"THE SALADIN."

VANDALISM IN GREENWICH PARK.

(From a Correspondent.)

Freshly painted boards have just been placed over all the gates of Greenwich Park, threatening "prosecutions according to law" against all persons who dare to "walk across the lawns." It is well, doubtless, to be "zealously afforded in a good cause;" but there are some people whose zeal outruns their discretion, and, in our opinion, they would do better, as the propounders of right, themselves to set an example of the very stringent precepts they feel it to be their duty to preach. But this has not been done in Greenwich Park. The jealous guardians of its "pleached alleys" and verdant lawns, "care nothing for the poor;" Judas-like they "bear the bag," and are intent only on their own official aggrandisement—or, as we shall see—the gratification of their personal convenience. Within the memory of our fathers, some fifty acres, or more, on the southern side, were ruled off, for the private accommodation of the deer. How very considerate! Fifty acres of beautifully wooded park land, the property of the public, stolen for the use of not more than thirty head of fallow deer—who by the way, have very seldom honoured this sylvan privacy with their presence, choosing rather to roam in the public walks—the regions of bun and biscuit—in the neighbourhood. It was, nevertheless, a most considerate act; yes, but it was not for "the deer." Fie upon such hypocrisy. It was for the pasturage of the good milch cows of sundry grand officials the robbery was committed. Again, these privileged spirits—these "brief authority" men—the Sydney Herberts of this much abused locality, needed "gravel," forsooth, "for their gardens"—and gravel they must have, and gratis, too, torn from the bowels of Greenwich Park. A pit was opened at the back of the Observatory, and a fair hill side permanently disfigured. But these are small faults compared with more recent acts of spoliation. Some years since, when the "flat burglary" of the cow walks was forgotten, twenty acres or more were wanted for the gardens of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Sophia; and as public land was plentiful, and public opinion weak, the great northern angle of the park was at once most unceremoniously "grabbed," and enclosed for royal use for ever. An acre or two was afterwards impounded for the park-keepers' use; and in due time—the decencies of chronological succession being most scrupulously observed—a few more acres were quietly "walked off," for the special comforts of the hospital authorities. Impunity in crime begets confirmation in its course. The Greenwich people had meekly borne this century of snubbing, and it was supposed their successors were in like manner to be trampled on, and their best privileges defied. Accordingly, on one of the fine mornings of the present season, the "lawn keepers" were observed to be busily engaged in marking out a line, which ran rom the eastern angle the park across the great holiday lawn through the groves which skirt the Observatory up the northern hill, terminating in the barrow field. What were they about? Were they going to stake off the upper side of the park in order to guard the obnoxious from invasion? The inquiries were numerous; the surmises frightful. At length it came out, that a monstrous tank was to be formed on the great north-eastern lawn, for the supply of Greenwich Hospital agua pacifica; and that the line of section of the new excavation across the park a trench was to be formed, and a huge main sunk for its conveyance. This was terrible news. The lawn in question stands on the summit of a beautiful eminence, whose foot, before the embankment of the Thames, was washed by the tranquil waters of the Pool. There the Britons in the fifth century, allured by the bold beauty of the spot, opened a vast burial field. There they interred their illustrious dead, and marked these venerated sites by those most durable of all memorials, plain circles of raised earth—rude symbols of their untutored hope in an endless and happy existence. These ground memorials of our brave, our social, our religious ancestors, have dwelt in the present time in undisturbed security. No hand through ages of violence and misrule, dared touch them. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who enclosed the park, was careful to keep it even with its boundary. James I., who built the present wall, used the same care. Evelyn and Le Notre, when, in the reign of Charles II., they planted the park, surrounded the British tombs—the "barrows" as they are popularly called—with a quadrangular grove of trees leaving them in the centre, as a precious bequest to the perpetual guardianship of posterity. The nation has respected the trust, and held the barrows sacred. But that which "ages and generations" have decreed it an honour to possess, some pert authorities at the Admiralty have felt it right to sacrifice to the utilitarian spirit of the age. Ten days ago, while a public meeting, of which these and authorities had due and respectful notice, was being held for the purpose of taking the sense of the public on the threatened trespass and desecration, a set of world's-end wretches were let loose on the barrows and in a few short hours, three fourths of them were actually—and IN SPITE—clean y and smoothly shaven from the face of the ancient sward. This was to add insult to oppression. The historic affections of the people were not only wounded, but their rights as Englishmen—as land ex parte-owners—were defied. The thing was not to be borne. Meeting after meeting was held, remonstrances were urged; consequences threatened; and at length the Admiralty navigators have been withdrawn from the Park, and the works are at a stand still. The reasons for this suspension of hostilities may be found in the following considerations.—

1. That the site of the Park and the adjoining heath being the property of the ancient Britons, and used by them as a vast burial plain, became by that circumstance the public and inalienable property of their successors.

2. That when the Park was originally formed, it was found necessary to turn the old Roman road from Dover to London from its direct and easy course through the site of the Park, and to carry it by its present route across the heath and down the steep and dangerous declivity of Blackheath hill, and that to compensate the public for this abiding nuisance, the Park was made an open one, to be used as a free promenade and breathing place.

3. That King William and Queen Mary constructed the walks, seats, and public conveniences, for the perpetual accommodation of the brave old tars, and that such provisions were made on the faith of the Park being public property.

4. The site of this proposed encroachment is clearly within the origina boundaries.

Here the matter for the present rests. We fear, however, that the snake is only "scotched not killed," and that, unless the subject is strongly taken up in Parliament, the beautiful Park will be exposed to still further injury.

The only plea for the removal of the barrows which has yet been made is, that they are not barrows, but merely circular eminences produced by the growth of trees once growing on the spot. In answer to this ignorance, we subjoin Douglas's account of his examination of them, published in his great work, "Nenia Britannica."

"On the 22nd Jan., 1784," he says, "under favour of the Surveyor-General of the Royal Domains, I employed labourers to open some barrows in Greenwich Park, to the amount of about fifty, and which the Kentish historians have affixed to the sepulchres of the Danes. By their conic structure and circular trench at their base I was inclined to class them with those which, with their contents

BARROWS IN GREENWICH PARK.

have been the subject of the foregoing sheets, ('British Tumuli'), and I therefore began the research with an eye to ascertain this fact.

No. 1. A large central barrow. The trench in which the body was laid appeared to be just deep enough to admit of it; not more than a foot and a half deep to the native gravel, beneath the surface of the circumjacent plain. Several oxidised lumps of iron were found in it, and some uncommon thick and broad-headed nails, two or more inches in length, with decayed wood adhering to them. By the quantity of fine mould apparently produced by the decayed wood, I conjectured this body had been interred in a very thick coffin.

2. A similar barrow of middling size, the cist at its base sheeted with fine mould; small fragments of iron, with decayed wood, and an iron spear-head, ten inches long.

3. An iron knife; converted to an entire oxide. Seven inches long near the centre of the grave, and towards one end a quantity of human hair.

4. Human hair near the head.

5. Hair near the head.

6. Almost in the centre of the cluster, seemed to have been the largest—in this grave, not more than one and a half foot deep, in the native unremoved gravel, was found one of the largest iron spear-heads ever discovered; 15 inches long, 2 broad at the socket, which was not more than 2½ from the blade. The spear near the head; towards the centre a knife of iron, and fragments of an umbo of a shield of the same metal. No remains of bones, but on a line where the body seemed to have been laid, a considerable quantity of fine black vegetable mould, probably the decomposed particles of some wooden case, in which the corpse had been deposited.

7. As usual, the cist not deep in the native soil, which proves that the barrow had been raised from a circular excavation near the cluster. In this grave was a considerable quantity of woollen cloth, sheeting the whole extent of it; black and chiefly decomposed, but very observable from the distinct appearance of the warp and woof.

8. A large barrow; hair and woollen cloth, as 7.

All the others opened (about 12) contained hair and cloth.

In one barrow was found a very fine braid of auburn hair, two beads of transparent dark blue-green glass, one of white opaque glass, and one of brown-red opaque glass.

The cloth consisted of woollen of the herring-bone woof, and a finer texture of linen.

In another grave were three beads of transparent blue-green glass, and one of Naples yellow opaque glass.

It may not be unreasonable to conclude these graves to have contained female bodies, as in all probability some others did, where military weapons were not found. The inference might therefore be naturally drawn, that this place of interment was peculiar to persons who had not fallen in battle; and with no great colour of probability should it seem to have been appropriated to the repulsion of the Danes under Swein.

The soil on which these tumuli are situated, is gravel, and in some places extremely compact. The incision for the body in some of them, about a foot and a half, or less, below the surface, in the native soil; the barrow, or the conic mound of earth raised above it, most probably collected from the trench which encircles it, and from a spot of ground excavated on the east side of the range of tumuli. This excavation is annually filled up with the dead leaves collected and thrown into it."

Mr. Douglas, judging from the compressed appearance of the apex of the mounds, that they had been previously opened, found on inquiry that about 70 years previously a park-keeper of the name of Hearne had dug there and found several valuable relics.

Mr. D. concludes these barrows to be of the lower British period from their appearance, and because the beads are similar to others found in various barrows along with coins of the fifth and beginning of the sixth centuries.

Our view shows the group of the barrows which have been spared by the authorities.

SLOTH AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE SLOTH AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The collection of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park has lately been enriched by the aquisition of a new wonder of the animal creation. This rarity, which has so fortunately arrived just in time to gratify the holiday-makers' craving appetite for novelty, is a living specimen of the three-toed sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), the first that has ever reached this country alive. Although every child of ordinary intelligence has imbibed some vague notion of a sloth from the descriptions in books of natural history, men of science were for a long time very much in the dark concerning its true economy, as but few persons have had an opportunity of studying it in the wilds of Guiana, of which it is a native. This lack of personal observation had led to the propagation of the most fanciful theories about the animal. Among others, of Buffon's celebrated eloquent but altogether fallacious dissertation, in which he bewails the fate of the poor sloth, as a bungled and misshapen monster, quite unfitted for any enjoyment of life, and destined from the first moment of his existence to continual misery and pain. But more careful observers have shown that this apparently incongruous animal is as beautifully adapted for the sphere Nature intended it to occupy as any other of her myriads of creatures, and that, although his progress on the level ground is so slow and painful that he has come to be looked upon as the arch-type of indolence, yet when in his natural locality, among the thick-clustering trees of a tropical forest, he is quite sprightly and active, as his necessities require him to be. The fact is, that the Sloth passes his whole life suspended, feet upwards, from the branches of trees, feeding upon their leaves, and only changing his quarters, as the Indians remark, "when the wind blows," as then the bows become so intertwined that he can pass from one tree to another without descending to the ground at all. In habits and anatomy, he differs in most respects from all other created beings, and at a casual glance appears entirely deformed and out of proportion. The fore-legs, or rather arms, are much longer than the hind legs, and are so formed and jointed to the body, as utterly to incapacitate them from supporting it on the earth; but with the aid of the long, sharp, and inseparable claws, are admirably adapted to sustain it when clinging to a branch. He has no cutting teeth, no soles to his feet, and only one inferior aperture, as in birds. He has four stomachs, and forty-six ribs, while the Elephant has only forty. The sound he emits when in distress, is so plaintive, that it is said the fierce Jaguar is touched by it, and refrains from attacking him.

The specimen in the gardens, seemingly about half grown, is nearly as large as a common cat. The hair is long, coarse, and of an ashy-grey colour, resembling rank grass withered by heat. On each side of the back is a blotch of yellow hair, shorter than the rest, which looks exactly as if it had been scorched by the pressure of a hot iron. He remains always coiled up under a large stick which has been put up in the cage for his accommodation. He has been for since his capture on sopped bread and hard biscuit, with an occasional desert of hawthorn leaves. This remarkable specimen offers an extremely valuable opportunity to the Naturalist, of adding to his stock of information, respecting a very obscure genus of quadrupeds, and must be regarded with interest by even the most careless visitor. The young giraffe is thriving famously; and the gardens are just now in the finest order.

SCENE FROM COSTA'S OPERA OF "DON CARLOS,"

SIGNOR COSTA'S NEW OPERA, DON CARLOS.

We have already written of the plot and music of this fine production of Costa's genius; we will now proceed to give an instance of its dramatic effect, by picturing, through the aid of the pencil, its tragic *denouement*, which is supposed to take place in the *Huerta Reale*, or royal garden, at midnight. After singing a parting duet of exquisite tenderness, the guilty lovers, *Carlos* and *Isabella*, are surprised by the enraged monarch, *Philip*, attended by the brothers of the Holy Inquisition, and a crowd of guards. Escape is hopeless—to after outpourings with passionate fervor a story of his wrongs to the King, *Carlos* snatches a dagger from *Philip's* side and plunges it in his own. The consternation, produced by this tragic deed, is, of course, immense, and the effect very imposing. The guilty and wretched *Isabella*, having indulged for some time in a paroxysm of musical sorrow, is rudely laid of and borne away to either death or that lingering life which the tender mercies of the sacred fraternity might provide for her, in some convent cell or dungeon. We are not over fond of a general clearance of *dramatis personæ* (as in "Hamlet," for instance,) by mutual destruction, but it would have made a more imposing picture, if after uttering the words—

Colla palma del martirio
Volero d'innanzi a Dio!

Isabella had swooned or died upon the scene. A doubtful fate of even criminal characters leaves a painful anxiety in the mind, witness the last scene in the "Stranger." We recollect the time—romantic time—when we would have given anything to have known the ultimate fate of poor erring Adelaide! *Dove son quei trasporti soave?* Alas! where?

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

MR. W. STERNDALE BENNETT. — This distinguished artiste's Grand Morning Concert took place on Tuesday last, and notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, was most numerously and fashionably attended. But this, however, was not to be wondered at, for, independent of having a large circle of friends and ardent admirers of his genius, the *beneficiaire* put forth on the occasion a more than usually attractive programme. His own beautiful concerto in A minor, his concert Stück, and his duet with Mendelssohn would have been sufficiently alluring musical gems; but then in addition we had a new (MS.) overture *(Bennett)*, Mendelssohn's grand symphony, in A minor, and his celebrated motette for female voices, composed for the *Trinite di Monte* Convent at Rome, in which the great composer unites all the contrapuntal learning of a Palestrina with the grace of modern melodists. The vocalists were Madame Castellan (who is gaining rapidly in public favour), Miss Dolby, and Miss Marshall; Signor Brizzi, Mr. J Bennett, Mr. Machin, and Herr Staudigl. It was quite delightful throughout the concert to remark the brotherly feeling that existed between the great German composer (pianist also) and our countryman Bennett. True geniuses are never envious of each other.

DURHAM REGATTA.

This aquatic entertainment, on the 17th and 18th instant, was well attended. The first race was for a purse of 10 sovereigns, by six four-oared boats, and was won by the John Bell. The second race for a set of silver cups, by gentlemen, in four-oared boats, was won by the Ariel. There were, also, on this day, two skiff races; besides a gold medal for gentlemen scullers, contested by nine, and won by Lalla Rookh; and the Challenge Cup, University four-oared race, won by St. George.

On the second day there was a handicap sweepstakes for four-oared boats, gentlemen rowers, won by the Caroline; besides a skiff race for a silver medal, won by Lalla Rookh; minor handicap sweepstakes, &c.

Our engraving of the spirited scene has been obligingly sketched by a correspondent: it shows the picturesque banks of the winding Wear—a strikingly beautiful locality.

THE DURHAM REGATTA.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, Commander in Chief at Cork, is ordered to place at the disposal of the Earl of Devon, and the Landlord and Tenant Commission for Ireland, one of the steam-vessels under his command.

The Princess Alice, government steamer, is under orders to be at Calais, en route to London on board at that port on the morning of the 3d of July, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who comes to England on a visit to the Queen and royal family.

Sir Richard Dobson, Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, has retired from Greenwich Hospital, after 50 consecutive years of arduous and honourable service. Sir Richard was created a knight by his late Majesty King William the Fourth, at the recommendation of Sir James Graham, when First Lord of the Admiralty.

According to the Vienna journals, the population of that capital amounts to 3?,?34 souls, being an increase of 12?,?14 since ?820.

Messrs. Brostet and Company of the Tyne, arrived in town on Saturday from Portsmouth, with the consignment of specie silver received from China per her Majesty's ship Wanderer. This remittance consists of 250 boxes, said to contain 1,000,000 dollars, and is the third installment of the money agreed to be paid to this country by the Chinese government for the ransom of Canton.

The extensive and valuable collection of books, contained in the late Duke of Sussex's library, at Kensington Palace, is about to be submitted to public auction by Messrs. Evans, of Pall-mall. Government having declined to purchase the same for the British Museum within the period prescribed by his late Royal Highness's will.

The exhibitions of works sent in, pursuant to notice issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts, in May and July, 1843, with a view to assist them in the selection of persons to be employed in the decoration of portions of the New Houses of Parliament, will be thrown open to the public on Monday next, at Westminster Hall.

A private letter from New York, dated 27th May, of the veracity of which we have no doubt, states that the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between the United States and the Customs Union may be considered as broken off, and that it is not probable that they will be resumed.

Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K C B (Yanar Pasha), who distinguished himself at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840, arrived at the Burlington Hotel, Cork-street, on Saturday last, from Constantinople. The gallant admiral has been for some years commander in chief in the Black Sea.

A large vessel arrived in the Mersey, on Sunday, with a cargo of ice from Boston. This unusual importation will prove very acceptable if the weather continues as hot as it has been for some few days past. An ice house, built on the American plan, has been constructed for its reception

We have reason to believe that the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been all but definitively settled

Coin of the Realm.—Mint Office, June 25, 1844.—Sovereigns, 5?,?00?. Spanish, 2?,?00?. Silver, 1?,?00?.

A very important alteration took place on the 1st inst., under the Stamp Act, in respect of agreements, which, under the act 55 Geo. III., c. 184, were chargeable with a duty of 4?l, and which is now reduced to 2?. ?l., as set forth in the schedule. Another important alteration is that an agreement may be stamped within 14 days without any penalty, and if required to be stamped at the expiration of that period a penalty of 4?l to be paid.

The Duke de Bordeaux has notified to all the Courts of Europe the death of the Duke d'Angouleme. To this notification is annexed another protest of the Duke against the unlawful order of succession. The Duke adds that far from wishing to adopt any step calculated to disturb the peace that prevails, he intends to leave all to circumstances and futurity. The Duke has himself styled *Monseigneur* and not *your Majesty*.

By the return of the Mayor to Brighton on Wednesday morning, we learn that the King of the French was expected to arrive on Thursday at Ville d'Eu. His Majesty's carriages and horses had arrived at the chateau. Prince Soltikoff, from Russia, arrived by the Magnet and landed on the chain pier.

On Wednesday, at the auction rooms of Mr. Evans, Pall-mall, all the remaining copies of the descriptive catalogue of the Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex's library, illustrated with copious notes, historical, literary, and biographical, of the extraordinary collection of bibles, accompanied with facsimiles, were disposed of. Among the lots offered for sale was a curious autograph letter of Sir Walter Scott, addressed to J. M. Reid, Esq., informing him of his having determined to be the author of the Waverley novels, which was disposed of for two guineas and a half.

The Commissioners of Customs have issued an order, directing that the amount of fines imposed on officers, clerks, and day-pay officers, in London, for irregular attendance during the last year, together with the balances of former years, be reserved for disposal of the Board, in benevolent grants to the widows and children of deceased officers.

According to the new Customs Act, vinegar, or acetous acid, is to be in future tried by an instrument, and charged with duty according to strength, (proof being such strength of acetous acid, that one-hundred parts of the liquor, by weight, will saturate or neutralise fourteen and a half parts by weight of chrystalised sub-carbonate of soda), all above being charged with duty.

THE MARKETS.

Mark-lane—Friday.—The returns for the present week show a fair average arrival of English wheat, viz. 4?83 quarters, and a very limited supply of that article can offer to day. Owing to the late fine showers, the genera. demand for grain was in a very depressed state. However, the finest parcels of both new and old produce were quite as dear, but other sizes ought have been purchased on lower terms. From Scotland we have received 5?00 quarters of wheat, duty on which has been paid on 15?. quarters. Both free and bonded qualities were very dull, and the turn of wheat, barley, beans, and peas, were, in some instances, is per quarter lower.

Arrivals—English by sea, 4?7? barley, 6?0; oats, 9?8; malt, ——; barley, 150; oats, 13,250. Foreign wheat, 8?00; barley, ?7?0, oats, 4?60 qrs. Flour, ?1? sacks; malt, 6?69 qrs.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto white, 44s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 44s; ditto white, 46s to 50s; rye, 28s to 30s; grinding barley, 2?s to 2?s; distilling ditto, 30s to 2?s; malting ditto, 1s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potato ditto, 22s to 2?s; Yorkshire and Cheshire, 24s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 2?s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto white, 2?s to 2?s; Scotch ditto, 2?s to 24s; harrow ditt., 21s to 2?s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple ditto, 31s to 32s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 35s to 36s per quarter. Town made flour, 37s to 39s; Suffolk ditto, 30s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 29s, per 2?8 lbs. *Foreign*.—Free wheat, 43s to 50s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 41s; white, 46s to 48s; Konigsberg, 41s to 42s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto old, 18s to 20s; feed ditto, 15s to 19s; peas, 34s to 36s per quarter. Flour, American, 31s to 32s per barrel

Seed Market.—For linseed, rapeseed, and canary, we have had a fair inquiry, at fully the late advance in the currencies. All other kinds of seeds are very dull.

The following are the present rates:—linseed, English sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic crushing, 52s to 53s. Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 48s; hempseed, 37s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt.; rapeseed, English new, 2?l 10s to 2?l 15s; foreign, 45s to 46s per last of 10 quarters; caraway seed, 42s to 44s per cwt.; linseed cakes, 6l to 6l 2s per 1?00 English, 5l 15s to 5l 17s 6d per 1?00 foreign, 4?7 6s to 4?7 10s; rapeseed 4?8 5s to 4?8 10s per ton; canary 38s to 40s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average of Grain.—Wheat, 38s 8d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, —— 2d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 37s 4d.

Six Weeks' Average of Grain Duties.—Wheat, 15s 8d; barley, 13s 4d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 21s 10d; beans, 23s 4d; peas, 23s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 12s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 12s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 9s 6d

Tea.—In this article rather more business is doing, and prices are firm. Common congou is selling at 11½d to 1s, and ordinary twankay, 1s. Wood, 6 Gt. Pulteney-street.

Sugar.—In all descriptions of sugar a good business has been done since our last report, and the rates have undergone an upward change. Standard loaves are now selling at 3?s 6d per cwt.; grocery, 37s 6d to 39s per cwt. The stock in warehouse to which some large additions have been lately made is in very good

Coffee.—Although the markets is well supplied with all kinds of coffee, the demand is comparatively steady, yet the rates are not supported—most of the importers evincing a disposition to meet the buyers on easier terms.

Rice.—This article is steady at late rates. Good to fullest middling white Bengal has sold at 11s to 11s. 3d. inferior, 10s 6d to 10s 9d per cwt.

Oils.—For most kinds of oils the demand is rather slow, yet we can notice no material alteration in figures.

Tallow.—There is rather less doing in this market, yet prices are steadily supported P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 41s to 41s 6d, and for forward delivery, the value is 41s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—During the last few days of last week the demand for butter was quite limited, and prices gave way 2s per cwt. Since Monday last the inquiry has been very moderate, and we have no alteration to notice in the value of any description. The imports into London last week were 1?,?00 casks and ?,?00 firkins. Bacon sells slowly, at late rates. The supply of lambs being extensive, that description of stock was a dull sale, and the turn lower. Mutton and veal ruling rates. The general inquiry has been the case on the whole during the last two months, yet the commercial trade has been quite as good. Pigs were a dull inquiry, at late rates, which can be supported.

Per 8 lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality do., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s; prime Scots, 4s; 2s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality do., 4s to 4s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdown, 4s 8d to 5s; large calves, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s; second quality do., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; inferior ditto, 3s 8d to 4s; porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s each. Quarter-old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, ?,?; cows, ?7? sheep and lambs, 13,?50; calves, 530; pigs, 3?0.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a steady demand for each kind of meat, the value of which was supported.—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Coarse and inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; and lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

KENT, HASSARD.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

In the money market, during the week, few transactions have occurred in any way interesting to the public. On the English Stock Exchange little buoyancy and animation in any description of the funded debt, but, on the contrary, the inclination on the part of capitalists to invest money in British national securities is rather less this week than it was during the course of the last. Still, the quantity of floating stock now in the market for sale is not sure, that the prices are well maintained by investments of trust money, however small they may be. Consols for the settlement, therefore, remain at the high price of 9?, less the half year's dividend, and all other descriptions of the British funded debt bear proportionably high prices. Money, notwithstanding the assistance to embark it in public securities, continues to be in great abundance in the market, and in acts favourably on the value of the shares of the principal joint stock associations. It is the general opinion amongst the monied interest, that the recovery of the credit of England Charter must eventually be to render money scarcer, and consequently more valuable, and accordingly the few shares in the London joint stock banking associations, which are brought forward for sale, are eagerly purchased at rather improving prices. Union Bank of London shares, and those of the London and Westminster, and of the London Joint Stock Banks, are in demand, particularly the former, and to obtain any large amount of them, the proprietors must be tempted by higher prices than the quotations of them at the present moment are. To the Railway railway securities the attention of the public is also directed, and a great deal of business has been again done in various descriptions of them, since our last publication. York and North Midland shares have been purchased rather extensively, at 15?, and an advance of 4?. on each share of Birmingham Stock must be submitted to, if purchasers are to obtain the investment. Great Western are likewise a little dearer than they were last week. The same remark is applicable to the shares of the Grand Junction line, and those of the Glasgow and Ayr line have reached the high figure of 68. This is the great Irish route by the way of Portpatrick, and one shows a wanting still to improve the value of those shares. On the whole these great joint stock banks, and other public associations, are apparently becoming greater favourites with the public daily, for the safe and profitable investment of money

The large quantities of foreign grown produce, which are now weekly arriving in this country, and the still larger quantities which are expected to be imported here during the remainder of this year, continue to increase, on the Royal Exchange, the demand for bills drawn on foreign nations, but as our exports from our trade is still in a very healthy condition, the supply of bills, last post day, was little inferior to the demand, and in the rates of the Foreign Exchange, no little alteration can be noticed.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, the only variations in the value of foreign securities during the week have been in Dutch 2½ per Cents., which have advanced to 63¾, in Brazilian, which are also one per cent higher, and in Spanish Passives, which have undergone a fluctuation, which as advance, to the same amount, must be noted. Speculators continue to amuse themselves freely with Mexican bonds, and their operations regulate their prices, and not their intrinsic worth. Mexican bonds have been placed much in the same position by similar causes. Every fluctuation which may occur of money changes hands in these speculative transactions, but whether the Bulls or the Bears gain the victory is of little public importance.

British Funds.—London and Westminster Bank, 26½ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, 14¼ Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 19?½ to —; Reduced, 9?¾ to 9?; Consols, Bank of London, 13¼ to 13; Three per Cent. Consols, —; to —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½; Three and a Half per Cents., 101¾; New Three and a Half per Cent. New, —; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102¾ to —; Five per Cents., —; Long Annuities, 13 7-16 to —; India Bonds, 4 prem.; Exchequer Bills, ?6 prem.; Consols for the Settlement, —; to —; ex. div.; National Bank of Ireland, —; South Sea Stock, 99¾; South Sea Stock, —; Ditto for Account, —; South Sea Old Annuities, —; Union of Australasia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Colonial Bank, —; Bengal Bank, —; North American Bank, —.

Foreign Bonds and Shares.—Belgian, 104 to —; Buenos Ayres, 86 to 87; Colombian Bonds, 19¾ to 14; Venezuela, 41 to —; Greek Bonds, 14 to 15; Mexicans, 26 to —; Portuguese Converted, 4?½ to —; Ditto 5 per Cents., —; Spanish Passives, 23¾ to —; Spanish 3 per Cents, 21¾ ½ to —; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 63¾ to —; Dutch 4 per Cents, 100¾; Russians 1?8? to —; Austrian, 115 to 116; Danish, 99 to 99½; Brazilian, 81 to 82; Chilian, 104; Cuba 6 per Cents., —; Neapolitan, 102 to 104; Dutch 4 per Cents, —.

Prices of Shares.—Birmingham and Derby, 85 to —; Scarborough Branch 22½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 97 to —; Bristol and Exeter, —; Eastern Counties, New, 13¾ to —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 45 to 47; Great North of England, 127 to —; Great Western, 75¾ to 76; Hull and York, 17 to —; London and Brighton, 15¾; London and Maidstone, —; Liverpool, Crosby, and Northern, —; London and Southampton, —; Manchester and Leeds, 1?5, Manchester and Birmingham, 97 to —; North Western, 86 to —; North Midland, 98¾ to —; Newcastle and Darlington, —; Northern and Eastern, 98; Paris and Rouen, 93; Paris and Orleans, 89; South Eastern and Dover, 36; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, 6; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, 64 to —; Stockton and Holyhead, 8½ to 8½; North British, —; Stranraer and Bale, —; Rouen and Havre, —; Caledonian, —; Leith and Hartlepool, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 29½, Rental and Gloucester, — to —; Liverpool and Manchester —; Glasgow and Ayr, 67½; North British Rental, 12¾ to —; Guildford Junction; Norwich and Brandon, —; Grand Junction, —; Trent Valley, —; Caledonian, —; Dundrum, and Glasgow and Paisley, —; Dublin and Drogheda Junction, —; Glasgow and Ayr, 67 to 68; Edinburgh and Berwick, 2? to 3.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 25.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN-OFFICE, June 25.—Borough of Evesham.—The Hon. Henry Arthur Coke, of Florence-court, in the county of Fermanagh, in the county of Ireland, vice Henry Coke, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

WAR-OFFICE, June 25.—Grenadier Guards: Capt. the Hon. W. E. FitzMaurice to be Captain, vice Lord T. C. F. Clinton; Lieut. Sir C. W. Kent, Bart., to be Captain, vice Fitzmaurice, Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Gore appointed to the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards; Cornet F. Graham to be Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, vice Lord Glenna. Royal Regt. of Horse Guards: Lieut. E. Clive to be Captain, vice Sir C. Dyvenor; 2nd Royal Regt. of Foot: G. Lennox to be Lieutenant, vice Oliver; Lieut. Montgomery to be Captain, vice Lord A. G. Lennox.

11th Light Dragoons. Capt. C. J. Colville to be Captain, vice Wemyss.

1st Foot: T. E. Bagnold to be Ensign, vice Fleming; Assist.-Surg. W. M'Carthy, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Cadell. 3d Foot: Capt. Hon. Robert Boyle to be Major, vice Charleton 9th: Lieut. F. J. Field to be Captain, vice Edmonds; Ensign E. Morton to be Lieutenant, vice Field; Ensign H. J. Wright to be Lieutenant, vice Morton; Cadet R. Thornhill to be Ensign, vice Wallack. 10th: Capt. R. Tennant, from half-pay 98th, to be Captain, vice R. Hobson to be Captain, vice Tennison; Ensign S. C. C. Galloway to be Lieutenant, vice Hobson; Ensign R. Gore to be Lieutenant, vice Galloway. 13th: Lieut. H. P. Barnston to be Lieutenant, vice Neville. 32nd: Lieut. J. E. Thackwell to be Adjutant, vice Kay; Ensign T. Andrews to be Lieutenant, vice Barnston. 38th: Surg. of the Second Class J. Stewart to be Surgeon, vice Bell. 56th: Capt. T. M. L. Wegram to be Major, vice Dongall. 61st: Lieut. Hon. A. Gore to be Lieutenant, vice Maunsell. 82nd: Ensign R. N. Pelley to be Lieutenant, vice F. Carden; Ensign W. Fellowes to be Lieutenant, vice Boyle. 89th: Lieut. H. Holbech to be Captain, vice Thomas; Second Lieut. G. Rhodes to be First Lieutenant, vice Holbech; Cadet W. Eustace to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rhodes. Lieut. H. Reany to be Captain, vice Perry. Ensign C. J. Skerry to be Lieutenant, vice Reany. Cadet G. D. E. Bowen to be Ensign, 86th: Cadet F. J. King to be Ensign, vice Porter. 87th: Lieut. J. A. Cruickshank to be Lieutenant, vice Shadforth; Ensign W. Shadforth to be Lieutenant, vice Crookshank. 94th: H. H. Pratt to be Ensign, vice Fraser. 98th: Lieut. R. Hobson, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice Tennant; Ensign G. Eddington to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson; Ensign L. Fraser to be Ensign, vice Eddington, 2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. Hon. Charles Patterson, from 97th: Capt. H. Kean to be Captain, vice H. Rosse.; Lieut. W. Garforth to be Captain, vice Kean; Ensign S. C. Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Garforth.

3rd West India Regiment—C. W. Rancroft to be Ensign, vice M'Taggart.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieut. A. F. Colley to be First Lieutenant, vice Du Vernet; R. Mullen to be Second Lieutenant, vice Colley.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Capt. P. L. M'Dougall to be Captain, vice Colville; H. Wilmot to be Lieutenant, vice

Hospital Staff.—Assist. Staff-Surg. J. C. Cameron, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Bennett; Assist.-Surg. G. G. Robertson, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Nugent.

Brevet.—Capt. B. Tennison to be Major in the Army; Capt. H. Kean to be Major in the Army, Capt. the Hon. Robert Boyle to be Major in the Army.

Commissariat.—Commissariat Clerk R. C. Major to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary General.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 24.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants:—Arthur Clarke, vice Gray, Francis Da Cane, vice Gossett. Robert Dundas Kerr, vice Luyseer. John Frederick Lewis, vice Hamilton. Edward Bell Ramsay, vice Second Captain John Isaac Hope to be Captain, William Cameron Forbes to be Captain, vice William, First Lieut. Augustus Frederick Lefroy to be Second Captain, vice Forbes, Second Lieut. James Robert Mann to be First Lieutenant, vice Yorke.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants.—George Colclough, vice Hill; Thomas Walter Milward, vice Lawson; Henry Alexander Hamilton Alexander Pitcairn Blakely, vice Green; Robert Nicholas Faraskerley Crauford, vice Williams; Frederick William Lloyd, vice Patton; Wilmot Gonville Inglis Bruce, vice Morris; Walter Scott Hughes, vice Mackay; Matthew High Forbes, vice Grant; Hilary Townsend Baker, vice Lewis; Edward Bell Ramsay, vice Anderson; Alexander Johnson, Samuel Enderby Gordon, vice Connell; William Glascott Stubbs, vice Forrest; Charles Wyndham Ridout, vice Elgee.

BANKRUPTS.—W. R. READ, Winchester-street, Pentonville, builder—J. HODGE, Ashburnham-place, Guy, victualler.—J. F. WOOD, Oxford, surgeon.—C. F. OPPENHEIM, George-street, Mansion-house, merchant.—Thomas Bagshaw, Sandbach, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer.—C. BOND, Manchester, brickmaker.—S. ASKHAM, Bradford, Yorkshire, commission agent.—J. WILKINSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, flax spinner.—John Graham, Lancaster, cotton spinner.—J. HOWARTH, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer.

Friday, June 28.

WAR-OFFICE, June 28.—2nd Dragoons. E. Amphlett to be Cornet, vice Graham.

4th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. J. R. Shortt to be Adjutant, vice Rumsey; Ensign H. B. Ramsbottom to be Lieutenant, vice Shortt; Sergeant C. R. Wollaston to be Quartermaster, vice Ramsbottom 9th: Ensign Augustus Lee to be Quartermaster, vice G. W. Hafferty. 22nd: Gent. Cadet G. F. B. Morrison to be Ensign, vice Keogh. 24th: Ensign F. G. Steward to be Lieutenant, vice Edwardes; T. W. R. Coventry to be Ensign, vice Keogh. 32nd: Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hall to be Quartermaster, vice T. Healey. 57th: J. J. Hourcheer to be Ensign, vice M'Nair. 63rd: Capt. F. Mitchell to be Captain, vice Lovell. T. H. Sandham to be Captain, vice Mitchell; Ensign F. G. Steward to be Lieutenant, vice Bathurst; Ensign A. B. Hardenge to be Ensign, vice Steward. Capt. R. Low to be Paymaster, vice F. Farley. 69th: Ensign G. A. Samarajee to be Lieutenant, vice Denwille, H. M. Walmsley to be Ensign, vice Samarajee. Gent. Cadet Serg. J. Carrol, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Patterson. 97th: T. Venables to be Ensign, vice Jackson. 98th: Lieut. E. Grantham to be Adjutant, vice Wade.

1st West India Regiment. J. W. Johnston, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Holmes.

Cape Mounted Rifemen: Ensign R. Shortt to be Lieutenant, vice Pearce.

Royal Military College.—Capt. J. W. Dalgety to be Captain of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Wright.

Brevet.—Capt. F. Mitchell to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.—R. HOWLAND, auctioneer, Tiverton, Oxfordshire. J. WETENHALL, stone and share broker, Liverpool.—J. HOLDSWORTH, Sheffield, cutlery manufacturer, Sheffield. E. PRITCHARD, wine and spirit merchant, Liverpool. J. FLETCHER, colour manufacturer, Liverpool. R. HETHERINGTON, tanner, Ellen-grove, Cumberland.

BIRTHS.

At Bromley Manor, the Honourable Mrs. Newton Lane, of a daughter.—On Thursday, the 27th, at 6, Upper Wimpole-street, the wife of Thomas Butler, Esq., of a son.—In Great Britain-street, Dublin, the lady of Commander John Patten Nunn, R.N., of a daughter.—At Brighton, the lady of J. C. Chaplin, Esq., of Birmingham, of a son.—At Caversham, Oxon, the lady of Edward Vines, Esq., of a son.—In Kensington square, the wife of the Rev. Archer Thompson, rector of Ashby cum-Fenby, Lincolnshire, of a son.—At Aldenham-lodge, Herts, the lady of the Rev John Marsh, of a son, which survived but a few hours.—At Liverpool, the lady of Captain R. G. Fanshawe, R.N., of a son.—At Ulcombe place, Kent, Lady Frances Fletcher, of a son.—At Rome, the lady of Dr. James Arnott, of a son.—In Harley-street, the lady of Frederick Hayden, vicar of Harringworth, of a son.—At the Cadet Barracks, Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. H. P. Christie, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Abbey Church, Lanercost, George Alfred Carne, Esq., to Frances, eldest daughter of George Shadforth, Esq., Orchard House, Cumberland.—At Paris, the Count de Bethune, nephew of his Highness the Prince de Bethune, to Caroline, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dorsey, Esq., of Xeres and of London.—At Rotherham, Anthony Trollope, Esq., of the General Post-office, Ireland, to Rose, daughter of Edward Heseltine, Esq., of Rotherham.—At Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, H. W. Chilton, Esq., of Brussels, to Harriette, daughter of Percival Wyatt Lake, Esq., of Stanton Harcourt.—At St. Pancras Church, Captain H. Anderton, of the 32nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Rev. Josiah C. Rose, rector of St. Mary Somer Church, B. Bradley Hewitt, Esq., to Letitia Catherine, only daughter of the late Major Colin Campbell, of Scrancur, Argyleshire.

At Acton, Cheshire, Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, Esq., to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. James Tomline, of Dorfield.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Nicholas Tyacke, Esq., M.D., of Chichester, to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of J. B. Freeland, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Westminster, Robert Russell, Esq., Post Captain in Her Majesty's navy, to Miss Hester Lushington, the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington.—At the parish church of St. Cuthbert, Wells, the Rev. Wilson Fielder, M.A., Vice Principal of the Theological College, to Mary, daughter of the late J. W. Tucwey, Esq., of the Liberty, Wells.—At Oxford, William F. Donkin, Esq., Savilian Professor of Astronomy, to Harriet, third daughter of the Rev. John Hawtrey incumbent of St. James's Church, Guernsey.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. A. Fleuring, Esq., Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, to France, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Prewer.—At Stamford-hill Chapel, Upper Clapton, the Rev Henry Robbins, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Agnes, third daughter of the late John Gooton, Esq., formerly of Worksop Notts.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. Augustus Berkeley, a first son of William Berkeley, Esq., of Park Villas, Notting-hill, and late of Coopersale Hall, in the county of Essex, to Harriet Elizabeth, third daughter of J. F. Nicholl, Esq., of the Chancellor's Hammersmith.—At Stamford hill Chapel, Upper Clapton, the Rev. Henry Robins, M.A., late of Wadham College, Oxford, to Agnes, third daughter of the late John Garton, Esq., formerly of Worksop, Notts.

DEATHS

In Carlisle, Mr. Peter Nicholson, the celebrated architect.—At Jerusalem, the infant son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart.—After a lingering illness, John M'Ilis, Esq., formerly of Brandreton Hall, Suffolk.—At Harrogate, Miss Elizabeth Mary Anne Lloyd, only surviving daughter of the late William Lloyd, Esq., Master in the 34th year of her age.—At Bamegate, in her 6?th year, Marianne, wife of Samuel Sharwood, Esq.—At Chester-place, Kennington, Harriet Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Dunn.—At his seat, the Lodge, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Thomas Hankey, Esq., Commissary-General, aged 69.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. The Tenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. From nine till dark

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—RE-OPENED FOR THE MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.—Owing to numerous requests of Parents and others whose Children will visit London during the Holidays, the GENERAL has returned to GATLIN'S EGYPTIAN HALL, and will remain a short period longer, exhibiting in the daytime only, from Eleven to One, and from Half-past Two to Five, representing Roman Statues, Napoleon Musing, Songs, Dances, &c. The elegant presents from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Devonshire, and others, may be seen in the Hall. The General will give Grand Concerts at the Adelaide Gallery each evening of this week from Eleven to Five, and Eight to Ten.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE exhibits the human face, with its varied expressions, on a gigantic scale, curiously contrasted with the living man. The ORGANIC MICROSCOPE magnifies effectively. A succession of WORKS of the FINE ARTS, also, casts of INSCRIPTIONS taken by Miss Wilson from the WALLS of the TOWER of LONDON, cast by Lord Gu.ford Dudley, and other State Prisoners. Arrangements have been made for the ENTIRE RYAN OF VARIED LECTURES on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS, and Professor BACHHOFFNER on the alternate Evenings. These Lectures, on Popular Subjects, as well as the Morning Lectures, will abound in interesting Experiments. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVING DRESS. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling Schools, Half price.

THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the EQUESTRIAN WONDERS and GREAT OF LANTERN'S Military Drama at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre. Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY. On MONDAY, July 1, and during the week, the Grand Military and Naval Spectacle of the CHINESE WAR, OR, THE CONQUEST OF AMOY, with the Brilliant FEASTS OF 250 LANTERNS. Other splendid effects. New Scenes in the Circle by Signor Louis Tourniai, Scenic Artist to the Theatre. Mr. R. Smith, the Author, has added new pieces of THE ROYAL COTILLION OF FRANCIS I. Concluding with (first time) an after spectacle, entitled, THE GREAT PURPLE GRAPE, OR, ENGLAND HARVEST HOME, introducing old English Sports and Steeple Chases on the Stage and in the Circle, by Six Real Horses, with other sporting incidents. Acting and Stage Manager Mr. W. D Broadfoot. Box Office open from ten till four. Daily Lessons in the Art of Riding by Mr R. Smith.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, K.G., and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., is incorporated by Royal Charter, for the promotion of Botany in all its branches, and for the formation of extensive Botanical and Ornamental Gardens within the metropolitan district.

The Society's last Exhibition of Plants and Flowers during this season, will take place in the Gardens of the Society, Regent's Park, on Tuesday, July 2. An Exhibition of Microscopes, to illustrate the structure of Plants, is added to the attractions.

Tickets can be had only by orders from Fellows. Price before the day of exhibition, 5s. each; and, on the day of exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

Offices for the Sale of Tickets, at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, and next week at 26, Regent-street.

Fellows and Members are admitted without Tickets, upon signing their names in the Gardener's book at the Gardens.

Should the weather prove wet, a new gate, connected with the Tents, will be opened to admit the company to view the plants without being exposed to the rain.

J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

TEAS at Wholesale Prices, 2. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Fouchong 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d.	do.
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Young Hyson 3s., 3s. 4d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 6d.	
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MECHALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and expeditious manner, and is famous for not losing the hairs nor coming loose, in. An improved Clothes Brush, drawn in a third part of the usual size, incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not become soft, and therefore always remains firm and expelling the dust. Improved Flesh Brushes, which are recommended and used by the Faculty, for the

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KNIGHTS WEEKLY VOLUME.
This Day,
WILLIAM CAXTON. A BIOGRAPHY. By CHARLES KNIGHT.
Or SATURDAY, July 6th, MIND AMONGST THE SPINDLES.
London: CHARLES KNIGHT and Co., 22, Ludgate-street.

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THE CHRISTIAN GRACES.—Three New SONGS, illustrative of "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity." Poetry by Rev. J. S. WORTHY and C. JEFFERYS. Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.
"These songs are excellent alike in Poetry, Music, and Illustration; while the musician must be delighted with their harmony, every lover of music must feel the charm of their melodies "Charity" is our especial favourite."—MUSICAL World.—Post-free, 2s. each, of JEFFERYS, 21, Soho-square.

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THE BARONIAL HALLS, PICTURESQUE EDIFICES, AND ANCIENT CHURCHES OF ENGLAND. Iron Drawings made expressly for the Work, by J. D. HARDING, G. CATTERMOLE, R. PROUT, F. MACKENZIE, J. MULLER, &c. Executed in Litho-Tint. With Descriptive Letter-press, by S. C. HALL, F.S.A. Contents: Shottesbrooke Church—Montacute—the Great Chamber, Ingestrie Hall. Price, Prints, uniperial quarto, 5s.; Proofs, colombier quarto, 7s. 6d.; India paper, imperial folio, 12s.—CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for JULY, price 2s. 6d., contains some numerous designs, and rather with the Fifth Chapter of "Our Family," the new domestic novel, by the Editor; and contributions by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, author of "Tasso;" D. O. Madden, author of "Ireland Its Rulers;" R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; R. Browning; W. Thackeray, Andrew Winter; "Sidney Cuttle," Giddeon Shaddox, Mrs. Lawrance, and F. O. Ward. The Proprietors of this Magazine have much satisfaction in announcing the promise of contributions from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart, and G. P. R. James, Esq.—London: HENRY RENSHAW, 356, Strand.

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YOUNG ENGLAND. By F. J. Fox, Esq.—A Lecture delivered this week at the National Hall, is given in the Apprentice and Trades Weekly Magazine, published every Saturday, 1d., which also contains—Notes on Architecture, Building, the Steam Engine &c., accounts of all new patents of interest, and the news of the week in arts and science. Order of any Bookseller or Newsvender.
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Hyde Marston; or Recollections of a Sportsman's Life. By the Editor. Chap. xii.	Public Amusements of the Metropolis.] Month's Miscellany.
The Law of Agobay. By Lord WILLIAM LENNOX.	Epsom Races. By CRAVEN.
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SMALL CARRIA

FIRE AT BOSTON—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CAISTER.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BOSTON.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Early on Sunday morning last, the town of Boston was visited by a most awful conflagration, which broke out in the oil and colour warehouse of Mr. T. Slator, ship chandler and general dealer, in South-street, which spread with great rapidity, and involved a mass of valuable property in ruin.

The six town engines were speedily on the spot; the tide was high, and no deficiency of water therefore existed, but all the engines were destitute of suction-pipes, excepting one, which was not of length sufficient to reach the water.

By the time the engines were got into *efficient* play, the conflagration had assumed a frightful aspect; the whole of Mr. Slator's house was a mass of flames, which appeared to be rapidly extending to his sacking warehouse to the left, and to Mr. Lewin's offices, the Custom-house, and other premises to the right. Suddenly an explosion of gunpowder took place. The whole of the front of Mr. Slator's house was blown out, some of the bricks being actually propelled across the river, and a mass of ruins and burning embers falling among the crowd.

Long before two o'clock, the enormous frontage extending from Custom-house-lane to Spain-lane, was a mass of vivid fire; the wooden building, used as a "lookout" at the top of the Custom-house, was burning fiercely, and the flames had obtained a strong hold of the upper story of those premises; when, at about the above hour, the wind fortunately veered one or two points, sending the sheet of flames to the back of the buildings; and, in fact, preserving the houses in South-street from what appeared to be certain destruction. The extensive raff-yard of Mr. Lewin was now on fire; as were also the Ship Tavern, in Custom-house-lane, and the connection between that, the bond-yard, the London Tavern, and numerous tenements in Shodfriars'-lane. Mr. Duggan's granary, occupied by Mr. Daulton, was now a mass of flame, and vast quantities of wheat and other grain burned to ashes. Considerable quantities were carried half-a-mile from the spot.

The flames being now extended over an enormous area (at least fifty yards square), the engines were very efficiently employed in preventing their further extension at all points; and they were, at length, subdued. The total loss or property consumed, cannot be less than £10,000.

FREISTON SHORE RACES.

These races took place on Tuesday and were numerously attended, notwithstanding the incessant rain, which fell in torrents during the day. Considerable delay occurred in consequence of a part of the course being inundated by the tide, but a satisfactory start was ultimately accomplished.

The Handicap Sweepstakes of £5 each, with £25 added. Six subscribers.

Mr. Lincoln's Manbrino 1
Mr. Richardson's Orleans 2

The pony race was won in beautiful style by Mr. Hayne's mare, Here-i-go-with-my-eye-out. But a dispute having arisen with respect to her height, a third heat was run between Mr. Smith's Camilla and Lady Mowbray, and won by the former. Mr. Smith then claimed the stakes, asserting Mr. Hayne's mare to be more than 14 hands high, and disqualified for a pony-race. The running of Camilla was much admired.

The hurdle race was won by Mr. Hayne's mare with as much ease as pony race; Pedlar ran a good second, but the mare took the lead from the first in both heats. The sands were in a very bad state, but the running throughout was much better than could have been expected, and although the greater part of the spectators were exposed to the rain the whole time, they seemed to be satisfied with the day's sport.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The excessive heat of the weather on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, has been most fortunately followed by a plenteous and acceptable fall of rain. So great has been the drought in the neighbourhood of the metropolis as to occasion agricultural labour to be nearly at a stand; and on Sunday last prayers for rain were read in all the suburban churches by the officiating clergymen. On Monday evening there was no appearance of approaching rain, although the wind was SW, and up to four o'clock on Tuesday morning the sky was almost perfectly clear. About that hour, however, it became suddenly overcast, and the wind shifted from SW to NW, and about five o'clock a steady and penetrating rain commenced, which continued without intermission throughout the day. Shortly after twelve the wind shifted to the north, from which time the rain increased in heaviness, accompanied by a cool refreshing breeze. The rain still continued up to Wednesday morning with showers at intervals during the day. At Liverpool, we understand the rain commenced on Monday; and the adjoining neighbourhood was visited by a succession of thunder-storms. However incredible it may appear, we are assured by parties who were witnesses to the fact, that during the heavy rain which fell on Monday at Liverpool, an immense quantity of pebbles descended upon the Exchange flags, and some sels in Castle-street. The pebbles were all small in size, but of different colours and shapes. One was a beautiful white, and was picked up by a merchant, who valued it so highly that he refused to part with it, and took it home. The inspector on duty at the Exchange gathered a large number of the pebbles and deposited them in one of the neighbouring offices, where they have since been very generally admired. The eels were about two inches and a half in length. At Edinburgh on Monday, the sunshine, which was attended with most oppressive heat, was suddenly interrupted about mid-day by the return of rain, which continued throughout the afternoon in the shape either of gentle showers or "Scotch mist." Under the influence of this abundant supply of moisture and of a warm atmosphere, vegetation was again making rapid progress. A correspondent from Dover writes:—"I have lately seen the crops in many parts of England. The wheat upon the clays and other heavy land, vit, the wheat land, is of a good colour, and there are few thin crops. There are plenty of ends; the ears are long and likely to be well set. The crops of clover and other seeds upon such land are also good. We have now had twelve hours' rain, and it seems likely to continue.

FREISTON SHORE RACES.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. L.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P.

We doubt whether we ought not to cancel the letters attached to this gentleman's name, denoting that station which so many are anxious to gain, but which Mr. O'Brien has ceased to claim, though he has not entirely renounced it. He is still a member of the Legislature, though he does not take his seat in it. With talents that gained him a prominent place among the representatives of the nation, he has

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P.

abandoned that sphere of action, and taken his place among the Repealers of the Conciliation Hall. It was a bold step, and one which has as yet found very few imitators in men of his own rank and position. Now that the great leader of the agitation is under restraint, Mr. O'Brien may be considered as his deputy, expressing his views, and communicating his directions to the people. While in Parliament he was an earnest and uncompromising advocate of the people on all those questions which are known as Irish grievances. It was his motion for an inquiry into the state of Ireland that originated one of the longest and most remarkable debates that have occurred in the house for many years. His speech on that occasion was a very able one, being a clear and forcible statement of the evils under which Ireland labours. As Mr. O'Brien is reported to be a man of considerable property, and as it is quite certain he is a man of talent, he is an accession to the Repeal cause that we can scarcely wonder should have been hailed with enthusiasm. There are four O'Briens in the House of Commons, so it is necessary to discriminate a little; we imagine that Mr. Stafford O'Brien, the champion of the landed interest, and the antagonist of the League, will not be pleased at being confounded with Mr. Smith O'Brien, who votes for the extinction of tithes and the ballot. He is the second son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Baronet, of Dromoland, Clare; he was born in 1803. He represents, or rather did represent, the County of Limerick, and was in the commission of the peace as a magistrate, till he identified himself with the Repeal agitation, when he was visited, with many other gentlemen, with a *supersedeas*. His name is found no more in the debates, and must now be sought in the Irish correspondence of the morning journals.

THE CHELTENHAM PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

The award of the prizes at this excellent establishment was made on the morning of the 20th inst., in the school-room, a spacious building, forming the right wing of the main building, and was attended by about 1200 of the shareholders and friends of the collegiates. Shortly before eleven o'clock, the scholars had taken their seats; and at eleven precisely, the head master, accompanied by the second masters, and the undergraduates, entered, wearing their scholastic gowns, hoods, and caps, and were rapturously received by the boys and company present.

Those who had merited prizes were then individually called up, and had their rewards given them by the Principal, Dr. Phillips; after which, they were addressed by the Reverends F. Close, Boyd, Hidd e, and the two examiners from Cambridge, who highly commended them for the progress they had made in their studies, and bestowed great praises on their instructors.

The room had a most imposing effect and was densely crowded.

THE PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.

The college has not been established but about two years and it has already three hundred shareholders; each shareholder is allowed to nominate a pupil, who receives a first-rate classical education, quite fitting him to enter the Universities.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.—The Lord Chancellor has directed the Judges to be summoned to attend in the House of Lords next Monday, the 1st of July, instead of the 4th, to hear the arguments in the pending writs of error, beginning with the case of Gray. We have reason to believe that Lord Lyndhurst has been among the most active members of the Government in expediting these proceedings.

SOUTHFLEET.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out at half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening, on the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Collier, farmer, of Southfleet, a small village, three miles and a half from Gravesend. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the lives of Mr. Collier and his family were in considerable danger, and the barns and out-houses were entirely consumed before any means could be adopted for their preservation. Messengers were immediately despatched to Gravesend, from whence engines quickly arrived but not in time to prevent the church, which adjoins the premises, from being partially destroyed. How the fire originated has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is believed to have been the act of an incendiary. Several fires of minor importance have taken place in Gravesend and its vicinity during the last few weeks—a circumstance the more singular as that district has been almost free from such occurrences for a period of half a century.

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HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

(*Concluded from page 417.*)

THE PRACTICE OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

Box is the wood mostly used by modern wood-engravers; pear-tree, and other wood of a similar grain and fibre, being now only used in executing large cuts for posting-bills. In the time of Albert Durer, pear-tree appears to have been most generally employed. The original blocks of the "Triumphs of Maximilian," now preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna, are all of pear-tree. In the time of Papillon, though box was preferred for small cuts requiring great delicacy in the execution, the wood of the apple, pear, and service tree, was still frequently employed. Papillon considered that the box brought from Turkey, though of larger size, was inferior in quality to that of Provence, Italy, and Spain. Next to box, Papillon preferred the wood of the service tree. In his time it appears to have been customary to engrave on the length-way, not on the cross section of the wood. The old wood-engravers, who chiefly used pear-tree and other wood of similar grain, appear to have used, for the purpose of cutting their outlines, a knife with a point slightly curved inwards, in the manner of what is termed a "Wharncliffe," the old "*jack-a-legs*," with a straight edge, is now nearly obsolute, both name and thing. This knife they held in the manner of a pen, and cut *towards* them, not *from* them, as is now the practice in using the graver. A figure of such a knife is frequently to be seen in old wood-cuts, together with that of a graver which was probably used in the execution of cross-hatchings.

Box, for the purposes of engraving, is sawn into slices, about three-quarters of an inch thick, which is the height of type, and the cross way of the wood. Sometimes, for the purpose of obtaining pieces of greater length, it is sawn obliquely. Such pieces, however, are not so good to engrave on as those of the same wood which are sawn directly aeross, in consequence of the obliquity of the grain impeding the equable action of the point of the tool; and rendering it extremely difficult to cut a clear line, in consequence of small portions tearing away at the sides. As the usual diameter of even the largest logs of box does not exceed five or six inches, it becomes necessary when a large block is wanted, to join several pieces together, and to do this properly, so that the joinings may not be perceptible in the impression, requires very great dexterity on the part of the person who prepares the block; indeed, the joining together of several pieces of box so as to form one large compact block of uniformly smooth and level surface, requires as much skill as the most delicate piece of cabinet-work. The largest block of this kind ever made or engraved, was the "View of London," presented in 1843, by the proprietors of the Illustrated London News to their subscribers.

The best box is that which is of a yellow colour, like gold, throughout the whole surface, displaying neither specks of white nor reddish-coloured rings. Such box being of a close grain, and uniformly dense and tenacious, allows of the lines being cut with the greatest clearness and precision, but is also the least liable to display unevenness at the surface, which is usually occasioned by inequality in the density of the several layers of the wood. Wood of a red colour usually wants tenacity, and cuts soft and short; and if it displays many distinct rings it is extremely liable to shrink irregularly, and to thus render it difficult to obtain a perfect impression. Wood containing whitish specks or streaks is apt to break away under the graver in such places. All kinds of box are subject to warp or turn up at the edges and become hollowed in the middle, but more especially such as have not been well seasoned. When a block has become slightly warped in the progress of engraving, it will generally return to a level on being kept for a day or two with its face downwards on a table or shelf. Sometimes, however, it can only be remedied by means of overlays in printing, to bring up the hollow parts of the surface.

Some artists, before they commence their drawing, are accustomed to whiten the smooth surface of the block with a slight wash of flake white and gum-water; others merely rub the surface with a little finely-powdered Bath brick, mixed with pure water, rubbing it off perfectly clean when dry. The latter seems to be the least objectionable mode of preparing the slippery surface of the block for drawing on with a black-lead pencil, the usual instrument with which drawings on wood are made. All the lines which appear in a wood-cut are generally drawn on the block by the designer or draftsman in pencil, with the exception of what are technically called "tints," indicative of the atmosphere and the sky, such tints being merely washed in with Indian ink. The most faithful wood-engraving of an artist's design is that in which the engraver has, without adding or diminishing, *worked out* a perfect fac simile; this, however, according to those who make drawings on wood, is but rarely effected, there being always some alterations or omissions made by the engravers, and invariably for the worse. Wood-engravers, however, deny the truth of the charge in its absolute extent; for, while they admit that a drawing is occasionally marred in their hands, they also insist that it is sometimes mended. They also further allege, in their own justification, that an artist who has but little knowledge of the practice of wood-engraving, and no idea whatever of adapting his drawing to the purposes of printing, will frequently produce a design, which, though it may appear very pretty on the block, may yet take more time and pains to engrave than it is worth; and prove, after all, but an indifferent wood-cut, which it may be very difficult to print well, even with the aid of overlays, by a hand-press, and utterly impossible to print decently at a steam-press. From the want of such knowledge in the designer, it frequently happens that wood-cuts, though carefully and elaborately engraved, yet appear very insipid when printed; and thus the engraver, who, closely adhering to the drawing, may have done for them all that his art could effect, is blamed for deficiencies which are entirely owing to the designer. For the production of a drawing that will print well and display the full power of wood-engraving, something more is required than the ability to make it on paper or on wood: to succeed—unless by chance—it is necessary that the designer should know how to manage his drawing, so that it may be capable of being properly printed; and he should always bear in mind that he is *working for the press*.

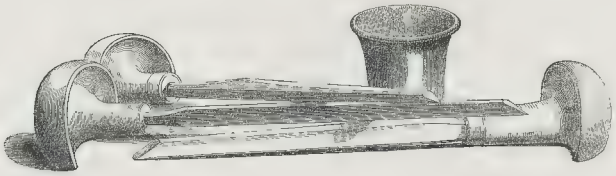
In the present day it is usual to have the subject completely drawn on the block, in all its details, and with the intended effect of light and shade; in the time of Papillon, however, it appears to have been customary with the French engravers to trace at first on the block merely the outlines of the subject from a finished drawing on paper, to which they referred for the details and the effect, as they proceeded with their work, just as a copperplate engraver refers to the drawing of his subject.

As the pencil-drawing on the block would be liable to become obliterated in the course of engraving, were it to remain quite exposed, it is customary for wood-engravers to cover all the block, except the part on which they may be actually employed, with a cap of paper, fitting close and tied tightly round the edges. As the drawing on the block is apt to be injured by the breath, a kind of screen or shade, formed of a piece of card-board or stiff paper, covering the nostrils and mouth, and secured by a string passing behind the ears, is frequently worn by wood-engravers, in damp or frosty weather, when employed on fine work. They also usually wear a shade, both to protect the eyes, and to more particularly confine the view to the work before them.

As all the lines in an engraved wood-block are in relief, their extremities, both at the edges and in the middle of the subject, are extremely liable to come off too heavy in printing, in consequence of the paper in such places being pressed not only on to, but, to a certain extent, down over them. In order to remedy this, when it is particularly desirable that certain parts should be lightly printed, and show the lines gradually declining till they become lost in the paper, the block is lowered in such places before the drawing is made on it; by which means the pressure of the platten or the cylinder on such places is reduced, and the desired lightness obtained. In vignette subjects, where the edges are required to be light, the lowering of the block in such places is extremely simple; lowering in the middle of the block, however, is not so easy an operation, and before it can be properly done, it is necessary to have the parts intended to be light sketched in as a guide to the operator. For lowering a block in this manner, a tool something like the burnisher of a copperplate engraver is used. Sometimes, also, the lines in such places are lowered by means of a fine file, after the cut has been engraved on a perfectly flat surface. Though "lowering" has been claimed as a recent invention, it was known to the old wood-engravers: Papillon has described his method of lowering by scraping down the lines after the block was engraved; and instances of lowering are frequent in Bewick's works.

When a block has been damaged, or badly engraved, in any part, the injury may be repaired, if not extending over a large surface. This is effected by drilling the part out, and inserting a plug, on the face of which the defective portion of the subject is re-drawn and engraved. Many instances of such repairs are perceptible in old wood-engravings, but in them the face of the plug is generally square. However well the repair may have been made, it is extremely difficult to prevent the trace of it appearing, to a scrutinising eye, like a white line round the plug, which is very liable to become loosened from the action of the press. Of a cut which has had a plug inserted it is generally advisable to take a cast, and to print from that, and not from the original block.

The tools which a wood-engraver employs to execute his work are extremely simple. They consist of gravers, to cut the lines defining the forms, and suggesting the idea of the varied tint and texture of his subject; and of cuiseis and gouges, to cut or scoop out the larger masses of wood where the subject has to appear white. The gravers are of two kinds—gravers simply so called, and "tint-tools." The



GRAVERS.

gravers-proper are used to cut the various lines, straight, crooked, curved, or crossing, which define the forms of the different objects, and indicate their character and texture; tint-tools, which are thinner in the blade, and more acutely angular at the point than gravers-proper, are used to cut the parallel lines which constitute what is technically termed a tint. In the use of these tools, in clearly cutting the more delicate portions of his subject, is displayed the engraver's skill; if in the adaptation of lines of all kinds to significantly convey as complete an idea of his subject as his art will allow, he displays both a knowledge of pictorial effect, and a power of representing it by the means of wood-engraving, he is justly entitled to the name of an artist.

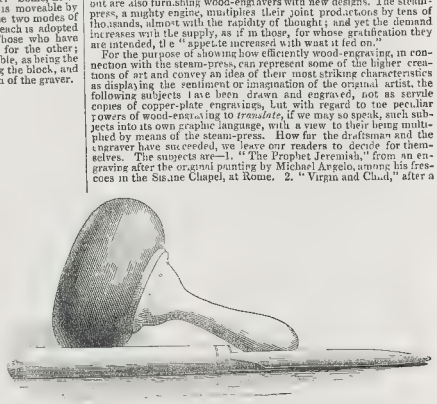
SAND-BAG.

Most wood-engravers, when at work, are accustomed to place the block on a leather sand-bag, which at once affords a firm rest, and allows of the block being turned with facility in any direction, by the left hand, while the right is employed in cutting a line. Some, however, place the block on a kind of frame, on which it is moveable by means of a pivot. Of the comparative merits of those two modes of resting the block it is not easy to decide, seeing that each is adopted by some of the best wood-engravers of the time. Those who have been accustomed to the one mode rarely abandon it for the other; to us, however, the sand-bag appears the most preferable, as being the simplest, and affording the greatest facility of turning the block, and suiting it, by the motion of the left hand, to the action of the graver.

LAMP.

As the wood-engraver requires a strong and clear light, he generally, when working at night, employs either a glass globe filled with water, or a large lens, to concentrate the light of his lamp, and to cast it upon the block which he is engaged in engraving. The advantage which the globe has over the lens, with regard to the greater clearness and coolness of the light which it transmits, is in some degree counterbalanced by its greater liability to become broken, and the water become spilled over the table and among the blocks.

In taking a proof of his cut—which can only be done when the whole of the subject is engraved, otherwise the drawing would be effaced—the wood-engraver employs a small dauber to ink it, and a blunt-edged burnisher, to rub off the impression, which is usually taken on India paper, a piece of card being placed above to equalise the friction, and to prevent the lines being broken. Wood-engravers are frequently charged with heightening their proofs, by distributing a little more or less ink on certain parts of the block, and by burnishing such parts more or less, accordingly as they wish them to appear dark or light in the impression; thus giving to the cut an effect which it is impossible it should have when fairly printed. In consequence of this practice printers are not unfrequently blamed for not bringing up a cut equal to the engraver's proof, when, in fact, it is utterly impossible to obtain such an impression by means of a press, however careful the pressman may be in overlaying. The wood-engraver who employs great labour in the execution of a cut which cannot be properly printed, not only misemploys his time, but also deceives the person who employs him.



BURNISHER AND DAUBER.

One of the great advantages which wood-engraving possesses over copper as a means of multiplying pictorial subjects, is the facility and cheapness with which its productions can be printed at the same time with letter-press. Wood-engravings are not to be estimated by a comparison with copper-plates; but are to be judged of by the power and significance with which they excite ideas in the mind, with reference to the means employed in their execution, and on a consideration of the thousands whose knowledge is thus extended, and whose pleasure is thus increased, compared with the hundreds who can afford to purchase copper-plate engravings. Though wood-engraving in connection with the press has already done much for the dissemination of both useful and entertaining knowledge, it has yet more to do. Artists of merit are not only every day becoming convinced of the advantages of wood-engraving as a means of communicating to the great body of the people a knowledge and a taste for works of art, but are also furnishing wood-engravers with new designs. The steam-press, a mighty engine, multiplies their joint productions by tens of thousands, almost with the rapidity of thought; and yet the demand increases with the supply, as if in those, for whose gratification they are intended, the appetite increased with what it fed on."

For the purpose of showing how efficiently wood-engraving, in connection with the steam-press, can represent some of the higher creations of art and convey an idea of their most striking characteristics as displaying the sentiment or imagination of the original artist, the following subjects have been drawn and engraved, not as servile copies of copper-plate engravings, but with regard to the peculiar powers of wood-engraving to *translate*, if we may so speak, such subjects into its own graphic language, with a view to their being multiplied by means of the steam-press. How far the draftsman and the engraver have succeeded, we leave our readers to decide for themselves. The subjects are—1. "The Prophet Jeremiah," from an engraving after the original painting by Michael Angelo, among his frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, at Rome. 2. "Virgin and Child," after a drawing by Raffaelle. 3. A Cartoon by Raffaelle. It is to be observed that this subject is entirely executed by means of horizontal, parallel lines, intended to indicate its uniformity of colour as a chiaro-scuro. 4. "Garden Scene" from Watteau. 5. "Head of Captain Coram," the liberal promoter of the Foundling Hospital, after Hogarth. 6. "The Infant Hercules," after Sir Joshua Reynolds. 7. A portion of "The Death of the Children of Niobe," after Wollett's engraving form the painting by Wilson. The foliage, which, in the copper-plate, would cost the engraver much time and pains, is, in the wood-cut, executed with great facility. 8. "Imogene," after Westall.

For the proper execution of those cuts, the proprietors of the Illustrated London News have spared no expense; for their wish has been to present them to their subscribers and readers as the best specimens of wood-engravings of their kind and character that have ever been previously printed by means of a steam-press.

(The End.)

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 29.—1844.

JANUARY.

1. English subjects resident in France, 66,000; temporary residents, 50,000; annual expenditure, £5,000,000.—*Lord Campbell.*—During the past year have died 1 Prince of the Blood, 2 Dukes, 1 Marquis, 6 Earls, 2 Viscounts, 8 Barons, 19 Baronets, 9 Knights, 1 Bishop, 2 (Irish) Judges, 5 Generals, 5 Majors-General, 3 Lieutenants-General, 7 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Admirals, 3 Rear-Admirals, 1 Vice-Admiral, 1 Right Hon., 5 Honourables, 2 Members of Parliament, 7 late Members of Parliament, and 2 Private Secretaries.—T. O'Brien, Esq., sworn in Lord Mayor of Dublin.—Lancashire and Cheshire visited by a heavy thunder-storm.—The thermometer at two degrees below freezing point, at Glasgow.—Proclamations issued by the Duke of Brunswick against "the unlawful state of things" in the Duchy.

2 The Portuguese Cortes opened by the Queen in person —Intelligence received of the re-election of Santa Anna as President of Mexico, for five years.—Splendid funeral of the ex-King of Holland at Delft, at an expense of £25,000.—The French Ministry announced that negociations were pending with England for the modification of the Right of Search Treaties.—A Mormonite priest and another tried at Chester, for having caused the drowning of a woman whilst baptising her in a brook; but acquitted through the absence of the principal witnesses.—A musket-ball fired into the American brig, Frances Lord, by the British ship, Alert, when off the coast of Africa.

3. The United States navy consisted of 76 vessels of various descriptions. Incendiarism so frequent in Bedfordshire, that the farms were constantly watched.

4. The Governor of New York opened the proceedings of that State at Albany, stating the debt to be upwards of £5,000,000 dollars.—Great free-trade meeting in Boston.—Terrible steam-boat accident near the Nore, C.S., by the vessel striking on a sunken tree; from 90 to 100 lives lost.—A banker's clerk robbed between Prince's-street and Cornhill, of a case containing, amongst others, a sum of between £1,200 and £1,300.—An engineer held to bail at Lambeth-street police-office, on a charge of having wilfully permitted the explosion of a steam-boat, and thereby placed 70 lives in jeopardy.—Striking of the Jury for the trial of O'Connell and the other Traversers, at Dublin.

5 The Revenue for the Quarter and Financial Year, ending this day, showed an increase in Excise, of about £400,000; Customs, nearly half a million on the year.—The Solicitor for the Traversers protested against the omission of several qualified Roman Catholics from the jury-list.—Mr. O'Connell received with great éclat at Clonmel, Kilkenny, &c.

6. Lord Grantley's gamekeeper murdered near Guildford.

7. The newly-launched barque Cambridge, entirely burnt at Plymouth.

8 Debates in the French Chamber of Peers on the visit of the Duke of Bordeaux to England, and condemnatory of the Legitimist party.—Verdict for the Crown obtained in the prosecution of O'Connell and others, each contained from 340 to 350 pages.—Frightful Explosion at the Dyna's Coal works, Llandyssil, Glamorgan, when seventy lives were lost. —Queen Christina, of Spain, restored to the enjoyment of her pension.

9. Elections at Madrid; success of the Progressists, and defeat of the manœuvres of Christina and Narvaez. Great Frost-rain, of 100 yards, by Smith and Willox, for £50 a yard, at Wrotham, worth by the year.

11 Settlement of the Difficulties between Great Britain and Mexico.—Completion of a Light-house Tower on the Smooth Shewater.—Zeal of the Marquis of Salisbury withdrew from Freemasonry.—Death of Sir Hudson Lowe, former custodian of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena.—News received of the Insurrection of the Native Troops of Africa, by H.M.S. [illegible] at Algiers.

11. Turnvile Coal [illegible] Warwickshire, [illegible] lost.—11 and 12. The [illegible] Government.

12. [illegible] Lamont, at Edinburgh, for poisoning her husband with arsenic.

13. Great Aggregate Catholic Meeting, in Dublin, to petition the Queen on the conduct of Government; 3000 persons present.—The Duke of Bordeaux arrived in London for Ostend.—Death of the Marquis of Hastings, aged 36.—Queen Isabella of Spain recognised by the King of the Two Sicilies.—Volcano of Etna still in violent action; two new craters formed.—News received of the suspension of the Spanish Cortes, on he 27th ult.—A piece of land, on the Sescombe side of Wallasey Pool, sold for £75,000, as new ground to be bought two years previously for £8,000.—Arrival of the Hibernia steam-vessel, at Liverpool, in ten days from Halifax, and twelve days from Boston; one of the most successful trips on record.—A woman executed at Stafford for poisoning her husband, with arsenic in gruel.—Death of Joseph Strutt, Esq. of Derby, aged 79.

15. Barbarous murder of the priest's servant at Rathfarnham, near Dublin.

15 Commencement of the State Trials, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin.—The *Gazette de France* acquitted, in Paris, of a libel on the Government, of which it had been convicted a few days before.—Confession of two young persons in South Wales, sentenced to transportation—one for murder, and the other twenty years.—Continued debates in the French Chambers, on the recent Legitimist visit to London; confidentiality paragraphs in the addresses from each Chamber to the Throne.—Inauguration of the monument to Moliere, at Paris.

17 Lamentable accounts of insurrection in Lebanon.

18 A memorandum found concealed in St. James's Palace.

20 The island of Lewis, one of the largest of the Hebrides, with a population of 15,000, sold for £100,000.—Success of the Progressists at the elections at Madrid; Olozaga having 639 votes more than the highest Moderado.—Roberts, a poacher, executed at Ruthdale Gaol, for the murder of a gamekeeper.—Joseph Dodson, at York, for shooting his father.—Wreck of the brig Shepherdess on the Goodwin Sands; crew miraculously preserved.

21 Dr. Swinny died at Camden Town, after a life of great seclusion. He was buried with ridiculous eccentricities, according to his will, by watch. however, he left £5000 to the British Museum, and £1000 to the Royal Academy of Arts.—King William's College, Isle of Man, destroyed by fire.

22 George Wanton, the oldest man in Yorkshire, died, aged 112.—The 69th battalion of French National Guards celebrated [illegible] Berlin by 800 students, with flam eaux, music, [illegible] Mr. Hooker, 54 years clerk at the Mansion-house [illegible] Mr. Hooker having [illegible] Mr. Hooker [illegible] Mr. Hooker [illegible] Mr. Hooker

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